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CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

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FINAL EXAMINATION

OF

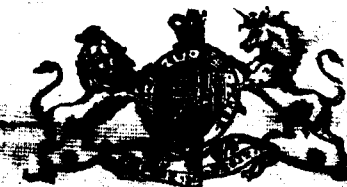
CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1888

FOR THE

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

July, 1890.

REGULATIONS, INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES, EXAMINATION PAPERS, AND TABLE OF MARKS.



LONDON:

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18.

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УПРАВЛЕНИЕ, 1890, - 1

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* * * This publication is in continuation of that entitled "Open Competition for the Civil Service of India, 1888," which may be procured of the Publishers named in the present title page, price one shilling.

Regulations.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF JUNE, 1888.

9. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects* :—

	Marks.
1. Law	1,250
2. Classical Languages of India	500
Sanskrit	400
Arabic	400
Persian	400
3. Vernacular Languages of India (excepting Hindustani, when taken up by Madras Candidates, and Gujarati)	400
4. The History and Geography of India	350
5. Political Economy	350

In these Examinations, as in the Open Competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vidu voce*, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a Selected Candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India. At this Examination Candidates will be permitted to take up any one of the following branches of Natural Science, viz. :—Agricultural Chemistry, Botany, Geology, or Zoology, for which 350 marks will be allowed.

10. Candidates will be tested during their probation as to their ability to perform journeys on horseback; and no Candidate will be deemed Qualified for the Civil Service of India who fails to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his competence in this respect.

11. Any Candidate who, at any of the Periodical Examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

12. The Selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force at the time, for that Service.

13. The Civil Service Commissioners are authorised by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements :—

(1.) Selected Candidates will be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the Open Competition, so long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed; but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State, or the Government of India, deem it necessary.†

* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

† This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the Open Competition is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

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(2.) The Probationers, having passed the necessary Examinations, will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.

(3.) The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

(4.) An allowance amounting to £300 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such Candidates shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates.

Candidates are not permitted to migrate from the University originally chosen by them to another University without first applying to the India Office for the permission, and receiving the sanction, of the Secretary of State, who will not entertain such applications unless good and sufficient reasons are assigned.

(5.)*

(6.) All Selected Candidates will be required, after having passed the First Periodical Examination, and before receiving the first instalment of their allowance, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. A surety will be required.

(7.) After passing the Final Examination, each Candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to agree to such Regulations for the provision of pension for their families as may be approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.

(8.) Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1890 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

N.B.—A Manual of Rules and Regulations applicable to members of the Covenanted Civil Service of India has been compiled by permission of the Government of India, and may now be procured from Messrs. Allen and Co., at two shillings and sixpence per copy.

The Commissioners have been requested by the Secretary of State for India to draw the attention of Selected Candidates to the prefatory note attached to the manual, as it is considered important that it should be clearly understood that this compilation is not to be regarded in any other light than that of a collection, made for facility of reference, of certain information and rules by no means exhaustive, and liable to such modifications as may from time to time be sanctioned by competent authority.

(*) This subsequently cancelled.

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED AT THE OPEN COMPETITION OF JUNE, 1888.

It is necessary that the Selected Candidates should at once commence their special preparation. They will remember that they have been selected on the ground of superior proficiency in subjects which (with, perhaps, the exception of Arabic and Sanskrit) are included within the ordinary range of English education. The Civil Service Commissioners believe that no better presumptive evidence of fitness can be obtained; but it must rest with the Candidates themselves to give more conclusive evidence, by showing aptitude in acquiring the special knowledge necessary for them in the positions which they hope to gain. They must bear in mind that, at the several Examinations which they have to pass, the requirements of Universities or Colleges will not be regarded as affording any excuse for imperfect preparation; and, further, that any one who should accept the position of a Selected Candidate without the intention of using all diligence to qualify himself for the Service would be acting unfairly alike to the Government of India and to the Candidate who might have been selected in his place.

The Rules relating to the Examinations to be undergone during the period of probation are stated in the subjoined Extract from the Regulations under which the Open Competition was conducted. Three such Examinations will be held; the First about Easter, 1889, the Second about Christmas, 1889, the Third and Final about Midsummer, 1890. The allowance awarded to the Candidates who pass their probation at one of the approved Institutions* will be issued in sums of £75 after each of the two first Examinations, and of £150 after the Final Examination. Candidates claiming this allowance must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, at the time of each Examination, for transmission to the India Office, a certificate stating the amount of residence kept by them, and the character of their conduct. These certificates should be signed by the College Tutor or other officer authorised by the University or College to which the Candidates belong. If the work of any Candidate falls short of the proper standard, he will be liable to a diminution of his allowance†.

Prizes will be given after the Final Examination for proficiency in the several subjects; and special prizes will also be offered at the two first Examinations for the encouragement of the study of the optional languages specified below. The following statement will suffice to indicate generally the course of study to be pursued in the several subjects, but special instructions with reference to the preparation required for each of the Examinations will be given at the proper time.

I.—LANGUAGES.

Every Candidate will be required to study throughout the period of probation the most important vernacular language of his Presidency, viz:—

Bengali, if assigned to..	..	Lower Provinces of Bengal.
Hindustani " " " "	..	Upper Provinces, Oudh, and Punjab.
Burmese " " " "	..	Burma.
Tamil " " " "	..	Madras.
Marathi " " " "	..	Bombay.

The final test of qualification in each of these languages will be as nearly as possible that which was formerly imposed on Civil Servants in India before they were appointed to active duties; it will include a sound knowledge of the grammar,

* A list of these Institutions will be found on p. 4. A paper of particulars respecting them is printed on pp. 9-13.

† Extract from a letter from the India Office:—"In the event of a Candidate voluntarily withdrawing himself before or after passing his Final Examination, or failing to proceed to India within the allotted time after passing his Final Examination, he or his surety will be called upon to refund the amount which he has received from this Office."

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facility in translating from and into the language, familiarity with the written character, and some proficiency in speaking.*

In addition to the prescribed languages, Candidates will be allowed, at each Examination, to take up any one of the classical languages, Sanskrit, or Arabic, or Persian; and also the second vernaculars of their several Presidencies, viz.:—Telugu, if assigned to Madras; Hindi, if assigned to Upper Provinces, Oudh, and Punjab; Hindustani, if assigned to any other part of India. Proficiency in these additional languages will not be accepted as compensating for deficiency in those which are prescribed; and no Candidate who in any of the prescribed subjects shall fail to show satisfactory proficiency will receive any credit for an additional language.

Candidates assigned to Madras and Bombay will further be allowed, at the Final Examination, to take up Hindustani and Gujarati respectively; and separate prizes for proficiency in these languages will be offered for competition among such Candidates.

II.—LAW.

Examinations will be held under the following heads:—

1. General Jurisprudence.
2. (A.) Proceedings in English Courts of Justice.
- (B.) Law of Evidence.
3. Laws of India.

1. Under the head of *General Jurisprudence* Candidates will be expected to have mastered the contents of the following books, or such portions of them as may be indicated by special instructions:—

For the First Examination.

The Institutes of Justinian, edited by Sandars
Maine's Ancient Law.

For the Second Examination.

Austin's Jurisprudence, Vol. 1.
Bentham's Theory of Legislation. By Dumont.
Maine's Early History of Institutions, chaps. 12 and 13.

* For the Final Examination.

The Books above named, together with Maine's Early History of Institutions.

2. (A.) *Proceedings in English Courts of Justice*. Every Candidate is required to send in, at such times as may be named in the special instructions, reports, composed and written by himself, of a specified number of cases heard by himself in Courts of Justice,† in accordance with the regulations set forth below. Should the set of reports sent in by a Candidate before any Examination fall below a reasonable standard, either in the choice of subject-matter, or in the manner of treating it, or should the *viva voce* Examination show that no sufficient knowledge of the meaning and conduct of the proceedings reported has been gained, the Candidate may be required to attend and report a further number of cases from such Courts as the Civil Service Commissioners may prescribe.

The object aimed at in this course of reporting is that the Candidate should acquire clear ideas as to the conduct of a judicial inquiry into such facts as form the ordinary staple of business in the Civil and Criminal Courts of this country, and some familiarity with the principles on which the rules of evidence and procedure enforced in those Courts are founded. Candidates will, therefore, do well to avoid (for the First Examination at least) cases involving abstruse legal questions or difficult technicalities.

* Extract from 13th Report of the Civil Service Commissioners as to the necessity of acquiring a competent knowledge of the vernacular languages:—"We consider that at the Final Examinations no amount of proficiency in other subjects should be accepted as compensating for deficiency in this essential qualification." In choosing the place at which he will pass his probation, the selected Candidate should consider the importance of securing, from the first, good oral teaching in the vernacular language of the Presidency to which he is assigned.

† The Commissioners will, if applied to, endeavour to facilitate the admission of Candidates to those Courts of Justice in which any special arrangement for their accommodation can be made. It must be understood, however, that such admission can in no case be claimed as a matter of right.

Candidates are advised, before commencing their attendance in Court, to read either in Blackstone's Commentaries, or in some other elementary work, an account of the proceedings in a civil action* and a criminal trial; and they are required to attend to the following points in the preparation of the reports:—

(a.) Each report should contain the title of the Court, the names of the Judge and the parties, the time and place of trial, and the matter of the charge, cause of action, &c.† The reports should state the substance of the evidence given (reporting it in the first person, and marking whether it was elicited in chief, cross, or re-examination); the objections made to evidence, whether oral or documentary—the points, if any, on which a conflict of evidence has arisen—a concise and clear summary of the arguments of Counsel,§ and of the view taken by the Judge§—and the ultimate result; besides noting the course of procedure, and any other details which may appear worthy of observation.

(b.) The Candidate is to underline in the body of his report such portions of the evidence as appear to him specially cogent and material, and to state in the margin opposite, in the shortest possible note, the reason why.‡

(c.) In addition to the more extended report, a very short analytical statement of each case is to be given, showing, in criminal cases, the facts necessary to constitute the offence charged, and, in civil cases, the exact points in issue, with the bearing of the evidence upon them. In working out this summary, clearness and precision should be steadily kept in view.

(d.) Each Candidate is to append to his reports a declaration that they have been obtained by his personal attendance in Court, and are *bona fide* his own composition, without revision or help given by another person, or derived from another report.

(e.) The reports are to be written on detached sheets of white foolscap paper of the ordinary size, and the sheets should be numbered, and fastened together at the top left-hand corner. One side only of the paper is to be used; and attention must be paid to handwriting, which should be clear and large.

2. (B.) *Law of Evidence*. The text-books to be used are Mr. Justice Stephen's Digest of the Law of Evidence, and the Indian Evidence Act.

In preparing for the First Examination, Candidates are expected to refer to the Digest for elucidation of any points arising in the cases which they report; and they will be questioned *viva voce* with the view of ascertaining that they have done so. For the subsequent Examinations they will be required to study systematically both the books above named. They are recommended to refer, for the purpose of illustrating and applying the principles of the Law of Evidence, to the more important of the reported cases mentioned in Mr. Justice Stephen's Digest. The reports will be found in any law library; but, in case they should not be accessible, such parts of the treatises of Taylor, Field, or Goodeve as illustrate the principles of the Law of Evidence should be read with care.

At the Second and Final Examinations papers will be set, and *viva voce* questions will be asked, to test both the familiarity of the Candidates with the Law of Evidence as limited above, and the practical knowledge which they have gained by following the procedure of Courts of Justice in their course of reporting.

* For civil proceedings an Edition subsequent to the Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1875 should be referred to.

† These particulars should be given on the outside sheet.
‡ It is not necessary to repeat in detail evidence, whether given in examination in chief, or in cross-examination, which merely reiterates the proof of undisputed facts, or is immaterial to the points in dispute. The name of each witness should be given, but only those portions of his evidence should be fully reported which really add something to the proof. Where the evidence is merely corroborative, or if immaterial, the nature of it may be stated shortly.

§ There should be a note or abstract of the substantial points in the opening speeches of Counsel on each side, and of the summing up and reply, but not a detailed report of what is said. The same applies to the summing up of the Judge, which should be carefully summarised.

|| Marginal notes should have reference to the important points arising in the case itself. They should be for the most part very short comments on the materiality of pieces of evidence, or of points made by Counsel, or by the Judge. Where points of law or procedure occur there should be some reference to the statute, reported decision, or other relevant authority, so as to show that the point has been investigated and appreciated; but long extracts from text-books should not be inserted. Marginal notes should be written in black or blue, and not in red ink.

3. *Laws of India.* Under the head of the *Laws of India* the prescribed subjects are:—

For the First Examination.

The Indian Penal Code.
The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

For the Second Examination.

Hindu Law.
Mahomedan Law.

For the Final Examination.

The four subjects above named, together with the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882.
The Indian Contract Act, 1872.

III.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

The following books may be studied with advantage:—*

Hunter's Indian Empire.
Keene's Fall of the Moghul Empire.
Owen's India on the Eve of the British Conquest.
Elphinstone's History of India.
Marshman's History of India.
Mill's History of British India, edited and continued by Professor Wilson.
Kaye's Afghan War.
Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe.
Maine's Village Communities.
Geography of India (Allen's series).
Thornton's Gazetteer.
Smith's Student's Geography of India.

IV.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The works recommended are:—*

Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations.
J. S. Mill's Principles of Political Economy.
Ricardo's Political Economy.
Goschen on Foreign Exchanges.
Marshall's Economics of Industry.
Bagehot's Lombard Street.

V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

Each Candidate will be invited to name, some time before the Final Examination, the science in which he wishes to be examined, viz., Agricultural Chemistry, Botany, Geology, or Zoology; and at the same time to specify any portions of it to which he may have given particular attention.

RIDING.

At the time of the First Periodical Examination the ability of Candidates to ride will be tested by a Military Officer acting for the Commissioners. Should his report be unsatisfactory, a Candidate will be tested again at the Second Periodical Examination, and, if necessary, at the Third; Candidates failing at the Third Examination will be disqualified.

Candidates are requested to
Office, and to inform the Secretary

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.,
July, 1888.

At once all communications from this
change in their address.

* More precise information

is given in Special Instructions.

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The following Statement has been prepared from communications received by the Civil Service Commissioners, with a view of enabling Candidates to determine, before the result of the Competition is declared, to which of these Institutions they should, if successful, apply for admittance.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
July, 1888.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service who wish to proceed to Degrees are excused from passing Responsions.

The University has provided instruction in certain subjects for the Selected Candidates, and this instruction is supplemented by an Association of Colleges which receive the students. The following subjects are provided for:—

Sanskrit	Professor MACDONELL.
Arabic	Mr. MARGOLIOUTH.

[Professor NICHOLL, though not lecturing in Arabic, is willing to give advice and guidance to Students].

Hindustani	Captain ST. JOHN.
Hindi	Mr. PLATTS.
Persian	Dr. G. U. POPE.
Tamil	At present vacant.
Telugu	Rev. H. S. K. BELLAIRS.
Bengali	Mr. ST. ANDREW ST. JOHN.
Marathi	Dr. MARKBY; and
Gujarati	Mr. F. C. MONTAGUE.
Burmese	Professor THOMAS ROGERS.
Indian Law, and other Law subjects required by	Rev. L. R. PHELPS.
Candidates	Mr. SIDNEY OWEN.
Political Economy	Mr. PRINCE McCONELL.
Indian History	
Agriculture	

Mr. F. C. Montague will undertake tutorial supervision of all Indian Civil Service Students (if desired by their respective Colleges).
Nearly every College has signified its willingness to admit a limited number of Indian Civil Service Candidates without Entrance Examination, and to excuse them from passing the ordinary University Examinations in case they do not wish to proceed to a Degree.

Applications for admission should be made as soon as possible to the Head or Senior Tutor of the College, or to Mr. F. C. Montague, Oriel College, Oxford, who will forward the applications, and give any information that may be desired.

The Governing Body of Christ Church are enabled by statute to award two scholarships annually to Selected Candidates, tenable during residence for two years, with power of extension to a third year, with emoluments not exceeding £50 a year. Candidates desiring to offer themselves for such scholarships should communicate directly with the Dean of Christ Church. As a rule, those applicants who stand highest on the list are appointed. At Balliol, Keble, and Jesus Colleges Selected Candidates are allowed to hold Scholarships without any conditions of nature to interfere with the duties prescribed by the Secretary of State for India. Scholarships are now actually held at (besides Christ Church) the following Colleges:—Balliol, Brasenose, Hertford, St. John's, Queen's, and Worcester. But in all cases it is most desirable that any

an Indian Civil Service appointment should communicate with the Head of the College concerned so as to obtain exact and authentic information.

There are also four University Scholarships founded by Colonel Boden for proficiency in Sanskrit, with stipends of £50 a year each, tenable for four years, provided the conditions as to residence, attendance at Lectures, &c., are fulfilled.

The University of Oxford has instituted an Honours School (Examinations, Class Lists, &c.), for Oriental Studies.

An *Indian Institute* has also been established, which is intended to be a centre of union, intercourse, inquiry, and instruction for all engaged in Indian studies, and to assist in drawing together the Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The arrangements for Selected Candidates are entrusted to a Special Board, called The Board of Indian Civil Service Studies, whose principal function is "to provide from time to time for Indian Civil Service Candidates resident at Cambridge such assistance in preparing for their Periodical Examinations, and also such special supervision, as they may think necessary." The Lecturers in the different subjects are as follows:—

Indian Law	Sir ROLAND K. WILSON.
English Law and	
Jurisprudence	Mr. J. R. TANNER.
Indian History and Geography	Mr. J. N. KEYNES.
Political Economy	Lieut.-Col. W. W. SHERLOCK.
Hindustani and Hindi	The Rev. A. H. ARDEN.
Tamil and Telugu	Mr. J. F. BLUMHARDT.
Bengali	Mr. R. F. S. ST. JOHN.
Burmese	The Rev. A. H. FROST.
Marathi	Mr. R. A. NEIL.
Sanskrit	Mr. C. E. WILSON.
Persian	
Gujarati	Vacant; will be provided for.

Cambridge possesses ample facilities for the study of all branches of Natural Science.

Selected Candidates residing during the Long Vacation can usually obtain instruction in one or more of their prescribed subjects at fees proportionate to those charged in Term time.

At no College or Public Hostel are selected Candidates required to undergo any Entrance Examination, or (except where it is one of the conditions for holding a Scholarship) to prepare for any University Examination.

Except as undermentioned,* the competition for all College Scholarships and Exhibitions is open to Selected Candidates as to others, without any conditions of a nature to interfere with their special preparation, or with their option to go out to India immediately after passing the Final Examination.

At Emmanuel two Exhibitions of £20 value, one for each year, will be awarded annually to the Selected Candidate in each year who, being a resident member of the College and not already a Scholar or Exhibitioner, stands highest in the Periodical Examinations.

Selected Candidates who are Candidates for Honours in any Tripos are excused the Previous Examination (including the Additional Subjects).

A Selected Candidate who wishes to graduate in Honours will have in general rather more than nine months of uninterrupted preparation for the Tripos Examination after going through his Final Examination for the Indian Civil Service. The Indian Civil Service Examinations will be found to include a considerable portion of the subjects prescribed for the Law Tripos, and a smaller portion of those prescribed for the Indian Languages, Historical, and Moral Sciences Triposes.

* At Pembroke, Corpus, King's, Queen's, and Sidney Sussex the holding of Scholarships is conditional on undertaking to compete for Honours in some Tripos; and at Jesus the successful Candidate for a College Scholarship is required to read regularly for Honours in the subject for proficiency in which he was selected.

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At all the Colleges except those under mentioned, and at the two Public Hostels, Selwyn and Cavendish, a portion of the College Tuition Fee is remitted to Selected Candidates or applied towards the expenses of their special lectures, either unconditionally or conditionally on the Terminal Report of the Board being satisfactory.

Selected Candidates intending to reside at Cambridge are advised to give notice of such their intention, and of the part of India to which they have been assigned, to the Secretary to the Board of Indian Civil Service Studies, Sir Roland K. Wilson, Bart., Brookfield, Newnham, Cambridge.

Application for further information should be made to Sir Roland K. Wilson, Bart.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

I. Law—There are three Professors of Law, viz:—

- (1) The Regius Professor of Law, whose special department is the Civil Law.
- (2) The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
- (3) The Professor of International Law and Jurisprudence.

It is the duty of these Professors to give private instruction to Candidates for Indian Civil Service appointments.

II. Oriental Languages.

There are in the University of Dublin a Professor of Arabic, Hindustani, and Persian, who is a native of India, and a Professor of Sanskrit, who, besides knowing most of the modern languages of India which are related to the Sanskrit, is thoroughly acquainted with Tamil and Telugu.

III. The History and Geography of India.

The University of Dublin has a Professor of Modern History, who "could without difficulty organize—with the help of an assistant if necessary—a special system of instruction in the History and Geography of India."

IV. Political Economy.

There is in the University a Professor of Political Economy, who, besides his public lectures, gives instructions to Candidates for Moderators in this subject, which forms part of the Moderatorship (or Degree Honour) Course in History and Political Science. "It would be easy to make the instruction given by the Professor, which might be extended if necessary, available for the Selected Candidates."

Application for further information as to conditions of residence, and other details, should be made to The SENIOR LECTURER, Trinity College, Dublin.

THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

I. Law—A full course of Lectures on the history and doctrines of Roman Law (by Professor Muirhead, LL.D.), and on Political Economy (by Professor Joseph S. Nicholson, M.A.), &c.

II. Oriental Languages—Sanskrit is taught by Professor Julius Eggeling, Ph.D., and Arabic by Professor David L. Adams, B.D.

III. Science—The Professors of Agriculture, Botany, Geology, and Zoology also give full courses annually, and the Scientific Laboratories are probably the largest and best in Great Britain.

There are Scholarships in Sanskrit; in Roman Law and Political Economy; in Botany, in Zoology, in Agriculture, &c., each of the value of £100, and tenable for three years.

Fuller information may be obtained on application to The SECRETARY OF SENATUS, The University, Edinburgh.

* At Magdalene, this remission is not made in favour of a Selected Candidate holding a College Scholarship, and at Peterhouse and Jesus it is not made at all.

an Indian Civil
College

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CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION :

[JULY,

THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

- I. Law:—The Professor of Law, Alexander Moody Stuart, Advocate, gives a course of Lectures on the Civil Law; and the Lecturer on Public Law, W. Galbraith Miller, M.A., LL.B., treats of the principles of Jurisprudence.
- II. Oriental Languages:—Professor James Robertson, D.D. The Professor of Oriental Languages has a class for Arabic.
- III. Political Economy:—Professor R. Caird, LL.D. A course of Lectures on Political Economy is delivered every year in connection with the class of Moral Philosophy.
- IV. The University, by its Laboratories, affords the most ample means of instruction in all branches of Physical and Natural Science.
- Inquiries as to conditions of residence, and other details, may be addressed to Professor STEWART, D.D., Clerk of Senate, University, Glasgow.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

Inquiries as to conditions of residence, and other details, may be addressed to Professor MILLIGAN, Secretary, The University, Aberdeen.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

Inquiries as to conditions of residence, and other details, may be addressed to The SECRETARY, The University, St. Andrews.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

An Indian School, specially designed to meet the wants of Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, has now been established at University College, London. With special study in the classes of this School, Candidates can join attendance on the classes that prepare for graduation in the University of London.

The Professors and Lecturers who teach the subjects required for each of the Periodical Examinations of the Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service are:—

Jurisprudence and Indian Law	Professor ALEX. HENRY.
Political Economy	Professor H. S. FOXWELL.
Sanskrit	Professor CECIL BENDALL.
Persian	Professor RIEU.
Arabic	Mr. H. A. SALMON.
Hindustani	Professor A. H. KEANE.
Bengali	Mr. J. F. BLUMHARDT.
Hindi	Vacant.
Telugu	Vacant.
Tamil	Dr. MANTRI.
Marathi	Mr. S. A. KAPADIA.
Gujarati	Mr. R. F. ST. A. ST. JOHN.
Burmese	Professor A. H. KEANE.
History and Geography of India	

Students have access to large Libraries and Museums of Natural History, &c., and the College is within easy reach of the Law Courts and the British Museum. There are exhibitions and prizes attached to the College. Inquiries as to conditions of ordinary residence or extended residence for a third year, and other details, may be addressed to The SECRETARY, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.

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KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

There is an Oriental section in this College, of which the object is to meet the wants of Candidates for the Indian Civil Service who have been selected for the Further Examination.

The following Gentlemen constitute the staff of this section:—

Sanskrit Language and Literature	GEORGE FREDERICK NICHOLL, M.A., Professor.
Bengali	Rev. J. CAMPBELL, Professor.
Hindi	
Hindustani	THOMAS HOWLEY, M.A., Professor.
Tamil	
Telugu	
General Jurisprudence	JOHN CUTLER, Barrister-at-Law, Professor.
Criminal Law and Procedure	
The Laws of India (including the practice in India of Hindu and Mohammedan Law)	ALMARIC RUMSEY, Barrister-at-Law, Professor.
Political Economy	J. T. ROGERS, M.A., Professor.
Botany	ROBERT BENTLEY, F.L.S., Professor.
Zoology	J. W. GROVES.
Geology	Rev. T. WILTSHIRE, M.A., Professor.
Agriculture	F. J. LLOYD, F.C.S.

There are rooms for Resident Students in this College. Inquiries respecting residence, and other details, may be addressed to The SECRETARY, King's College, Strand, London, W.C.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN JULY, 1888, WITH REGARD TO THEIR FIRST PERIODICAL EXAMINATION, COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH MARCH, 1889.

N.B.—Where pages, &c., are specified the numbers are to be taken inclusively.

I.—LANGUAGES.

CANDIDATES will be expected to have studied the grammar of the vernacular languages in which they are to be examined, to be able to translate portions of a simple text-book in each language, and to translate into it a few simple sentences of English. Passages translated from the text-book will also be set for re-translation. Care should be taken to acquire from the first, as far as possible, a correct pronunciation of the native sounds.

In all examinations in the vernacular languages special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the language. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible re-translating into the original languages passages translated from the text-books.

In the prescribed languages the books on which Candidates will be examined are:—

Hindustani.—Platts' Grammar.
Totā Kahānī, pp. 3-60.
Urdū Selections, *Akh Jāila*, pp. 100-110.

Bengali.—Wenger's edition of Yates' Grammar.
Charitābali, pp. 9-90.

Tamil.—Elements of the Grammar as given in Pope's Tamil Handbook (4th Edition), Part I., pp. 7-15, 24-102, 119-121; Part II., pp. 1-11, 45-51.
Pope's Tamil Prose Reading Book, pp. 1-64.

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Marathi.—Stevenson's Grammar (omitting all the small print from p. 41 to p. 75).
Bellairs' Grammar, pp. 5-31.
Æsop's Fables (first 65 Fables in Edition of 1877).

Burmese.—Judson's Grammar; Bennett's Vocabulary and Phrase Book, Thoodamma Tsari.

Candidates who take the undermentioned languages should read the following works:—

[N.B.—No Candidate who, in any of the prescribed subjects, shall fail to show satisfactory proficiency will receive marks in respect of any additional language.]

Sanskrit.—The Grammar (Max Müller or Sir M. M. Monier Williams); more especially the rules of Sandhi, the regular declensions of the nouns, the pronouns, and the common verbs, in the *Parasmaipada*, *Atmanepada*, and Passive, excluding the Aorist and the Benedictive.
 The Story of Nala. Books 1-9.

Arabic.—The Grammar (Palmer or Forbes).
 Arabic Reading Lessons (Forbes).
 Kalilah wa Dimnah (Beirut Edition, 1884), pp. 186-240.

Persian.—The Grammar (Forbes, or Mirza Ibrahim).
 Selections in Forbes' Grammar.
 Gulistan (Platts), cap. I., pp. 13-45.

Hindi.—Kellogg's Grammar.
 Pincott's Hindi Manual.
 Hindi Reader, Edition of 1884, p. 1-50.

Hindustani.—As above.

Telugu.—Arden's Grammar, to the end of Part II., and Arden's Reader, from I. to X. of the Telugu exercises.
 Brown's Reader, p. 5-46.

II.—LAW.

1. *General Jurisprudence*.—The books or portions of books to be studied are:—
 Justinian's Institutes (Sandars' Edition), Books I.-IV. (omitting Sections 6-18 of Book IV.), with the Editor's Introduction.
 Maine's Ancient Law.

2. (A.) *Notes of Cases*.—Eleven Reports* must be supplied by each Candidate, drawn up as required by the "General Instructions."†

Four of these Reports must relate to proceedings in the Police Courts of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin,‡ presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates, terminating in a summary conviction, or acquittal, or commitment for trial, or discharge.

Two must be separate Reports of the whole of the business, of whatever kind, transacted in a Police Court during any one day.§

Four must relate to trials of criminal cases at the Central Criminal Court, or on Circuit, before a Judge who is a member of the High Court of Justice, or of the Court of Appeal, or a Judge of the corresponding Courts in Ireland; or, in Scotland, before the High Court of Justiciary sitting either in Edinburgh or on Circuit. No such trial should be reported in which the accused is not represented by Counsel.

One must be a separate Report of the whole business transacted in one of the last-mentioned Criminal Courts during any one day.¶

* Two of the four Police Court cases must be received at this office on or before August 10th; one Criminal Court and two Police Court cases on or before October 15th, and the remainder by February 15th.

† Candidates will be allowed to inspect, at the office of the Civil Service Commission, specimens of Reports drawn up in the manner applications for leave to report cases heard before the Stipendiary Magistrates in other large towns. When such leave has been granted, the fact should be notified by the Candidate on the schedule accompanying his reports.

§ Candidates should not select for their Report any day devoted to one long case, or on which there is a long part-heard case to be proceeded with.

¶ No separate summary required.

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Before attending the proceedings before Magistrates, Candidates should acquaint themselves with the main principles of the procedure relating both to indictable offences and to summary convictions laid down in Jervis's Acts (11 and 12 Vict., chapters 42, 43), and the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879; and before completing their reports they should refer, for elucidation of any points of law and practice which may have occurred, to Oke's Magisterial Synopsis, or Stone's Justices' Manual, or some similar book.

Before completing their Reports on Criminal cases, Candidates should refer, for elucidation of points which may have arisen in them, to Mr. Justice Stephen's Digest of the Criminal Law, and his Digest of the Law of Evidence, to which may be added Archbold's Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases, or Roscoe's Evidence in Criminal Cases.

2. (B.) A short paper will be set in the *Elements of Criminal Law and Procedure*, having reference to points arising or likely to arise in the reported cases.

3. *Codes of India*.—

The Indian Penal Code.*
 The Code of Criminal Procedure (1882), [omitting Chap. I., ss. 1, 2, 3, 5; Chap. II., s. 7, 8, 10-17; Chap. III., s. 32; Chap. XIV., Chap. XV., ss. 125-129; Chap. XXII., Chap. XXIII., ss. 311-332; Chap. XXIV., ss. 346-349; Chap. XXVIII., Chap. XXXI., ss. 421-430; Chap. XXXII., ss. 435-442; Chaps. XXXIV., XXXV., XXXVIII., Chap. XLII., ss. 514-516; Chap. XLIII., Chap. XLV., ss. 522-532; Chap. XLVI., ss. 543-545, 553.]

III.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.†

Elphinstone (Cowell's Edition), Introduction, Books I., II. (omitting Chap. 5 with Appendices, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8).

Hunter's Indian Empire (Second Edition), Chaps. I. to VIII. (omitting pp. 98-118 in Chap. IV.).

The Map of India.
 Smith's Student's Geography of India, Chaps. I. and II., pp. 1-42.
 N.B.—Each Candidate will be examined also in the Geography of the Presidency to which he stands appointed; i.e., for Bengal, Chaps. III., IV., V., pp. 51-116; N.W. Provinces and Punjab, Chaps. IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., pp. 145-236; Bombay, Chaps. XIV., XV., XVII., pp. 241-289 and 293-297; Madras, Chaps. XXI., XXII., XXIII., XXIV., pp. 361-420; Burma, Chaps. VI., VII., VIII., pp. 117-144.

IV.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.‡

J. S. Mill's Principles of Political Economy, Book I. and Book II. (omitting Chaps. 6-10).

Marshall's Economics of Industry, Book II.

RIDING.†

All Candidates will be tested in the following points, viz.:—
 In the Riding School.—Saddling, mounting, dismounting, position, &c., walking, trotting, cantering, jumping the bar.

Out-of-doors.—Getting over a bank, opening a gate.

After the Examination prizes will be given as follows:—

For the greatest proficiency in Sanskrit	£10
Arabic	10
Persian	10
Hindustani (optional)	10
Telugu	10
Hindi	10

No prize will be awarded except for a respectable degree of proficiency; and no Candidate will receive a prize who does not exhibit a satisfactory proficiency in each of the prescribed subjects.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, WESTMINSTER,
 July, 1888.

* Candidates are recommended to read Maine's Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code, 18th Edition, 1886.

† These Text-books represent the amount of reading required for qualification. Candidates who wish to carry their studies further are referred to the lists given in the "General Instructions."

‡ The Examination in Riding must be attended by all the Candidates who have not been specially excused the Examination.

[JULY,

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN JULY, 1888,
WITH REGARD TO THEIR SECOND PERIODICAL EXAMINATION,
COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH OF DECEMBER, 1889.

[N.B.—In each subject Candidates must be prepared to answer questions referring, for the sake of illustration or comparison, to the books prescribed for the First Examination.]

N.B.—Where pages, &c., are specified, the numbers are to be taken inclusively.

I.—LANGUAGES.

CANDIDATES will be examined in the grammar of the vernacular languages which they take up, and in the undermentioned text-books. Passages will be set from the text-books for translation into English, and for re-translation into the original, as well as a simple narrative passage from some English book for translation. An extract will also be given from some easy native book other than the text-book.

Special value will be attached to correct and idiomatic writing of the vernacular languages. Candidates are recommended to practise as much as possible re-translation into the original languages passages translated from the text-books. Marks will also be given for correct pronunciation of the native sounds, as well as for proficiency in writing the native character.

OBLIGATORY LANGUAGES

Text-Books.

- Hindustani.**—Tanbathan-Nasāh, Chaps. 1 and 2.
Urdu Selections, All India, pp. 110-130 of the 1st Edition.
Bengali.—Kathamala or pp. 90-136 of Charitābali.
Nabanāri, Stories of Abalya Bāsi and Rani Bhawanī.
Tamil.—Elements of the Grammar as given in Pope's Tamil Handbook (4th Edition), Part I., pp. 7-15, 24-145; Part II., pp. 12-44. Pope's Tamil Prose Reading Book, pp. 64-122.
Marathi.—Fifth Reading Book (Edition 1870), pp. 12-79, 84-115.
Lipidhārā pp. 1-49.
Burmese.—Jackson's Grammar; The Anglo-Burmese Grammatical Reader (published by the American Baptist Missionary Press, Rangoon); McKerich's Anglo-Burmese Idiomatic Translator.
Hitopadesa, pp. 27-77.

OPTIONAL LANGUAGES

Text-Books.

- Sanskrit.**—The Grammar (Max Müller or Monier Williams).
Hitopadesa, from the beginning (with omission of the Introduction) to the end of the Fable of the Thief, Ass, and Dog, in Book II.
Arabic.—Ri. Fakhri, pp. 125-167.
Kutib wa-Dimnas (Beirut, 1884), pp. 92-134.
Persian.—Gulistan (Plato's), Chap. 2.
Anwar-i-Suhail, Book II., Stories 1-7, Hertford Edition, pp. 159-189;
Jawāb's Edition, pp. 175-209.
Hindi.—Hindi Reader, pp. 51-76 and 90-112. Sakuntalā, pp. 1-25.
Hindustani.—As above.
Telugu.—Arden's Grammar.
Browne's Reader, pp.

II.—LAW.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—The books or portions of books to be studied are:—
Austin's Lectures, I., V., and VI.
Bentham's Theory of Legislation, by Dammont, viz.:—
Principles of Legislation, Chap. vii. to end.
Principles of Civil Code (omitting Chap. 5 of Part III.).
Maine's Early History of Institutions, Chaps. 12 and 13.

2. (A.) *Notes of Cases.*—Not fewer than eleven Reports* must be supplied by each Candidate, drawn up as required by the "General Instructions," ten of them referring exclusively to cases tried before a Judge and Jury in the following Courts, viz.:—a Court of Assize; the Central Criminal Court; the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, in London or on Circuit; the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer Divisions of the High Court of Justice, Ireland; or the corresponding Courts in Edinburgh.

Four of these reports must relate to civil actions tried before Special Juries.†
Four must relate to criminal cases selected for some special quality, such as the gravity of the offence charged (e.g., varieties of homicide, perjury, forgery, aggravated assaults, &c.), the nature of the evidence produced, the number of prisoners, &c.; and the Judge must be a member of the High Court of Justice, or of the Court of Appeal, or of the corresponding Courts in Ireland, or in Scotland.
No case, civil or criminal, should be taken in which either party is unrepresented by Counsel.

One must be a separate Report‡ of the whole business transacted in one of the above-mentioned Criminal Courts during one day.§
One must be a separate Report of the whole of the civil business of any kind transacted in one day in any of the above-mentioned Courts.§

* One of the chief merits of such Reports is to be as brief as is consistent with giving the really important points, and, in writing out their notes, Candidates should attend to the following directions:

- (1) There should be a note or abstract of the substantial points in the opening speeches of Counsel on each side, and of the summing up and reply, but not a detailed report of what is said. The same applies to the summing up of the Judge, which should be carefully summarized.
- (2) It is not necessary to repeat in detail evidence, whether given in examination, in-chief or in cross-examination, which merely reiterates the proof of undisputed facts, or is immaterial to the point in dispute. The name of each witness should be given, but only those portions of his evidence should be fully reported which really add something to the proof. Where the evidence is merely corroborative or is immaterial, the nature of it may be stated shortly.
- (3) Marginal notes should have reference to the important points arising in the case itself. They should be for the use of the writer, and not for the Court. They should be made by Counsel or by the student, and there should be some reference to the statute, reported decision, or other relevant authority, so as to show that the point has been correctly decided. Marginal notes should be written in black or blue ink, and not in red.

1 Candidates are warned that they will not be able to obtain "Special Jury" cases in London after the first week.
2 Candidates should not select for their report any day devoted to one long case, and for the civil business they are recommended to select a Court where the list of cases for the day consists entirely of "Common Jury" trials.

3 No separate summary required.
4 The 5 Reports relating to civil business must be received at this office on or before August 2nd, and the remainder on or before November 11th.

N.B. It is expected that Candidates will, by their own inquiries, ascertain at what places and times they should attend for the purpose of taking their notes. They are advised not to select for attendance trials of cases which have been made the subject of much discussion in the newspapers, as such trials are not necessarily the most instructive, and would probably involve much greater difficulty in obtaining admission.

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The *eleventh* must consist of a separate Report of the whole of the business, of whatever kind, transacted in a London, Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, or Manchester Police Court during any one day.*

2. (B.) *Law of Evidence*.—A paper will be set in this subject, which is to be studied more especially under the heads mentioned in the "General Instructions."

3. *Laws of India* :—
Hindu Law.†
Mohammedan Law.†

III.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

Elphinstone's *History of India* (Cowell's Edition), Books VIII., IX., X., XI.
Hunter's *Indian Empire* (Second Edition), Chaps. X., XI., XII., XIV., XV., to page 394.
Keene's *Fall of the Moghul Empire* (Ed. 1837), Part II., Chaps. I. and V., and pp. 174–190 of Chap. VI.; Part III., Chaps. I., II., and III.

The Map of India, with special reference to the prescribed portion of History; Smith's *Student's Geography of India* being consulted throughout.

N.B.—Each Candidate may be examined also in the Geography (as given in Smith's book) of the Presidency to which he stands appointed; i.e., for Bengal, Chaps. III., IV., V., pp. 51–116; N.W. Provinces and Punjab, Chaps. IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., pp. 145–236; Bombay, Chaps. XIV., XV., XVII., pp. 241–289 and 293–297; Madras, Chaps. XXI., XXII., XXIII., XXIV., pp. 361–420; Burma, Chaps. VI., VII., VIII., pp. 117–144.

IV.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

J. S. Mill's *Principles of Political Economy*, Books III., IV., V., omitting Chap. II.

Ricardo's *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation*, Chaps. VIII. to XVIII.
Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, Book I. (omitting Digression on Variations of Silver).

PRIZES.

After the Examination prizes will be given as follows :—

	£
For the greatest proficiency in Sanskrit	10
" " " Arabic	10
" " " Persian	10
" " " Hindi	10
" " " Hindustani (optional)	10
" " " Telugu	10

No prize will be awarded except for a respectable degree of proficiency; nor will any Candidate receive a prize who does not exhibit a satisfactory proficiency in each of the prescribed subjects. No Candidate will receive a prize in respect of any subject for which a prize was awarded to him at the last Examination.

RIDING.

Candidates who have failed at their First Examination to satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to ride will be allowed a second trial at the time of their Second Periodical Examination.

Civil Service Commission,
March, 1889.

* No separate summary required.

† Maine's *Hindu Law and Usage* and *Rubens's Mohammedan Law of Inheritance* may be consulted with advantage on the subjects to which they relate.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1888, WITH REGARD TO THEIR FINAL EXAMINATION, COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH JULY, 1890.

N.B.—Where pages, &c., are specified, the numbers are to be taken inclusively.

I.—LANGUAGES.

Candidates are required to qualify in one language only, viz. :—

Hindustani, if assigned to Bengal, N.W. Provinces, Oudh, and Punjab.	
Bengali, " Bengal (Lower Provinces).	
Tamil, " Madras.	
Marathi, " Bombay.	
Burmese, " Burma.	

In addition to the obligatory languages, Candidates are allowed to take up any one of the classical languages, Sanskrit, or Arabic, or Persian; and also the second vernaculars of their several Presidencies, viz. :—Telugu, if assigned to Madras; Hindi, if assigned to N.W. Provinces, Oudh, and Punjab; Hindustani, if assigned to any other part of India or to Burma. Candidates assigned to Madras and Bombay may further compete for Prizes in Hindustani and Gujarati respectively.

Proficiency in these additional languages will not be accepted as compensating for deficiency in those which are obligatory.

OBLIGATORY LANGUAGES.

Text-Books.

- Hindustani*.—Totā Kahānī, pp. 3–60.
Taubat-un-Nasīb, Chaps. I., II., III., IV., and V.
Urdu Selections, pp. 23–42 and 100–148.
Urdu Petitions, Nos. 5, 19, 47, 85, 100, 117, 135, and 155.
- Bengali*.—Nabanāri, Stories of Sītā, Drupadi, Savitri, and Lilavati.
Charitābali, pp. 9–136.
Selections from the Som Prakash, pp. 642–648, 661–668, 667–669, and 671–672 as marked.
Bengali Petitions, Nos. 16, 17, 21, 22, 24, and 25.
- Tamil*.—Pope's Tamil Prose Reading Book, pp. 1–145.
Pope's Tamil Handbook, 4th Edition, Part I. pp. 7–188; Part II. pp. 1–51.
Panchatantra, Book I.
Robertson's Papers, p. 173 to end.
Wright's Official Documents, first 20 Urzees.
- Marathi*.—Fifth Reading Book (edition 1870 or 1881), pp. 19–79, 84–115, 126–156, 166–205, and (Poetry) 80 (half page)–81.
Lipidāra pp. 1–40.
Aesop's Fables, I.–I.XX.
Modi Vachan Sār (Part I.), (omitting four pages of poetry).
Dadoba Pandurang's Grammar, pp. 129–141.
Vachan Mālā, I, 2, 48–61, 54, 55, 69, 70.
- Burmese*.—Judson's Grammar; the Anglo-Burmese Grammatical Reader (American Baptist Missionary Press, Rangoon); McKortich's Anglo-Burmese Idiomatic Translator.
Thoodamma Tsari.
Hitopadesa, pp. 27–101.
Burmese Petitions.
Records of the "Hnttan," Chapters IV. and V.

The test of qualification in each of the above languages will be as nearly as possible that which was formerly imposed on Civil Servants in India before they were appointed to active duties; it will include sound knowledge of the grammar; facility in

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translating from and into the language, the examination not being confined to the prescribed text books; familiarity with the written character; and some proficiency in speaking the language.*

OPTIONAL LANGUAGES.

Text books.

- Sanskrit.**—Story of Nala, Books I.-XIII.
The Hitopadeśa (Johnson), Introduction and lines 1-1601 (beginning of the fable of the Sandpiper and the Sea).
- Arabic.**—Arabic Reading Lessons (Forbes).
El Fāhri, pp. 125-167.
Kalīla wa-Dimna (Beirut, 1881), pp. 61-162.
Al-Uṣṣatā Tārīkh al-Khulafā, pp. 257-300; Mu'allakat of Labid (edition Arnold), pp. 89-119; and
Kur'ān sur. 51, with commentary (al-Baidāwī, Edition Fleischer), pp. 283-287.
- Persian.**—Gulistan (Platts) Chap. 1, pp. 13-45; Chap. 3 and Chap. 4, pp. 73-100.
Selections in Forbes's Grammar.
Anvār-i Suhaili, Book III. Herford Edition, pp. 210-252; Jamrett's Edition, pp. 235-284.
Bostān of Sa'di (Lucknow Edition), Books II. and III., pp. 180-234.
- Hindi.**—Hindi Reader, pp. 1-122.
Sakuntalā, pp. 1-102.
Hindi Petitions, those beginning at pp. 9, 25, 36, 56, 74, 78, 102, and 128.
- Telugu.**—Brown's Reader, pp. 5-135.
Arden's Reader.
Lane's Official Documents, Nos. 1-20, 91, 92, and 93.
- Hindustani (for Candidates assigned to Lower Bengal, Bombay, or Burma).**
As above.
- Hindustani (for Candidates assigned to Madras).**—
Platts' Grammar.
Tatā Kabīrī, pp. 3-90.
Tanbatu-n-Nasāb, Chaps. 1 and 2.
Urdū Selections, Alif Laila, pp. 100-120.
- Gujarati.**—Shapurji Edalgi's Grammar.
Hope's Grammar.
Hope's Seventh Reading Book (1886 Edition), pp. 54-68, including poetry; and pp. 112-188 [to end of 12th line], omitting poetry excepting that on page 188.

The Examination in the classical languages and in the second vernaculars of the several Presidencies will test proficiency in grammar, translation from and into the language, (the examination not being confined to the prescribed text-books), familiarity with the written character, and, except in Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian, conversation.

Candidates for Madras and Bombay who may wish to compete for Prizes in Hindustani and Gujarati, respectively, under paragraph 9 of the Regulations respecting the open Competition, will be examined in the grammar of these languages, and in the above-mentioned text-books; passages will be set from the text-books for translation into English, and for re-translation into the original, as well as a simple narrative passage from some English book for translation. An extract will also be given from some easy native book other than the text-book.

No marks will be given to Madras Candidates for Hindustani or to Bombay Candidates for Gujarati, the Examination in each being for a prize only.

II.—LAW.

1. *General Jurisprudence.*—Candidates will be expected to show that they have mastered the general contents of the under-mentioned books, the principles to be extracted from them, and their bearings on one another.

* Extract from the 18th Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, as to the necessity of acquiring a competent knowledge of the vernacular languages:—"We consider that at the Final Examinations no amount of proficiency in other subjects should be accepted as compensating for deficiency in this essential qualification."

Austin's Lectures, I., V., and VI.

Bentham's Theory of Legislation, by Dumont:—

Principles of Legislation, Chap. 7 to end.

Principles of Civil Code (omitting Chap. 5 of Part III.)*

The Institutes of Justinian, Sandars' Edition, with Editor's Introduction, omitting §§ 6-18 of Book IV.

Maine's Ancient Law.

Maine's Early History of Institutions.

2. *Notes of Cases and Law of Evidence.*—Each Candidate will be required to furnish six Reports,† drawn up as described in the "General Instructions," with particular attention to clearness of language, and method in the analytical summaries. Excepting Police cases, no case, Civil or Criminal, should be taken in which either party is unrepresented by Counsel. The subjects of these Reports are to be as follows:—

1. The whole business, of whatever kind, transacted in a London Police Court in any one day. (No separate summary required.)
- 2-3. Two important Civil Causes tried by a Special Jury in London, or in any Court of Assize.
- 4-5. Two important Criminal Trials at the Central Criminal Court, or on Circuit before a Judge and Jury. The Judge must be a member of the High Court of Justice, or of the Court of Appeal, in England, or of the corresponding Courts in Ireland, or in Scotland before the High Court of Justiciary, sitting either in Edinburgh or on Circuit.
6. The whole business transacted in a Civil Court during any one day before a Judge of the High Court or Court of Appeal and a Common Jury. (No separate summary required.)

* The whole of this work may be read with advantage by Candidates for the Prize in Law; as also Bentham's Principles of the Penal Code.

† Three of these Reports must be sent in so as to be received at this office on or before 11th March, 1890, and the other three so as to be received on or before 2nd June, 1890. They should be legibly written on half sheets of white foolscap paper, and on one side only. One of the chief merits of such Reports is to be as brief as is consistent with giving the really important points, and, in writing out their notes, Candidates should attend to the following directions:—

- (1.) There should be a note or abstract of the substantial points in the opening speeches of Counsel on each side, and of the summing up and reply, but not a detailed report of what is said. The same applies to the summing up of the Judge, which should be carefully summarised.
- (2.) It is not necessary to repeat in detail evidence, whether given in examination-in-chief or in cross examination, which merely reiterates the proof of undisputed facts, or is immaterial to the points in dispute. The name of each witness should be given, but only those portions of his evidence should be fully reported which really add something to the proof. Where the evidence is merely corroborative, or is immaterial, the nature of it may be stated shortly.
- (3.) Marginal notes should have reference to the important points arising in the case itself. They should be for the most part very short comments on the materiality of pieces of evidence, or of points made by Counsel or by the Judge. Where points of law or procedure occur there should be some reference to the statute, reported decision, or other relevant authority, so as to show that the point has been investigated and appreciated; but long extracts from text-books should not be inserted. Marginal notes should be written in black or blue, and not in red, ink.

‡ It is expected that Candidates will, by their own inquiries, ascertain at what places and times they can attend for the purpose of taking their notes; in case of difficulty, however, application may be made to this office for such information as the Commissioners may be able to afford. Candidates are advised not to select for attendance trials of cases which have been made the subject of much discussion in the newspapers (such as sensational murders, &c.), as such trials are not necessarily the most instructive, and at such there would probably be much greater difficulty in obtaining admission.

Candidates will be expected to have mastered the principles of the Law (English and Indian) of Evidence, and the rules for their application, to the extent and in the manner indicated in the "General Instructions."

3. *Indian Law.*—All Candidates must be thoroughly acquainted with the following works:—

The Indian Penal Code.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1832, omitting the following portions, viz., Chap. I, ss. 1-3 and 5; Chap. II, ss. 7, 8, 10-17; Chap. III, s. 32; Chaps. XIV., XV., ss. 193-199; Chaps. XXII., XXIII., ss. 311-332; Chap. XXIV., ss. 346-349; Chaps. XXVIII., XXXI., ss. 421-430; Chap. XXXII., ss. 436-442; Chaps. XXXIV., XXXV., XXXVIII., XLII., ss. 514-516; Chaps. XLIII., XLV., ss. 529-532; Chap. XLVI., ss. 543-545, 553.

The Indian Law of Contracts.
Hindu and Mohammedan Law.

The Code of Civil Procedure, 1832, amended by Acts VI. and VII. of 1858, omitting the following portions, viz., Preliminary Sections 1 to 9; Part I., Chaps. iii. and iv., and Chap. xix., ss. 223-243; Part II., Chaps. xxi., xxii., xxiii., xxiv.; Part III. (the whole); Part V. (the whole); Part VI., Chaps. xliii., xliiv., xlv.; Part VII. (the whole); Part IX. (the whole); Part X. (the whole).

III.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.*

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of Elphinstone's History of India; and will also be examined in—

Hunter's Indian Empire (Second Edition), Chaps. 15-19.
Keene's Fall of the Moghul Empire (Edition 1887), Part II., Chaps. i., ii., iii., iv., v., vi., Part III., Chaps. i., ii., iii.

The Map of India, with special reference to the prescribed portions of History; Smith's Student's Geography being consulted throughout.

IV.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.†

J. S. Mill's Principles of Political Economy, Books I., II. (omitting Chaps. 6-10), III., IV., V. (omitting Chapter 2).
Marshall's Economics of Industry, Book II.
Ricardo's Principles of Political Economy and Taxation, Chaps. 8-18.
Smith's Wealth of Nations, Books I. (omitting Digression on Variations of Silver), IV., V., Chaps. 1 and 3.

V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

Candidates who wish to be examined in Natural Science must signify their wish by the 1st June, 1890, naming the science which they have studied and specifying the portions to which they have given particular attention.

N.B.—Candidates are reminded that at this Examination it will be decided whether they are qualified for the Civil Service of India, and that no Candidate can be regarded as qualified who is not found to have a competent knowledge of the several subjects prescribed.

RIDING.

Candidates who have failed at their First and Second Examinations to satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to ride will be allowed a third trial at the time of their Final Examination.

PRIZES.

Prizes of the value set forth below will be offered for competition in the several subjects, and, except in the case of Hindustani offered by Candidates assigned to Madras, and of Gujarati offered by Candidates assigned to Bombay, will be awarded according to the combined results of the general Examination, and of a separate Prize Examination. With the same two exceptions, the Civil Service Commissioners are only authorised to award these Prizes on condition that a high standard of proficiency is attained.

* Candidates for the Prize will be expected to have read not only the general histories of India, but also such special works as the histories of Orme and Grant Duff, and Kaye's Afghan War, and Life of Metcalfe.
† Candidates for the Prize will be expected to have included in their reading Goschen's Theory of Foreign Exchanges, Marshall's Economics of Industry.

Law, One Prize of	£ 60
Sanskrit	40
Burmese	40
Bengali	40
Hindustani (First Vernacular)	40
Tamil	30
Marathi	30
Persian	25
Arabic	25
Political Economy	25
History and Geography of India	25
* Natural Science	25
Gujarati	25
Hindustani (for Candidates assigned to Madras)	25
Hindustani (Second Vernacular for Candidates assigned to Lower Bengal, Burmah, and Bombay)	15
Hindi	15
Telugu	15

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
December, 1889.

* The Prize in this subject will be given to the Candidate (if duly qualified) who shows the greatest proficiency in Natural Science, whichever branch he may select.

Time Table.

Day.	Hour.	Subjects.
Tuesday, July 15, 1890 ..	11 A.M. to 2 P.M. 3 P.M. to 5 "	Political Economy (1). Political Economy (2).
Wednesday, " 16 ..	10 A.M. to 1 " 2 P.M. to 5 "	Political Economy (Prize Examination). History and Geography of India (1).
Thursday, " 17 ..	10 A.M. to 1 " 2 P.M. to 5 "	History and Geography of India (2). History and Geography of India (Prize Examination).*
Friday, " 18 ..	10 A.M. to 1 " 2 P.M. to 5 "	Law of Evidence (1). Law of Evidence (2).
Saturday, " 19 ..	10 A.M. to 1 " 2 P.M. to 5 "	Law of India (1). Law of India (2).
Monday, " 21 ..	10 A.M. to 1 " 2 P.M. to 5 "	Law of India (3). Law of India (4).
Tuesday, " 22 ..	10 A.M. to 1 " 2 P.M. to 5 "	Jurisprudence (1). Jurisprudence (2).
Wednesday, " 23 ..	10 A.M. to 1 " 2 P.M. to 5 "	Hindustani (1). Hindustani (2).
Thursday, " 24 ..	10 A.M. to 1 " 2 P.M. to 5 "	Hindustani (3). Law (Prize Examination).*
Friday, " 25 ..	10 A.M. to 1 " 2 P.M. to 5 "	Telugu (1), Hindi (1), Gujarati (1). No Papers.
Saturday, " 26 ..	10 A.M. to 1 " 2 P.M. to 5 "	Telugu (2), Hindi (2), Gujarati (2). Telugu and Hindi (Prize Examinations).*
Monday, " 28 ..	10 A.M. to 1 " 2 P.M. to 5 "	Sanskrit (1), Persian (1). No Papers.
Tuesday, " 29 ..	10 A.M. to 1 " 2 P.M. to 5 "	Sanskrit (2), Persian (2). Sanskrit and Persian (Prize Examinations).*
Wednesday, " 30 ..	10 A.M. to 1 " 2 P.M. to 5 "	Bengali (1), Burmese (1), Marathi (1), Tamil (1). Bengali (2), Burmese (2), Marathi (2), Tamil (2).
Thursday, " 31 ..	10 A.M. to 1 " 2 P.M. to 5 "	Bengali (3), Burmese (3), Marathi (3), Tamil (3). Bengali, Burmese, Marathi, and Tamil (Prize Examinations).*
Friday, August 1 ..	10 A.M. to 1 "	Agricultural Chemistry. Botany, Geology.
Saturday, " 2 ..	10 A.M. to 1 " 2 P.M. to 5 "	Agricultural Chemistry. Botany, Geology. (Prize Examinations). Hindustani (Prize Examination) Except for Madras Candidates.*

* Candidates will be admitted to the Examination for Prizes pending the decision of the Commissioners as to their eligibility. They must hold themselves in readiness to attend for Oral Examination if required.

** There will be an Oral Examination in each subject.

1890.] INDIA CIVIL SERVICE:—FINAL EXAMINATION. 25

Notices.

1. On the first day of the Examination, each Candidate will be required to state on a form which will be placed before him his address during the Examination. If this address is changed, notice of every change should be sent to "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Westminster," until the Candidate has received the announcement of the result of the Examination.
2. The Examination on paper will in each case begin at the hour indicated in the Time Table, but the door of the Examination Room will be kept open for half an hour afterwards, in order that Candidates may not be excluded owing to accidental delays. Candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
3. Candidates will be required, before proceeding to the Examination Room, to leave, in a room provided for the purpose, their hats, overcoats, umbrellas, and any books or papers which they may have brought with them.
4. No Candidate will be allowed to quit the Examination Room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the paper on which he is engaged.
5. No Candidate who has left the Examination Room during the hours assigned to paper work will be entitled, without special permission, obtained before he leaves the room, to return to the paper which he has quitted. In such cases the question whether marks can be allotted is reserved for the Commissioners.
6. Candidates are required to write their Names at the top of every book or separate sheet of paper which they use.
7. Any Candidate who is dissatisfied with the pens, ink, or paper supplied to him is requested to apply to the Superintendent of the Examination Room; but those who are accustomed to use any particular kind of pen are recommended to bring it with them.
8. Perfect silence is to be preserved in the Examination Room; and any Candidate guilty of disorderly or improper conduct, in or about the room, will be liable to be excluded from the Examination.
9. Any Candidate detected in the Examination Room in the possession of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying the papers of any other Candidate, in permitting his own papers to be copied, or in attempting to give or obtain assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the List; and he will not be admitted to any future Examination held under the direction of the Civil Service Commissioners.
10. The result of the Examination will probably be known about the end of August, and will be communicated by letter to each Candidate.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
CANNON ROW, LONDON, S.W.,
July, 1890.

Examination Papers.

BENGALI (1).

W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq.

GRAMMAR.

1. Give the feminine for the nouns *ভাৰু*, *হুইন*, and *মাকুল*.
2. Give, in the Bengali character, the combinations of the following letters: *kra*, *bhru*, *gu*, *ntu*, and *stu*.
3. Decline *সুখি* in the singular and plural, and *জাহা* when it represents an inanimate thing.
4. Give in Bengali the following pronouns: what? who? some one; some one else; whatever; both.
5. Conjugate the aorist of the verb *আজিত* and the future of the verb *রহিত*, singular and plural.
6. What is the infinitive tense of the verbs (1) to remain, (2) to hold, (3) to play, (4) to go on, (5) to run, (6) to sit?
7. Give two examples of the present tense and of the present definite tense.
8. Translate the following:—
বিজ্ঞান করিও না
বাম হস্তে একটি লাম্বি ছিল
মেঘ ডাকিতেছে.
9. How are the following used in compounds: *রূপ*, *মতে*, and *বৎ*?

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10. Translate into Bengali:—

- a. This is a wonderful event.
- b. As the teacher is, so is the disciple.
- c. I know nothing good or bad in this matter.
- d. Three men were going together on the road.
- e. I have no friendship with this person.
- f. The price of this cow is ten rupees.
- g. The tiger and the goat will drink at the same tank or ghaut.
- h. A monkey, a dog, a lion, a crow, a fowl, an elephant—all these animals and birds are to be found in India.

For retranslation:—

From the time of publishing this book his condition began to be fortunate. In a short time he was appointed teacher of mathematics in the University. Consequently his fame and prosperity began to increase in the world. But though he had gained an increase of fame and prosperity, he did not turn away from toil and labour. Day and night he remained devoted to study and to the composition of books. He has composed many works on arithmetic and science. In this way he acquired wealth, renown, and honour, and died in the 51st year of his age.

Savitri with humility addressed her father: "Father, you must not be troubled in this matter. There is no need of any other object or of any further research. I have mentally called Satyavān my husband, and have chosen him. Whether he be long-lived or short-lived he is my husband. Besides, I cannot take any other man. If the Ruler of the world has determined that my fate is to be a widow, then it is not possible for any one to break this decree. Practically nothing is fixed in this uncertain world. Every human being must die. One person will die first, and another afterwards. No one is able to shake off death. Death is born with the body. In this what need is there of fear? The very essence of the support of the body is religion. My first duty is to follow this; without religion we must taste of hell. I must always practise virtue. The pleasure or the pain of the body is all false."

According to the saying of the sage, Rama took his horses and performed the sacrifice of the Ashwamedha. After this Brahmans came from various parts to take their presents. At this time Vālmiki with his disciples went to the city of Ayodhya, and said to Lava and Kusha : " You have learnt from me the science of arms and the art of music ; of these two an examination has been held in one science, namely, the science of arms. There has not been any examination in music. At the sacrifice made by Rama there has been a great concourse of kings of various countries. At this time let there be a test of your qualities. Let the Ramāyana which I have composed with much toil, be made known in the assembly.

BENGALI (2).

W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq.

Translate into English :

এই কথোপকথনে রামের প্রতিটি হইল, ভদ্র যাহা বলিয়াছিলেন তাহা অলীক নহে। বিশেষতঃ, সেই দিবস সীতার কেশ বন্ধন করিতে করিতে তাঁহার এক সহচরী জিজ্ঞাসা করিল হে দেবি, রাবণ তোমাকে সন্মুখে আইয়া গিয়াছিল; শুনিয়াছি তাহার দশ যুগ, বিশতি লোচন ও বিশতি বাহু ছিল। অতএব ই রাবণের মূর্তি ভূমিতে অঙ্কিত করিয়া আরাধনাকে দেখাও দেখি। সীতা এই কথায় রাবণের মূর্তি ভূমিতে চিত্রিত করিলেন। তখন ই সময়ে রাম অস্তঃপুরে গমন করিয়া দেখিলেন, সীতা রাবণের অবয়ব এমন উত্তমরূপে নিখিয়াছেন যে তাহার প্রকৃত মূর্তির সহিত তুল্য কিছুমাত্র বিভিন্নতা নাই। ইহাতে তিনি মনে করিলেন যদি সীতা রাবণকে ভাঙ্গরূপে না জানিবে, তবে তাহার মূর্তি এমন শুদ্ধ করিয়া দেখা কখনই সম্ভব নহে।

অর্জুন তাহাকে নিবেদন করিলেন। তাহাতে আর আর নৃপতিগণ মনে করিলেন ইহার অদ্য-ভক্ষ্য নাই, কি প্রকারে তাহা পালন করিবে, ইহা বিক্ষিপ্ত অর্থ পাইলে এই কন্যাকে ত্যাগ করিতে পারে, এই জন্ম

মান্য গ্রহণ করিল না, ইহা ভাবিয়া কেহ কেহ বলিলেন, ভূমি ভিক্ষক ব্রাহ্মণ, এই কন্যা তোমার যোগ্য নহে, তোমাকে কিছু ধন দিতেছি তাহা লইয়া ভূমি কন্যাকে আশ্রয়গৃহে দাও। অর্জুন হাস্য করিয়া বলিলেন যদি তোমাদের বিবেচনায় ধন শ্রেষ্ঠ হয় তবে আমি পৃথিবীর তাবৎ ধন তোমাদিগকে দিতেছি, তোমরা আমাকে আপন আপন ভার্য্যা প্রদান কর। রাজারা এই ব্যঙ্গ্যাক্রিতে ক্রুদ্ধ হইয়া তাবতে এক পক্ষ হইয়া অর্জুনকে আক্রমণ করিলেন। মহাবীর অর্জুন দ্রৌপদীকে আপনার পশ্চাতে রাখিয়া, যুদ্ধ করিতে লাগিলেন, এবং ভীম, আতাকে আক্রান্ত দেখিয়া প্রচণ্ড-প্রতাপে বৃক্ষাদি উৎপাটন-পূর্বক তৎপ্রহারে বিপক্ষ রাজগণকে লগ্ন করিলেন।

পাঠকবর্গ এমত বিবেচনা করিবেন না কেবল ভাস্করাচার্য্য কৃত গ্রন্থ জন্ম লীলাবতীর নাম দেদীপ্যমান রহিয়াছে। লীলাবতী স্বয়ং বিদগ্ধাবতী ছিলেন, এবং অন্ধ ও জ্যোতির্বিদ্যাতে অতিনিপুণা হইয়াছিলেন, এবং লোকে সচরাচর ইহাও বলিয়া থাকে যে লীলাবতী জ্যোতির্বিদ্যাতে এমত পারগ ছিলেন যে বৃক্ষমূলে বাসিয়া অত্যাধিক কালের মধ্যে বৃক্ষের শাখা পল্লব ও পত্রের সমস্ত গণনা করিতে পারিতেন।

Bengali Petitions, No. 25.

Beginning at p. 87, দরখাস্ত থানা—p. 91, সাল ১৫ ফাল্গুন.

সম্পাদক মহাশয়! জাহানাবাদ মহকুমার হস্তঃপাতি চন্দ্রকোণা প্রভৃতি গ্রামের দুর্ভিক্ষ পীড়িতেরা আহারাভাবে নানাস্থানী হওয়াতে বিদগ্ধাগর মহাশয়, জ্যৈষ্ঠ লেণ্টমণ্ট গবর্নর বাহাদুরকে বিশেষরূপে অস্ব-রোধ করেন, এবং জাহানাবাদের ডেপুটী মাজিস্ট্রেটকে দুই বার বিশেষ করিয়া অস্বরোধ করিয়া পাঠান, এবং মহাশয়ের জগদ্বিখ্যাত সৌমপ্র-কালে প্রচারিত ছবিস্বাক্ষর কথা প্রকাশিত হওয়াতে জাহানাবাদ মহকুমার একদেয় উপকার দর্শিয়াছে, তাহা আপনাদের ক্ষেত্র ব্যক্ত না করিয়া কান্ত থাকিতে পারিলাম না। ইহার অবদানতা দোষে বা অনৈমিত্যে এতাদৃশ বহুসংখ্যক লোকের এতাদৃশ কষ্ট হইয়াছিল, পুনরায় তাহার যত্নে বিশেষ উপকার দর্শিয়াছে। এরূপ যত্ন কিছুকাল স্থায়ী হইলে লোকের পক্ষে উত্তরোত্তর বিস্তর উপকার দর্শিতে পারিবে। জাহানাবাদের ডেপুটী মাজিস্ট্রেট জ্যৈষ্ঠ লেণ্টমণ্ট মিত্র মহাশয় জ্যৈষ্ঠ দীনবন্ধু ন্যায়রত্ন ও বীরসিংহ বিদগ্ধাগরের হেডমাস্টার জ্যৈষ্ঠ বাবু সারদাপ্রসাদ গঙ্গোপাধ্যায়,

জাড়া নিবাসী জীৱন্ত বাবু শিবনাথায়ণ ৰায় তথা শ্ৰীযুক্ত বাবু উমেশচন্দ্ৰ ৰায় তথা শ্ৰীযুক্ত বাবু ঈশ্বৰচন্দ্ৰ ৰায় তথা শ্ৰীযুক্ত বাবু শম্ভুচন্দ্ৰ ৰায় মহাশয় প্ৰভৃতি কয়েক জন ভদ্ৰ লোককে সমভিব্যাহাৰ কৰিয়া ক্ষীৰপাই, চন্দ্ৰকোণা, জাড়া ৰামজীবনপুৰ প্ৰভৃতি নানা স্থানে ভ্ৰমণ কৰিয়া হুমাখিক আট সহস্ৰ মুদ্রা টানা দ্বাৰা সৎগ্ৰহ ও স্বাক্ষৰিত কৰিয়াছেন। এতদংশ বহুসংখ্যক টাকা আদায় কেবল বাবু দীনবন্ধু ন্যায়বৰু ও বাবু উমেশচন্দ্ৰ ৰায় মহাশয় প্ৰভৃতিৰ বক্তৃতা কৌশলে ও আন্তৰিক যত্নে হইয়াছে। বাবু উমেশচন্দ্ৰ ৰায় মহাশয় প্ৰভৃতি তদ্বিষয়ে বিস্তৰ পৰিশ্ৰম কৰিয়াছেন। এক্ষণে এপ্ৰদেশে ডেপুটি বাবু আপাততঃ ৪ টা অমলকৈয়া স্থাপিত কৰিয়াছেন। ক্ষীৰপাই অমলকৈয়া বাবু দীনবন্ধু ন্যায়বৰুকে সম্পাদক নিযুক্ত কৰিয়াছেন। বাবু উমেশচন্দ্ৰ ৰায় মহাশয়কে ৰামজীবনপুৰে অমলকৈয়াৰ ভাৱ দিয়াছেন। চন্দ্ৰকোণায় বাবু ঈশ্বৰচন্দ্ৰ ৰায় মহাশয়কে ভাৱ দিয়াছেন। শ্যামবাসীৰে বাবু শম্ভুচন্দ্ৰ ৰায় মহাশয়কে অধ্যক্ষতা পদে অভিষিক্ত কৰিয়াছেন। ইহাৱা কয়েক জনই উপযুক্ত লোক। যোগ্যপা-ত্ৰেই যোগ্য কৰ্ম্মেৰ ভাৱ দেওয়া হইয়াছে। আৰু ২। ৪ টা অমলকৈয়া তুৱায় হইবে, তাহাৰ কম্পনা হইতেছে। ক্ষীৰপাইয়েৰ অমলকৈয়া দেখি-লাম, প্ৰায় হাজাৰ দৰিদ্ৰ দুৰ্বল আহাৰ কৰিতে বসিল। শুনলাম, ৰামজীবনপুৰ, চন্দ্ৰকোণা প্ৰভৃতিতে অমলকৈয়াৰ আডডা বসিবাৰ পূৰ্বে এখানে দৈনিক দুই সহস্ৰ লোক ভোজন কৰিত, এখানে কাৰ্য্যক্ৰম অত্যন্ত ব্যক্তি মাত্ৰেই আহাৰ পাইতেছে। কেহই পৰাণ্ডমুখ হয় না।

BENGALI (3).

W. S. SETON KARR, Esq.

Translate into English :

সমুদ্ৰ কত গভীৰ তাহাৰ নিশ্চয় নাই। কেহ কেহ অনুমান কৰেন, যেখানে অত্যন্ত গভীৰ সেখানেও আড়াই ক্রোশেৰ বড় অধিক হইবেক না। অনেক সমুদ্ৰেৰ জল মাণিবাৰ চেহা কৰিয়াছিলেন। কেহ ৩২° হাত, কেহ ৪৮° হাত, কেহ ১৮-৪০° হাত লম্বা মানবজ্ঞ সমুদ্ৰে ক্ৰেপণ কৰিয়াছিলেন, কিন্তু কোন বজুই তল স্পৰ্শ কৰিতে পারে নাই; তত্ৰাং সমুদ্ৰেৰ জলেৰ ইয়ত্তা কৰা দুঃসাধ্য। লাণ্ডাৰ্ণ নামক ফ্ৰান্স দেশীয় এক অধ্বিতীয় পণ্ডিত কহিয়াছেন এক্ষণে সমুদ্ৰেৰ যত জল আছে যদি আৰ

আহাৰ চতুৰ্থ ভাগ অধিক হয় তবে সমুদায় পৃথিবী জনপ্লাবিত হইয়া যায়; আৰ যদি তাহাৰ চতুৰ্থ ভাগ কম হয় তাহা হইলে সমুদায় নদী, খাল প্ৰভৃতি শুকাইয়া যায়।

দুই পথিক ও ভালুক।

দুই বন্ধুতে মিলিয়া এক পথে ভ্ৰমণ কৰিতেছিল। দৈবযোগে সেই সময়ে তথায় এক ভালুক উপস্থিত হইল। বন্ধুদ্বয়ৰ মध्ये এক জন, ভালুক দেখিয়া, ভয়ে নিতান্ত অভিভূত হইয়া, নিকটবৰ্তী এক বৃক্ষে আৰোহণ কৰিল, কিন্তু বন্ধুৰ কি দশা ঘটবে তাহা একবাৰও ভাবিল না। অপৰ ব্যক্তি, আৰ কোন উপায় না দেখিয়া এবাং একাকী ভালুকৰ সঙ্গে যুদ্ধ কৰা দুঃসাধ্য ভাবিয়া, মৃতবৎ ভূতলে পড়িয়া রহিল। কাৰণ সে পূৰ্বে শুনিয়াছিল ভালুক মৰা মানুহ ছোঁয় না।

ভালুক আসিয়া তাহাৰ নাক, কান, মূখ, চোক, বুক পৰীক্ষা কৰিল এবাং তাহাকে মৃতনিশ্চয় কৰিয়া চলিয়া গেল। ভালুক চলিয়া গেলে পৰ, অপৰ ব্যক্তি, বৃক্ষ হইতে নামিয়া বন্ধুৰ নিকটে আসিয়া, জিজ্ঞাসিল ভাই! ভালুক তোমাকে কানে কানে কি বলিয়া গেল। আমি দেখিলাম সে তাহাৰ মূখ তোমাৰ কানেৰ গোড়ায় অনেক ক্ষণ রাখিয়াছিল। সে কহিল ভালুক আমাকে এই কথা বলিয়া গেল যে, যে বন্ধু বিপদেৰ সময় ফেলিয়া পানায়, জন্মাবধিই আৰ তাহাকে বিশ্বাস কৰিও না।

পূৰ্বোক্ত কাৰণ দ্বাৰা বিলক্ষণ প্ৰতীতি হইতেছে যে যে সকল ব্যক্তি সাধাৰণসারে সাধাৰণেৰ বিদ্যাৰ্থি ও জ্ঞানানুশীলনে যত্নবান হন তাহাৰা আমাদিগেৰ বিশেষ কৃতজ্ঞতা অৰণ্য প্ৰাপ্ত হইতে পাৱেন, তাহাদিগেৰ নাম স্মৰণ হইলে অন্তঃকরণে সম্পূৰ্ণ প্ৰেম ও প্ৰজ্ঞাৰ উপস্থিতি হইয়া থাকে, ও সদৃশসমূহ স্মৰণ মাত্ৰ কৃতজ্ঞতাৰে চিত্ত আৰ্দ্ৰ হয়। এই বক্তব্যৰ পৰম হিতকাৰি বন্ধু মৃত ডেবিড হেয়াৰ সাহেব আপমাৰ সকল যত্ন সকল আশ্ৰয়ণ এবাং সকল আৰ্থ ব্যয়দ্বাৰা বহু লোকেৰ অজ্ঞানতা বিদ্যাহীনতাৰ সন্ত্যতা ও সম্ভৱহাৰ সৎস্থাপন কৰাতে মহত্ব-মাত্ৰেই তাহাৰ নিকট কৃতজ্ঞতা স্বীকাৰ কৰিতেছেন। যত দিবস চক্ৰ সূৰ্যেৰ স্থিতি থাকিবক, তত্ৰাল পর্যন্ত এই বিস্তৃত ব্ৰাহ্মণেৰ মন্তব্যেৰা তাহাৰ শুভাৰ্থকীৰ্তনে নিযুক্ত থাকিবেন, যেহেতু এই মহাত্মা জিহ্ন দেশে জন্ম গ্ৰহণ কৰিয়া আমাদিগেৰ উপকাৰনিমিত্ত এমত সদৃশপাণ এবাং যত্ন কৰিয়াছেন, যে অদ্যাবধি কোম স্বদেশীয় মহত্ব তাহাৰ সমতুল্য হইতে পাৱেন নাই। তাহাৰ সূমনোযোগে কত ব্যক্তি কৃতবিদা হইয়া সৌভাগ্য সজ্জয় ও সদৃশচিত্তেৰে সক্ষম হইয়াছেন তাহাৰ সংখ্যা কৰা যায় না।

এই বঙ্গদেশের বহু পরিবার হেয়ার সাহেবের মহৎ গুণে বাধিত আছেন, লেখনীর কি সাধ্য যে তাহার বর্ণনা করিতে পারি? যে সকল পরিবার অজ্ঞান অন্ধকারে মগ্ন থাকিয়া গ্রামাচ্ছাদন বিরহে হাহাকার করিতেছিলেন, হেয়ার সাহেবের অমূল্য তঁহাদিগের পুণ্যগণ বিদ্বানাত্মা গ্রহণ-পূর্বক সমুহ সৌভাগ্যের সহিত কাল হরণ করিতেছেন, এবং অনেকের অন্তঃকরণে বিদ্যাবিসয়ের অমরাগ বৃদ্ধি হইয়াছে। হেয়ার সাহেব পরলোক গমন করিয়াছেন, কিন্তু এই সমস্ত মহতী কীর্তিদ্বারা আমরা তাঁহাকে জীবিত মনুষ্যে ন্যায় সন্দর্শন করিতেছি।

Translate into Bengali:

A lion by reason of old age became very weak, and was unable to catch the animals of the forest. Accordingly, in order to get food, he remained in a den as if he were very sick. He said to himself: "Some one animal will surely come to see me and will enter the den, and then I shall catch him." In a short time the jackal came near to the den and made his *salaam*, saying "King of beasts, how are you?" The lion replied, "Why do you not come into my den and see?" The jackal, being cunning, replied, "Sir, on coming here, I see marks of animals that have entered your den, but I do not see any marks of those who have come out again." Having said this the jackal ran off.

A certain cowherd was in the habit of taking his cows to the plain to feed. In a jungle near that place were many tigers. The cowherd every now and then, by way of jest, began to shout in a loud tone that a tiger was approaching. The people of the village hearing his cries, and being much frightened, went to the place in order to render him assistance. They found the cowherd laughing and no tiger to be seen. Accordingly they went away; some were astonished and some were displeased. In the end, one day, the tiger really did come, and made an attack on the herd of cows. Then the cowherd being very frightened began, as formerly, to cry out with a loud voice, that the tigers had come, but on that day not a single man came out of the village to give him any assistance. They all thought in their minds that the deceitful cowherd was calling out falsely, as before, that the tigers had come. The tigers having killed one cow of the herd, then attacked and slew the man himself.

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Just as he was expiring the cowherd reflected as follows, "Even when the liar speaks truth nobody will believe him."

He who saves life by him what is not saved?

I will subdue your enemies and they shall no more attack and plunder you.

In the season of Spring in Bengal it becomes very hot, but rain does not fall before the month of Asharh. When rain falls, the Ryots take their ploughs and go out to the plain.

The following day the Raja Krishna Chandra Rai went to Múrshidabad to make representations to the Nawáb. The Nawáb spoke harshly, and said that Krishna Chandra was intending to help the foreigners who, without his permission, had come into the country. Krishna Chandra, perceiving that the Nawáb had no confidence in him, departed by night and went to Calcutta in a boat.

BENGALI (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq.

Translate into English:—

স্বর্ণকার আর সুত্রধর দুই জন স্বর্ণের বিগ্রহ হরি করিয়া গোপনে রাখি-
য়াছিল তাহার কথা।

এক দেশে এক স্বর্ণকারেতে আর এক সুত্রধরেতে এমত প্রণয় ছিল, যে সকল লোকেরা ইহাদিগকে দেখিয়া ইহারা দুই ভ্রাতা এই অমূল্য করিত। পরে স্বর্ণকার আর সুত্রধর একত্র বিদেশ গমন করিয়া এক সহরে পৌছিয়া পরচপত্রহীন হইয়া আপনারা ঠাওরাইল যে এই নগরের মধ্যে এক দেবালয় আছে, সেই দেবালয়েতে অনেক স্বর্ণবিগ্রহ আছেন; অত-এব পরামর্শ এই যে আমরা ব্রাহ্মণের বেশ ধরিয়া সেই দেবালয়েতে যাইয়া দেবতাদের পূজা অর্চনা করি; যখন অবকাশ পাইবে, তখন কএক বিগ্রহ হরি করিব। এই মন্ত্রণা দুই জনে স্থির করিয়া দেবালয়েতে গিয়া সেবা পূজাদি আরম্ভ করিল। আর ২ ব্রাহ্মণেরা ইহাদের দুই জনের আ-
রাধনা দেখিয়া লজ্জিত হইলেন; দুই এক জন ব্রাহ্মণ সেই দেবালয়েতে

গমন পুনরায় করিলেন না। যদি কেহ তাঁহাদিগকে জিজ্ঞাসিত যে তোমরা কি কারণে দেবালয় ত্যাগ করিলে? তাহারা উত্তর করিতেন যে দুই ভ্রাতৃপুত্র আসিয়া যে রূপ দেবতাদের সেবা ও অর্চনা করিতেছেন, তেমন আমরা করিতে না পারিয়া লজ্জিত হইয়া দেবালয় ত্যাগ করিয়াছি। এই প্রকার ক্রমে ২ পূর্বের সমস্ত ভ্রাতৃপুত্র দেবতার প্রাসাদ ত্যাগ করিলেন। পরে এক দিবস রাত্রিতে স্বর্ণকার আর সুত্রধর সেই সব বিগ্রহ লইয়া অশ্বদ্বারা দেশের দিগে প্রস্থান করিয়া যখন আপন নগরে পৌঁছিলেন, তখন বিগ্রহাদিগকে এক বৃক্ষের তলে পুতিয়া রাখিয়া আপন ২ বাটীতে আসিলেন। এক রাজে স্বর্ণকার একাকী যাটয়া সমস্ত বিগ্রহ মুক্তিকাহ্নিতে উঠাইয়া আপন গৃহে আনিল।

এত শুনি জিজ্ঞাসেন ধর্মের নন্দন।
কহ শুনি যিনি যে নজের বিবরণ ॥
রাজপুত্র হয়ে আমাসমান দুঃখিত।
অবশ্য শুনিতে হয় তাহার চরিত ॥
কহ শুনি যিনি রাজ তাহার কথন।
কোন দেশে ঘর তার কাহার নন্দন ॥
বৃহদশ্ব বলে শুনি ধর্মের নন্দন।
তোমাইহতে বড় দুঃখী নিম্বধরাজন ॥
নল নামে নরপতি বীরসেনসুত।
ইজের সঙ্গ রাজা মহাসুখ্যুত ॥

বঙ্গদেশীয় অজনাগণের বর্তমান অবস্থা বিবেচনা করিলে জ্ঞানবান মহাদিগের অন্তঃকরণে যে রূপ দুঃখ উপস্থিত হয় তাহা বাক্যের দ্বারা ব্যক্ত করা যায় না। অবলারা পিঞ্জরবন্ধা কোকীলার ন্যায় অন্তঃপুরে অবস্থান পূর্বক কেবল সাংসারিক কার্যে নিযুক্ত থাকে, বিদ্যাশিক্ষণ অথবা জ্ঞানশিক্ষা কিছুই করিতে পারে না, জগদীশ্বর প্রসাদে মেধা-বুদ্ধি অবধারণাদি সমুদয় মানসিক শক্তি প্রাপ্ত হইয়াও তাহারা দেশীয় অম্যায় প্রধাজন্য তত্তাবৎ চালনা করণে অক্ষম হয়, ইহা কি সাধারণ দুঃখ? কলতঃ কোন্ সময়ে এই রাজ্যমধ্যে কামিনীদিগের এতাদৃশ দুর-বস্থা হইবনের আদি সোপান প্রতিষ্ঠিত হইয়াছে আমরা ইজিহাস অথবা কোন প্রকার নিয়মপুস্তকে তাহার নিশ্চিত বিবরণ কিছুই দেখিতে পাই না। কোন মহাপুরুষ তাহাদিগকে জ্ঞান শিক্ষা প্রদান করা অকর্তব্য বলিয়া বর্তমান যুগিত নিয়ম নিরূপণ পূর্বক প্রচলিত করেন, আমরা অদ্যাবধি তাহার নামমাত্র অবগত হইতে পারি নাই। কিন্তু পুরাতন

গ্রন্থাদি পাঠদ্বারা বিলম্ব প্রতীতি হইতেছে, যে পূর্বকালে এতদেশীয় কামিনীর মধ্যে অনেকেরই বিদ্যাবত্তী ছিলেন; তাহাদিগের বিরচিত অনেক গ্রন্থ অদ্যাবধি প্রাপ্ত হওয়া যাউতেছে। সন্নিবর্তী কণাট রাজ-মহিষী ইত্যাদি কামিনীরা যে সকল গ্রন্থ রচনা করিয়াছেন তাহাতে কোন ব্যক্তি না বিশ্বাস করিবেন যে পূর্বতন হিন্দু কামিনীরা বিদ্যাশিক্ষণ করিতেন? এবং কোন ব্যক্তির নিশ্চিত বোধ না জন্মিবে যে অবলাদিগের বিদ্যাশিক্ষার নিয়ম আতি অল্প দিবস রহিত হইয়াছে! অতএব যে নিয়ম অযুক্তিক এবং আধুনিক তাহার উচ্ছেদ নিমিত্ত বিহিত যন্ত্র এবং উদ্যোগ করা অবশ্য কর্তব্য। আমরা যদি জগদীশ্বরের অনি-বর্তনীয় সৃজন কৌশলের বিবেচনা পূর্বক স্ত্রী পুরুষ এই উভয় জাতির মানসিক শক্তি ও তুলনা করি, তবে প্রায় তাবদ্বিষয়েই পরস্পর একে দেখিতে পাই।

Translate into Bengali:—

A merchant once asked a traveller, "How did your father die?" He replied, "My father and my grandfather were drowned in the ocean." The merchant then said, "Have you no fear of dying in the ocean?" The traveller then asked him, "Well, how did your father and grandfather die?" The merchant said, "In their beds." The traveller made answer, "Well then, as you have no fear of sleeping in your bed, I have no fear of going in a ship upon the ocean." Moral:—Fear is overcome by habit or practice.

The ornament of wealth is knowledge. Knowledge is acquired by effort. The result of wealth is covetousness. The result of learning is honor and renown. A certain man standing in the assembly of the Raja repeated this sentence.

Subsequently, the Raja, in order to test this saying, entrusted one of his sons to the care of a teacher adorned with many qualities, in order that his son might acquire learning and the science of kings; and he ordered the teacher to read some one book to him every day. He entrusted the care of another son to a very rich merchant. The first son, by means of learning, became more and more polished every day, and the more he learnt the more he exerted himself. The second son, by the increase of wealth, became every day more proud and rough, and did not shew any respect to Pandits and learned men. After

a time the two sons went into a foreign country. One son took a great deal of money with him: the learned son took nothing but books, for he said, "in a foreign country there is no friend but learning." The rich son arrived in a certain city and became acquainted with some young men of bad dispositions. By the bad advice of these persons he wasted his substance, and in the end ran into debt and was shut up in prison. The learned son went to the assembly of another king, and showed so many good qualities, such mildness, such equity, and so much learning, that the king, being pleased, made him sit near him. After some conversation with him the king fixed his residence in the city. In the end the Raja placed such confidence in him that he bestowed on him his own daughter in marriage, and gave him wealth, horses, elephants, and chariots, and with great pomp sent him back to his own country. His father, hearing a great noise in the bazar, became alarmed, when a messenger came near and spoke to him, "Sir, be not afraid; your son has come back to you." On hearing this the father summoned friends, neighbours, and Brahmans, and brought his son to his house. After greeting him he made various enquiries into his fortune and circumstances, and finding him extremely fit for office, made over to him the administration of his kingdom. The rich son of the Raja remained shut up in prison. His brother, having heard of his circumstances by means of messengers, paid off his debt and brought him back to his own country. In this way the Raja made a test of the difference between wealth and learning.

In the district of Nadiya indigo and rice are produced every year. There are many rivers which are full of fish. The inhabitants of that district speak very pure Bengali language. At the town of Nadiya itself there are Pandits who pass their time in reading difficult Sanscrit works. Even in the city of Benares there are no more learned Pandits. The Raja has a large palace and some gardens. In the town of Krishanagar there was formerly much sickness and many people died, but the sickness is now at an end.

1890.] INDIA CIVIL SERVICE:—FINAL EXAMINATION. 37

HINDŪSTĀNĪ (1).

(For all Candidates taking this subject except those assigned to Madras.)

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

I.

Translate the following sentences, and explain their peculiarities:

a. بہت تھوڑے مرتبہ والے شریک اُس کے ہوئے مگر بڑی تنخواہ کی ترغیب و تعریض سے بہت سی فوج اُس نے اکٹھی کی *

اُس نے ایسے شوق ذوق اور سرگرمی اور خوش بیانی سے وہ مشورت سچائی کہ راجا کے شکوک و شبہات پر غالب آ گئی *

b. وہ ایسا مردانہ آدمی تھا کہ سفر کی ماندگی اور محنت کے کاموں سے الگ ٹھلگ نہ رہتا تھا اور ہرگز افسردہ ہر مرد نہ ہوتا تھا *

کئی برس پہلے ایک آدمی بڑا فریدی متفنی دلی میں آیا تھا اور ایک نئی مذہبی کتاب اپنی ایجاد کی زبان کی تمام شہر میں مشہور کی تھی *

c. اُس کی معشوقہ ایسی حاوی ہو گئی تھی کہ بادشاہ کی ذاتی مہر اُمی کے قبضہ میں رہتی تھی اور اپنی مرضی کے موافق استعمال اُس کا کرتی تھی *

یہ راجا علم و ہنر کے شوق ذوق کی بدولت اپنی قوم کے لوگوں میں سے نہایت مشہور و معروف ہوا مگر استقلال اور قطع تردد میں ویسا معزز و ممتاز نہ تھا *

d. في الحقیقت وہ ایسا سخت آدمی تھا کہ کوچ و سفر کی حالت میں گھوڑے پر بیٹھا بیٹھا اناج کی بالوں کو مل ملا کر دان چبانا تھا اور جون تون کر کے پیٹ اپنا پھر لیتا تھا *
یہ تینوں سردار اور علاوہ ان کے اور سردار آپ اپنی طرف سے ایسی مہم آوری نہ کرتے تھے کہ اپنے تابعوں کے سردار ہو کر میدانوں میں لڑیں بیڑیں اور ہار جیت کی آزمائشیں کریں *

II.

For retranslation into Urdu:

a. In the mean time the dawn appeared, and, filled with anxiety, she took her way to the bank of that reservoir. While she was standing there, a jackal, holding a bone in his mouth, came near. Seeing a fish on the edge of the water, the jackal dropped the bone, and ran to seize it. The fish, perceiving the jackal, rushed into the water. Then the jackal went back to pick up the bone, but was disappointed of finding it, since it had been carried off by a dog. At sight of this circumstance, the woman laughed heartily.

b. When the barber took his departure, having got an opportunity, I quickly bathed and dressed, and sat down to wait till I heard the second call to prayer. It was my intention, as soon as I heard it, to bend my steps towards my destination, before the barber should return. But the rascal, instead of going home, had hidden himself in a lane hard by my house, whence he watched for me. After a while, when, all adorned, I set out to repair to my sweetheart, he followed me stealthily. On reaching the judge's house, happening to turn round, I saw, to my surprise, that he, too, had come along.

HINDUSTÂNÎ (2).

(For all Candidates taking this subject except those assigned to Madras.)

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

For translation into English:

a. کسی وقت میں ایک بڑھئی اور سنار اور درزی اور زاہد چاروں آپس میں ملکر کسی شہر میں کچھ کمائی کو چلی *
اتفاقاً ایک دن سواری منزل کی کسی جنگل میں شام کی ہونی سی رہ گئی * اور آپس میں کہنی لگی کہ آج کی شب اس جنگل میں رہیئی اور پاسبانی کییئی کہ اس بیابان میں ہر ایک چیز کا خطرہ ہی * بہتر یہ ہی کہ ہم چاروں ایک ایک پہر جاگیں اور چوکی دیں * خدا کی فضل سی صبح کی وقت اپنی منزل مقصود کو بخیریت پہنچیں * یہ بات ہر ایک نے پسند کی اور پہلی پہر کی چوکی بڑھئی کی ذمہ ہوئی اور وہی سب سو رہی *
بعد ایک گھڑی کی اُس نجار نے اپنی جاگنی کی واسطی ایک بسولا لیکر کسی درخت کی ڈالی موٹی سی گاڑی اور اُس کی ایک پتلی نہایت حسین اپنی کاریگری سی بنا کر تیار کی *

b. نصوص کو اس وقت ہی ہی کا پڑھا ہونا بہت ہی غنیمت معلوم ہوا اور سمجھا کہ بی بی یوں بھی خدا کے فضل سے اسم با مسمیٰ فہمیدہ ہی * اُس کا سمجھا لینا تو چنداں دشوار نہیں *
رہم بچے جن کی عمر چھوٹی ہی * وہ بھی اصلاح پذیر ہیں * بڑی دقت تو بڑی عمر والوں کی ہی * ایک بیٹا ایک بیٹی بیاہے جا

چکے تھے * سمجھا کہ دونوں اپنے اپنے گھر کے ہیں * کسی پر میرا اختیار باقی نہیں اور ہو بھی تو جوان بیٹا جوان بیٹی مار میں نہیں سکنا گیتلک میں نہیں سکنا * نرا سمجھانا اور وہ بھی اس عمر میں بڑھے طوطوں کا پڑھانا ہی * آخر وہ کہیں گے نہیں کہ بڑے ہیں تو بیدیں ہیں تو تمہیں نے ہم کو ایسا اٹھایا اور جب کہ ہماری عادتیں راسخ اور خصلتیں طبیعت ہو گئیں تو اب ہم کو ان کا ترک کرنا تعلیم کرتے ہو اور ہم کو ناحق ملزم بناتے ہو * یہ سوچنا تھا کہ نصح کی آنکھوں سے آنسو ٹپک پڑے اور سمجھا کہ ان دو کی اصلاح مجال ہی *

۵. جب بادشاہ بیدار ہوا اُس نے وہ خواب اپنی مان سے کہا * مان نے جواب دیا کہ بیٹا صرف با اعتماد خواب کے کہ انسان ہر شب کو صدمہ دیکھتا ہی اور مطابق واقع کے ایک نہیں ہوتا اتنے بڑے سفر دور دراز کو اختیار کرنا عقل سے بہت بعید ہی * بادشاہ نے کہا اما جان تم یہ کیا فرماتی ہو * سب خواب خیالی نہیں بلکہ اکثر راست ہوتے ہیں * اور سوا اس کے وہ مرد پیرایسا نہیں تھا کہ جس کے کلام میں کچھ کذب معلوم ہووے * اُس کی مورت نہایت متبرک مانند انبیا اور بزرگوں کے تھی * اُس کے کہنے ہی میرے دل کی تسلی ہو گئی * پھر تقدیر مجھے اُس کے کہنے پر یقین واثق ہی * اور میں مقرر قاہرہ کو جا کے اپنی قسمت آزمائوگا * مان نے اُس کی چاہا کہ بادشاہ کو اس ارادہ سے باز رکھے مگر کچھ سمجھانا اُس کا بادشاہ کو مفید نہ پڑا * آخر اُس نے سارے امور مملکت کے اُس ملکہ کو سونپ کر تنہا ایک رات مخفی اپنے محل سے نکل راہ قاہرہ کی لی *

۴۱. اُس نے خواب سے بیدار ہو کے اپنے دل میں کہا اس پیر مرد نے مجھے ناحق قاہرہ میں آنے کو کہا * اگر بانسری میں میرا مطلب حاصل تھا تو کس واسطے تکلیف مضر کے آنے کی مجھے دی * اور خوب ہوا کہ میں نے سولے اپنی مان کے اس راز کو اور کسی سے نہیں کہا والا آج میری بیوقوفی پر سب ہنسنے * پھر اُس نے قاہرہ سے راہ بانسری کی لی * جب وہاں خیریت سے پہنچا تو مان نے اُس سے پوچھا کہ سبب جلد پھر آنے کا کیا ہی * اُس نے حال دوسرے خواب کا اور پیر مرد کی بشارت دینے کا کہا * ملکہ نے بچلے ناخوشی اور ملامت کے اُس کی تشفی کی اور کہا ای فرزند تو اب اس سے زیادہ فکر اپنے کام میں نہ کر * اگر تیری قسمت میں دولت ہی تو تجھے گھر بیٹھے ملیگی * مگر جب تیرے حال پر خدا فصل کرے تو آگے کی طرح سے بدبودہ عیاشی اور نفس پروری میں صرف نہ کرنا بجز امیر خیر اور امور ضروری میں یکت حبہ کسی کو نہ دینا * بادشاہ نے اسے قبول کر کے اپنی مان سے اقرار کیا کہ آئندہ کو بموجب تمہارے فرمانے کے عمل کرونگا *

پلنگ پر لیٹا ہوں اور وہ دالان خالی پڑا ہے * چاروں طرف بھیانک
 ہو کر دیکھنی لگا * ایک کونی مین پردہ پڑا نظر آیا * وہاں جاکر
 اُسی اُٹھاتا * دیکھا تو ایک تخت چمچا ہی اور اُس پر ایک پریراد
 عورت برس چودہ ایک کی مہتاب کی سی صورت اور زلفین دونوں
 طرف چھوٹیں ہوئیں ہنستا چہرہ فرنگی لباس پہنی ہوئی عجب
 ادا سی دیکھتی ہی اور بیٹھتی ہی * اور وہ بزرگ اپنا سر اُس کی
 پانوں پر دھری بی اختیار رو رہا ہی اور ہوش حواس کھو رہا ہی *
 مین اُس پیر مرد کا پہہ احوال اور اُس نازنین کا حسن و جمال
 دیکھ کر مرجھا گیا اور مُردی کی طرح بیجان ہو کر گر پڑا * وہ مرد
 بزرگ پہہ میرا حال دیکھ کر شیشہ گلاب کا لی آیا اور مچھہ پر
 چھڑکنی لگا * جب مین چمچا اُٹھ کر اُس معشوق کی مُقابل جاکر
 سلام کیا اُس نے ہرگز نہ ہاتھ اُٹھایا اور نہ ہونٹہ ہلایا * مین نے
 کہا آئی گلبدن اتنا غرور کرنا اور جواب سلام کا نہ دینا کس مذہب
 مین دُرست ہے *

c. کوئی شکاری ایک دن کسی جنگل مین چلا جاتا تھا *
 ایک لومڑی نہایت خوبصورت خوشایند نظر آئی * شکاری کو پشم
 اُس کی بہت خوش آئی * خیال کر لیا کہ گویا بڑی قیمت مین
 اُسے بیچا ہی * لومڑی کے پیچھے چلا اور بل سے اُس کے مطلع ہوا *
 اُسی کے نزدیک راہ مین ایک کوا کھود کر کوڑے سے چھپا دیا اور
 ایک مُردار اُس کے اوپر رکھ آپ گھات مین جا بیٹھا * لومڑی کو
 اُس مُردے کی بو کھینچ کھینچ کونے پر لائی پر سوچ مین تھی کہ
 اگرچہ طعمے کی بو دماغ کو معطر کرتی ہی لیکن بلا کی بو بھی
 دورانِ پیشی کے مغز مین پہنچتی ہی * اگرچہ ہو سکتا ہی کہ کوئی

HINDUSTÂNÎ (3).

(For all Candidates taking this subject except those assigned to Madras.)

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

For translation into English :

a. کہتے ہیں کہ جب جمیلہ خاتون نے شہزادی کو ہوا پر
 پہنکا تب وہ ایک دریاے عظیم مین جا پڑا اور اس کے تلاطم سے
 وہ بالا ہونے لگا * کبھی موتی کی مانند نیچے جاتا اور کدھی
 کتب دریا سا پانی پر تر آتا * بعد چند روز کے کنارے پر پہنچا *
 مین کہ عاشقوں کی جان تلک عزرائیل کا ہاتھ یک بہ یک
 تہلین پہنچتا اور موت کا پنجہ اُس کے سرِ رُوح کی گردن دفعۃً مروڑ
 نہیں سکتا * کوئی رفق جان ببقرار باقی رہی تھی * تری سے
 خشکی مین آیا * آفتاب کی گرمی سے ہاتھ پاؤں کھلے * حرکت
 کے قابل ہوئے اور بدن مین زور پیدا ہوا * اُٹھ کر ٹک آگے بڑھا *
 سامنے ایک جزیرہ دکھائی دیا * اُس مین جا وارد ہوا * انسام
 میوہدار درخت اُس مین تھے * ادھر ادھر بھرے لگا * اتنے مین
 ایک ایسا باغ نظر آیا کہ اُس کے درختوں کے پھل آدمیوں کے کئے
 تھے * جون پہہ اُن سے دو چار ہوا وہ کھل کھلا کر ہنس پڑے *
 پھر سب کے سب زمین پر گرے * بعد ایک ساعت کے اور کئے اُن
 شاخوں مین پیدا ہوئے *

b. ماندگی کی سبب خوب بدیت بھر کر سویا * اُس نیند
 مین آواز نوحہ و زاری کی کان مین آئی * آنکھیں ملکر جو دیکھتا
 ہوں تو اُس مکان مین نہ وہ بوڑھا ہی نہ کوئی اور ہی * اکیلا مین

HINDŪSTĀNĪ (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

(For all Candidates except those assigned to Madras.)

FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.

I.

For translation into English:

ایک دن وہ سب ٹھگ موافق اپنے دستور کے اُس خزانے کی طرف آئے اور وہاں کچھ اوروں نشان قاسم کی لاش کا نہ پا کر نہایت متحیر ہوئے * اور سوا اِس کے دیکھا کہ اُس خزانے سے بہت اشرفیاں بھی نکل گئیں ہیں * اُن کے سردار نے کہا اگر اب اِس کا تدارک نہیں کرتے ہیں آئندہ کو ہمارے واسطے بڑی قباحت ہوگی * اور سوائے اِس کے رفتہ رفتہ یہ سب خزانے بھی کہ ہمارے بزرگوں نے اور ہم نے بڑی مشقت اور محنت سے ایک مدت دراز میں جمع کئے ہیں برباد ہو جائیں گے * پھر اُن سپہوں نے سوچا کہ اِس میں کچھ شک نہیں وہ شخص جسے ہم نے مارا افسوس اور راز دروازے کے کھولنے سے آگاہ تھا * اور سوائے اِس کے اور شخص بھی اِس بھید سے واقف ہی جو دروازے کو کھول کر بہت دولت اور لاش کو اُٹھا کر یہاں سے لے گیا * ضرور ہی کہ ہم سے ایک آدمی کہ بہت ہوشیار اور چالاک ہو شہر میں تنہا بوضع مسافر اور اجنبی کے جائے محلہ بمحلہ اور کوچہ کوچہ پھر کے دریافت کرے کہ کون شخص شہر میں تازہ مرا اور وہ کہاں رہتا ہی * جب اِس قدر معلوم ہوگا تو اُس وقت اور کچھ تدبیر کی جاوے گی *

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موا جانور ہو پر یہ بھی ممکن ہی کہ اُس کے نیچے دام لگایا ہو * اور دانا جس کام میں اجنبال زبان کا ہو وہ نہیں کرتے ہیں * آخر لومڑی دور اندیشی کی مدد سے مردے کا خیال چھوڑ سکتی رہی * اِس میں ایک بھوکھا چیتا بہتر برے اُترا اور اُس کی بو پر اپنے تئیں گونے کے اندر گرایا * شکاری نے جب آہٹ دام کی اور جانور گونے کے اندر گرنے کی سنی کمال حرص کے مارے اپنے نڈیں معاً گونے کے اندر گرایا * چیتے نے اِس خیال پر کہ وہ شکاری معیے اِس مردے کے کھانے سے باز رکھیں گے جست کی اور صیاد کے پیٹ کو بہتر ڈالا * غرض وہ لالچی شکاری حرص کی شامت سے دام میں پھنسا اور قانع لومڑی نے ہلاکت سے مخلصی پائی *

II.

For translation into Urdu:

A servant who was roasting a stork for his master was prevailed upon by his sweetheart to cut off a leg for her to eat. When the bird came on the table, the master desired to know what had become of the missing leg. The servant answered that storks had only one leg. The master, determined to strike his servant dumb, before punishing him, took him, the next day, into the fields, where they saw storks, each standing on one leg, as their custom is. The servant turned triumphantly to his master, on which the latter shouted, and the birds, each putting down the leg it had held up, flew away. "Ah, Sir," thereupon said the servant, "you did not shout to the stork at dinner yesterday; or he, too, would have shown a second leg."

کہیت تمہارے لائق دیکھ آیا ہوں اور خاطر جمع سے ہے کہ تھے
چرو تو دل میرا تھنڈھا ہو اور آنکھیں روشن *

d. تھوڑے دنوں مرنے سے پہلے شہاب الدین اور غیاث الدین *
اپنے دو برادرزادوں کو علاو الدین نے قید کیا تھا اور ساری غرض اُسکی
غالباً یہ تھی کہ سیف الدین اُسکا بیٹا جو کم سن اور ناتجربہ کار
تھا بلا جد و جہد اُسکا جانشین ہووے چنانچہ سیف الدین اُسکا
جانشین ہوا * اور پہلا کام اُسے یہ کیا کہ اُسے اپنے چچیرے
بھائوں کو قید سے چھوڑا اور اُنکی حکومتوں پر اُنکو بحال کیا *
اور اس عمدہ کام سے کبھی پشیمان نہ ہوا * تمام ذاتی صفاتی اوصاف
اُسکے اسی عمدہ کام مذکورہ بالا کے موافق مطابق تھے اور اس
میں کچھ شک شبہ نہیں کہ اگر اُس میں اُسکے خاندان کی مانند
انتقام لینے کی خو نہ ہوتی تو سلطنت اُسکی نہایت عمدہ اور
نیک نام ہوتی * چنانچہ ایک سردار اُسکا اُسکی بیبی کا وہ زیور
پہنے ہوئے اُسکے روبرو آیا جو سنجر کی کامیابی میں اُسکی بیبی
سے چھینچنا گیا تھا غرض کہ دیکھنے کے ساتھ اُسکو ایسا جوش
آیا کہ اُسے آپ اُسکو قتل کیا * اور ابوالعباس اس سردار کا بھائی
غیظ و غضب کو دباہے ہوئے بیٹھا رہا مگر جب کہ سیف الدین کو
قوم یوز کی لڑائی میں سرگرم دیکھا تو اُسے عین لڑائی میں قابو
پاکر سیف الدین کے نیڑا مارا * سیف الدین نے ایک برس سے کچھ
زیادہ سلطنت کی اور بعد اُسکے اُسکا بڑا چچیرا بھائی یعنی غیاث
الدین جانشین ہوا *

b. ایک بادشاہ ملک فارس کا واسطے سیر و خوشی کے کتنے
ایک صاحب ساتھ لیکر مصلے شیراز میں گیا * اور ایک
بہشت قیمت نگ کی انگوٹھی اُس وقت پاس تھی * فرمایا کہ اس
کو علقے کے گنبد پر رکھ دیں * جو کوئی ایسا تیر لگائے کہ اُس کے
سورخ انداز اُس کی خدمت میں حاضر تھے * سب نے تیر لگائے
اور بادشاہ چوکی * مگر ایک لڑکا مسافر خانے کے کوٹھے پر بطور کھیل
کی تیر لگاتا تھا * ہوا نے تیر اُس کا انگوٹھی کے حلقے میں سے
کھینچ لیا * بادشاہ نے انگوٹھی اُسکی کو عنایت کی اور بہت سی
دھنیں تیر انداز کا بدلے سے اٹھا دیا * لوگوں نے بوجھا کہ یہ کیا کیا
اُس کی شہرت پائدار *
c. اسی شنگو میں رات گئی * چاند چھپ گیا اور
سورج نکل آیا * شنگو میں گوا گیدڑ ہرن اپنی اپنی جڑائی کو
جڑائی کی جگہ جاتے * ہر روز اسی طرح ہر ایک طرف سے جڑ
کیا کرتے * ایک روز شغال بدباطن جو ہرن کے محوشت برداشت
لگا رہا تھا ایک جو گا کہیت ترو تازہ کہ جس میں گسان نے
ہرن پگڑے کے واسطے گل لگائی تھی دیکھ کر دوڑا آیا * ہرن کو ایک
طرف لپکے کہا سن یار تو سوکھی کھاس کھاتا ہی * منجھ سے دیکھا
نہیں جانا * منجھ کمال قلع رہتا ہی * آج ایک جو کا ہرا

For translation into Urdu:

It is an inevitable condition of biography, that the period most favourable for collecting and testing materials is the least favourable for the publication of an impartial history. While the contemporaries of a distinguished man survive, information concerning him abounds; but so, also, do those private feelings of every description which are invariably opposed to the discovery of truth. The biographer who enters on his task at this season finds himself, therefore, rich in facts, but, at the same time, beset, on all sides, by personal considerations which few have sufficient strength of purpose to disregard. His office, under these circumstances, is, in every respect, an ungracious one. If he discharges his duty honestly and fearlessly, he is a labourer for posterity, incurring the hazard of earning present obloquy for future fame. However conscientiously he may perform his task, his work is little likely to be justly appreciated by the existing generation.

BURMESE (1).

LIEUT.-GENERAL HORACE A. BROWNE.

A.

1. From what language are Burmese words which contain the letter ဝ derived? Give examples of words in common use which contain this letter.

2. Describe the difference of pronunciation between the vowels ဇ and ခွ.

3. Translate into Burmese:—

I am going.—Thou saidst.—He will come.—We had eaten.—You may have heard.—They could have seen.

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4. Translate:—

မည်သည်အရပ်တွင်ထွက်ထားသည်ကိုမသိရ။
လရက်အရှည်ချစ်ကျိုက်ရှိနေသည်အတွင်း။
ရသောငွေ၂၀၀ကိုအညီအမျှငွေရသည်။
သရက်သီးသယ်နှင်တင်းရှိသလဲ။
အိမ်မှစရာငွေရွာရှိသမျှ။

5. What changes do the pronouns ငါ - သင် and သူ undergo when followed by the affixes ကို - အား - ငြောင့် and တွင်?

6. How are the degrees of comparison expressed in Burmese?

7. What are the names of the months in Burmese?

8. Translate into Burmese:—

I am very tired.—There is not enough to eat —
He deserves to die.—They owe me 10,000
rupees.—Have you not received a summons
to attend the Magistrate's Court?

9. Translate:—

သည်ခွန်လောက်ကြီးသည်။
လလောက်တလောက်။
သက်ရှိသက်မဲ့ဥစ္စာပစ္စည်း
အိမ်မှာအတူနေထိုင်သည်အတွင်း
အငှာနှင့်အရှက်မရှိစေနှင့်

10. Write in Burmese words and figures:
Eleven million nine hundred and eighty-seven
thousand six hundred and fifty-four.

(4811)

D

B.

Retranslate into Burmese :

1. Your Majesty's elephant now is black. If your Majesty orders the washerman to scrub it till it is white, will not your Majesty be the lord of a white elephant?

2. I am on terms of friendship with that tiger, and we go together in search of food. When we have found whereof to eat, we divide it equally.

3. We petition for an inquiry into the conduct of Nga Gnyanpaw, who, contrary to regulations and orders, has mortgaged his village, who has illegally exacted taxes, and who has been guilty of tyrannical conduct.

BURMESE (2).

LIEUT.-GENERAL HORACE A. BROWNE.

Translate into English :

တကုန်ရသုရားဖြတ်စွာလက်ထက်တော်၌။ နိဗ္ဗာန်
ဏ္ဍားသည်အကုဋေသောဥစ္စာရှင်ဖြစ်၍။ သမုဒ္ဓိတ္တကုဋာရီ
မည်သောသတို့သမီးတယောက်သာရှိသည်။ ၁၅ နှစ်အရွ
ယ်သို့ရောက်လပ်သော်အဝဇ္ဇန်းကိုတတ်လပ်၍။ ယခုငမိ
ဘ၌ငါတယောက်သာရှိသတည်း။ ငါ့ခြင်ခြင်းမရှိပါ။ သူ
တို့ခက်ထန်သောကြောင့်။ ဥစ္စာများရှိပါလျက်မပေးပါ။
သေမင်းသို့ရောက်ကြလေသော်။ ငါကားမိမိဖြစ်ခဲ့သဖြင့်
ဤဥစ္စာသည်မင်း၏ဘဏ္ဍာသာဖြစ်ချေတော့မည်။ ငါသည်း

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သူကစီးခြင်းသို့ရောက်ချော့တော့မည်။ ထိုသို့ကြံ့ခိုင်ကနေ့သ
၌အနုပညာပညာများကိုမိဘအိမ်ကြံ့ခိုင်ထားသည်ကိုသိချင်
ပညာလင်မယားနှစ်ယောက်ခေါင်းလျှော်သွားကြသည်
ခိုက်ဝှက်ထားလေ၏။ အဝတ်ပုဆိုးကိုလဲသောအခါ။ ပညာ
အောင်းမေ့ချပညာမင်အိမ်ကြံ့ခိုင်ထားသောအနုပညာများ
သည်ရှိပါ၏။ လောဟုမေး၏။ ရှင်ပညာငါထွက်ချိန်မှမြင်
ဟုဆိုလေ၏။

အဆွေအသွယ်၊ အဆွေအသွယ်တို့၏အပြစ်ကားပေးတည်း။
ပေးဟူသော်ကား။

- ၁ သူခပ်သိမ်းတို့၍ချစ်သောအပင်းအသင်းကိုဖျက်
တတ်ခြင်း။
- ၂ လျှပ်ပေါ်လော်လည်ခြင်း။
- ၃ မဆင်ခြင်ဘဲဆိုမိဆိုရုံဆိုတတ်ခြင်း။
- ၄ စည်းလဲကောက်ကျစ်လွှဲငြိမ့်တတ်ခြင်း။
- ၅ နှုတ်လက်အဆိုအမိန့်အပြုအမူအမျက်ဒေါသကြီး
ခြင်း။
- ၆ အလိုရမ္မက်ကြီးခြင်း။

ဤပေါးသောအပြစ်ထင်ရှားရှိသောသူတို့အား။ အ
ဆွင်မွန်မပြုရာ။ အတိုင်အပင်အနီးအကပ်မပြုရာ။ အဆွေကျိုး။
(4811)

25

အကြင်သူတို့၏ဆိုသောစကားနှစ်သံကိုကြားသဖြင့်၊ ထို
 မွှာသောအဖြစ်၊ မထိမွှာသောအဖြစ်၊ ကော်မှန်သောအဖြစ်၊
 ကောက်ကျစ်သောအဖြစ်တို့ကိုသိရာ၏။ လောဘရမ္မက်
 ကြီးသောအဖြစ်၊ လျှပ်ပေါ်သောအဖြစ်ကိုကား၊ အနေအထို
 င်ကိုမြင်သဖြင့်သိရာ၏။ ထိုသို့သောအဖြစ်တို့သည်လည်း၊
 အဆွေခံမထင်ပေ။ အကြင်ပညာရှိတို့သဘောကား၊ စကား၊
 ကောင်းကိုဆိုလေ့ရှိ၏။ ထိုသို့သောစကားသည်လည်း၊ ချစ်
 သွယ်ရှိ၏။ တရားနှင့်လည်းညီ၏။ အမှန်အကန်ကိုလည်းဆို
 တတ်၏။ ထိုသို့သောကျေးဇူးအပ်နှံလည်း၊ အဆွေကုန်ဆုံး
 သာစကားသည် ညီပေ၏။ ထိုကြောင့်ကား၊ သင့်နှင့်ငါသ
 ဉ်၊ ယနေ့မှစ၍ အဆွေခံပွန်းဘွဲ့အံ့ဟုဆို၏။ ထိုနေ့မှစ၍ ဖြစ်
 ကံနှင့်ကိုးတို့သည်၊ အဆွေခံပွန်းဘွဲ့ကြလေ၏။

ရှေးသရောအခါ၊ ဟိမဝန္တာတောင်ကို အစိုးရ
 သာခြင်သွေမင်းတပါးသည်၊ အစာရှာစားအံ့သောငှါလှည့်ပတ်
 သွားလာလေသော်၊ တခုသောတောင်ပို့ငယ် ၏ အပါးသို့
 ရောက်လေ၏။ ထိုတောင်ပို့တွင်နေလင့်သော၊ ဘားငယ်သ
 ည်ခြင်သွေမင်းကိုမြင်လျှင်၊ ငါ၏အရပ်သို့ဝံ့စားစားကုန်
 လွန်ရောက်ပေါက်လာသည့်ကားအသုနည်းဟုမေး၏။ ငါခြင်
 သွေမင်းဟုဆိုလျှင်၊ ဟိမဝန္တာ၌ရွှေဂူကျောက်ဂူသာလျှင်၊

ငါသာခြင်သွေမင်း၏နေရာဖြစ်သည်။ ဤအရပ်ကားငါ၏နေ
 ရာတည်း။ သင်မလာနှင့်ဟုဆို၏။ ငါခြင်သွေမင်းကိုစဉ်လျှင်
 က်၊ မရှိမသေပြောဆိုဘိသည်ကား၊ ငါ့ကိုအနံ့တုဘက်ဖြင့်
 လိုသလောဟုဆို၏။ ဘားငယ်ကသင်လည်းခြင်သွေမ
 င်း၊ ငါလည်းဘားမင်းဖြစ်သည်။ ငါသို့သော ဘားမင်းကိုစ
 ည်လျှက်၊ သင်မျှသောခြင်သွေသည်။ အနံ့တုဘက်ဖြင့်လို
 သော်ကား၊ ငါ့ကိုအနံ့မတူနှင့်ဦး။ အထက်ကသင်ကဲ့သို့သော၊
 ကေသရာဇာခြင်သွေမင်း တပါးသည်။ ငါ့ကို အနံ့တုလာ
 သာကြောင့်၊ ငါဘမ်းယူရှာထားသည်ဟုရှိ၏။ ထိုခြင်သွေ
 နှင့်သာတွေ့ကြလေဦးဟုဆို၏။ ခြင်သွေမင်းက၊ နှင်ဘမ်း
 ရှာထားသောခြင်သွေကိုပြလော့။ ငါတွေ့အံ့ဟုဆိုလျှင်၊ ရေ
 ပြည့်သောတွင်းတခုကိုပြချေ။ ဤတွင်းထဲ၌၊ ယူထားသည်။ သ
 င်ကြည့်လောဟုညွှန်ပြဦးလျှင်၊ ဘားငယ်သည်ရေထဲသို့
 ဆင်းချုပ်လျက်နေလေ၏။ ခြင်သွေလည်းရေတွင်းကိုကြ
 ည့်လတ်သော်၊ မိမိအရိပ်ကိုမြင်လျှင်၊ ပညာအမျှအမြင်နု
 ညးသောကြောင့်၊ မိမိ၏အရိပ်မှန်းကိုမသိဘဲ။ ဤရေထဲ၌ရှိ
 သောခြင်သွေကား၊ ဘားငယ်ဘမ်းယူရှာထားသောခြင်
 သွေဖြစ်လတ်မည်။ ဤခြင်သွေကား ဘားငယ်၏ စစ်သည်
 တည်း။ ချင့်ကိုပင်ဟောက်လတ်အံ့ဟုအားသွန်းချပြင်းပြ
 စွာဟောက်လေ၏။

တလင်းကုန်းရွာနေလာကြီးသားကောက်တို့
လျှောက်ချက်

မှတ်။ စလင်းမြို့အုပ်စုပါ။ တလင်းကုန်းရွာနေ။ င
လာကြီးသားကောက်တို့ချက်။ စလင်းမြို့ရင်စု။ ဘော
င်းလင်းမြို့နယ်တွင်းရှိ။ အများလုပ်သားတို့နည်း။ မုရင်းထ
ယ်လူဝေခန့်စိုက်ကို။ အခွန်အုပ်ရန်လင်းလှေပဲနင်းထံ။ မုရင်း
စပါးစုဆ ၃၀ အသီးငွေ၁၅ အခွန်ငွေများကို။ တမ်းဆောင်ပြ
ငြိမ်းပြီးသည်ကိုမငြိမ်းပါ။ သောင်းလင်းမြို့သူကြီးမရှိပါ။
က။ ၃၁ နှစ်တွက်စုဆအခွန်ငွေများကို။ စလင်းမြို့ရုံးတွင်
လျှောက်တောင်းရ။ အခေ့အဆိုချုပ်များနှင့်။ အကောက်
အယူမခံစုံ။ တမ်းရှောင်ထွက်ပြီး။ လွှတ်တော်မှာတသက်
လည်လျှောက်ထားချခေါ်။ သောင်းလင်းမြို့စလင်းမြို့ကြီး
နန်းစရိတ် ကြေးငွေအရပ်ရပ်။ အနည်းငယ်အမှုနှင့်။ ငွေပေါင်း
ပေကျော်ကုန်ကျရသည်ဖြစ်ပါ။ မြို့သူကြီးမရှိပါ။ ကဲ့သို့
ဆင်းရဲသားတို့မှာ။ မဟုတ်မလျားမှုနှင့်။ ရွာကြီးနိပ်စက်လျှ
င်။ ခံရပ်နိုင်တော့မည်မဟုတ်ဖြစ်ပါ။ ဆင်းရဲသားကျွန်
တော်မျိုးတို့ ကိုးကွယ်ရာလွှတ်တော်သာဖြစ်ပါ။ ရှင်းလ
င်းပါရမည်အကြောင်း

BURMESE (3).

LIEUT.-GENERAL HORACE A. BROWNE.

A.

Translate into English :

ရန်ကုန်မြို့နယ်သတင်းစာခန်းဆင်းပါးစာတစ်တွင်။ မ
န္တလေးသတင်း တစ်စောင်ရှိသည်။ မြန်မာ့ရွှေခန်း ရှ
င်သရင်မင်းမြတ်ဘုရားက။ အမိန့်တော်သစ်ထုတ်ပြန်တော်
မူသည်မှာအင်္ဂလိပ်လူမျိုးမှစ၍။ အနောက်တိုင်းသူပြည်
သားတို့အား။ ကျွန်တော်မျိုးဖြစ်သောအမှုတော်ထမ်းအရာ
ရှိတို့သည်ခွဲကဲ့သို့မျှ။ အနားရ။ ကြမ်းတမ်းစွာမပြုရမည်တ
ကြောင်း။ အနောက်တိုင်းသားများကိုလည်းသတိပေး
တော်မူသည့်မှာမြန်မာမင်းကြီးစိုးကြီးအရာရှိလူကြီးများတို့
ကို။ လမ်းများ၌တွေ့သောအခါ။ ရှိသောစွာနှုတ်ဆက်ရမည်
ဖြစ်ပေါ်မှာစီးသည်အခါဖြစ်လျှင်။ ဆင်းသက်ရမည်။ အဟ
က်မဲ့လေးရွှေ့မြို့တော်မှာ။ အနောက်တိုင်း သူပြည်သား
တို့အားကြမ်းတမ်းစွာရိုက်နှက်ခြင်းခံရကြောင်းများကိုကြိ
မ်သန်များစွာကြားသိရဘူးသည်ဖြစ်၍။ ယခုထုတ်ပြန်
တော်မူသောအမိန့်တော်သည်။ အထွတ်တရားတင့်တယ်လျှာ
က်ပေသည်ဟု ကျွန်ုပ်က ထင်ပေသည်။ သို့သော်အနောက်

က်တိုင်းသားများသည် မြန်မာမင်းအရရှိတို့နှင့်တွေ့ကြုံ
 ကြသောအခါ၌ မြင်းပေါ်မှဆင်းသက်ရမည်ဟူသော အမိန့်နှင့်
 တက်ရှိသည်ဟုအကြောင်းပါလာသည်မှာ မှားရွင်းပေသည်။
 အကြောင်းမူကား လွန်လေပြီးသော နှစ်များအခါ၌ မြန်မာ
 အစိုးရတို့နှင့် အင်္ဂလိပ်အစိုးရတို့သည် သဘောတူညီချက်ဖြင့် မြန်
 မာမင်းအရရှိများနှင့်တွေ့ရှိသောအခါ မိမိတို့ဘာသာထုံး
 စံရှိသည့်အလိုက် ဦးထုပ်ကိစ္စ၂ယ်ရမည်ဟူသောဥပဒေသာရှိ
 လေသည်။ သို့ဖြစ်သော် ကြောင့် မြင်းပေါ်မှဆင်းချင်စေ။ ဝ
 ပ်နေရမည်ဖြစ်စေဟူသော အရာကိုသဘောမတူကြ။ ဥပဒေ
 ကိုယခုတဖန်ပယ်ဖျက်ချ။ အသစ်စီမံကြောင်းကိုမကြားသိ
 ရချ။ မြန်မာအစိုးရတို့က တည်ပြီးသော ဥပဒေကို ပယ်ဖျ
 က်မည်အကြံရှိသည်ဟု ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ကမထင်ပေ။

ရှေးအထက်ကာလကပင် ဤမာန်အောင်ကျန်းသည် ရ
 ခိုင်ခံ့ဝံ့။ ကိုင်းနီကပါး။ စပါးပင်စပါးသီးနှင့်ဆေးများကို
 ဆင်းရဲသားတို့ ပိတ်ပီးလုပ်ဆောင်ကြသည်။ ယခု၂၃၈၁နှစ်
 မှာ ဆင်းရဲသားလူအများတို့ထွန်လုပ်ကြံခဲ့။ မိုက်ပျိုးကြ
 သာ။ စပါးပင်များတို့သည် ဤဆဲဆောင်မှုနှင့်လအတွင်း လေ
 ဖြင်း၂လည်။ တိုက်ဖျက်သည်အတွက် ပျက်စီးဆုံးပါးသူ
 များသောကြောင့် အစိုးရမင်းထံတွင် အခွန်တော်ခံ မီးသား

နှင်း၊ စုရုံးချလျှောက်လာရ။ မျက်နှာညှိုးနွမ်းပင်ပန်းချ။ လူ
 တကာစိုးရိမ်ကြောင့်ကြရလေသည်။ ဤကဲ့သို့အထက်တ
 လီလည်း ဤမာန်အောင်ကျန်းတွင်ပင် လေမုန်တိုင်း ဆင်
 လချ။ စပါးပင် စပါးသီးပျက်စီးဆုံးပါး ရှာလေသည်တွင်
 အများလူတကာတို့အစာရှားပါးချ။ သက်မွေးဝမ်းကျာတ
 ပြည်ကရွာသို့။ ရွှေပြောင်းထွက်သွားကြလေသည်။ ဤ
 နှစ်အတွင်းတဖန်လေမိုက်ပန်းမုန်ချ။ ထိုအတူဖြစ်ပြန်မည်ဟု
 လူသူအများပင် ကြောင့်ကြပူပန်လျက် စိုးရိမ်ရန်ရှိကြရ
 ပေသည်။

Translate Petition No.

B.

Translate into Burmese :

The crime of murder, which has yearly diminished since 1870, once more shows an increase. In twenty-seven cases the cause of murder was a quarrel, and in about half these cases the parties quarrelling were heated with drink; in twenty-two cases the motive is shown to have been matters connected with women; in eleven cases plunder was the incentive; in three cases lunatics were the offenders, and in two cases murder was committed by criminals resisting arrest.

BURMESE (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

LIEUT.-GENERAL HORACE A. BROWNE.

Translate into English :

အင်္ဂလိပ်ဘာသာဖြင့် အာရက်တိုင်းဟုခေါ်ဆိုသော၊ ရ
ကွပူရတိုင်း၊ ရခိုင်ပြည်ကြီးကိုအစိုးရတော်မူသောဘုရင်မင်း
မြတ်သည်တရားရောအခါ၊ မဟာမုနိဘုရားသို့၊ လှေတော်နှင့်
ထွက်တော်မူသည်တွင်၊ ဆင်ရင်တော်မူသောပတ္တမြားလ
က်စွပ်သည်၊ ရေသို့ကျွတ်ချွန်လေလျှင်၊ ငါးတစ်မျိုးလေ
သည်၊ နောက်တလခန့်ရှိလျှင်၊ ထိုငါးကိုတငါတယောက်
ရမိချွန်၊ ဝမ်းကိုခွဲလေသော်၊ ထိုငါးဝမ်းနှိုက်လက်စွပ်ကိုရပြန်
ချွန်၊ တငါလည်းကိုယ်နှင့်မထိုက်မတန်သောပစ္စည်းဖြစ်ချွန်၊
ကြောက်ရွံ့သောကြောင့်၊ လက်စွပ်နှင့်တကွ၊ ငါးကိုဆော
င်ယူပြီးလျှင်မင်းကြီးထံဆက်လာသည်ကာလ၊ ဤအကြော
င်းကားအသို့နည်းဟု၊ အမတ်ကြီးမဟာပညာကျော်ကိုမေး
တော်မူလျှင်၊ မဟာပညာကျော်က၊ လျှောက်ဆိုသည်
မှာ၊ အရှင်မင်းမြတ်လက်စွပ်တော်သည်၊ ရေသို့ကျွန်လေ
သောအခါ၊ ထိုငါးသည်ဆယ်ယူသိမ်းထားပြီးလျှင်၊ ရွှေ
တုန်းတော်ရှိန်ကြောင့်၊ မိမိအသက်ကိုအသေခံလျက်၊ လ
က်စွပ်တော်ကို၊ ပို့ရောက်ဆက်လာသည်အလိုကား၊ မှန်တို့

1890.] INDIA CIVIL SERVICE :—FINAL EXAMINATION. 59

င်းလျှောက်လျှင်၊ ညာဏ်နည်းသူတို့၊ ဗြဟ္မဇင်ရာသောအခ
ကြောင်းရှိပါသည်။ အရှင်မင်းကြီး၊ ဘုန်းကြက်သရေကြီး
ကျယ်ကြောင်းကို၊ ပြည်သူတို့သိထင်အောင်၊ ပညာဖြင့်ထွ
န်းပါစေမည်လျှောက်ပြီးလျှင်၊ ထိုပတ္တမြားကိုအမဲသားကွ
င်ထည်ချွန်အတစ်အတစ်လှီးဖြတ်လျက်၊ ကြံ့ခံထားလေ
၏၊ ကျီးရဲစွန်ရဲတို့လည်းအများပိုင်းအံ့ချီယူကြရာ၊ ပတ္တ
မြားသွင်းယားသောသားတစ်လည်းပါသွားချွန်၊ ၁၀ရက်ခ
န့်ရှိသော်၊ ချီယူသွားသောစွန်ရဲကိုလည်း၊ ငှက်ခတ်သမား
တို့ရပြန်ချွန်၊ သတ်ဖျက်ရာ၊ ဝမ်းနှိုက်လက်စွပ်ရချွန်၊ ထူးမြတ်
ကွသောကြောင့်၊ မထိန်မဝှက်စို့၊ သားကောင်နှင့်တကွ၊ လ
က်စွပ်ကို မင်းကြီးအားဆက်ပြန်သည်၊ နောက်တတန်လည်း၊
ဆိုလက်စွပ်တွင်ပတ္တမြားကိုထုတ်ယူချွန်၊ မထင်ရှားသော
သူတဦးမှာအပ်ပြီးလျှင်၊ ရောင်းစေလေသည်၊ ကလားတ
ယောက်က၊ ငွေအသပြာ၁၀၀၀၀ပေးချွန်၊ ဝယ်ထားပြီးလျှင်၊ င
ရွှေနှင့်တွင်းလုပ်ပေးပါဟု၊ ရွှေပန်းတိမ်သည်တဦးတွင်အပ်
ထားလေသည်၊ လက်စွပ်တွင်းပြီးသည့်ကာလ၊ ကုလားသို့မအ
ပ်ရမီအိမ်မှာတည်ညှိထားစဉ်အတွင်း၊ ဘုရားခိုးယူလေသည်၊
ကုလားကထိုလက်စွပ်ကိုရလိုကြောင်းနှင့်၊ မင်းထံလျှောက်
လျှင်အမတ်ကြီးသို့အပ်သော်၊ အမတ်ကြီးသည်သိရင်း
အားဖြစ်ချွန်၊ ပြီးအောင်စီရင်မည်ဆိုလျှင်၊ ဆိုင်းငံ့လင့်နေကြရာ

[JULY]

သတ်မှတ်သည့် သူတို့၏ လိုလားချက်များကို လက်ခံရန်
 ကွေ့ဆိပ်သို့ သွားကြလေသည်။ ရောက်ကာလထိုထက်
 ဝိပဿနာ၊ ဖြုတ်ကွပ်အနီးချကာချား၊ ရေချိုးသည်အတွင်း
 ဖြုတ်သည်ယွက်ပြုချားတွင်းတို့ကို သောလက်စွပ်ကို
 ယူထားလေ၏။ တရားသူကြီး ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ ယောက်လည်း
 ဖြုတ်သားစားလို့ချား၊ ထိုတွင်းတွင်းတူရား၊ ထိုပစ္စည်း
 ကျောက်ကိုတွေ့လျှင်၊ ထိုတွင်းတွင်းတူရားသောကြောင့်
 သင်တရားသူကြီးသို့ ပေးလေသည်။ တရားသူကြီး
 လျှင်၊ ဖြည့်ရှင်လက်စွပ်ဖြစ်သည်။

Translate into Burmese:

The recent treaty with Siam came into operation on the 1st January, 1875. Its most characteristic feature was the creation of a mixed tribunal for the adjudication of disputes between such foresters as British subjects and the Zimmui chief. After some procrastination the Siamese Commissioner agreed to hold a Court on the 7th March, when some petitions were received and the business adjourned. No progress was made, and as the days went on it became evident that the apathy of the native judge was due to his dread of a decree being given against his immediate chief in favour of British subjects.

I am not insensible of the duty incumbent upon me, as on all sovereigns, of taking thought for the welfare and prosperity of my subjects and for the improvement of commerce and manufactures. I am convinced that these ends cannot be fully attained in any country unless friendly relations and free intercourse be established and maintained with neighbouring nations.

1890.] INDIA CIVIL SERVICE:—FINAL EXAMINATION. 61

TAMIL (I).

REV. S. HOBBS.

I.

GRAMMAR.

1. What changes take place when the following letters succeed one another?—

அ + அ or ஆ =

அ + இ or ஓ =

அ + உ or ஊ =

உத =

எத =

எந =

2. What is the principal defect in the Tamil system of fractions? Write the Tamil signs and English equivalents of the following fractions:—

அரை — மா — வீசம் — காணி — and முந்திரி.

3. What is stated to be "The key to almost every Tamil idiom"?

4. Illustrate the principle:—

1. As to nouns, in any of the cases, in accordance with the alleged "key," &c.

2. As to verbs, illustrate the idiomatic uses of the roots விடு-, leave, and அருள்-, grant; whether according to the "key" or otherwise.

5. Write a paradigm of the verb போடு.

6. Translate and parse the following sentence:—

ஆயினமொடுவேளை பிரகஸ்பதியும் பேச்சிறவறு-
 வானால் மற்றவர்களுக்குக்கேட்பானேன்.

62

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:

[JULY,

7. Translate the following short sentences into idiomatio Tamil:—

Until to-day.. As far as to this place. As much as you can. Keep within bounds. Thus much. How much soever. So much. Until death.

8. What are the Tamil names of the eight principal points of the compass?

II.

Retranslate into Tamil:

1. The man who does that which is not fit for him to do will suffer as the monkey did that pulled out the wedge.

A man named Suthatthan, living in the country of South Behar, brought and put down some pieces of timber which were to be split for the use of a temple. Into one of these pieces of timber the sawyer had driven a wide wedge with the view of splitting it into two, but had gone away and left it. One of the monkeys from that temple garden came and sat down upon that piece of timber, and unconscious that his (feet) had gone down into the cleft of the wood, shook the wedge about and drew it out, and the collapse that instantly followed jammed and crushed his feet, and he died.

2. There is neither standard nor touchstone for the gold which the possessor has not obtained by his own exertions.

1890.] INDIA CIVIL SERVICE:—FINAL EXAMINATION. 65

TAMIL (3).

REV. S. HOBBS.

I.

Translate into English:—

கடன்பட்டவன் இராசாவைப் பார்த்து: ஓ இராசாவே! நான் செய்த இற்றத்தை உணருகிறேன்; நான் குற்றவாளிதான்; என்னை நீர் தண்டிக்கிறது நியாயமே; நீர் இப்போது சொன்ன தயவான வார்த்தையோ எனக்கு மேத்த சந்தோஷம்; நான் அதற்கு வேகு ஆகையோடே சம்மதிக்கிறேன்; உம்முடைய குமாரன் செய்த உபகாரத்தை நான் மறப்பேனோ? அவர் என்னை மீட்டுக் கொண்டுவரென்று நான் அவரிடத்தில் விகவாசம் வைத்து அவருடைய வார்த்தையின் படியே இனிமேல் நடப்பேன்; ஓ இராசாவே! அவருடைய முகத்தைப் பார்த்து என் குற்றத்தை மன்னியுமென்று தாழ்மையான மனசோடே கேட்டுக்கொண்டான். அப்போது இராசா தன்னுடைய குமாரன் கொண்டு வந்து வைத்த பணத்தைக் கடன்காரனிடத்தில் செலுத்தி, கடன்பட்டவனைக் கிருபையோடே பார்த்து அவனுடைய குற்றத்தை மன்னித்து அவனைத் தண்டிக்காமல் விட்டான். ஆகையால் அவன் இனிமேல் பயப்படுகிறதற்குக் காரணம் இல்லை. அவனுக்குத் தண்டனை வராது. இனிமேல் அவன், தன் கடனைத் தீர்த்துத் தனக்குத் தண்டனை வராதபடி தப்பிவித்த அந்த இராசகுமாரனிடத்தில் மிகவும் ஆகைவைத்து அவன் சோல்லுகிறபடி நடப்பான்.

அம்பாசமுத்திரத்துக்குத்த பட்டியில் ஒரு அம்பட்டனிநூதான். அவனுக்குக் கண்தேரியாது, அவன் பனைநாசினுலே உரி கன்செய்து விற்கிறது; அவனுடையபெண்காதியும் மகனும்மலைக் குப்பைய் விறகு வெட்டி விற்கிறது. இப்படி முவருமாக இவ்விதகெவனஞ்செய்துவருகையில், வழக்கப்படித் தாயும் மகனுமாத்சேர்ந்து, சிவந்திபுரமலையில் விறகு வெட்டிப்போலர்கள் தாய், முத்தி ஒரு கட்டுவிறகு தயார்பெய்து, தனத்திற் கொண்டு போய்வைத்து வரும்படி மகனையனுப்பிவிட்டு, வேலுருகட்டு தயார் பண்ணப் போகையில், ஒரு துஷ்டக்கடுவாய் இவனைப்பிடித்துக் குரல் வளையைக்கடித்து, இரத்தபாளஞ்செய்து, தோடையி லுள்ள மாமிசத்தைத்தின்றுகொண்டிருக்கையில், கழே போனமகன்

(4811)

திரும்பி, தாயிருந்த இடத்தில் காணாமல்தேடி தாய்வைத்திருந்த கத்தியையும், அவ்விடத்தில் முகிக்கிடந்த இரத்தத்தையுங்கண்டு கூக்குரலிடவே, அதுகேட்டு, பலசனங்கள் கூடிவருகிறதை இந்தத் துஷ்டமீடுகமகண்டு ஒடிப்போய்விட்டது.

II.

Translate into Tamil:—

Supreme Court. Before Mr. Justice Royappen.

VERTTHĀMAN v. THALLAGRTTHIAN. This was an action to recover commission upon the amount which the Defendant had paid for an Estate. The Plaintiff was a Trader, and the Defendant was a military Officer.

The case of the Plaintiff was in substance this. On the 6th of June last year, the Plaintiff met the General at an auction room, and some talk followed. The General spoke of the heat, and the Plaintiff mentioned that he had been fishing that morning at a very beautiful and cool place, in the neighbourhood of Madras. The General said that a place like that would suit him, and that he would pay a commission if he bought it. Subsequently the place went to auction, and the General attended, bid for it himself, and bought it for 32,000 rupees. The Plaintiff asked for one per cent. upon this sum.

General Thallagrtthan stated that in his first conversation with the Plaintiff, the latter said, "I wish I was fishing."

Mr. Justice Royappen. "Most likely he was fishing."

General T. said that the Plaintiff then spoke of the place, but said not a word about commission, and that he never, at any time, spoke to the Plaintiff about commission.

The Jury gave a verdict for the Defendant.

Mr. Justice Royappen said that it was a most righteous verdict.

TAMIL (2).

REV. S. HOBBS.

I.

Translate into English:

தாயானவன் கண்களிலேயும் நீர் சொரியத் துக்கித்துச் சொல்லுகிறான்: "அம்மா! மகனே! என் கட்டிக்கடும்பே! என் கருணைக்கடலே! என் கண்ணாட்டியே! என் தாயே! இன்றைக்கு என்னைப் பிரிந்து போகும்படி ஆச்சுதோ? நான் பட்டணத்திற்குப் போய் வருகிறேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறாயே, உன்னை விட்டு அரை கண்ணம் ஆகிலும் நான் பிரிந்திருக்க மாட்டேனே. இதற்கு எப்படி?" என்று சொல்லி, அந்தப் பாக்கியவதி புத்திர சோகம் போறுக்க மாட்டாமல், அடியுடனே வெட்டிச் சாய்த்த வாழைமாம் போலே நிலத்திலே தொப்பென்று விழுந்து, முர்ச்சை அடைந்தாள். தமயந்தியும் தன் தாயானாப் பார்த்து விசனத்தை நிர்வகிக்க மாட்டாமல் தானும் முர்ச்சையாய் விழுந்தாள். பிறகு பாங்கிமார் செய்த உபசாரத்தினாலே இருவரும் முர்ச்சை தெளிந்து எழுந்திருந்து, உளுக்கார்து கொண்டு, வேகு சோகப் படுகிறதைப் பாங்கிமார்கள் கண்டு, அவர்களும் பொறுக்க மாட்டாமல் தைப் பாங்கிமார்கள் கண்டு, அவர்களும் பொறுக்க மாட்டாமல் பரிதாபப் பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கலே, விட ராஜா அவ்விடத்திற்கு வந்து, அவர்கள் துக்கப் படுகிறதைப் பார்த்து, தானும் சற்றே புத்தி கலங்கி விசாரப் பட்டு, உடனே தைரியசாலியான படியினாலே சோகத்தை விட்டு, தன் குமாரத்தியையும் பெண்சாதியையும் தேற்றினார்.

II.

பிறகொருநாட்சினேகிதன் பிள்ளையை வினையாடுகிறதற்காக வவனிடத்திலிருந்தேத்துக்கொண்டுபோய் மற்றொரு வீட்டிலோனித்துவைத்துப் பின்பு சினேகிதனிடத்தில் வந்துகாந்தான். அவனுன்னிடத்திலிருந்த வென்பிள்ளையெங்கேயெனச் சாவகாறியுன்பிள்ளையைப்பற்றவை தூக்கிக்கொண்டுபோயிறேன்றான். இதையவன்கேட்டு மிகவங்கிலேசப்பட்டவனையிழுத்துக்கொண்டு திகாரியனாடையிந்தத்துஷ்டனென்பிள்ளையைக்கொண்டு போயொளித்துவைத்து விட்டும் பிள்ளையைப் பட்சியெடுத்துக்கொண்டுபோயிறேன்கிறான். என்பிள்ளையை யெனக்குக்கொடுப்பிக்கவேண்டுமென வதிகாரியிதைக்கேட்டுச் சாவகாறியைய

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CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:

[JULY,

ழைத் திவன்பிள்ளை யெக்சேயிருக்கிறது சொல்லென வவனிவன் பிள்ளையைப் பட்சிகொண்டு போயிற்றேனவதிகாரியிதைக்கேட்டுக் குலங்கதனைத்திந்தவசம்பவமிதுவலாக்குமுலகத்திலில்லை. அப்படியிருக்க ந்யெப்படிச்சொல்லுகிறயெனவப்போதவனிதோ ராச்சரியமா, எப்படியிருப்புகம்பிகளையெவிகழன்றுவிட்டனவோ வப்படியேயிதுவஞ்சம்பவித் ததான்டவனே."

III.

Wright's Official Documents:

Urzee 15.

IV.

யருவது. ஜமாபந்திசங்கதி.

தஞ்சாவூர்ஜில்லாகலெக்ட்டர் ஏ - டி - கேம்பல்துரையவர்களசமு கததுக்கு.

அஞர் ஹெட்சிரஸ்தா கோ. கிஷ்ணையங்கார்எழுதிகொண்ட அர்ஜி.

என்னவெனறவ, நு-துஉநசு-ஆம்-பசலிகு, நீராமபந்தாலுக் காககருகஜமாபந்திசெயயவேண்டியதற்காக, ஷைதாலுக்காக களைசசேர்ந்தகிராமக்கணகப்பிளின்கு. அவரவருடையகணக் குகள்சுதா, நுமீயருவீஇஉள்ளாக, மாயவரங்கிராமத்திலஆசர் செய்யுமபடிக்கு, ஷைநிராமபந்தாசிலதார்களுக்கு தாகதிதுகனஅ னுப்பப்படிருக்கிறபடியால், மேல்க்கண்டதேதிகஞ்நீர்மாயவராத துக்குப்போய், ஜமாபந்திகுஆம்பிதது, கணகருகளதியார்செயது, குடிகளைவரவழைத்தது. முசசிலிக்காவில்கையெழுத்து வாங்கிக் கொண்டு, நமக்குத்தேரியப்படுததிலால், உடனேநாம்சதரஹிகிரா மத்தில்கச்சேரிசெயது, பட்டாகொடுப்போமென்று, பித்விபேரால் சாதரான-நா எ-வதுஉதாக்கிதுவந்துசேர்ந்தது.

பமோஜிபவகம்பித்வி ஷைமீயருவ மாயவரததுக்குவந்து, தாலுக்காகுமாஸதாக்களையுமஅங்காமி குமாஸதாக்களையுமவை ததுக்கொண்டு, ஆசராயிருந்தகர்னனங்கன்போக, மற்றவர்களை யும்வரவழைத்து க்கொண்டு, தஸ்திரததிலிருந்தபிராக்குடவல், சாகுபடி, கண்டுமுதல, வஞல், முதலாகியகணகருகளையும, நிரக் குநாமாவையுமவைத்துக்கொண்டு, சாலேஹால்சாகுபடிகணகருக லாகர்னனங்கனிடதிலவாங்கிக்கொண்டு, தன்கிசெயதுபார்த்தேன்

TAMIL (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

REV. S. HOBBS.

I.

Translate into English:

1. சமன்செய்து சீர்தூக்குங்கோல் போலமைந தோடு பாற் கோடாமை சான்றோர்க்கணி.

(இதன்பொருள்) சமன் (நடுநிலை—i.e. நீதி) செய்து — சீர்தூக் குங்கோல் (துலாக்கோல்) — போல் — அமைந்து (சரிப்பட்டு) — ஒருபால் (ஒருபக்கத்திலே) — கோடாமை — (சாயாமையானது) — சான்றோர்க்கு (நீதியால்நிறைந்தோருக்கு) — அணி — (அழகு).

2. Translate the following Tamil Proverbs into English, giving both the literal and latent significations:

- காகாயக்கும் தன்குஞ்சு போன்குஞ்சு.
- ஒருசநதிப்பாணையை நாயறியுமா. (ஒருசநதி = திடு).
- காணிமநதங் கோழதுக்கம். (மநதம் = தாமதம்).
- காய்த்த மரங் கல்வெறியுணனும்.

3. Retranslate the following Tamil Proverbs into Tamil:

- A slanderer and a venomous snake have each two tongues.
- More people are drowned in toddy than in water.
- He that holds the sceptre is the Triune God.
- Character lost for a cash will not be recovered by a crore.

II.

Translate into Tamil:

1. Teaching kings how to reign, and subjects how to obey; masters how to rule, and domestics how to serve; pastors how to preach, and people how to hear; teachers how to instruct, and pupils how to learn; husbands how to love their wives, and wives how to obey their hus-

bands: the Bible contains rules for men in all possible conditions of life. It is a guide book for every road; a chart for every sea; a balm for every wound; and a comfort for every grief.

2. Labour is too painful for idleness; it is too slow for impatience; cunning and injustice underhandedly conspire to appropriate its fruits; insolence and audacity plot to seize them by open force. Hence Society, never at rest, lives in the midst of snares. It requires, in the legislator, vigilance continually sustained and power always in action, to defend it against his constantly renewed crowd of adversaries. The law does not say to a man, "Work, and I will reward you," but it says to him, "Work, and (by stopping the hand that would take them from you) I will secure to you the fruits of your labour." If industry creates, it is the law which preserves. If at the first moment we owe every thing to labour, at the second and every succeeding moment we owe every thing to law.

MARATHI (1.)

REV. DR. MURRAY MITCHELL.

MARATHI GRAMMAR.

1. Give the Marāthi terms corresponding to *vowel, consonant, case, gender, number, declension*.

2. Give the plurals of the following feminine nouns: काठी, गोपी, ब्राह्मणी, स्त्री.

3. Decline जोम (fem.) fully.

4. Decline काय, as in Dādobā's Grammar.

5. Write in Marathi letters and figures the following cardinal numbers: *one hundred and twenty-two; two hundred and sixty-nine*

6. Inflect जाणें fully; also क हें.

7. Give the past tense of

सांगणें, धुणें, मरणें, धावणें, पाहणें.

8. Translate the following sentences:—

- I shall be beaten.
- You must beat him.
- I am speaking.
- I am in the habit of speaking.
- I can speak.
- I cannot speak.
- I was in the habit of speaking.

For translation back into Marathi:

A.

In this world, in whatever circumstances, if you look carefully, deficiency always appears. Therefore, if you will make a mirror of your understanding, and daily view in it your good and bad qualities, the advantage will be great.

B.

It has come to be the way of people that they make light of death. In any trifling misfortune they will say that it would be well if they died. But all this is when death is far off. If it come near, they are again willing to bear the burdens of the world; and they cherish the hope that they may live some time longer. Even when there remains only a cage of bones and they are enduring a thousand trials, old men have such a love of life.

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COMMISSION :

[JULY,

I (2).

DR. MURRAY MITCHELL.

translation into English as literally as is consistent
with idiom :

A.

एका मनुष्यास कुचा उसला; त्यास एका छातारीने
उपाय सांगितला कीं भाकरीचा तुकडा घेऊन बायावर
लाव आणि मग तो तुकडा त्या कुठ्याकडून खावीव, झणजे
विष उतरेल. तो मनुष्य त्याप्रमाणें करितो आहे, इतक्यांत
एक शहाणा त्या वाटेनें जात होता त्याणें त्यास पुसिलें.
“अरे, हें तूं काय कारेतो आहेस?” तेव्हां बायाळानें कधें
वर्तमान सांगितलें; तें ऐकून शहाणा झणतो:—रे रे जर
असें आहे तर मी तुजपाशीं मागून घेतों कीं हें तूं फार
बोळून कर. जर कां हें वर्तमान या शहराच्या कुठ्यांस
समजलें तर एक मनुष्य जखमेवांचून राहूं देणार नाहीत.

तात्पर्य. दुष्टास पारिपत्यच योग्य; तें न करून त्याचें
उलटें हित केलें असतां दुष्टांची संख्या वाढेल.

B.

नाणें पाडण्याविषयीं सोनें आणि रुपें या दोन धातु
मोठ्या मोठीच्या आहेत; कांकीं त्यांची किंमत फार असून
त्यांला जागा थोडीच पुरते सावरून त्या दोन धातुस

मूल्यवान् धातु म्हणतात. वरें, सोनें, रुपें यांस लोखंडा-
पेचां दत्तकी जास्ती किंमत कां पडते? पाहिलें असतां
सोनें व रुपें यांपेचां लोखंडाचा उपयोग फार आहे. तवे,
कुडाडी खोरीं पहारा वगैरे जिनसा जर नसल्या तर
मनुष्यांचें कसें वरें चालेल? या जिनसा लोखंडा शिवाय
दुसऱ्या धातूच्या तशा चांगल्या होणार नाहीत. सोनें व
रुपें यांचीं तर हत्यारें फारच खराब होतील. अशा म्हणण्याचें
समाधान असें आहे कीं पदार्थाची किंमत कमी असणें अथवा
ती अधिक असणें हें त्याच्या उपयोगावर नाहीं.

उपयोगावरच जर किंमत असेल, तर पाणी व हवा
यांप्रमाणें उपयागी कोणताच पदार्थ नाहीं, सबब त्यांस सर्व
पदार्थांत किंमत जास्ती पडावी, परंतु त्या पदार्थांस
बळतकरून कोणत्याही देशांत किंमत मुळींच पडत नाहीं,
म्हणजे हवा आणि पाणी यांच्या मोबदला कोणी कांहीं पदार्थ
देत नाहीं; कारण ते दोन्ही पदार्थ फुकट पाहिजेत तितके
मिळतात.

कांहीं कांहीं ठिकाणीं पाणी दुर्मिळ असतें तेथें लोक
पाणीच खुशीनें विकत घेतात.

C.

स्वयें नेणे परोपकार ॥ उपकाराचा करी अनुपकार ॥
करी थोडें बोले फार ॥ तो एक मूर्ख ॥

D.

Modi Vāchan-sār. Lesson 9.

E.

Vāchan Malā. Petition 2.

MARATHI (3).

REV. DR. MURRAY MITCHELL.

For translation into English:

A.

पुणें शहरांत गंगाधर शास्त्री म्हणून एक कोंकणस्थ ब्राम्हण राहत असतो, तो माझा परम खेही आहे. मी एका दिवशीं त्याच्या घरीं त्याच्या भेटोस गेलों, तों तेथें शास्त्री बावा, एक कुणबी आणि एक देशस्थ ब्राम्हण, असे तिघे जण गोष्टी करीत बसले होते. त्या कुणब्याचीं वस्त्रें पिवळीं, गळ्यांत रुपाचें भूषण, व कोठें लांबची मजल केल्यामुळें दमलेला व काळा झाला होता. तद्द्वारां शास्त्री, बावाची व माझी सलामी झाल्यानंतर मी म्हणालों, शास्त्री बावा हे पाटील कोणत्या गांवाहून आले? यांचें नांव काय? हे फार दमले आहेत, असें वाटतें. यांच्या अंगावरील वस्त्रें अशीं पिवळीं कां झालीं? यांच्या गळ्यांत जें चमत्कारिक भूषण आहे त्याचें नांव काय?

शास्त्री. यांस मत्तारी पाटील म्हणतात, हे माझे परम मित्र आहेत. हे आतांच जेजुरीची वारी करून आले, यामुळें फार दमले आहेत. यांचीं वस्त्रें भंडारानें पिवळीं झालीं. यांच्या गळ्यांत खंडोबाचा शिक्का आहे, त्याचें नांव गेठा.

B.

शिवाजी हा महान पराक्रमी पुरुष या देशामध्यें होऊन गेला. याजविषयीं इतर देशच्या लोकांचे अभिप्राय कसेही असोत, त्यांजकडे आम्हांस लक्ष द्यावयाचें नाहीं; परंतु यानें या देशांतील नांव गाजविलें; आम्हांमध्ये शौर्य, धैर्य, इत्यादि गुण आहेत हे सर्व जगास दाखविले; आमच्या लोकांचें राज्य स्थापिलें आणि आम्हांस अगदी रानटी स्थितींतून काढून बऱ्याच योग्यतेस चढविलें; या गोष्टी आमच्या मनांत येऊन आमच्या ठायीं त्याजविषयीं पूज्य भाव उत्पन्न होतो आणि असा पुरुष पूर्वी एका काळीं आमच्या देशांत होऊन गेला म्हणून आम्हांस मोठा गर्व वाटतो, यास काय नवल आहे? म्हणून त्याचें चरित्र आम्ही एथें थोडक्यांत लिहितों.

C.

For translation into Marathi:

Rammohun Roy (Rāma Mohana Rāi) was a Brahman of Bengal. He was born in 1774. His father held office under the Nawāb of Murshidabād; and the son was led to study not only Sanskrit, but to some extent Arabic and Persian. He was impressed by the monotheism of the Koran, and at the age of sixteen wrote a tract

against idolatry. But this displeased his father, and he had to leave home. At the age of twenty he was recalled by his father, and he then began to study English. In 1814 he went to reside in Calcutta. He strongly opposed the rite of Suttee (Sati) and various other evils that afflicted Hindu society; but, above all things, he was anxious for religious reform. Some indeed have asserted that his religion was in the head more than the heart. But undoubtedly he was a sincere man; and he was ready to suffer for conscience sake. He calmly endured many insults, and sometimes even his life was in danger.

D.

Write B in Modi.

E.

Write it also in Roman characters.

MARATHI (PRIZE EXAMINATION)

REV. DR. MURRAY MITCHELL.

For translation into English:

A.

माझी मातापितरें मुंबईच्या कांसार जातीचीं असून सुरतकरांच्या घराण्यांतील होती. आमचें कूळ सधन व प्रतिष्ठित होतें. माझ्या वडिलांच्या मायआजीच्या कुटुंबांतील पुरुषांकडे श्रेष्ठेपणाचा अधिकार होता, (कांसार जातीच्या मुख्यास शेटे म्हणतात) आणि त्यांच्या बाप आज्ञाच्या घराण्यांतील पुरुष मोती व जवाहिराचा व्यापार करणारे

होते. त्यांची मुंबईत मोठी पेढी असून ते सुरतेच्या व्यापाऱ्यांशीं व्यवहार ठेवीत. बळत वर्षें सुरतेस जाऊन राहिले होते म्हणून त्यांस सुरतकर असें नांव पडलें, परंतु आमचें उपनाम मुळे आहे.

माझे चुलत चुलत आज्ञे वापुशेट सुरतकर हे कांसार जातींत मोठे वजनदार व धनवान पुरुष होते. जसे मुंबईच्या सोनार जातींत श्रीमंत आनरबेल जगन्नाथ शंकर शेट होते तसेच ते कांसार लोकांत श्रेष्ठ मानिले असत. मुंबईसरकारांतही त्यांस बडमान होता कारण ते त्या वेळच्या टांकसाळींत रुपें तांबें वगैरे धातु पुरविण्याचे कंत्राट घेत असत

B.

For translation into Marathi:

The compiler of this dictionary now presents the fruit of his labours to an enlightened public. To prepare the work has been by no means an easy task. It contains more than 60,000 words and nearly four times that number of significations. He begs the public to look on the work with an indulgent eye. He is sensible of its many imperfections. During the preparation of the book it has been the lot of the compiler to live in a busy neighbourhood, in which the requisite quiet could not always be secured. Still, he trusts the work will be found useful. He hopes it may be especially serviceable to advanced scholars attending seminaries of learning, to translators and interpreters, to missionaries and merchants, and to the numerous teachers who are engaged in giving instruction in the Marathi language to European gentlemen.

SANSKRIT (2).

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

For translation into English :

a. भक्षयत्येष मां रौद्रो व्यात्तास्यो दारुणाकृतिः ।

अरण्यराक्षुधाविष्टः किं मां न ज्ञातुमर्हसि ॥

न मे त्वदस्या काचिद्धि प्रियास्तीत्यब्रवीः सदा ।

तामृतां कुरु कल्याण पुरोक्तां भारतीं मृप ॥

उन्मत्तां विलपन्तीं मां भार्यामिष्टां नराधिप ।

ईक्षितामीक्षितो नाथ किं मां न प्रतिभाषसे ॥

यूयभ्रष्टाभिवैकां मां हरिणीं पृथुलोचन ।

न मानयसि मामार्य रुदतीमरिकर्षण ॥

महाराज महारण्ये अहमेकाकिनी मती ।

दमयन्त्यभिभाषे त्वां किं मां न प्रतिभाषसे ॥

b. तैत्तिरीया कुशलं भद्रे सर्वचेति यशस्विनि ।

ब्रूहि सर्वानवद्याङ्गि का त्वं किं च चिकीर्षसि ॥

दृष्ट्वैव ते परं रूपं द्युतिं च परमामिह ।

विस्मयो नः समुत्पन्नः समाश्रयसि हि मा शुचः ॥

अस्थारण्यस्य देवी त्वमुताहोऽस्य महीभृतः ।

अस्याश्च नद्याः कुल्याणि वद सत्यमनिन्दिते ॥

साम्रवीत्तानृषीणाहमरण्यस्यास्य देवता ।

न चाप्यस्य गिरेर्विप्रा नैव नद्याश्च देवता ॥

मानुषीं मां विजानीत यूयं सर्वे तपोधनाः ।

विस्तरेणाभिधास्यामि तन्मे शृणुत सर्वशः ॥

विदर्भेषु महीपालो भीमो नाम महीपतिः ।

तस्य मां तनयां सर्वे जानीत द्विजसत्तमाः ॥

निषधाधिपतिर्धीमान्नलो नाम महायशः ।

वीरः संयामजिद्विद्वान्मम भर्ता विशंपतिः ॥

देवताभ्यर्चनपरो द्विजातिजनवत्सलः ।

गोप्ता निषधवंशस्य महातेजा महाबलः ॥

c. धनलुब्धो ह्यसंतुष्टोऽनियतात्माजितेन्द्रियः ।

सर्वा एवापदस्तस्य यस्य तुष्टं न मानसम् ॥

सर्वाः संपत्तयस्तस्य संतुष्टं यस्य मानसम् ।

उपानद्रूढपादस्य ननु चर्मावृतेव भूः ॥

संतोषामृतद्विषानां यत्सुखं शान्तचेतसाम् ।

कुतस्तद्धनलुब्धानामितश्चेतश्च धावताम् ॥

तेनाधीतं श्रुतं तेन तेन सर्वमनुष्ठितम् ।

सेनाशः पृष्ठतः कृत्वा नैराशमवलम्बितम् ॥

अमेवितेश्वरद्वारमदृष्टविरहव्यथम् ।

अनुक्तक्रीववचनं धन्यं कस्यापि जीवनम् ॥

न योजनशतं दूरं वाह्यमानस्य दृष्टव्या ।

संतुष्टस्य करप्रान्तेऽप्यर्थे भवति नादरः ॥

d. ततः मिहोऽपि बुधा पीडितः कोपात्तमुवाच । कुतस्त्वं
विलम्बादागतोऽसि । सोऽब्रवीत् । नायं ममापराधः ।

पथि मिहान्तरेण वलाङ्कृतः मन्थनरागमनाय शपथं कृत्वा
स्वामिनं निवेदयितुमवागतोऽस्मि । मिहः मकोपमाह । सवरं
गत्वा मां दर्शय म दुरात्मा कासे । ततः शशकस्तं गृहीत्वा
गम्भीरकूपं गतः । अवागत्य पश्यतु स्वामीत्युक्त्वा तस्मिन्कूपजले
तस्यैव प्रतिविम्बं दर्शितवान् । ततोऽमी क्राधाभ्रातो दर्पात्त-
स्थापर्यात्मानं निक्षिप्य पञ्चत्वं गतः । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि ।
बुद्धिर्यस्येत्यादि । वायस्याह । श्रुतं मया भवम् । यथाकर्तव्यं
ब्रूहि । वायभोऽवदत् । अत्रामन्त्रे गरसि राज्ञः पुत्रः
सततमागत्य स्नाति । तदङ्गादवतारितं कनकसूत्रं चञ्चा
ह्वानीयाम्निकोटरे धरिष्यमि । अथ कदाचित्स्नातुं जलं
प्रविष्टे राजपुत्रे वायस्या तदनुष्ठितम् । अथ कनकसूत्रानुसर-
णप्रवृत्तेः राजपुरुषैः कोटरे निरूप्यमाणे कृष्णमर्षो दृष्टो
व्यापादितश्च । अतोऽहं ब्रवीमि । उपायेन हि यच्छक्यमि-
त्यादि । करटको ब्रूते । यद्येवं तदा गच्छ शिवास्ते पन्थानः
सन्तु । ततो दमनकः पिङ्गलकसमीपं गत्वा प्रणम्यावाच
देव । आत्ययिकं मन्यमान आगतोऽस्मि ।

e. कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो हर्षो मानो मदस्तथा ।

पङ्कगमुत्सृजेदेनमस्मिन्त्यक्ते सुखी नृपः ॥

स्तुतिस्तत्परतार्थेषु वितर्को ज्ञाननिययः ।

दृढता मन्त्रगुप्तिश्च मन्त्रिणः परमा गुणाः ॥

सहसा विदधीत न क्रिया-

मविवेकः परमापदां पदम् ।

वृणते हि विमृशकारिणं

गुणसुभ्याः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥

1890.] INDIA CIVIL SERVICE:—FINAL EXAMINATION. 81

लुब्धमर्थेन गृहीयात्स्तब्धमञ्जलिकर्मणा ।

मूर्खं कन्दोऽनुवृत्तेन याथातथ्येन पण्डितम् ॥

सद्भावेन हरेन्मित्रं संभ्रमेण तु बान्धवान् ।

स्त्रीमृत्यौ दानमानाभ्यां दाक्षिण्येनेतरं जनम् ॥

हर्ष, 'elation.' उत्सृज्, 'to relinquish.' तत्परता,
'intentness.' वितर्क, 'considerateness.' गुप्ति, 'conceal-
ment.' सहसा, 'precipitately.' विधा, 'to perform.' वृ,
'to select.' विमृशकारिन्, 'who acts on due deliberation.'
ग्रह्, 'to gain over.' स्तब्ध, 'indifferent.' कन्दोऽनुवृत्त,
'compliance with (another's) will.' याथातथ्य, 'truth.'
संभ्रम, 'heartiness.' दाक्षिण्य, 'urbanity.'

SANSKRIT (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

I.

For translation into English:

a. भरद्वाज उवाच ।

ब्राह्मणः केन भवति क्षत्रियो वा द्विजोत्तम ।

वैश्यः शूद्रश्च विप्रर्षे तद्ब्रूहि वदतां वर ॥

भृगुवाच ।

जातकर्मादिभिर्यस्तु संस्कारैः संस्कृतः शूचिः ।

वेदाध्ययनसंपन्नः षट् कर्मस्ववस्थितः ॥

शौचाचारस्थितः सम्यग्निघसाशी गुरुप्रियः ।

नित्यव्रती सत्यपरः स वै ब्राह्मण उच्यते ॥

सत्यं दानमथाद्रोह आनृशंस्यं त्रपा घृणा ।
 तपश्च दृश्यते यत्र स ब्राह्मण इति स्मृतः ॥
 उत्तमं मेवते कर्म वेदाध्ययनमंगतः ।
 दानादानरतिर्यस्तु स वै चक्षिय उच्यते ॥
 विगत्याशु पशुभ्यश्च कृष्यादानरतिः शुचिः ।
 वेदाध्ययनमंपन्नः स वैश्य इति संज्ञितः ॥
 सर्वभक्ष्यरतिर्नित्यं सर्वकर्मकरोऽशुविः ।
 त्यक्तवेदस्वनाचारः स वै शूद्र इति स्मृतः ॥
 शूद्रे चैतद्भवेत्स्वच्छं द्विजे तच्च न विद्यते ।
 स वै शूद्रो भवेच्छूद्रो ब्राह्मणो ब्राह्मणो न च ॥

b. कस्मिंश्चिदनप्रदेशे चण्डरवो नाम शूद्रगालः प्रतिवसति
 स्म । स च कदाचित्पुधाविष्टो जिह्मालील्यान्नगरान्तरे
 प्रविष्टः । अथ तं नगरवासिनः सारमेया अवलोक्य सर्वतः
 परिधावन्तं तीक्ष्णदंष्ट्रासैर्भक्षितुमारब्धाः । सोऽपि तैर्भक्ष्यमाणः
 प्राणभयात्प्रत्यासक्तं रक्तकण्ठं प्रविष्टः । तत्र च नीलीरसप-
 रिपूर्णं महाभाण्डं मञ्जीकृतमासीत् । तत्रापि सारमेयैः
 समन्वितः पपात । अथ पावस्त्रिष्कान्तस्तावन्नीलीवर्णः समं
 संजातः । ततः सर्वे ते सारमेयास्तं शूद्रगालविशेषमजानन्तो
 यथाभीष्टदिशं जग्मुः । चण्डरवोऽपि तदन्तरमासाद्य कान-
 नाभिमुखं प्रतस्थे । नैव नीलीवर्णेन कदाचित्पश्यते । उक्तं च ।

वज्रलेपस्तं मूर्खस्तं नारीणां मर्कटस्तं च ।

एको यावत् नीचानां नीचमिदमप्युल्लेख्यते ॥

अथ तं हरनक्षत्रगतमाससमप्रभमपूर्वं सप्तमवलोक्य सर्वे
 सिंहायावदीपिवृकप्रभतयोऽरण्यावासिनो भयव्याकुलीकृतमनसः

समन्तात्पलायनक्रियां कुर्वन्ति कथयन्ति च । अहो अपूर्वमे-
 तत्सत्त्वं कुतोऽप्यागतम् । तन्न विज्ञायते कीदृगस्य चेष्टितं
 पौरुषं च । तदूरतरं गच्छामः । उक्तं च ।

न यस्य चेष्टितं विद्यान्न कुलं न पराक्रमम् ।

न तस्य विश्वसेत्प्राज्ञो यदीच्छेच्छेय आत्मनः ॥

c. आधिव्याधिपरितापादद्य श्रो वा विनाशिते ।
 को हि नाम शरीराय धर्मापेतं समाचरेत् ॥
 जलान्तश्चन्द्रचपलं जीवितं खलु देहिनाम् ।
 तथाविधमिति ज्ञात्वा शश्वत्कल्याणमाचरेत् ॥
 मृगतृष्णासमं वीक्ष्य जगच्च क्षणभङ्गुरम् ।
 सुजनैः संगतं कुर्याद्भूमाय च सुखाय च ॥
 अश्वमेधमहस्त्राणि सत्यं च तुलया धृतम् ।
 अश्वमेधमहस्त्रस्य सत्यमेवातिरिच्यते ॥

d. स्वे स्वे कर्मण्यभिरतः संसिद्धिं लभते नरः ।
 स्वकर्मनिरतः सिद्धिं यथा विन्दति तच्छृणु ॥
 यतः प्रवृत्तिर्भूतानां येन सर्वमिदं ततम् ।
 स्वकर्मणा तमभ्यर्च्य सिद्धिं विन्दति मानवः ॥
 श्रेयान्स्वधर्मो विगुणः परधर्मात्स्वनुष्ठितात् ।
 स्वभावनियतं कर्म कुर्वन्नाप्नोति किल्बिषम् ॥
 सहजं कर्म कौन्तेय सदोषमपि न त्यजेत् ।
 सर्वारम्भा हि दोषेण धूमेनाग्निरिवावृताः ॥
 अमक्तबुद्धिः सर्वत्र जितात्मा विगतस्पृहः ।
 नैष्कर्म्यसिद्धिं परमां संन्यासेनाधिगच्छति ॥

सिद्धिं प्राप्नो यथा ब्रह्म तथाप्नोति निबोध मे ।
 ममामेनैव कौन्तेय निष्ठा ज्ञानस्य या परा ॥
 बुद्ध्या विशुद्धया युक्तो धृत्यात्मानं नियम्य च ।
 शब्दादीन्विषयांस्त्यक्त्वा रागद्वेषौ व्युदस्य च ॥
 विविक्तमेवी लब्ध्वाशी यतवाक्कायमानसः ।
 ध्यानयोगपरो नित्यं वैराग्यं समुपाश्रितः ॥
 अहंकारं बलं दर्पं कामं क्रोधं परियहम् ।
 विमुच्य निर्ममः शान्तो ब्रह्मभूयाय कल्पते ॥

II.

For translation into Sanskrit :

Vasishtha, on hearing that his sons had been destroyed by Visvâmitra supported his affliction, as the great mountain sustains the earth. He meditated his own destruction, but never thought of exterminating the Kausikas. This divine sage hurled himself from the summit of Meru, but fell upon the rocks as if on a heap of cotton. Unkilled by his fall, he entered a glowing fire in the forest; but the fire, though fiercely blazing, not only failed to burn him, but seemed perfectly cool. Next, he threw himself, with a heavy stone attached to his neck, into the sea; but he was cast up, by the waves, on the dry land. Then, seeing the river Vipâsâ, which was swollen by the recent rains, he conceived the design of drowning himself in its waters. Accordingly, he tied himself firmly with cords, and threw himself in. But the river, severing his bonds, deposited him, unbound, on its bank.

PERSIAN (1).

E. H. WHINFIELD, Esq.

Translate into Persian :

A.

The Khan said, "O Power! Is there anything in the world more troublesome than thou art? The people one and all are thinking and taking care about their own ease, whilst I must always be taking thought for thousands of people, and must keep myself informed of the pains of their hearts. From the first day of my rule to this day I have never turned away a single petitioner from my gatehouse." Salim Beg replied, "The prayers of all these people are the reward for your pains. In truth these people are regarded by you as your own children."

B.

A person had two wives, one elderly and the other young. One day he went to the apartment of the elderly wife, and according to his custom put his head upon her lap and went to sleep. She said to herself, "In the beard of this person are some black hairs, I cannot do better than pluck them out so that all his beard may be white, and that young wife of his may not fancy him, and then he will give himself altogether to me." She then pulled out some of the black hairs. The next day he visited his young wife, and she thought to herself, "I must remove these white hairs, so that his whole beard may be black, and then he will loathe his old wife and be attached to me." Thereupon she pulled out as many white hairs as she could find. After some time that person stroked his beard and perceived that the harvest thereof was scattered to the winds.

PERSIAN (2)

E. H. WHINFIELD, Esq.

A.

Translate into English:—

این است داستان موافقت دوستان و حکایت معاضدت و هم‌بشتی
مصابیان * و صدق مودت در دولت و نکبت - و رعایت محبت
در وقت راحت و محنت * و ادای حقوق صحبت بهنگام نعمت و
شدت * و در نوائب ایام و حوادث زمانه باخلاص تمام ایستادگی
نمودند * لاجرم ببرکت یکپختی و معاونت از چندین ورطه هائل
خلاص یافتند * و عتبات آفات پس پشت کرده بر سریر معاشرت
و مسند مباحثات خوشحال و فارغ بال متمکن شدند * و خردمند
باید که بنور عقل و صفای فکر درین حکایات تأملی بسزا واجب
بیند * که دوستی جانوران ضعیف چندین ثمرات پسندیده و
تنتائج برگزیده میدهد * اگر طائفه عقلا که خلاصه عالمیان و نقاوة
آدمیانند برین نوع مصادقتی طرح افکنند و اساس محبتی بدین
تأثیر نهاد نهند - و ، را از سر خلوص نیت و صفای باطن بی پایان
نمائند ، گونه خاص و عام را شامل باشد *
بقریک ظاهر شده چنان برکات آن

غار و

B.

یکی سیرت نیک مردان شنو
نیک مردی و پاکبزه رو

که شبلی ز حانوت گندم فروش
بده برد انبان گندم بدوش
نگه کرد موری در آن غله دید
که سرگشته از هر طرف می دوید
ز رحمت بروشب نیارست خفت
بماوای خود بازش آورد و گفت
مروت نباشد که این مور ریش
پر اگنده گردانم از جای خویش
درون پراگندگان جمع دار
که جمعیت باشد از روزگار
چه خوش گفت فردوسی پاک زاد
که رحمت بران تربت پاک باد
میاژار موری که دانه کش است
که جان دارد و جان شیرین خوش است
سیاه اندرون باشد و سنگدل
که خواهد که موری شود تنگدل
مزن بر سر ناتوان دست زور
که روزی بپایش در آفتی جو وور
نه بخشید بر حال پروانه شمع
نگه کن که چون سوخت در پیش جمع
گرفتم ز تو ناتوان تر بسی است
توانا تر از تو هم آخر کسی است

مرد فروشنده زبان باز کرد در صفت خر سخن آغاز کرد
کین خر صرصر تگ اهو نهاد گوی برون برده ز میدان باد
گربنهی بر زبرش بار فیل شیر صفت بگذرد از رود نیل
دست و دوپایش که ستون تنند چار ستونند که از آهن اند
کره خر شیر نینداخته با همه اسپان بگرو تاخته
صاحب خراین سخنان چون شفت رفت و بدلال خر آهسته گفت
کین همه تعریف تو گر هست راست هست حماری که مرا مدعاست
داشتم این طور حماری مراد شکر که بی رنج طلب دست داد
گفت فروشنده که ای قلتبان چند ازین درد سر رایگان
لاشه خر خود نشناسی که چیست رو که برین عقل نهاده گریست

E.

1. What is the use of the obscure or silent ه? How would you transliterate the word خانه?
2. When two ی's come together, how are they written?
3. How is the *Izafat* written after شاه, بنده, گاو, رو, صدا, ماه?
4. Give examples of the various uses of که.
5. When the preposition بر is used with the *Izafat*, what is its meaning (e.g., in the phrase بر حق)?
6. Give the singulars of the following broken plurals: الطاف, عبیدان, ندما, وکلا, عمال, اسد, حرف, جروغ.

C.

یکی از متعبدان در پیشه زندگانی کردی و بیک درختان
خوردی * پادشاه بحکم زیارت بنزدیک او رفت و گفت اگر
صلحت بینی در شهر درآی - تا برای تو مقامی بسازم - که
فراغ عبادت ازین به دست دهد و دیگران هم تبرکت انفاست
مستفید گردند و صلاح اعمالت اقتدا کنند * زاهد را این سخن
قبول نیامد و روی بر تافت * یکی از وزرای ملک گفت - پاس
خاطر ملک را روا باشد * اگر روزی چند بشهر اندر آئی و کیفیت
مکان معلوم کنی - پس اگر صفای وقت عزیزان را کدورتی باشد
اختیار باقیست * عابد رضا داد و بشهر اندر آمد * بستان سرای
خاصی ملک را بدو پرداختند * مقامی دید دلکشای روان آسای *

* مثنوی *

گل سرخش جو عارضی خوبان * بنبش همجو زلف محبوبان
همچنان از نهیب بر عجز * شیر ناخورده طفل دایه هنوز

D.

بود سنبهی بسفاهت علم ساخته محکم بجهالت قدم
داشت یکی لاشه خربشت ریش برتن او زخم ز اندازه بیش
بوی بد زخم تن ان حمار باعث قی کردن مردار خوار
شل بیکی دست و بیک پای لنگ کور شده بسکه زده سر بسنگ
کرد رسن در سر و بردش لکشان داد بدلال سر ریسمان
گفت که از دست عنان داده ام همچو خر اندر وحل اقیاده ام
زین وحل از لطف بر آور مرا باز خرا از خواری این خر مرا

PERSIAN (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

E. H. WHINFIELD, Esq.

I.

Translate into English :

ایزد چو کار گاه فلک را نثار کرد
از کائنات ذات ترا اختیار کرد
نی نی هنوز کاف کن از نون خیر نداشت
کایزد رسوم دولت تو آشکار کرد
اول ترا یگان، و بی مثل افرید
و انگه سپهر هفت و عنایر چهار کرد
طبع زمان که حامل امر تو خواست شد
هم چون عنان فرخ تو بی قرار کرد
چرم زمین که مرکز حلم تو خواست شد
هم چون رکاب عالی تو یاسیدار کرد
هر جا که در محیط فلک رخنه افتاد
انرا بعدل شامل تو استوار کرد
دست و زبان خصم تو هنگام قول و فعل
هم چون زبان سوسن و دست چنار کرد
عالم بفر دولت تو ابتهلاج یافت
آدم بذات و نسبت تو افتخار کرد
قاضی چرخ را که لقب سعد اکبر است
نام تو بر نگین سعادت نگار کرد

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مفتی عقل اگر چه دم اجتهاد زد
در ملک دین بفتوی رای تو کار کرد
دولت عنان ملک بدست تو باز داد
و اقبال بر براق مرادت سوار کرد
هر گوهر مراد که در درج چرخ بود
در پای دولت تو سعادت نثار کرد

II.

ذکر جمیل سعدی که در افواه عوام افتاده است و صیت
سخنش که در بسیط زمین رفته و قصب البیاب حدیثش که
همچو شکر می خورند و رقعۀ منشآتش که چون گاه زر می برند بر
کمال فضل و بلاغت او حمل نتوان کرد بلکه خداوند جهان و
قطب دایره زمان قایم مقام سلیمان ناصر اهل ایمان شاهنشاه
معظم اتابک اعظم مظفر الدین ابو بکر بن سعد بن زنگی ظل الله
فی ارضه رب ارض عنه و ارضه بعین عنایت نظر کرده است
و تحسین بلیغ فرموده و ارادت صادق نموده لا جرم کافۀ انام از
خواص و عوام بمحبت او گردانیده اند که الناس علی دین ملوکهم

رباعی

زانگه که ترا بر من مسکین نظرست

آثارم از آفتاب مشهور ترست

گر خود همه عیبها بدین بنده درست

هر عیب که سلطان به پسندد هنرست

Translate into Persian :

In the time of Kasra Nushirvan this intelligence became universally diffused, that among the treasures of the kings of Hindustan there was a book which they had compiled from the speech of animals and brutes and birds and reptiles and savage beasts ; and all that befits a king in the matter of government and vigilance, and is useful for princes in the observance of kingcraft, was exhibited in the folds of its leaves, and it was regarded as the source of all counsel and the medium of all advantage. The physician Barzuyiah, at the request of Nushirvan, proceeded to Hindustan, and, by a variety of artifices and devices, having secured the book and having translated the Indian words into the Pahlavi dialect, submitted it to Nushirvan, and was honoured with that monarch's approbation.

TELUGU (1).

LOUIS FORBES, Esq.

1. Decline యేరు, అది, ఇది, చాచిది, కమ్మ.
2. What classes of nouns are included in the third declension? Give examples.
3. What is the rule for the use, *as adjectives*, of nouns (a) of the 1st, (b) of the 2nd, declension?
4. Conjugate కొను, జరియు, కడుండు.
5. When the predicate consists of a noun, and the subject is a pronoun of the 1st or 2nd person, state what change the former undergoes. Give examples.
6. Distinguish between ప్రండు and అప్ర (positive and negative), giving examples of their use.
7. How do you form the future perfect tense? e.g., "By this time he will have done that work."
8. Give an illustration of the use of ప్రండు, preceded by నా, used impersonally.

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9. Render the following idiomatically :—

- (a) Both . . . and. Either . . . or. More or less. Nevertheless.
- (b) This book is not yours : (it is) mine.
- (c) Tell him not to come.
- (d) He went away the day before yesterday.
- (e) They are building a house for themselves.
- (f) His mother is very old.
- (g) What is that in your hand?
- (h) Which is the best of these horses?

For re-translation into Telugu :

To M. R. R. S. Subbarao, my honored father-in-law : your son Venkaya presents his respects.

When you left home and went to Madras, and then went to Conjeveram (కొంజి) for the feast, our (kinswoman) Ademma met you there and spoke with you. It seems that on that occasion you were pleased to say that I should come and visit you at Madras ; but inasmuch as I do not know upon what business you came to Madras I write this letter. It is three years since I left my country. This you probably know. As for my coming to visit you, (in the first place) there is nobody here to take charge of my school, and (in the next) I do not know for certain that you are at Madras. I pray you to write me an answer regarding the matters above-mentioned.

Up to this time cholera has not been prevalent in this division. It is now making its appearance here and there. It commenced at headquarters (కొంజి), and during the day before yesterday and yesterday four persons died, and to-day the Accountant of Mōdurti, who is one of those who have come up on Jamabundy business, has died. There is no doctor here to give medicine to those who are ill. There is no knowing who may be attacked by the disease. I therefore pray your honor to give consideration to the matter and to send us a doctor.

TELUGU.

LOUIS FORBES, Esq.

For translation into English :

అదేప్రకారము ధర్మారెడ్డిని తమవాండ్లనంత పిలుచుకొని వారమునకు బయలుదేరి వాయెను. యంతలో నాయడు తన మనుష్యులను వుంచి దోవలో వ్రేంటరి వాటున వస్తూ వుండే రెడ్డి తలను కోసి తన వద్దకి తెచ్చుని వుత్తరపు చేసెను. ఆ ప్రకారమే నాయడి మనుష్యులు రెడ్డి యొక్క తలను కోశి తీసుకవచ్చి నాయడికి చూపిరి; దాన్ని రహస్యముగా వుంచుమని నాయడు వుత్తరపు చేసెను. యీ సంగతి యెవరికిని తెలియనందున కడమ రెడ్డిందరు సహజముగా వారమునకు వచ్చి ధర్మారెడ్డి యొక్కడ అని అడిగినందుకు అతను నాతో కూడా భోజనము చేస్తాడు మీకంతా భోజనము కానియ్యండని వాండ్లకు యథావిధిగా భోజనము చేయించి పటవాలలో అందరిని కూర్చుండ బెట్టి వక తట్ట నిండా వక్కలాకులు పెట్టి దాని మార ఆ రెడ్డి తలను వుంచి పైన కాలువతో కప్పి యీ రెడ్డినడమ ఆ తట్టను తీసుకొనివచ్చి పెట్టమని శ్రీమరుంబూదూరి దోవలో వైకరాయి కాలికి తగులుతూ వచ్చినది; దాన్ని పెరికి తీసుకొని వస్తారా? అని నాయడు తన తమ్ముడితో చెప్పతూ ఆ వైకాలువను తీవేశెను. ఆ తలను ఆ రెడ్డిందరు చూచి లటక్కున శ్రీమరుంబూదూరికి వాయె.

Lane's Official Documents, No. 15.

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యీ సంవత్సరం పంట వెలితిచేతనున్న కాటకంగా వుండడముచేతనున్న దొంగలు చాలా గుంపులు కూడి మహాసూలు కట్టుకొని పావడమేకాకుండా కావట్లు వ్రేండే మనుష్యులను కూడా కొట్టుతున్నారు గనక కొందరు భయపడి కుప్పలవద్దకి కావలి కూడా పోకుండా వుంటున్నారు. యీ సంవత్సరం గ్రామాదుల శిస్తులు పాధ్యమైనమట్టుకు అయివజు మీద ఫయిసలు చెయ్యవలసి వచ్చినదిగనక మహాసూలు హరణంలోకి వచ్చిన పడుమందు అందువల్ల రావలసిన పైకం వసూలు అయ్యేది చాలా కఠినముగా వుండునని తోస్తున్నది. యీ సమయములో దొంగల వుపత్రవం విస్తారముగా వుండుట వల్ల రాచూరు మొదలయిన తాలూకాల హడ్డావు వాలయసుల పేర ఆయా గ్రామముల మహాసూలు వగైరాల విషయమై దొంగతనం జరగకుండా రిట్టము చేయగలదులకు ఆజ్ఞ ప్రకారం వ్రాసి తగినంత జాగ్రత్త చేసినాను.

For translation into Telugu :

It has been customary with the Tahsildar to send a Peon to our village every year at the time for cultivation, and cause him to furnish us with the necessary implements of husbandry, and to make arrangements so that no disagreement of any kind may arise among us when we draw the water into our fields in proportion to our shares. This year the Tahsildar has been negligent and has not sent us a Peon. Besides, there being five or six villages under the Peshcar, it is impossible for him to remain permanently at one place at ploughing time. If therefore you will favour us with a Peon as usual, he can remain on the spot, and will see that the water is proportionately distributed first to the assessed fields according to our shares. In this way operations will be carried on without dispute. We have thus written our request for your information ; please to consider it.

TELUGU (PRIZE EXAMINATION).

LOUIS FORBES, Esq.

I.

For translation into English :

ఇందుకు నా పెద్ద కొమారుడైన వెంకట నరుసు నాతో కలహ పెట్టుకొని తన తమ్ములను యిద్దరిని పరిత్యజించ వలె. ననినది తన మాత్రమే మా యిట్టో వుండవలెననినది ప్రసంగము జరిగిస్తే, అందుకు నేను అతనితో చెప్పిన సం. గతి నా గర్భవాసముందు వ్రట్టిన మీదు ముగ్గురు నా కొ. మాళ్ళే; నా యెడట యెవరు నాత్తుకర్త అయివుండి నా కొ. మాళ్ళను పెంచుకొనవలెనని కోరితే నేను దత్తపూర్వకముగా యెవరికీ పెంచుకొనివ్వ లేదు గనక మిరాసి విషయ స్థావర రూపకమైన భూ జీవనము గురించి మాత్రము నా అంత. మును పెద్ద కొమారుడైన వెంకట నరుసును నాపినతం. త్రియైన నరసింహుల అంతమును నా రెండో కొమారుడైన కోదండముమ్మన్న దాయాది అయిన వీరన్న అంతముమ్మ మూడో కొమారుడైన సుబ్బరాయడును అనుభవించ వలసినదనినది తతిమూ యిండ్లు పశుపంచలోహాలు ఆస్తి దు. ణము మొదలైన యావద్దనము నా ముగ్గురు కొమాళ్ళ సమత్వముగా అనుభవించవలసినదనినది చెప్పినాను. యిం. దున గురించి వ్రాసి తో చెప్పకొనడానకును తనివ్రా ఆడదా. నకును నాకు వ్రాతముగా కనుపడలేదు గనక యిందుకు న్యాయకర్తయిన తమరు నిండా విచారణ చేయించి ముఖ్య. ముగా జరిగించ వలసినందుకు సెలవు దయ చేయిస్తే నేను బ్రామణులతో వుంటున్నాను; లేనిపక్షముందు యీ వెంకటన.

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రుసులనే నా పెద్ద కొమారుడు నా మీద చేయ తలచు. కొన్న కృత్రిమములవల్ల పరమందు అతనికి యేమి అనుభవ. మో తోచదు గాని ఇహమందు మిగిలిన చిన్నవాండ్లను కూడా తీసుకొని నేను ఏదేగతుట్టి అయి వాతూ వున్నా. ను గనక, ప్రభువుల చిత్తానకు విశదము నిమిత్తం మనవి వ్రాసుకొన్నాను, దివ్య చిత్తానకు తే వలెను.

Lane's Official Papers, No. 92.

ఇరువారే దొంగలు ఆ కంకులు కోసుకొని మూటలు కట్టు. కొని వాతూ, వాతంశెట్టి వీరప్ప క్షుతగాడైన వీరట్టి కర్త. లతో మోపుగా దెబ్బలు కొట్టి వాండ్లని నాలుగు పంచలను యెత్తుకొని వారివాయిసారనినది; దొంగలు యెత్తుకొనివాగా మిగిలిన కంకులు యేరిస్తే చిట్టేలమల్లయ్యది ఖ 0604-అలు. న్ను వాతంశెట్టి వీరప్పది ఖ 0604 మట్టుకు మహాస్వాలు వున్నదనినది; ఆ దొంగలు చుండూరు శివారు నడిగడ్డవాలెం మాలవాండ్లనినది; వాండ్లు ఆ వైపుగానే వారివాయిసట్టు కొంత దూరం చొప్పు వగైరాల జాడా వున్నట్టు తెలిసిన. దనినది యితోడి సంగతులు యీ నెల 20 తొర్రున చుం. దూరు జప్తిగుమాస్తానును నా పేర వుత్తరము వ్రాసి. నాడు. ఏటిని గురించి కొన్నివాటిలో జరిగిన దొంగతనము గురించిని విచారించి దొంగలను పట్టుకోగలందులకును యీ. వార యిటువంటి దొంగతనం జరగకుండా జాగ్రత్త చేయగ. లందులకును పోలైసు జవానులను పంపించి దిట్టం చేయ వలసినదని గుంటూరు తాళా హేడ్వారు పోలైసు పేరనును మండూరిలో దొంగతనం జరిగించిన నడిగడ్డవాలెం మాంవా. ండ్లను గురించి జాడలను విచారించి వాండ్లను పట్టి తెప్పి. (4811)

ంచి చట్ట ప్రకారం జరిగించి యికను అల్లరి జరగకుండా జా-
గ్రత పెట్ట వలసినదని తెనాలి తాదా హిడ్డాపు పాలెసు
పేరమమ్మ వ్రాయడమే గాకుండా యీ తాలూకాలో చేరిన
పెదపల్కూరు సదింపాలెలో కట్టుబడి బంట్రోతులు వున్న
ందున వాండ్లు కూడా రాత్రిల్లు పాలములో గస్తు తిరిగి ఆ
వైపుల యేవిధమైన దొంగతనం జరగకుండా జాగ్రత పెట్ట
వలసినదని వాండ్ల పేరమమ్మ వ్రాసినాను.

II.

Translate the following into Telugu :

To his Honour the Magistrate of the Rajahmundry district.

The humble representation of Vempalli Subbarao, Head of Police in the Amlapur division.

On the 10th of this month I wrote a letter to your Honour, No. 125, wherein I stated that two bullocks which had strayed from Immidi Varappādu had been lodged with me. On the 26th of this month one Houssein Beg, inhabitant of Nagaram, presented himself here, recognised the two bullocks as his own, and made a statement in writing to that effect. As he proved his statement by two witnesses named Tanucu Vencatrāmudu and Abeel Saib, I herein forward to your presence three papers, namely, the deposition given by the Plaintiff, and those given by the two witnesses. Please to receive them and to decide whether it is your pleasure that I should deliver the said bullocks to Houssein Beg.

HINDÍ (1).

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

I.

Translate the following sentences, and explain their peculiarities :

- धरती के तले क यं शब्द बड़ी दूर तक सुन पड़ते हैं ।
पृथिवी की दशा ठीक ठीक ऊपर निर्दिष्ट लोहे के बासन की सी है ।
- जंची पहाड़ी भूमि का एक अपरिमित प्रदेश उन दोनों स्थानों के बीच में है ।
इन दरारों के बीच से भाफ धूआं और नाना भांति के ठोस पदार्थ उठते देख पड़े हैं ।
- जैसे बयार से समुद्र के पृष्ठ पर हलारे उठते हैं तैसे पृथिवी का पृष्ठ जंचा नीचा होता है ।
भुइडोल के आने के पहिले ही एक शब्द मानो धरती के बज्जत तले से उठता बज्जधा सुन पड़ता है ।
- शास्त्रज्ञ लोग इस विचार का अच्छा प्रमाण देखते हैं कि पृथिवी का भितरी भाग आकरीय पदार्थ का बना है ।
ये भूकम्प कभी कभी क्षण ही भर होकर फिर थंभ जाते हैं । कभी तो ये रह रहकर होते हैं और कई दिन बने रहते हैं ।

- a. बारह महीनों में मे तीन चार महीने तो मूर्ख आकाश में वहां कभी उदित ही नहीं होता और अंधेरा उस निर्जन उजाड़ में निरन्तर छाया रहता है।
उन का मुंह चौड़ा और चिपटा होता है और उन के मसपटे ऊंचे और बड़त ही छोटी नाक मानी ठंडक से बचने के हेतु नीच में धंसी रहती है।

II.

For retranslation into Hindi:

a. If wealth be wanting, all the acts of a man of little understanding perish like streamlets in the hot season.

He who is wealthy has friends; he who is wealthy has kinsmen. The same is a man in the world, and also is learned.

Though he may have slain a Brahman, a man, if possessed of wealth, becomes reverend. Though of a family equal to that of the moon, a man, if he wants wealth, comes to be unhonoured.

Empty is the house of him who has neither a son nor a true friend. To a fool all the regions of space are empty; and in poverty everything is empty.

b. When feathery clouds are seen in the sky, the coming of calm weather is indicated; inasmuch as the air in which they are formed is certainly dry. When the air is very moist, clouds appear very low down, and vast heaps of them are piled up; and these heaps look like rugged mountains and rocks, and fly along most rapidly with the current of the wind. These heavy clouds are called heap-clouds; and if, when they sink, they increase in size, it is evident that rain is rapidly approaching. Clouds which first show themselves very near the ground are spread out in the form of long and broad bands. These have the designation of stretched clouds.

HINDI (2).

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

I.

For translation into English:

a. अधिक क्रोध भयकारी है और असमय का अनुग्रह भयकारी। न इतनी कड़ाई कर जो तुझ से अघा जावें और न इतनी नम्रता कर जो तुझ से भय न खावें।

क्रूरता और नम्रता मिली ऊई भली है जैसे नखवेधक जो घाव करता है और फाहा रखता है। मतिमान अधिक कड़ाई नहीं करता और न अधिक नम्रता जिस से अपना मान घटावे। न अपने तई अधिकारी देवे और न एक साथ शरीर को गिरा ही देवे।

एक गडरिये ने पिता से कहा है बुद्धिमान मुझे दृष्टों की नाईं एक भिचा सिखा। कहा भलाई कर पर इतनी न कर जो तीक्ष्णदंती भेड़िया प्रबल हो जावे।

दो जने देश और धर्म के बैरी हैं चमाहीन राजा और विद्याहीन संन्यासी। किसी देश पर वह राजा आज्ञा-दायक मत ढ़जियो जो ईश्वर का आज्ञाकारी सेवक नहीं है।

राजा को चाहिये कि दासों पर यहीं तक क्रोध करे कि मित्रों के विश्वास बना रहे। क्रोध की आग पहले क्रोधवाले में लगती है। फिर उस के उपरान्त उस की झल शत्रु तक पड़ने वा न पड़ने।

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पीछे निकली हों यह अपराध चमा किया जाय। (होले सखियों से) सखियो तुम भी मेरे लिये कुछ कहो।

c. जो राजा योग्य नायक न हो हो प्रजा कर्णधाररहित समुद्र में नौका के समान डूब जाय।

सर्पों को दूध पिलाना केवल विष का बढ़ाना है। जिस्य करके मूर्खों को उपदेश करना कोप के लिये है शान्ति के लिये नहीं।

फल और ऋषि से युक्त बड़े पेड़ की सेवा करनी चाहिये। जो भाग्यवश फल नहीं है तो ऋषि की कौन रोकता है।

हीन की सेवा न करनी चाहिये। बड़े की आसरा करनी चाहिये। दूध भी कलवारिन के हाथ में वाहणी कहा जाता है।

शस्त्रों के उठाये जाने पर भी दूत अन्यथा नहीं कहता क्योंकि सदा ही अवध्यभाव से यथार्थ का वाचक है।

राजा को चाहिये स्वदेशज कुलाचारी विशुद्ध अथवा शुचि मन्त्रज्ञ अव्यसनी व्यभिचारवर्जित व्यवहार के अर्थ को जिस ने पढ़ा कुलीन विख्यात बुद्धिमान अर्थ का उत्पादक श्रेष्ठ को मन्त्री बनावे।

d. Hindi Petition beginning at p. 56.

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b. शकुन्तला। (मुसक्याकर) राजा को क्यों यहाँ बिल-माती हो। उन का मन रनवास में धरा होगा।

दुष्यन्त। मेरे मन को हे मृगनयनी तुझ से अधिक कोई प्यारा नहीं है। अब तू ऐसे वचन कहकर क्यों मेरे हृदय को घायल करती है।

अनसूया। (हंसकर) हे सज्जन हम यह भुनते हैं कि राजा बड़त रानियों के प्यारे होते हैं। तुम हमारी सखी का ऐसा निर्वाह करना जिस से हम को लेश न पड़चे।

दुष्यन्त। हे सुन्दरी अधिक क्या कहें। मेरे रनवास में चाहे जितनी रानी हों मुझे दो हो वस्तु संसार में प्यारी होंगी एक पृथ्वी दूसरी तुम्हारी सखी।

दोनों सखी। ती अब हमारी चिन्ता मिटी।

प्रियंवदा। (मैन देकर होले अनसूया से) देख। अब शकुन्तला का जी कैसा हरा होता है जैसे लपट की सताई मोरनी वर्षा के बादल आने और शीतल पवन लगने से चेतन्य हो जाती है।

शकुन्तला। (दोनों सखियों से) मैं ने तुम से बड़े कठोर वचन कहे हैं। सो यह अपराध चमा करना।

प्रियंवदा। हम ने सीख ही ऐसी दी थी जिस से कड़े वचन भुनने पड़ें। परंतु राजा से चमा मांगो। उन्हीं का अपमान ऊँचा होगा।

शकुन्तला। महाराज मैं विनती करती हूँ कि जो कुछ कहनी न कहनी बात मेरे मुख से आप के संमुख अथवा

II.

For translation into Hindi :

I have never yet known a man disposed to scorn the humble, who was not, himself, a fair object of scorn to the humblest. A man of liberal mind has a reverence for the little pride which seasons every condition of life. He would deem it sacrilege to affront or to abate the respect which is maintained with no adventitious aids, but solely by the observance of honesty and propriety. It is the act of a brutal and vulgar nature to fling contempt on those who are labouring hard not to merit it, and to keep their heads above the disgrace and the wretchedness of beggary.

HINDI (PRIZE EXAMINATION.)

FITZEDWARD HALL, Esq., D.C.L.

I.

For translation into English :

a. एक पथिक ने अपने भोजन की सामग्री की गठरी को लाठी में डालके संध्यासमय गृहस्थ के घर में रख दी थी। प्रातःकाल चलने के समय जब उस ने कहा कि मेरी लाठी ला दीजिये तब उस न उत्तर दिया कि लाठी तो आप की मूँसे खा गये। तो वह यह विचारके चल दिया कि जब मूँसे ऐसी वस्तु को खा गये जो कि खाने की नहीं थी तो खाने की वस्तु को क्यों छोड़ा होगा।

b. स्त्रियों का देवता पति है। वे उस की प्रसन्नता के लिये कमलादि पुष्पों के मालाओं को पहरे। उन को

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तुलसी के माला धारण करने का निषेध किया है। फिर स्त्री पति के जीवत पर व्रत को भी नहीं करे उस के प्रभाव से पति की आयु चीणता को प्राप्त होती है और परिणाम में स्त्री को भी अवश्य करके नरक हीता है।

c. जो बुद्धिमान बोलने के समय में व्याकरण की रीति से बोलता है वह जय को प्राप्त होता है और जो अशुद्ध बोलता है वह दोषभागी होता है। और जो एक पद का भी व्याकरणादि की रीति से प्रयोग किया जाता है तो वह स्वर्ग में इच्छा का पूरण करनेवाला होता है।

d. ऊपर कहा गया है कि कुम्हार का चाक घुमाने के समय पहिले घुमानेवाले के बल को रोकता है और जब घूमता रहता है कोई रोकना चाहे तो शीघ्र नहीं रुकता। तैसे ही जो पुरुष स्थिर रथ पर खड़ा रहता है वह रथ के अकस्मात् चल पड़ने से पठि के बल गिर पड़ता है। और जो पुरुष चलते हुए रथ पर खड़ा रहता है वह रथ के अकस्मात् रुक जाने से मुँह के बल गिर पड़ता है। इसी प्रकार से जो अज्ञान लोग नाव पर से शीघ्र उतर पड़ने के लिये उठ खड़े होते हैं वे उस नाव के वेगपूर्वक तीर में लग जाने से तीर की ओर गिर पड़ते हैं। इन दृष्टान्तों से यह बात सिद्ध हुई कि जड़ पदार्थ सर्वदा एक अवस्था में रहा चाहते हैं चाहे वह स्थिति की हो वा गति की हो। क्या उन के चलाने क्या रोकने के लिये बल की अपेक्षा है।

e. तुम्हारे देश के पुरुषों में मदिरापान का दोष फैलता जाता है। पापात्मा प्राणी की पारमार्थिक आशा का तोड़नेवाला दुर्व्यसनों का बढ़ानेवाला कुटुम्बों की शान्ति और कुशल और संपत्ति का मिटानेवाला इस से बढ़कर कोई दोष नहीं है। यदि परमार्थ के लिये न हो तो अपने स्वार्थ के लिये भी प्रत्येक स्त्री को इस दुराचार के रोकने पर उद्यत रहना चाहिये। और तुम सरतीकियों को तो जिन की दृष्टि स्वार्थ वृत्ति से बहुत परे है इस दोष से बचने और सुभदों को बचाने में बहुत ही यत्न करना योग्य है। किसी के बहकाने भुलाने से भी अब से आगे मदिरा की बूंद तक अपने होठ पर मत आने दो और अपने पति वा भाई बेटों को इस से बचाने के लिये कड़े वचनों और खुलाखुली उपदेशों से नहीं किंतु सुधी-साधों के मौनमय प्रेमप्रभाव के बल से यत्न करो।

f. समय का व्यर्थ गंवाना भी बड़े शोक का विषय है और इस का उत्तर तुम में से बहुतों को देना पड़ेगा। हाथ कितने मनुष्यों के दिन के दिन अठवाड़े के अठवाड़े बरस के बरस निदान आयु की आयु आलस्य में अथवा ऐसे निरर्थक खेलों वा कामों में जो काम के रूप में आलस्य ही हैं बीतते हैं। सब को निश्चय करना चाहिये कि यह उड़ता हुआ समय कैसा अमोल है और कितने थोड़े समय में हम आगे रक्खी ऊई यात्रा के लिये अपने आप को योग्य बना सकते हैं। जब यह निश्चय हो जाय तब प्रतिज्ञा करनी चाहिये कि अब से आगे अपने अपराधों की गिती में समय

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का व्यर्थ खोना कभी न आने देंगे। जो समय व्यर्थ गया है उस में से थोड़ा बहुत कैसा अच्छा व्यतीत होता यदि हम उस को कुटुम्ब के उपयोगी विचार में अथवा घर के काम-काज देखने भालने में अथवा जिन को शिक्षा देना हमारा धर्म है उन्हें सत्य मार्ग बतलाने में अथवा जो संताप हमारे आस पास दुखी जनों को सदा जलाता रहता है उस का कोई अंश मिटाने के लिये पूरक ताकत करने और उपाय निकालने में लगता।

II

For translation into Hindi:

To think clearly, to feel generously, and to act vigorously, a man must be in health. Persons take the most judicious care of their horses: they observe what conduces to their strength, as animals; they neither neglect them, on the one hand, nor pamper them, on the other. They diet them, groom them, exercise them, in the manner which experience shows to be best adapted to put them into good condition, and to keep them in it; that is to say, to give them the greatest firmness of muscle, combined with the greatest animal courage and vigour. The health of man, as an animal, is entirely neglected. He is neither lodged, nor clothed, nor dieted, nor exercised, with a view to give his bodily frame the greatest strength, and to maintain it in the utmost perfection. The ancients were wiser. Their baths, their unguents, their exercises, their games were obviously designed to nerve the body, to arm it against the vicissitudes of the seasons, and to render it capable of sustaining every kind of fatigue and every degree of privation.

GUJARATI (1).

REV. S. D. BHABHA, M.D.

1. What are the principal divisions of Gujarati Grammar besides કવિતાવિચાર?
2. Name the Gujarati consonants that have no exact equivalent in English.
3. Give three nouns ending in ી, which are masculine; two ending in ુ, which are feminine.
4. Distinguish between તમે and આપ, આપ and ચોતે, આપને and આપણે.
5. How do you bring about the સંવૃત્તિ form of nouns ending in અ and ઉ?
6. Explain generally, giving examples, how Gujarati adjectives are affected by gender.
7. Give the five negative adverbs in Gujarati, stating the position of each in a complete sentence.
8. Illustrate સાહચર્યક્રિયાપદ, અનિયમીત વર્તમાનકાળ, and વિધિવર્તમાનકાળ.
9. State the difference in the formation of interrogatory sentences in Gujarati and English.
10. Give the casual forms of પચ, તળ, આ, સીવ.
11. "There are no pure Prepositions used in Gujarati;" if so, state what takes the place of these Prepositions, and give three Sanscrit Prepositions used in Gujarati.
12. Distinguish between આદાઓ ઉકરે તારે છે, and આતારે ઉકરે બાબો છે.

For retranslation into Gujarati:—

Chackarbati was ready to go. His relations and friends dissuaded him much, and said that he should not go, but he would not listen to them.

The diligent shall prosper.

The home of peace and devotion shall be happy.

Many people in order not to educate girls, allege that it is not necessary. There is as much necessity for women and children to learn as for us men, because knowledge is a source of happiness.

It is better to remain poor than to acquire unlawful gain.

GUJARATI (2).

REV. S. D. BHABHA, M.D.

Translate into English:

A.

નાનપણમાં લગ્ન કર્યાથી ઉપર કહ્યા તેવા ગેરકાયદાસિવાય ખીજા ધણાક થાય છે. ગરમ દેશોમાં ધમિરી નિયમ એવો જણાય છે કે પંદર સોળ વરસે અન્નતજીવાનીમાં આવે છે, તેથી એટલે વરસે તે મોટી થાય છે ને પુરુષતા એટલી ઉમરે ખાલ્યાવસ્થામાં રહે છે. એ વેળા કમાવાની નથી, પણ બજાવાની છે. એથી પણ ખેડને દુઃખ થાય છે. છોકરાનો સ્વાર્થ છેક અગર છે, કેમકે એટલી વારમાં તે ખીચારો ખામડી છોકરાંની અટપટમાં પડે છે, તેથી પૂરે બજા વું નથી, ને કાંઈ નોકરી ધંધો શોધવાની જરૂર પડે છે; સાંરે બજાલો નહિ તેથી ગમે તેવી હલકી નોકરી કબૂલ કરવી પડે છે, અથવા થોડા નફાનો રોજગાર કરવો પડે છે, ને તેથી પછી ધણું કરીને જીવે છે ત્યાંસુધી ગરીબ રહે છે, વર ઊણકમાઉ ને પરતંત્ર હોય, તેથી વહુને પણ બહુ દુઃખ અમલું પડે છે, ને પરસ્પરાનું સુખ ભોગવાનું નથી. એ ખામડીને જૂગડાંલતાં વગેરેનો સર્વ અર્થ તેનાં પિએરીઆને કરવો પડે છે. સાસુ નાણું દુઃખ દે તે વળી જુદું. . . XXX.

વિધવાઓને નહિ પરણવા દીધાથી જ દુઃખ ને પાપ થાય છે તે ધણાના જણામાં હશે. ખામડી મરીનય તો ધણી કરીને પરણે; ને ધણી મરીનય ત્યારે ખામડી શા સાંર કરીથી ખીજાને ન પરણે? પુનર્વિવાહ કરવા દેવાનાં ખીજાં ધણા મન્યૂત કારણો છે, પણ તે સધળાં લખતાં ધણી જગા

રોકાય. સારા સારા બહેન હિંદુ પંડિતોએ સરકારને અરજ કરીને પુનર્વિવાહ કરવાની રજાનો કાયદો કરાવ્યો; ને હાલ ગંગા કાંકના પ્રાંતોમાં સારા સારા બહેનો તથા મોટા વેપારીઓ પાતાની રાંડલી છોડીઓને પુનર્વિવાહ કરાવે છે.

B.

બ્રિટિશ રાજમાં જેલો વધારો અયોધ્યાનો થયો. અયોધ્યાના નવાવના વસ્તમાં એ દેશમાં બહુજ નરબડ ચાલતી હતી, અને સરકારને તેથી એવું જણાયું કે એની સંમાઠ કરીને એને સ્વતંત્ર રાખવો ઠીક નથી, કેમકે એ જાતે ઘણો દુર્ગુણો અને નબલો છે, તથા તેમ કરવાથી એની રૈયતપર બહુ ખૂલમ ગુજરશે. કેટલાક શસ્ત્ર એવા હોય છે કે તે મધઝા લોકના મુલની દરકાર રાખતા નથી, પણ કુલરું એવું ચાહે છે કે થોડા માતબર માણસોજ વૈભવ ભોગવે, ને બંડ ફિતૂર કઠાવ્યાં કરે. એવા શસ્ત્રાણ મઝીને સન ૧૮૫૭ માં દંડેજોનું રાજ નાશ પમાડવાને કપટ અને ઘાતકી પદ્ધતી રીતે મહેનત કરી, પણ અંતે તેમાં જય પામ્યા નહિ.

C.

પાંચ વરસની વાત ઉપર ત્યારે હું એક સરમાળ જીવાનિયો સમી સાંજની તક સાંધી, સંકોચિત પગલે તમારી આજીવ્ય માગી લેવા આવ્યો, ત્યારે મને અડધે રસે મળી, પિતાનુલ્ય મમતાથી તમોએ તમારા સ્નેહના શીતલ છાયાનીએ લીધો; અને મારે અરડે તમારો પવિત્ર હાથ ફેરવી, મારી શક્તિની કદર જીવવા મને શિખવ્યું; એવા તમારા ઉપકાર ની પ્રતિમાએ મારા અંતરમાં નિરંતર વાસ કર્યો છે. તમારી કૃપા અટલથી પૂરી ન થઈ: તમોએ તેજ વળા કેટલાક યુલવાન ગ્રહસ્થોસાધે મારો મેળાપ કરાવ્યો, ને વોળેડે મારેહાલ ૬૬ મિત્રતાનો પાસો પડ્યો છે.

D.

For translation into Gujarati:

Most ryots are in debt. Many get in advance the seed they sow. They are supplied with food during the labouring year by the money lenders, and at the harvest nearly the whole crop is taken from them, while things remain as bad as ever. Clerks and others in situations get into debt, and are obliged to make over part of their salaries to their creditors. Even domestic servants borrow from each other at a high rate of interest. The debtor, having no money in hand, cannot engage in any profitable undertaking. Shopkeepers charge much more for goods given on credit than for cash. The debtor must sometimes hide himself through fear of his creditors; he may even leave his house and family to escape them. Thus he and all dependent upon him cannot enjoy real happiness.

JURISPRUDENCE (1).

PROFESSOR E. C. CLARK.

1. State Austin's view of the Province of Jurisprudence, avoiding, as far as possible, any technical terms used by that author. What does Austin mean by Customary Law *properly* and *improperly* so called?
2. Explain the meaning of Bentham in maintaining (a) that Laws should be *anterior to expectation*, (b) that *interpretation*, in the technical sense, should not be allowed. Discuss both questions on grounds of general utility.
3. Compare the wide sense given to the term "Legal Fictions" by Maine, with the narrower sense of the same term as used by Roman lawyers.
4. Give a historical account, with dates, of the legislative power of the Roman Senate.

5. Distinguish the different meanings in which the term Imperfect Obligation has been used by Jurists, giving instances, ancient or modern.
6. "Morality in general is the art of directing the actions of men in such a way as to produce the greatest possible amount of good." Discuss this definition, comparing it with Austin's view of Morality, "positive" and otherwise.
7. State what appears to you to have been the primary object of the Roman *tutela*, explaining its connection with *agnatio*, and its loss by *minima capitis diminutio*.
8. Describe instances from the ancient civil procedure of Rome, in which the State appears as recognising and utilising a previous stage of "Self Help."

JURISPRUDENCE. (2.)

PROFESSOR W. C. CLARK.

1. Give Austin's definition of a State, explaining the difficulties which arise on the following points:—
(a) Independence *de facto* or *de jure*; (b) Intrinsic strength; (c) Considerable number.
2. In theory, the Legislative, Judicative, and Executive functions have been sometimes exclusively assigned to separate portions of a sovereign body. Illustrate the practical objections to such an assignment, by reference to the case of modern England or ancient Rome.
3. *Privilegia ne irroganto*. Date, translate, and explain this clause, as a matter of Roman legal history. Point out the questions in general Jurisprudence which it suggests.
4. Give some account of the political expedients which Bentham styles *attacks upon security*, specifying those which appear to you the most likely to be adopted at the present day.

5. Enumerate the various kinds of property which were included under the denomination of *res mancipi* in Roman law, showing in each case the reason for such inclusion, by reference to the historical origin of *mancipium* as a mode of alienation.
6. Compare the history of Women's Separate Property in Roman and Hindu law.
7. State in order of priority the different classes of persons to whom possession of an intestate's property was granted by the Roman courts, previous to Justinian's final legislation on the subject. How do you explain the word *unde* in the phrase *unde liberi*?
8. One legislature treats theft as a crime and gives no indemnification to the person aggrieved; another treats the same offence as a tort and gives multiple damages to a successful prosecutor. Explain the above statement, illustrating it by legal history and discussing the comparative merit of the two methods.

LAW OF EVIDENCE (1.)

K. E. DIGBY, Esq.

[N.B.—Notice in your answers any pertinent differences between the Common Law and the Indian Evidence Act, though not specially referred to in the question.]

1. To what branch of the law does the Law of Evidence belong? What are its principal objects or aims?
2. How far, and in what cases, is evidence admissible:—
(a) Of the conduct of the person against whom the offence has been committed?
(b) Of conduct for the purpose of interpreting documents?
(c) Of facts not otherwise admissible for the purpose of corroboration or contradiction?

Give instances.

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3. Explain, with examples, the principal cases in which a court is prevented by the existence of a judgment, order, or decree, from taking cognisance of a suit, or holding a trial.
4. Point out the principles regulating the admissibility of the following :—
 - (1) Statements by a party to the proceedings.
 - (2) Statements to a party to the proceedings.
 - (3) Statements by a person (living and available) not a party to the proceedings.
 - (4) Statements by a person as to his bodily or mental condition or feelings.
5. State in substance the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act applicable to evidence relevant to prove the existence of a family or local custom, and compare English Law.
6. Discuss the following :—
 - (a) A is charged with receiving stolen goods. It is sought to prove that he has in his possession other goods which have been stolen.
 - (b) B is charged with forging a note, and four other persons with abetting the offence. It is proposed to prove the possession by the accused of a number of other documents alleged to be forgeries.
 - (c) A, B, and C are being jointly tried in India : A for murder, B and C for abetment of murder. It is sought to prove as against all the accused that A said that he had given poison to the deceased at the instigation of B and C, and as against A and C a statement of B that he had seen A give the poison, and had heard C instigate him to do so.
 - (d) It is the duty of D, a workman at a pit, to give notice to E of all coal delivered. E does not see the coal delivered, and, being unable to write, employs F to make entries in a book from his dictation. These entries are read over to E every night. After the deaths of D and E, F is called with the book to prove the delivery of the coal.

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7. State exactly, with instances, the presumptions which arise as to the genuineness, authenticity, and truth of various kinds of documents, pointing out the facts which must be proved in order to raise the presumptions.

LAW OF EVIDENCE. (2.)

K. E. DIGBY, Esq.

[Notice in your answers any pertinent differences between the Common Law and the Indian Evidence Act though not specially referred to in the question.]

1. State with examples the meanings in which the following words are used ; noticing any which are used in more senses than one :
 - Evidence.
 - Presumption.
 - Proof.
 - Admission.
 - Judicial notice.
 - Hearsay.
2. What is necessary in order to cast upon a party the burden of proving—
 - (1) That an act of killing was murder ;
 - (2) That a confession was voluntary ;
 - (3) That a libel or slander was malicious ;
 - (4) That a person formerly seen by a witness is still alive ;
 - (5) That a mortgage taken from a client by his solicitor was in good faith ?
3. In what cases can evidence be excluded or withheld on the ground of (1) Incompetency, (2) Privilege, (3) Public Policy ? Mention any qualifications of the general rules relating to these matters.

4. Enumerate, with examples, the "Statements made under special circumstances which may be given in evidence under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act. Notice any differences from English Law.
5. In what cases, and subject to what real or apparent exceptions is evidence of an oral agreement inadmissible? Give instances.
6. Discuss the following—
 - (1) In order to prove that A (deceased) was illegitimate it is proposed to give in evidence a declaration of A.
 - (2) A the mother and B the widow of C, by agreement, falsely state in a petition to the Court for a special purpose that B was co-heir of C, whereas in fact the whole inheritance had devolved on A. In a subsequent suit by B against A, it is sought to rely on this statement as conclusive evidence that A had relinquished her rights in favour of B.
 - (3) A is accused of uttering counterfeit coin. He offers to prove that he said to a skilled person that he was doubtful whether or not the coin was genuine, and asked him to examine it, whereupon that person did examine it and told A that it was genuine.
 - (4) A, accused of embezzlement, tenders in evidence books kept by him showing how the money was accounted for.
7. Give instances illustrating the practical application of the rule as to the presumptions which may be made upon the strength of the common course of natural events, human conduct, and public and private business.

LAW OF INDIA.

C. P. ILBERT, Esq., C.S.I.

INDIAN PENAL CODE.

1. When is compulsion a good defence to a charge of having committed an offence?
2. When does concealment of the design to commit an offence constitute an offence, and how is it punishable?
3. What constitutes the offence of mischief under the Penal Code? Give two illustrations.
4. Define the offence of giving false evidence. How is it punishable?
5. A produces as evidence at a trial an account book, one page of which has been fraudulently abstracted and another substituted for it. What facts must be proved to obtain a conviction of an offence under the Code?
6. A charges B with theft; B accuses A of bringing a false charge. What must B prove to convict A of an offence under the Code, and how can A be punished if convicted?
7. In what cases does trespass constitute an offence under the Code, and in what cases does it merely afford a ground of civil liability? Illustrate the difference.
8. Define extortion. How does it differ from theft? When does it amount to robbery?
9. When is provocation a sufficient defence to a charge of murder?
10. What offences (if any) are committed in the following cases? Give reasons for your answer.
 - (a) A, having agreed to sell certain land, goes to register the conveyance. He falls ill on the way, and sends B, who has the conveyance registered in A's name by personating A.

3. Explain the expressions "Obstructed," "Unobstructed," and "Ancestral," as applied to property.
4. State the rules which regulate the powers of a Hindu testator with respect to—
 - (a.) The property which he can bequeath;
 - (b.) The interests which he can create.
5. What is meant by a *benami* transaction? To what extent are the rights arising under it recognised and enforced by law?
6. What is meant by a *sapinda*? What persons does the term include?

MAHOMEDAN LAW.

1. What is the Hedaya? By whom and when was it composed? And what school of Mahomedan law does it specially represent?
2. Are any traces of the principle of agnation to be found in the Mahomedan law of inheritance?
3. State the leading provisions of the Mahomedan law of dower.
4. Explain the right of pre-emption. By what persons, in respect of what property, and under what conditions, can it be exercised?
5. To what extent, and in favour of what persons, can a Mahomedan dispose of his property by will?
6. A Mahomedan dies leaving—
 - (a.) A father, mother, and five daughters.
 - (b.) A wife, mother and two sons.
 - (c.) A mother, wife, and three daughters of a uterine brother.
 Distribute the inheritance in each case.

LAW OF INDIA. (4.)

C. P. ILBERT, Esq., C.S.I.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

1. What is meant by a foreign judgment? When is a foreign judgment a bar to a suit in British India?
2. What consequences follow the failure of (a) the plaintiff, (b) the defendant, to appear in a civil suit after summons?
3. What are the rules as to the place of trial in a suit for recovery of a debt?
4. Describe the procedure followed in framing issues.
5. State briefly the leading provisions of the Code as to imprisonment for debt.
6. What are the rules as to staying execution of a decree under appeal?

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

1. Describe the procedure for attaching the property of an absconding person.
2. In what cases may security for keeping the peace and security for good behaviour be respectively required?
3. In what cases may a magistrate take action under the Code with respect to dangerous buildings, and what is the procedure under the Code for dealing with such cases?
4. (a.) In a charge of cheating, what particulars as to time, place, and mode must be specified in the charge? Illustrate.
(b.) In what cases may a person charged with one offence be convicted of another? Illustrate.

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5. Where a court of appeal is of opinion that there has been a material error in a charge on which a person has been convicted, what course should it adopt?
6. What grounds are allowable for objecting to a juror? Is there any, and (if any) what, right of objecting to a juror without stating grounds?

LAW. (PRIZE EXAMINATION.)

Professor E. C. CLARK ; K. E. DIGBY, Esq. ; C. P. ILBERT, Esq., C.I.E.

1. Examine, from Austin's point of view, the question whether the present Government of the United States of America is Federal or National.
2. State and discuss the theory of Maine as to the development of Feudal Tenure, wholly or partially, from a Roman original.
3. Trace the historical origin of the Roman contract said to be made *verbis*, by reference to its formal language, its special advantages as a legal security, and the circumstances under which such a security came to be found necessary.
4. Contrast the position of the Law of Evidence in England and India in the following respects :—
(1) Its dependence on Common or on Statute Law.
(2) The treatment of the question of the relevancy of facts.
5. Give a brief historical sketch of the most important changes in the law affecting the principles regulating the admissibility of evidence.
6. Illustrate by examples the line which is in practice drawn between facts which are relevant because they "form part of the same transaction," and "res inter alios actæ."

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7. "The influence of Brahmanism upon the family has only been exerted for the purpose of breaking it up." Illustrate this statement.
8. On what different theories has the Government of British India proceeded in recognising the right of property in land ; and what has been the practical effect of those theories?
9. What effect has the assumption of English dominion in India produced on the development of native law?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA. (1.)

H. G. KEENE, Esq., C.I.E.

1. What are the divisions of India, natural and political?
2. What are the three earliest verified dates in Indian history?
3. Give dates of the several dynasties of Delhi, from Muhamad Ghorî to Bâbar.
4. What was the state of the Southern Provinces (Deccan) during the period mentioned in the last question, and how were they respectively bounded?
5. Draw a sketch of the river-system of the Deccan, from the Nerbada River to Cape Comorin.
6. Enumerate the colonies and countries surrounding India, or within its political system.
7. What are the "monsoons," and what is their effect on climate?
8. Give the altitudes of the highest known peaks of the Himalaya.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA. (2.)

H. G. KEENE, Esq., C.I.E.

1. State what you know of the first and second Sikh wars?
2. Give an account of "the doctrine of lapse," and its application by Lord Dalhousie?
3. Compare the fiscal system of British India with that of the Mughals.
4. Describe the four classes of Indian railways.
5. How is the apparent excess of Indian exports liquidated?
6. Describe the relations between the Emperor Sháh Álam and the Government of Bengal from 1760 to 1767.
7. Give a sketch of the lives and characters of—
 - (a) General de Boigne.
 - (b) Mahárájá Daulat Rao Sindhia.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.
(PRIZE EXAMINATION.)

H. G. KEENE, C.I.E.

1. Give the comparative area (in square miles) and population of the following empires and countries:—
British Empire, Russian Empire, British Indian Empire, Continent of Europe (without Russia), Bengal, France, Haidarabad, and Great Britain.
2. Draw a sketch map of the mountain-system of the Indian Peninsula, indicating the course of the chief rivers (from the Thibetan and Afghan boundaries to Cape Comorin, but excluding Burma).

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3. What are the peculiarities of Indian geology?
4. What are the advantages of India as to meteorology?
5. Relate the career of Clive from 1757 to his death.
6. Give a sketch of the relations between the Afghans and the Government of British India from 1838 to 1880?
7. Give a review of the progress of trade and revenue since 1801.
8. Describe the nature, amount, and average incidence of the salt tax.

POLITICAL ECONOMY (1.)

W. C. SIDGWICK, Esq.

Candidates are advised to answer all the questions.

1. "All subsidies in aid of wages bring down the price of labour." Examine the reasoning on which this statement is based. How does it affect the case of allotments?
2. "It was enacted that bills drawn upon Amsterdam should be payable in bank money." Explain the meaning and use of this arrangement.
3. Explain the different causes which may produce a high price of food, and the different effects which follow.
4. "The great evil of rent is that it is a tax on industry, which increases as the returns to industry diminish." Discuss this statement.
5. Examine the grounds on which it has been inferred that some taxes are more likely to diminish the national capital than others.
6. Discuss Adam Smith's account of the strength and weakness of joint-stock companies.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

 E. W. VOELCKER, Esq.

1. What are the principal causes of infertility in a soil? How may this condition be overcome?
 2. Describe the changes which farmyard manure undergoes on keeping. How does the manure, made and kept under cover, compare with that made in an open yard?
 3. What are the special agricultural uses of the following:—Linseed cake, rapeseed cake, cotton seed cake, castor poonak, rice meal, bones, nitre, dried blood, Peruvian guano, sulphate of ammonia. Give approximately the percentages of the valuable constituents in each material.
 4. What is the average composition of cows' milk? Show in what respects it is affected by the character of the food given to the cow.
 5. Explain the advantages of a rotation of crops.
 6. How and from what sources do plants obtain the elements of which they are built up? Describe the special functions of the leaves and of the roots.
 7. What is meant by the "albumenoid ratio" of a food? Give the albumenoid ratios of the following: wheat, oats, beans, linseed cake, maize, decorticated cotton cake, milk (cow's), skim milk, colostrum.
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AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY. (PRIZE EXAMINATION.)

 E. W. VOELCKER, Esq.

1. Describe the successive chemical changes which take place in a grain of wheat, from germination to the ripening of the corn.
 2. In what forms does nitrogen exist in different foods, and how is their feeding value affected thereby? Exemplify in the cases of flour, linseed cake, immature grass, hay, swedes, and mangels.
 3. What are the special requirements to be considered in the feeding of (1) Young stock; (2) Dairy cows; (3) Fattening stock; (4) Working animals?
 4. Describe the different methods for separating cream from milk. Discuss their several advantages.
 5. Write a short paper on the beneficial effects of irrigation.
 6. Explain the chemical changes which take place in—
 - (1) The souring of milk.
 - (2) The malting of barley.
 - (3) The fermentation of urine.
-

BOTANY.

P. HERBERT CARPENTER, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S.

1. Briefly explain the following terms: *Mycelium*, *Rhizome*, *Zoospore*, *Cambium*, *Bordered pit*, *Drupe*, *Sclerenchyma*, *Primordial utricle*, *Inflorescence*, *Sieve tube*.
2. The seed of a bean is sown in the ground. Give a concise history of its development into a seed-bearing plant.
3. What is chlorophyll? State where it occurs in a plant, explaining the conditions necessary to its formation and its use to the plant.
4. State the meaning of the term *placenta*, and describe the different kinds of placenta, naming a plant of which each is characteristic.
5. What is meant by *conjugation*, and how does it differ from *fertilisation*? Describe the process as it occurs in *Spirogyra*, *Mucor*, or any other plant you like.
6. Describe the prothallus of a fern, explaining how it is developed, and the share which it takes in the process of reproduction. Is there any structure corresponding to it in the Characeæ (Stoneworts)?
7. Mention the characters of the order Rosaceæ. Name its sub-orders found in the British Isles, and give their characters. What purposes do these characters serve in the life of the plant?

BOTANY. (PRIZE EXAMINATION.)

P. HERBERT CARPENTER, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S.

1. Of what advantage in the struggle for life is it for a plant to be able to climb? Describe the modifications, both internal and external, by which a plant becomes adapted to a climbing habit. What parts of plants are modified to serve as tendrils? Give examples.
2. Describe by means of diagrams the structure of a grain of wheat or maize. Give a description of its germination and of the chemical changes which accompany the process.
3. Give a general account of the structure and life-history of any Bacterioid, e.g., *Bacillus anthrax*.
4. Describe the structure of the Sporocarp (Sporogonium) in any Moss. Trace the series of changes that occur in the spore of a moss when it is sown under favourable conditions.
5. Give an account of the structure and mode of development of the reproductive organs in *Pinus*, and explain the changes which take place as a result of fertilisation.
6. State the characters of the order Compositæ and of its principal sub-divisions. Specify the Composite types most common in this country and those which are most useful to man.
7. Give some account of the work of insects in effecting the fertilisation of plants, and a detailed description of the floral organs in some species of *Orchis*.

GEOLOGY.

P. HERBERT CARPENTER, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S.

1. Briefly explain the following terms:—*Medial moraine, estuary, water-parting, monsoon, delta, river-cliff, anticlinal, conglomerate, foliation, stalactite.*
2. Sir Peter Lumsden describes a lake in Badgis as having a hard bed of salt at the bottom. Account for this, and mention some other cases which illustrate the same principle. What light do they throw on the origin of our deposits of rock salt?
3. Mention six common rock-forming minerals, and give some account of their chemical composition and physical properties.
4. An igneous rock is associated with a stratified deposit. How would you determine whether it was contemporaneous or not?
5. Draw a section across some part of Britain which shall include both Palæozoic and Secondary rocks.
6. Mention any two fossils which are characteristic of each of the following formations:—The London Clay, Chalk, Coralline Oolite, Mountain Limestone, and Wenlock Limestone.
7. State the systematic position and the geological range of the following genera:—*Actinocrinus, Asaphus, Eurypterus, Graptolites, Gryphaea, Iguanodon, Lithostrotion, Coccosteus, Mastodon, Orthoceras, Pentremites, Productus, Sigillaria, Terebratula, Trigonina.*

GEOLOGY. (PRIZE EXAMINATION.)

P. HERBERT CARPENTER, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S.

1. Discuss the mode of formation of river-terraces, and give some account of the evidence which they furnish concerning the question of the antiquity of man.
2. Arrange the following strata in chronological sequence, placing the most recent at the top:—Bagshot beds, Lias, Gault, Portland beds, Millstone Grit, Oxford Clay, Boulder Clay, Old Red Sandstone, Magnesian Limestone, and Atherfield Clay.
3. Igneous rocks may be divided according to (1) their composition, (2) their texture, (3) their mode of occurrence. Explain fully the divisions thus indicated and give instances under each.
4. When are two sets of beds said to be unconformable to each other? Explain in detail the causes which have brought about this result and illustrate your answer by reference to British Strata.
5. Describe the principal changes which occur in arenaceous, argillaceous, and calcareous rocks respectively, as results of contact metamorphism.
6. Mention the ages of the rocks of England and Wales which furnish roofing slates, and state the general strike and period of production of the cleavage planes in each case.
7. Draw a section across the London Basin from the Chiltern Hills to the North Downs.

Order of Merit.	In this Examination.	In the Open Competition.	Name.	Dates of Birth as stated to the Commissioners.	Presidency, &c.	Marks obtained in—		
						Total Law.	History and Geo- graphy of India.	Political Economy.
					Maxima.	1,250	350	350
1	1		Holme; Henry Edward	7 Mar., 1870	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	1,024	255	276
2	18		Chetty; Yenwal Yengupaul	25 Feb., 1869	Madras	897	263	259
3	31		Lawrence; Henry Staveley	20 Oct., 1870	Bombay	931	223	256
4	2		Connolly; John Francis	17 Sept., 1869	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	991	242	268
5	23		Wright; Henry Nelson	29 Oct., 1869	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	809	253	260
6	22		Elwin; Ernest Barnes	24 Nov., 1869	Madras	935	276	285
7	32		Spencer; Charles Gordon	23 Feb., 1869	Madras	852	258	271
8	21		Talbot; Walter Stanley	4 Nov., 1869	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	847	244	237
9	44		Oldham; Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William	15 Sept., 1869	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	795	267	238
10	7		Fremantle; Selwyn Howe	11 Aug., 1869	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	858	235	281
11	20		Ward; Arthur Bagnall	17 April, 1869	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	861	291	226
12	3		Whittle; George	3 May, 1869	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	782	253	270
13	15		Bell; Henry James	5 Dec., 1869	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	764	221	243
14	30		Kershaw; Louis James	20 Dec., 1869	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	889	221	247
15	5		Arthur; Oswald George	16 July, 1869	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	853	251	247
16	19		Konstam; Edwin Max	10 June, 1870	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	1,018	218	275
17	43		Egerton; William	7 June, 1870	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	904	196	218
18	14		Butler; Spencer Harcourt	1 Aug., 1869	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	869	226	250
19	40		Boyd; Hugh Arthur	27 Nov., 1869	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	744	184	189
20	4		Harrison; Alfred Ingleby	14 May, 1869	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	713	199	208
21	48		McNeill; James	20 Mar., 1869	Bombay	911	238	249
22	36		Francis; Walter	10 April, 1869	Madras	855	222	264
23	27		Lees; Donald Hector	1 July, 1869	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	745	224	262
24	38		Todhunter; Charles George	16 Feb., 1869	Madras	806	210	270
25	25		Way; Theodore Alban Henry	20 Dec., 1869	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	701	197	212
26	33		Phillips; William Watkin	21 Mar., 1870	Madras	792	209	231
27	37		Ford; Ernest	17 Oct., 1870	Burma	796	140	248
28	10		Gloster; John Clerke	22 April, 1869	Bombay	840	226	227
29	11		Tabor; Francis Samuel	1 Dec., 1869	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	950	265	275
30	50		Sharpe; Henry Grattan	9 June, 1869	Burma	774	205	200
31	8		Cox; John Hugh	12 May, 1870	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	1,005	236	254
32	12		Roberts; Harry Octavius Warwick	1 Sept., 1869	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	728	214	234
33	39		Phillimore; John Ernest	20 Feb., 1869	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	790	232	230
34	9		Mayne; Arthur John	7 Sept., 1869	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	958	238	299
35	41		Underwood; Ormsby Charles Henry	5 April, 1869	Burma	884	250	232
36	16		Rice; Percival Stanley Pitcairn	10 Dec., 1869	Madras	724	200	192
37	26		Fawcett; Charles Gordon Hill	28 June, 1869	Bombay	963	191	215
38	45		Roe; Francis Reginald	5 Aug., 1869	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	757	203	210
39	29		Boyd; Charles Clifford	24 April, 1869	Bombay	865	226	226
40	34		Wingate; John Bruce	8 Aug., 1869	Burma	742	210	246
41	28		Lang; John	16 May, 1869	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	700	178	237
42	6		Mayes; Herbert Frederick	16 July, 1869	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	828	189	166
43	42		Duncan; William Alexander Mackenzie	1 Nov., 1869	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	681	231	215
44	35		Oldfield; Francis Du Pre	30 June, 1869	Madras	736	207	269
45	24		Pratt; Frederick Greville	4 Dec., 1869	Bombay	773	176	194
46	17		Crump; Louis Charles	2 Jan., 1869	Bombay	700	140	168

Order of Merit in this Examination.	Marks obtained in—													
	LANGUAGES.										NATURAL SCIENCE.			
	Bengali.	Hindustani.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Marathi.	Telugu.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Botany.	Geology.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Total.
Max.	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	500	400	400	350	350	350	
1	...	318	...	...	...	...	302	...	...	223	...	195	...	2,693
2	...	...	...	381	...	323	...	381	...	...	...	125	...	2,629
3	...	303	...	...	333	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	241	2,540
4	...	306	...	...	...	...	251	...	...	262	...	...	184	2,503
5	...	325	...	...	...	...	301	...	...	297	...	...	...	2,473
6	...	...	...	370	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	2,336
7	...	...	...	296	...	282	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	2,317
8	...	284	...	...	...	...	236	...	...	277	143	...	...	2,288
9	346	244	...	...	...	...	...	239	...	...	...	143	...	2,267
10	...	276	...	...	...	...	228	...	...	221	...	...	184	2,233
11	...	267	...	...	...	...	187	...	...	247	...	...	134	2,213
12	...	281	...	...	...	...	326	...	...	88	...	...	155	2,155
13	...	295	...	...	...	...	309	...	...	227	...	...	...	2,150
14	272	48	...	...	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	50	...	2,126
15	...	258	...	...	...	...	209	...	...	200	80	...	...	2,098
16	259	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	2,097
17	345	196	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	141	2,012
18	...	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	1,977
19	347	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	377	...	...	...	121	1,942
20	...	303	...	...	...	...	260	...	...	136	...	...	125	1,933
21	...	211	...	...	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,921
22	...	...	...	318	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	1,886
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,858
24	355	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	1,829
25	...	290	...	...	...	...	232	...	...	131	...	55	...	1,818
26	...	...	...	324	...	172	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	1,798
27	...	246	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,787
28	...	176	...	...	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,784
29	...	203	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	30	...	...	...	1,784
30	...	59	323	...	...	...	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	1,762
31	...	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,743
32	...	221	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	252	1,741
33	273	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,731
34	...	229	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	1,704
35	...	...	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,696
36	...	...	...	322	...	214	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	1,693
37	...	...	...	...	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,670
38	317	120	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	28	1,667
39	...	40	...	...	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,652
40	...	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	1,641
41	284	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,553
42	...	203	...	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	112	1,542
43	249	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1,517
44	...	...	...	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,421
45	...	...	...	...	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,416
46	...	...	...	...	284	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	1,333

EXAMINERS.

JURISPRUDENCE	PROF. E. C. CLARK, and
LAW OF INDIA	C. P. ILBERT, ESQ., C.S.I.
NOTES OF CASES, &c. ..	C. P. ILBERT, ESQ., C.S.I.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA	K. E. DIGHT, ESQ.
POLITICAL ECONOMY	H. G. KEENE, ESQ., C.I.E.
BENGALI	W. C. SHIGWICK, ESQ.
HINDUSTANI	W. S. SETON-KARR, ESQ.
BURMESE	FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.
TAMIL	LIEUT.-GENERAL H. A. BROWNE.
MARATHI	REV. S. HOWES.
TELEGU	REV. DR. MURRAY MITCHELL.
HINDI	LOUIS FORBES, ESQ.
GUJARATI	FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.
SANSKRIT	REV. S. D. BHABHA, M.D.
PERSIAN	FITZEDWARD HALL, ESQ., D.C.L.
GEOLOGY	E. H. WHINFIELD, ESQ.
BOTANY	P. HERBERT CARPENTER, ESQ.,
AGRICULTURE	D.Sc., F.R.S.
CHEMISTRY	E. W. VOELCKER, ESQ.

PRIZES AWARDED.

Law	Mr. Holme..	£
History and Geography of India	" Oldham ..	60
Political Economy	" Mayno ..	25
Bengali	" Egerton ..	40
Hindustani (First Vernacular)	" Wright ..	40
Burmese	" Wingate ..	40
Tamil	" Chetty ..	30
Marathi	" Lawrence ..	30
Telugu	" Elwin ..	15
Hindi	" Whittle ..	15
Hindustani (Second Vernacular for Candidates assigned to Lower Bengal, Burma, and Bombay)	No prize awarded.	
Hindustani (for Madras Candidates)	No candidates.	
Gujarati	Mr. Gloster ..	25
Sanskrit	No prize awarded.	
Arabic	No candidates.	
Persian	Mr. Holme..	25
Natural Science	" Roberts ..	25

The following publications, analogous to this, have been issued and were in stock on January 1, 1890:—

			Price.
			s. d.
Final Examination, July, 1885	..	..	1 0
" " July, 1886	..	..	1 0
" " July, 1887	..	..	1 0
" " July, 1888	..	..	1 0
" " July, 1889	..	..	1 0

Published by the firms named on the present title page.

SERVICE.—CANDIDATES, SEL

and Colleges at which these Candidates

Presidency, or division of Presidency, to which attached.	SCHOOL.
N.-W. Provinces, &c.	Clifton College
Madras	Madras Christian College
Bombay	Haileybury College
N.-W. Provinces, &c.	Belvedere College Dublin
N.-W. Provinces, &c.	Eton
Madras	Dover College
Madras	Marlborough
N.-W. Provinces, &c.	Wellington College
Bengal (Lower Provinces)	Galway Grammar School
N.-W. Provinces, &c.	Eton
N.-W. Provinces, &c.	Wellington College
Provinces, &c.	Private School
Provinces, &c.	Gordon's College, Aberdeen
Bengal (Lower Provinces)	Methodist College, Belfast
N.-W. Provinces, &c.	Winchester
Bengal (Lower Provinces)	Marlborough
Bengal (Lower Provinces)	Rossall School
N.-W. Provinces, &c.	Harrow
Bengal (Lower Provinces)	(i) Banff College (ii) Old Aberdeen
N.-W. Provinces, &c.	

AND CERTIFICATED IN

acated, together with the Prizes and other

ions gained by them.

University and College.	Exhibitions, College Prize	Prizes at the Final Examination.
Trinity College, Cambridge	Minor Scholarship at Trin	.. Law, £60; Persian, £25
i) Madras University	Graduate at Madras Unive	.. Tamil, £30.
ii) Christ's College, Cambridge.	.. ..	.. Marathi, £30.
Magdalen College, Oxford .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Christ Church, Oxford	I. C. S. Scholarship, Christ	.. Hindustani (as first Vernacular), £40.
Corpus Christi College, Oxford .. ..	.. ..	.. Telugu, £15.
Balliol College, Oxford.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. ble College, Oxford .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Christ Church, Oxford.. ..	.. ..	.. History and Geography of India, £25.
.. College, Oxford .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Magdalen College, Oxford .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Trinity College, Cambridge .. ..	.. ..	.. Hindi, £15.
St. John's College, Cambridge.. ..	Sizar of St. John's College. 1889. Prize at St. John's Coll	.. ..
i) Aberdeen University .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
ii) St. Peter's College, Cambridge.	.. ..	.. ..
Trinity College, Dublin	Junior Exhibition, Trinity Co.	.. ..
Christ Church, Oxford.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. 's College, Cambridge	Prize in History ..	.. Bengali, £40.
.. us Christi College, Oxford .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. iol College, Oxford .. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Aberdeen University	M.A. Aberdeen ..	.. ..
Balliol College, Oxford.	.. ..	.. ..
.. Hall (Cambridge) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..

Candidates selected in
Civil Service

TABLE OF

INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.—CANDIDATES, SENIORITY.

Table showing the Schools and Colleges at which these Candidates were educated, together with the Prizes and other Distinctions gained by them.

Order of Seniority.	NAME.	Age when Certified for the Service.	Presidency, or division of Presidency, to which attached.	SCHOOL.
27	Ford; Ernest	19	Burma	St. Paul's School
28	Gloster; John Clerke	21	Bombay	Middleton College, Co. Cork
	Tabor; Francis Samuel	20	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	St. Paul's School
30	Sharpe; Henry Grattan	21	Burma	Dublin High School
31	Cox; John Hugh	20	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	Clifton College
32	Roberts; Harry Octavius Warwick	20	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	Blundell's School, Tiverton
33	Phillimore; John Ernest	21	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	Westminster
34	Mayne; Arthur John	20	N.-W. Provinces, &c.	Christ's Hospital
35	Underwood; Ormsby Charles Henry	21	Burma	Blair Lodge School
36	Rice; Percival Stanley Pitcairn	20	Madras	Winchester
37	Fawcett; Charles Gordon Hill	21	Bombay	Harrow
38	Roe; Francis Reginald	21	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	Winchester
39	Boyd; Charles Clifford	21	Bombay	Haileybury College
40	Wingate; John Bruce		Burma	Old Aberdeen Gymnasium
41	Lang;		Bengal (Lower Provinces)	Clifton College
42	Mayes; Herbert Frederick		N.-W. Provinces, &c.	Dover College
43	Duncan; William Alexander Mackenzie	21	Bengal (Lower Provinces)	Milne's Institution, Fesham
44	Oldfield; Francis Du Pro	21	Madras	Marlborough College
45	Pratt; Frederick Greville	20	Bombay	Dulwich College
46	Crump; Louis Charles	21	Bombay	None

AND CERTIFICATED IN 1890.

educated, together with the Prizes and other Distinctions gained by them.

University and College.	Exhibitions, College Prizes, and honours.	Prizes at the Final Examination.
St. Peter's College, Cambridge	Second-Class in Moral Science Trios, Part I., 1890	Gujarati, £25.
Emmanuel College, Cambridge	Exhibition at Emmanuel College	
Trinity College, Dublin	Junior Exhibition, Trinity College, Dublin	
Balliol College, Oxford		Natural Science, £25.
Balliol College, Oxford .. ..	.. .. .	
Trinity College, Cambridge	B.A., June, 1890	
Emmanuel College, Cambridge		Political Economy, £25.
(i) Trinity College, Oxford .. ..	.. .. .	
(ii) University College, London .. ..	.. .. .	
New College, Oxford		Burmese, £40.
Pembroke College, Cambridge .. ..	.. .. .	
New College, Oxford .. ..	.. .. .	
Magdalen College, Oxford		Entrance Scholarship at Aberdeen
(i) Aberdeen University .. ..	.. .. .	
(ii) Balliol College, Oxford .. ..	.. .. .	
Trinity Hall, Cambridge	Scholarship at Trinity Hall	First Class Honour in Classical Mentions
Balliol College, Oxford .. ..	.. .. .	
(i) Aberdeen University .. ..	.. .. .	
(ii) St. Peter's College, Cambridge		First Class Honour in Classical Mentions
Trinity College, Cambridge .. ..	.. .. .	
.. .. .		

India Office

London. 10th October, 1886.

Public.

No. 6.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR

IN COUNCIL, FOR THE GOVERNMENT

My Lord,

The undermentioned gentlemen have been
appointed Members of the Madras Civil Service

in the following order:-

- Mr. Varad Venkatesh Chetty.
- .. Ernest Barnes Elwin.
- .. Charles Gordon Spencer.
- .. Walter Francis.
- .. Charles George Todhunter.
- .. William Watkin Phillips.
- .. Frederick Stanley Pittcairn Rice.
- .. Francis de Pré Clerville.

2. I transmit copies of Printer Statements

showing (1) the Schools and Colleges &c.

attended by the gentlemen now attached to

the Service, (2) the Table of Marks &c.

for the Examination of 1886 and (3) the Table

Marks for the Final Examination in July

I have the honour to re.

no 2

Public

16th October 1890

The

Letter to Fort St. George

no. 6

From: The Chief Secretary
to the Government

Per the Revenue and
Gazette to the papers

A.S.A. C.F.
18/11

Enclos: recd. 26/11

6TH DECEMBER 1890, No. 851, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Despatch from the Right Honorable Lord CROSS, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 16th October 1890, No. 6 (Public).

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Madras Civil Service in the following order:—

Mr. Vengal Venugopaul Chetty.
" Ernest Barnes Elwin.
" Charles Gordon Spencer.
" Walter Francis.
" Charles George Todhunter.
" William Watkin Phillips.
" Percival Stanley Pitcairn Rice.
" Francis Du Pré Oldfield.

2. I transmit copies of printed statements showing (1) the schools and colleges, &c., attended by the gentlemen now appointed to the service, (2) the table of marks, &c., for the open competition of 1888, and (3) the table of marks for the final examination held in July last.

ORDER—dated 6th December 1890, No. 851, Public.

Communicated to the Board of Examiners, the Revenue Department and the Accountant-General.

2. The Comptroller, Indian Treasuries, and *ex-officio* Examiner of Funds will be furnished with a statement showing the dates of birth of the newly-appointed Civilians.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Examiners, with (3) enclosures.

" Revenue Department.
" Accountant-General, with enclosures.
" Comptroller, Indian Treasuries, with extract from statement.
Gazette.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of 1890 Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 6th Dec. 1890, No. 851.

DECEMBER.

Junior Civilians.

Communicating, with remarks, to certain officers despatch from the Secretary of State furnishing certain information relative to the newly-appointed Civilians.

BACK PAPER, No.

of 18

FORWARD PAPER, No.

of 18

OF GOVERNMENT, MADRAS
No.

Ad. of Examiners.

14/90

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*the Enclos. to the
Ad. of Examiners.*

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*Despatch
8 covenants to be
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ORDINARY, MS.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 6.12.90
No 851.

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[Despatch Abstract].

The names of the newly
appointed members of the
Civil Service.

Shower of
defects

Return time 5th

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Instructions
Communicating,
with remarks, to certain
officers Despatches from
the Secy of State furnish
ing certain information
relative to the newly
appointed Civilian