

No.

FROM

J. P. HEWETT, ESQ., C.I.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
MADRAS.

Home Department.
Sanitary.

Simla, the October 1894.

SIR,

I AM directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 493, dated the 10th May 1888, on the subject of regulations for the sanitary control of the Muhammadan pilgrim traffic between India and the Red Sea. I am to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a copy of the report of a Departmental Committee, and the evidence recorded by it, which was appointed in London in 1893 to consider a code of regulations drawn up by the Government of India, to be enforceable by an Order in Council of Her Majesty upon British ships in Ottoman ports and waters, which are not subject to the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, as the extent of that Act is limited to British Indian waters. Before an Order in Council, such as was proposed, could be issued, a Convention directly concerning the Indian pilgrim trade in the Red Sea, which was drawn up by the International Sanitary Conference at Paris in April last, was accepted by Her Majesty's Government with reservations upon three questions only. I am to enclose a copy of the Secretary of State's Revenue Despatch No. 72, dated the 7th June 1894, forwarding a copy of this Convention and correspondence upon the subject. I am also to enclose confidentially for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council a copy of Sanitary Despatch No. 12, dated the 11th September, in reply, which explains fully the views held by the Government of India upon the various matters under discussion.

2. It will be observed that it is necessary to take measures to give effect without delay to those provisions of the Convention, which have been accepted by Her Majesty's Government. Before this can be done fully, however, the reply of the Secretary of State must be received to the Despatch of the 11th September upon the objections raised by the Government of India regarding the questions of space and jurisdiction; but in the meanwhile the Governor General in Council desires that the following points should be considered by the Madras Government:—

(a) *Medical inspection before pilgrims embark.*—From paragraph 5 (a) of his Despatch of the 7th June last, it appears that the Secretary of State was under the impression that inspection had hitherto been made prior to embarkation. But it is clear that in Bombay at all events the medical inspection of pilgrims does not take place until they are on board. The arrangements, which appear to be in force at Bombay, are open to objection because (i) they may lead to the very result which they are intended to prevent, *viz.*, the introduction of persons suffering from infectious or contagious diseases on board a vessel, and (ii) they may, it seems, also result in a male member of a party of pilgrims being eventually detained while the female members are taken off to the Hedjaz. The Government of India consider it to be absolutely necessary that every pilgrim should be inspected before he sets foot on board-ship, and

it appears to them that this would be best arranged if all pilgrims were paraded and inspected as shortly as possible before going on board. Complaints have also reached the Government of India of the inadequacy of arrangements for inspection, and a suggestion has been made that the women and children among the pilgrims should be examined by female doctors attached to the hospitals in the Presidency towns. It appears to the Governor General in Council that this suggestion is a reasonable one and that, now that there are at the Presidency towns a considerable number of female European and Native medical practitioners, it may be practicable. I am to invite the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council upon the subject, which is referred to in paragraph 3 of my letter No. ^{8-Sanitary} 231, dated the 5th ultimo. The Governor General in Council would also be glad to receive the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council with regard to the proposal that there should be a second inspection on board before weighing anchor, which is referred to in the paragraph of the Secretary of State's Despatch quoted above. It has been suggested to the Government of India that it would be sufficient to provide that, in any instance in which a vessel may be detained in harbour for more than 48 hours after the embarkation of the pilgrims, there shall be a second inspection before the vessel leaves the port.

- (b) *Five days' observation of pilgrims.*—It is pointed out, in paragraph 5 (c) of the Secretary of State's Despatch, that the five days' observation of the pilgrims which the Convention prescribes may take place on ship board between the port of departure in India and Aden, so that no alteration of the present system will be required except that provision will have to be made for actual daily observation by the medical officer during the voyage.
- (c) *Daily rations of food.*—From paragraph 9 of the Government of India's Despatch of the 11th ultimo it will be seen that the Convention provides that daily rations of food are to be allotted to each pilgrim. As this is one of the provisions which have been accepted by the British Government, effect must be given to it. I am accordingly to ask for His Excellency the Governor in Council's opinion upon the most practicable method of doing so.
- (d) *Personal luggage of pilgrims.*—Article 15 of Section III of Annexure I of the Convention declares that the pilgrims are to be allowed to keep with them on board-ship only such articles as are absolutely necessary, and the different Governments are at liberty to draw up regulations specifying the nature, quantity and dimensions of these articles. I am to ask for the advice of the Government of Madras upon the regulations which should be drawn up in this respect.
- (e) *Latrine accommodation.*—Article 18 of the same section of the Convention allows one latrine for every hundred persons embarked, but makes no mention of the number of seats to be provided in each latrine. The present allowance is two seats to every hundred passengers, but the Government of India agree with the reports of Dr. Lethbridge's and Sir D. Murray's Committees that this number should be increased to four. It seems to the Governor General in Council that it is also necessary to make provision for a minimum number of sweepers. I am to enquire what, in His Excellency the Governor in Council's opinion, this number should be.
- (f) *Culinary utensils.*—A list of culinary utensils is not prescribed by the Convention. Sir D. Murray's Committee suggested that the supply of these articles should be left to the prescribed authority of the port. In connection with the supply of food, mentioned in clause (c) of this paragraph above, I am to ask that the

question whether a list of culinary utensils should be omitted may be considered by the Governor in Council.

- (g) *Quarantine fees at Camaran.*—These fees will henceforth have to be included in the price of the ticket for the sea journey. I am to invite attention to paragraph 12 of the Government of India's Despatch of the 11th ultimo, in which the Governor General in Council promised to request the Government of Bombay to procure information from the Turkish Consul as to the amount of fees. I am to ask that this information may be procured without delay and forwarded to the Government of India without waiting till the reply of the Governor in Council upon the other points raised in this letter can be submitted, so that the other Local Governments may be apprised and the new rule made known to the public as soon as possible.

- (h) *Medical Officers on pilgrim ships.*—Paragraph 5 (h) of the Secretary of State's Despatch of the 7th June last commends the remarks of Surgeon-General Cuninghame regarding the suitability of Assistant Surgeons for the medical duties on board pilgrim ships. I am to ask for an expression of the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council concerning these remarks, and to say that the Government of India are disposed to think that, when two medical officers have to be carried, it will be sufficient if the second officer is of the hospital assistant class.

3. I am to invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council to the evidence recorded by the Departmental Committee in London in 1893, regarding the return journey by sea of the pilgrims after the Haj. Although the vessels leaving India with pilgrims appear to be suitable and generally to fulfil the requirements of the Act and rules, the vessels, which are often "chance" steamers, bringing back pilgrims from the Red Sea, seem sometimes to be over-crowded and without the arrangements prescribed for a pilgrim ship. It is said (answer 797) that the ships owned by native merchants of Bombay are the worst in this respect. The Secretary of State, in paragraph 5 (i) of his Despatch of the 7th June last, has observed that although the mortality on ship board among outgoing pilgrims has happily been small, yet there are sometimes many deaths on the homeward voyage, after the pilgrims are exhausted by the incidents of their pilgrimage. I am to express the hope of the Government of India that effective measures will be taken by the Government of Madras to see that the Act and rules are duly enforced on board returning, as well as outgoing, pilgrim ships.

4. I am to add that the Governor General in Council will be glad to be favoured with the advice of the Government of Madras upon any other points than those mentioned above in this correspondence concerning which His Excellency the Governor in Council may desire to offer remarks. I am at the same time to say that the Government of India request a very early reply to this letter, as they are anxious that the necessary amendments in the Act and rules may be effected without delay.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY

Supr. 40-6 Press

These papers have to be
published in the Gazette.

No hurry - they can
appear in Gazette of
4th prox. For previous
similar pub^s please
see Gazette of 31/10/93
& 6/3/94.

6/11
26/11.

Copies of these Regulations may be obtained on application to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

An open Competitive Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, under the subjoined Regulations, commencing on the 1st August, 1895.

The number of persons to be selected at this Examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before the **31st May, 1895**, an application on the prescribed form, accompanied by evidence on the points mentioned in Regulation 2, and by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be examined. Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than 1st May, 1895.

The Order for admission to the Examination will be posted on the 18th July, 1895, to the address given on the Form of Application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which candidates will be required to attend, and as to the manner in which the fee (the amount of which is at present under consideration) is to be paid.

Civil Service Commission,
24th October, 1894.

REGULATIONS.

* * The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.

1. An Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year. The date of the Examination and the number of appointments to be made for each Province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners:—

(i.) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(ii.) That his age will be above twenty-one years and under twenty-three years, on the 1st April, in the year in which the Examination is to be held.

[N.B.—In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.]

(iii.) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.

(iv.) That he is of good moral character.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may however in their discretion at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The Open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge :—

	Marks.
English Composition.. .. .	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature.. .. .	500
Arabic Language and Literature	500
Greek Language and Literature	750
Latin Language and Literature	750
English Language and Literature (including special period named by the Commissioners) (a)	500
French Language and Literature	500
German Language and Literature	500
Mathematics (pure and applied)	900
Advanced Mathematical subjects (pure and applied)	900
Natural Science, i.e., any number not exceeding three of the following subjects :—	
Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics	600
(N.B. This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics.)	
Higher Chemistry	600
Higher Physics	600
Geology	600
Botany	600
Zoology	600
Animal Physiology	600
Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)	400
Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)	400
English History	500
General Modern History (period to be selected by Candidates from list in the syllabus issued by the Commissioners, one period at least to include Indian History) (b)	500
Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)	400
Moral Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)	400
Political Economy and Economic History	500
Political Science (including Analytical Jurisprudence, the Early History of Institutions, and Theory of Legislation)	500
Roman Law	300
English Law. Under the head of "English Law" shall be included the following subjects, viz. :—(1) Law of Contract; (2) Law of Evidence; (3) Law of the Constitution; (4) Criminal Law; (5) Law of Real Property; and of these five subjects Candidates shall be at liberty to offer any four, but not more than four	500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge (c). No subjects are obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary (d) in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, and the names of the several Candidates who shall have obtained the highest marks in each of the subjects above-mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any other Candidate, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they are in all respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected Candidates be found to be not in all respects duly qualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy is to be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit who is in all respects duly qualified, shall be selected. In the latter case, the Candidate next in order of merit who is in all respects duly qualified, shall be selected. If no such Candidate is found, the vacancy shall be filled up by such other Candidate, but declining to accept the vacancy, will be disqualified for any further examination.

(a) In the syllabus referred to in Note (c).

(b) See Note (c).

(c) A Syllabus, defining in general terms the subjects to be examined, will be issued on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

(d) Marks assigned in English Composition will be subject to no deduction. Each science will, for the purpose of deduction, be treated as a separate subject.

9. Selected Candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (e) :—

	Marks.
<i>Compulsory</i> —	
1. Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, 1882	500
2. The principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned	400
3. History of British India	300
<i>Optional</i> . [Not more than two of these subjects.]—	
1. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, and the Indian Contract Act, 1872	450
2. Hindu and Muhammadan Law	350
*3. Sanskrit	400
*4. Arabic	400
5. Persian	400
*6. Political Economy	400

* These subjects may not be offered by any Candidate who has offered them at the open competition.

In this Examination, as in the open competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the open competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *viva voce*, as may be deemed necessary. This Examination will be held at the close of the year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination."

10. The selected Candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in Riding.

Examinations in riding will be held as follows :—

(1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.

(2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination, Candidates who may fully satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to ride well and to perform journeys on horseback, shall receive a Certificate which shall entitle them to be credited with 200 marks to be added to their marks in the Final Examination.

(3) Candidates who fail to obtain this Certificate, but who gain a Certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be allowed to proceed to India, but will be subjected on their arrival to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government. A Candidate who fails at the end of the year of probation to gain at least the Certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

11. 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.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates, must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.," at any time after the 1st December, in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. The Forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before 31st May, in the year in which the Examination is to be held.

(e) Instructions, showing the extent of the Examination, will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

4
the Examination is to be held.

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

(i.) Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.

(ii.) An allowance amounting to £100 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. Andrew's, and Aberdeen; Victoria University, Manchester; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such Candidates shall have passed the Final Examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have conducted themselves well and complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates. The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.

(iii.) The allowance of £100 will not be paid to any Selected Candidate until he has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India; and every Candidate must, before receiving his allowance, give a written undertaking to refund the amount in the event of his failing to proceed to India.

(iv.) All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force, they may be required to make towards their own pensions or for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.

(v.) The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.

(vi.) Selected Candidates 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.

(vii.) Candidates rejected at the Final Examination held in any year will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

*Copies of this Syllabus may be obtained on application
to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.*

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

SYLLABUS,

Showing the extent of the Examination in certain subjects at

the Open Competition for admission into the Indian

Civil Service in 1895.

English Composition.—An Essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their Examination Paper.

English Language and Literature.—The Examination will be in two parts. In the one the Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented (mainly) by the following writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III. and the accession of Queen Victoria:

Verse—Chaucer, Langland, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Collins, Johnson, Goldsmith, Crabbe, Cowper, Campbell, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats.

Prose—Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Milton, Cowley, Bunyan, Dryden, Swift, Defoe, Addison, Johnson, Burke, Scott, Macaulay (Essays and Biographies).

A minute knowledge of the works of these authors will not be looked for in this part of the Examination, which will, however, test how far the Candidates have studied the chief productions of the greatest English writers in themselves, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English literature. Candidates will be expected to show that they have formed in these authors a correct opinion of the English language in respect of its vocabulary.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the periods named below, which will follow each other year by year in the order indicated.

1. A.D. 1800 to A.D. 1832
(1895) [Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott]
2. A.D. 1360 to A.D. 1600
(1896) [Chaucer to Spenser]
3. A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1700
(1897) [Shakespeare to Dryden]
4. A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1800
(1898) [Pope to Cowper]

The Examination in this part will require from Candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English language and literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners.* The names placed under the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600 to 1700; all the works of Swift within the period 1700 to 1800; all the works of Scott and Wordsworth, and all the works of Macaulay within the period 1800 to 1832.

French Language and Literature.—Translation from French into English, and from English into French; Critical questions on the French Language and Literature.

German Language and Literature.—As in French.

Latin Language and Literature.—Translation from Latin into English. Composition in Prose and Verse (in the place of the latter may be taken, by those who prefer it, a paper of questions on Latin Philology). Critical Questions on the Latin Language and Literature.

Greek Language and Literature.—Translation from Greek into English. Composition in Prose and Verse (in the place of the latter may be taken, by those who prefer it, a paper of questions on Greek Philology). Critical Questions on the Greek Language and Literature.

* The books for 1895 are:—

Shelley: Poems.
Keats: Poems.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—Translation from Sanskrit into English, and from English into Sanskrit. History of Sanskrit Literature (including knowledge of such Indian history as bears upon the subject): Sanskrit Grammar; Vedic Philology.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translations as in Sanskrit; History of Arabic Literature; Arabic Grammar; Arabic Prosody.

English History.—General questions on English History from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1848; questions on the Constitutional History of England from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1848.

Questions covering the whole period named will be set, but Candidates will be allowed to attempt only a limited number of them.

General Modern History.—Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any one of the following periods:—

1. From the accession of Charlemagne to the Third Crusade.
[A.D. 800 to A.D. 1193.]
 2. From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms.
[A.D. 1193 to A.D. 1521.]
 3. From the Diet of Worms to the death of Louis XIV.
[A.D. 1521 to A.D. 1715.]
 4. From the accession of Louis XV. to the French Revolution of 1848.
[A.D. 1715 to A.D. 1848]
- Periods 3 and 4 will include Indian History.

Greek History.—Questions on the General History of Greece to the death of Alexander; questions on the Constitutional History of Greece during the same period.

Roman History.—Questions on the General History of Rome to the death of Vespasian; questions on the Constitutional History of Rome during the same period.

In Greek and Roman History candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. Questions covering the whole period named will be set, but Candidates will be allowed to attempt only a limited number of them.

Mathematics.—Pure Mathematics:—Algebra, Geometry (Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections), Plane Trigonometry, Plane Analytical Geometry (less advanced portions), Differential Calculus (Elementary), Integral Calculus (Elementary).

Applied Mathematics:—Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, Hydrostatics, Geometrical Optics; all treated without the aid of the Differential or Integral Calculus.

Advanced Mathematics.—Pure Mathematics:—Higher Algebra, including Theory of Equations, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry, Plane and Solid.

Applied Mathematics:—Statics including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydromechanics, Geometrical and Physical Optics, and Geometrical Astronomy.

Political Economy and Economic History.—Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory as treated in the larger text books; also a knowledge of the existing economic conditions, and of statistical methods as applied to economic inquiries; together with a general knowledge of the history of industry, land tenure and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

Logic and Mental Philosophy (*Ancient and Modern*).—Logic will include both Deductive and Inductive Logic.

Mental Philosophy will include Psychology and Metaphysics.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1895.

FORM OF APPLICATION; TO BE FILLED UP BY THE CANDIDATE HIMSELF.

* * The order for admission to the Examination will not be issued unless this Form, filled up by the Candidate himself, is received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission on or before the 31st May, 1895.

Date _____

SIR,

BEING desirous to offer myself as a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence on the 1st of August, 1895, I transmit herewith, as required by the Regulations—

(1.) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied. If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A certificate of my birth," and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners."

(1.) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the _____ day of _____ 18____, and that therefore my age was above 21 years and under 23 years on the 1st of April, 1895.

(2.) The terms indicated must appear in the certificate, which must be given after personal examination, and bear date not earlier than 1st May, 1895.

(2.) A certificate signed by

of my having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India.

(3.) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st May, 1895. One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years standing; the other, if the candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late schoolmaster, or if he has had employment of any kind, by his employer. If the candidate has been at any University, he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor.

(3.) Proof of my moral character, viz.:—

- (1.) A testimonial from _____
- (2.) A testimonial from _____

(4.) This should be given on the form attached.

(4.) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined.

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (i) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Name in full _____

Address to which you wish the Order for admission to the Examination to be sent.* _____

Date _____

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission,
London, S. W.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should produce a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate born of European parents in India may produce a Certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. If this does not also mention the date of birth it should be accompanied by a statutory declaration by one of the Candidate's parents, stating the date and place of birth. When such certificates are not in the possession of the candidates an Extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III. A Candidate who is a Native of India must have his age and nationality certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

[No Certificates except those issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2,252, dated 21st August, 1888, will be accepted for this competition.]

Except as noted in paragraphs II and III, every Candidate is expected to produce a Certificate of Birth. The Civil Service Commissioners will not in ordinary cases accept a Certificate of Baptism, or other testimony, unless they are first satisfied that a Certificate of Birth cannot be procured.

Official Certificates of Birth may generally be obtained as follows:—

- For persons born in England or Wales since 30th June, 1837.—From the Registrar-General, Somerset House, London, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.
- For persons born in Scotland since 31st December, 1854.—From the General Register Office, Edinburgh; or from the Registrar of the parish or district in which the birth took place.
- For persons born in Ireland since 31st December, 1863.—From the General Register Office, Dublin; or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.
- For persons of English, Scottish, or Irish parentage born on board British ships since the dates mentioned in (a), (b), and (c) respectively.—From the General Register Office, London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, according to parentage.
- For persons born in India of European parents.—From the India Office, London.

Any Candidate who cannot produce a Certificate of Birth from one of the authorities named should, if possible, procure a Certificate of Baptism, and should then apply to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, for further instructions.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1895.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS TO BE FILLED UP AND RETURNED WITH THE FORM OF APPLICATION.

* * Place your Initials against the Subjects which you select, and sign your name in the place indicated on the next page.

INITIALS.

.....	English Composition.
.....	Sanskrit Language and Literature.
.....	Arabic Language and Literature.
.....	Greek Language and Literature.
.....	Latin Language and Literature.
.....	English Language and Literature.
.....	† French Language and Literature.
.....	† German Language and Literature.
.....	Mathematics (pure and applied).
.....	Advanced Mathematical Subjects (pure and applied).
.....	Natural Science, viz. :—
.....	‡ Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics. (N.B.—This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics.)
.....	‡ Higher Chemistry.
.....	‡ Higher Physics.
.....	‡ Geology.
.....	‡ Botany.
.....	‡ Zoology.
.....	‡ Animal Physiology.
.....	Greek History.
.....	Roman History.
.....	English History.
.....	General Modern History.
.....	Period
.....	Logic and Mental Philosophy.
.....	Moral Philosophy.
.....	Political Economy and Economic History.
.....	Political Science.
.....	Roman Law.
.....	English Law.

In addition to the Written Examination there will be an Oral Examination in each of the subjects marked thus †, and a Practical Examination in each of the subjects marked thus ‡.

The Oral Examinations in Modern Languages being intended as colloquial tests, no marks will be given at them to Candidates who are not able to converse.

Applications for leave to alter or add to the list of subjects named will not be entertained unless received on or before the 1st July, 1895.

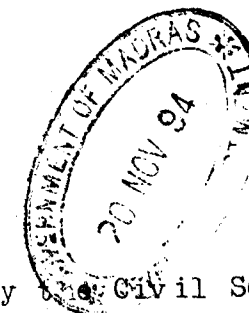
OVER.

Any Candidate who wishes to decline the Oral Examination or the Practical Examination in any of the subjects selected by him, should state this in the blank space below—

In the reply to this Letter
please quote—

3381.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
WESTMINSTER.



3 0th October 1894.

Sir,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to transmit to you 50 copies of the Regulations respecting the open competitive examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India which is to be held in August 1895, together with a supply of the necessary Forms of Application for candidates and of a Syllabus of the examination.

I am to request that before issuing copies of these Regulations to the press or to the public you will be good enough to cause to be inserted in the space left blank in the Notice at the Head thereof, the name and address of the Officer of your Government from whom copies of the documents may be obtained.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

B. K. R. Khar

The Secretary to Government,
Madras.

Signature

Date

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission,
London, S.W.

4
Pub
3

3381

[$\frac{G}{9}$]

1,000-25-10-94.

Current No. 3381

Public DEPARTMENT.

From

The Civil Service Commission
Westminster

No.

Dated 30/11/94

Received 20/11/94

Regd 21/11/94

Enclosures 3

+ 495.c of each.

SUBJECT.

Forwarding 50 copies of the Regulations, certain forms of application and of syllabus of the competitive examn for the Civil Service of India to be held in Aug. 1895 & requesting to insert the name & address of the officers from whom the forms are obtainable in the blank column at the Head thereof.

Publication of the 1895

C.S.

Mis

Order 226th Nov 1894 No 893

The papers will be published in the Fort St George Gazette and the spare copies of the Enclosures ~~received thereof~~ forwarded to the D. P. I.

C.S.
22.11.

22/11/94

DESPATCHED

28 NOV 94

IN M.S.

4/12/94

D.P.I.
Gazette

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
189 , No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH
IN ORIGINAL (not paged)

N.B. -

A - Copy in full.
B - Not to be copied.
P - Copy abstract only.
Q - Copy heading only.

3904

OF 1895

ORDINARY, MS.

1894 for

Pub DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 26 Nov 1894
No. 893

INDEXED.

When given for copying. 26/

[Despatch Abstract.]

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