

(d) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge hereinafter enumerated in which he desires to be examined.

3. In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

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

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. No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of Examination unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject.†

7. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce Examination, 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, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

9. In June or July 1865, a further Examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects :—

	Marks.
1. { Sanskrit - - - - -	500
{ Vernacular Languages of India (each) - - - - -	400
* * Each candidate may name one or two languages ; but he must pass either in Sanskrit or in a vernacular language current in the Presidency or division of Presidency which he has selected.	
2. The History and Geography of India - - - - -	350
3. The General Principles of Jurisprudence and the Elements of Hindu and Mohammedan Law - - - - -	1,200
4. Political Economy - - - - -	350

* It should be understood that candidates are at liberty to name at their pleasure any or all of those branches of knowledge (subject only to the restriction above mentioned as to Natural Science), and that no subjects are *obligatory*.

	Marks.
English Language and Literature.—	
Composition - - - - -	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution - - - - -	1,000
	1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece - - - - -	750
" " Rome - - - - -	750
" " France - - - - -	375
" " Germany - - - - -	375
" " Italy - - - - -	375
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed - - - - -	1,250
Natural Science ; that is, (1.) Chemistry, (2.) Electricity and Magnetism, (3.) Natural History, (4.) Geology, and (5.) Mineralogy - - - - -	500
* * No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than three of the branches of knowledge included under this head, and the total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any three.	
Moral Sciences ; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. - - - - -	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature - - - - -	375
Arabic Language and Literature - - - - -	375
	7,125

† No candidate will be considered to "possess competent knowledge" unless he obtain in Mathematics, Pure, ONE TENTH of the maximum.

" " Mixed, ONE TENTH of the maximum.

" English - - - - -

" Classics - - - - -

" Oriental Languages - - - - -

" Moral Science - - - - -

" Natural Science - - - - -

" Chemistry - - - - -

" Geology - - - - -

" Mineralogy - - - - -

" Natural History - - - - -

" Electricity and Magnetism - - - - -

In this, as in the preceding Examination, 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. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by vivâ voce Examination, as may be deemed necessary.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Further Examination, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

11. The selected candidates who at the Further Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9. shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. 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 Further Examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the Further Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character.—The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their Certificate of Qualification.

11. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S. W.

NOTE. (1.)—All persons appointed to the Civil Service will be required to attend at the India Office, to make the necessary arrangements for entering into covenant, and for giving a bond for 1,000l., jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on their appointment amount to 3l. 10s.

(2.) The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, with the view of meeting the expenses to be incurred by selected candidates during the interval which must elapse before they can proceed to India, it is his intention to allow the sum of 100l. to each selected Candidate who shall have passed the Further Examination in 1865 to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

(3.) Candidates are at liberty to send in their names and evidence of age as soon as they think fit to do so ; but evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st March, 1864.

(4.) Candidates rejected at the Further Examination of 1865 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination in 1866.

III. Papers on Practical Education.

1. ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS OF AN EXAMINATION PAPER AT AN ENGLISH NORMAL SCHOOL.

1. What are the qualities of good reading ? What methods will best cultivate these qualities ?
2. Compare the Phonetic method of teaching to read, with Mulhauser's method of teaching to write. To what extent would you recommend the adoption of these methods in elementary schools ?
3. On what principles should elementary reading books be constructed ? Name any sets in which these principles are carried out, and give a specimen lesson adapted to a first class.
4. Point out the advantages and disadvantages of simultaneous reading. How may the latter be remedied ?
5. On what principles should spelling be taught ? How would you endeavour to improve the spelling of a class very deficient in this subject ?
6. Describe any sets of school copy books with which you are acquainted. Which do you prefer ? and why ?
7. What objects should be sought in teaching Arithmetic, and how may they best be secured ?
8. What objects should be sought in a dictation lesson ? Write short, but plain and exact, directions to a pupil teacher, for conducting such lesson in a first class.
9. Write notes of a lesson to a pupil teacher on "Illustration," as applied to school teaching.
10. Write full notes on subtraction ; or on addition of vulgar fractions.

QUES. I.—SIMULTANEOUS READING.

Advantages.

1. It promotes distinct enunciation. In order to keep together, the reading must be slow, whence every word will be distinctly sounded.
2. It improves the rate of reading. The general fault is in reading fast, and here each one is compelled to read slow, and to make the proper pauses