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PAPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE

CONCERNING

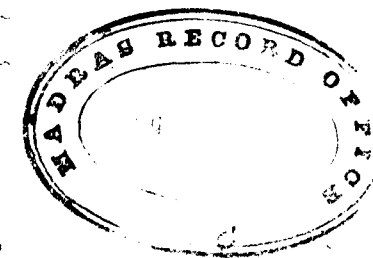
THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM

AT

OOTACAMUND.

No. LXXXIII.

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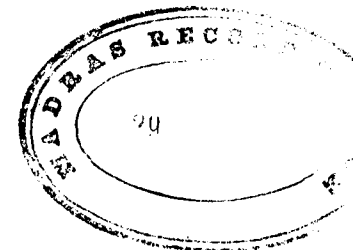
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PAPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING THE
LAWRENCE ASYLUM AT OOTACAMUND.

PROPOSAL FOR AN ORPHAN ASYLUM ON THE NEILGHERRIES.

At a Meeting held at Ootacamund on the 13th February 1856, it was resolved unanimously that an Institution should be established on the Neilgherry Hills, for the orphans and other children of European Soldiers in India, and a subscription list was opened on the spot.

A question having subsequently been raised as to the fundamental principles of the Institution, no further proceedings were taken till the 9th May last, when, at a Meeting of the Subscribers, it was resolved that the principles set forth in the subjoined paper, be adopted as the basis of the religious instruction, and that the name of the Institution be,

“THE OOTACAMUND ASYLUM FOR THE ORPHANS AND OTHER
CHILDREN OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS IN INDIA.”

1. A gentleman who takes great interest in the welfare of our Soldiery in India, but does not give his name to the public, has offered a donation of 5,000 Rupees towards the establishment on the Neilgherries of an Asylum for the children of European Soldiers serving, or having served in India, on the plan of the Lawrence Asylum; on condition that the undertaking be started by the 1st of April 1856.

2. The total number of our Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers connected with the Madras Army, including Veterans and Pensioners, may be stated at about 7,500—of whom a large proportion are married men with families.

3. The number of children receiving the Government allowance is 4,477, of whom 928 are orphans.

4. The educational provision for these children at present, exclusive of the Roman Catholic Orphanage, consists of the Male and Female Orphan Asylums at Madras, providing together for about 500; Regimental and Station schools, capable, it may be assumed, of

educating, as a maximum number, 2,000 children; leaving, it is to be feared, a large number of orphans uncared for, and probably also many others.

5. In the case of the Asylums, the training is intended to combine, like the Lawrence Asylums, to some extent, industrial training with instruction.

6. But their benefits are limited to orphans, and the advantage of a cold climate is wanting. The Regimental schools possess neither that advantage, industrial training, nor the most important of all, withdrawal from the evil influence of Indian Barrack life. To secure for the children these advantages in combination is the object of the present effort.

7. Hopeless as may be the prospect of realizing in this Presidency anything approaching to the princely scale of endowment on which the Sanawar Asylum is established, it must be remembered that this, however desirable, is by no means essential to the success of the undertaking. If a commencement be only made on a scale proportionate to the support available, extension may gradually follow. All that seems indispensably necessary to begin with, is a building, a local Committee of Management, and a Master and Mistress.

8. It is hoped that a working Committee of Guardians may be found among Christian men now settled on the Hills. The Bishop of Madras promises his cordial assistance in the undertaking. The names of the Guardians will be notified hereafter, and meantime, the Rev. G. H. Evans, Chaplain of Ootacamund, and E. B. Thomas, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore, have been requested to commence the initiatory arrangements. The rest, it is hoped, can be effected through the help of the Press, the co-operation of the Army, and the support of the Christian and philanthropic community generally.

9. The Lawrence Asylum system includes healthy and simple diet; a sound and solid education; industrial training; and the inculcation of habits of obedience, order and cheerful activity, whether work or play; all resting on a Christian basis.

10. The following extracts are given for the information of those who have not seen the Lawrence Asylum Reports, and as explanation of the system on which it is desired to form the proposed Asylum at the Neilgherry Hills.

FROM FIRST REPORT.

“The Lawrence Asylum comprehends the following objects:

“1stly. To rescue the child of the European Soldier from the demoralizing influence of Barrack life, and from the debilitating effects of the climate of the plains, by transplanting him into a healthy locality in the Himalaya mountains, where, in a bracing climate, he might be surrounded by a healthy, moral atmosphere, and carefully trained in habits of industry and virtue.

“2ndly. To connect these moral and physical advantages with sound religious and intellectual training, in which all the appliances of the best systems of education adopted at home should be brought effectually to bear on his young mind, in order to prepare him for the future discharge of his duty to God and to society.

“And 3rdly. To offer these great advantages on such terms, that all to whom they were offered might avail themselves of them, whatever their difference of opinion on the subject of religion.”—P. 1.

FROM SECOND REPORT—RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

“27.—In the religious lessons given in open school, all the leading truths of Christianity shall be inculcated, but without unnecessary allusion to disputed points of faith or practice.

“28.—The respective Catechism of the various Protestant denominations may be taught in private to the children of each denomination.

“29.—The authorized version of the Bible shall be read in the Schools.”—P. 18.

FROM FOURTH REPORT—INTERNAL DISCIPLINE AND ECONOMY.

“This remains very much the same as that detailed in the 1st Report. As, however, many present Subscribers may be ignorant of the system pursued, it is here again alluded to. It is, of course, most difficult to convey in a single page any thing like a complete idea of a system, whose ramifications embrace every minutiae of the domestic life, and habits of the children. A very meagre outline of it in its operation, can alone be given, and this will be more or less understood, and appreciated, in the same proportion as the mind of the reader has been previously directed to the subject. The principles on which the system is based are easily enunciated:—“Children (says Locke) are not to be

taught by rules which will be always slipping out of their memory ; what you think necessary for them to do, settle in them by an indispensable practice :” and in connection with this, another principle, that education, to be complete, must be such as to fit a man for the discharge of his duty as a social and responsible being, in *that station* of life to which Providence has called him : and must therefore not be confined to the intellect, but must embrace the formation of habits of order, industry, self-dependence, and helpfulness, combined with a careful training of the moral perceptions.

“ The system carried out is the development of such principles as these :—The great aim being to make the children understand and discharge their responsibilities aright. Each child of sufficiently mature age, has his allotted duties to be performed for himself or for others, and is made to feel, that of the discharge of these duties a strict account must be rendered to those placed over him by the Almighty. The domestic arrangements are carried out by the boys and girls above ten years of age. The economy of the Girls’ school is presided over by a Matron : that of the Boys, by a School Serjeant. There will be one such officer to every hundred children. Of native servants there are four attached to the Boys’ and two to the Girls’ department. Each elder girl and boy is charged with the care of one of the younger ones. The Boys’ school is divided into companies, officered by a Serjeant Major, who is also a pupil teacher, a Serjeant, Corporal, and Lance Corporal. The Serjeant Major exercises a constant surveillance over the subordinate officers, in the discharge of their allotted duties ; and by these last, every operation of the domestic economy is carried out. Each elder lad taking charge of one of the juniors as his comrade, for whose personal cleanliness, and neatness of attire, he is responsible. The inspection of the School Serjeant operates as a check over all. Every instance of neglect of duty, and every irregularity in the daily routine, is reported by this officer in a book kept for the purpose, and this is daily submitted for the inspection of the Principal.

“ The female department is organized in the same manner ; and the discipline is carried out by Head Orderlies, Orderlies, and Assistant Orderlies, under the eye of the Matron. Thus each boy is practically trained to be thoughtful, considerate to others, and helpful ; and each girl is accustomed to the management of young children, and taught to be tidy and careful. The whole discipline is, in fact, very much that

of a well ordered regiment, modified to meet the peculiarities and imperfections of childhood, by an infusion of the milder sway of the domestic hearth. The utmost punctuality and regularity is insisted on in every department ; and the attention of the officers is directed rather to the prevention of offences than to the detection of offenders. •

“ The girls make and mend all their clothing, being employed, every alternate day, in plain needle-work in their work-room ; on the remaining three days of the week they attend school, and are taught in the same classes with the boys. The boys attend school daily from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 4.”—P. 5.

“ It was at one time supposed, that children of mixed parentage would not be likely to derive the same benefit from a cold and bracing climate, which might be expected in the case of pure Europeans. But this opinion has proved to be erroneous. This class is found to improve in muscular strength and bodily and mental activity equally with their European compeers, and it is confidently hoped that from their amalgamation with these last in the Institution they will, in process of time, lose all traces of native habits and feeling, and that, at no distant date, a race of Anglo-Indians will issue from the Himalaya Hills, who shall prefer claims to the confidence and respect of the Indian public, before which existing prejudices against this numerous and important class will gradually disappear.”—P. 9.

“ The subjects embraced by the school course, at present, are :—Reading, including exercises on the derivation and meaning of words, and their orthography, and the grammatical construction of sentences ; Writing, on a system, adapted to form a good commercial hand ; Arithmetic, in which the principles, and powers of numbers, are demonstrated on the system of Pestalozzi ; Geography, taught in a popular manner, from large maps ; Vocal music, on the system of Hullah ; and in the upper divisions, History ; and Ordo, in the Persian character, by a Moonshee. The lessons are given in the form of simple lectures, assisted by demonstrations on the black board, or reference to maps and diagrams, each point of information being fixed in the mind by continual questioning. Linear drawing, and practical Geometry, will shortly be introduced in the superior classes.”—P. 13.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

“ As regards training in habits of industry, this is, of course, a main object kept in view in the domestic discipline of the Asylum. In

the acquisition of industrial arts much progress has not been made. Early in 1851, Presses and Types were purchased, and a Printing establishment commenced: several boys having expressed a wish to that effect were apprenticed to the office. These are now becoming useful as Compositors and Printers. The office not being found to be sufficiently extensive to meet the demands which have, during the past year, been made upon it, the Guardians, considering it important that it should be placed at once in a state of efficiency, have accepted from a supporter of the Institution, a loan of 7,000 Rs. @ 5 per cent. per annum to defray the expense of the necessary additions. The purchases have been made in England, and are now on their way to India; and the Guardians hope that, when the Institution is thus rendered effective, it will obtain the support of the Civil and Military services, in the North-West, and become an important source of income. The Carpenters' shop, as stated in the last Report, had to be given up, on account of the sickness of the Serjeant who had charge of the draft. The boys then composing it, are now no longer on the school rolls. Some are Printers, others have enlisted, and some have joined their parents. And on account of the tender age at which the majority of the children are admitted, very few have arrived at an age at which they could, with propriety, be withdrawn from school; it has not been found practicable to re-organize the class.

The importance of training in industrial art, is, however, by no means lost sight of. It continues to occupy a prominent place in the plans laid out for future years, when a large increase in the number of inmates may enable the Guardians to carry out their designs with a fair prospect of success.

These plans were alluded to in the last Report. They embrace the formation of industrial classes corresponding with the departments in the Hon'ble Company's service.

A Public Works class, in which instruction in Architecture, the Mechanical powers, practical Building, and handicrafts shall be given.

A Civil Engineering class, for instruction in the scientific construction of roads, bridges, &c., &c.

A Survey class, for practical instruction in land-surveying.

A Sub-medical class, to be trained in the Institution Dispensary, and employed in attending the sick.

A Writer class, to receive instruction in the Secretary's office in Book-keeping, and the routine of a Clerk's duties, and so on.

For the supply of these classes, the more promising lads on arriving at the age of 14, will have to be selected and apprenticed to the Guardians, in the department selected by them, for two years. During this period, the lads will be actively employed in acquiring knowledge, and practical skill, in the branch of industry they have chosen. They will be removed to some extent from the restraint of the school; and the development of individual character will require to be carefully watched, habits of patient industry formed, right principles adapted to their new duties instilled, and mistakes, prejudicial to future success, guarded against.

Even should employment not be procurable in the department for which the lads have been thus prepared, two years of such training cannot fail to give them a more secure footing on entering upon active life. It will do much to prevent disappointment to their future employers, and to save themselves from becoming the prey of the dissipated and designing. A hope may perhaps be indulged, that, as time advances, benefactions and bequests may be made to the Institution, for the purpose of founding Exhibitions to the Engineering College at Roorkee, for the most deserving of the lads trained in these classes. These plans will involve a considerable amount of expenditure; but their development is so necessary to the eventual success of the Asylum as a training school, that the Guardians believe that, in the endeavor to carry them out, they shall meet with the approval and support of the Indian community."—P. 14.

From the Secretary, Ootacamund Orphan Asylum, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 13th June 1856.

I have the honor, as Secretary to the "Ootacamund Asylum for the orphans and other children of European Soldiers," of which the Lord Bishop of Madras is President, and, by their desire, to bring the following facts to your notice, with the request that you will be good enough to submit the same to Government for their favorable consideration.

About the beginning of the present year, Sir H. Lawrence, K. C. B., the founder of the Simla "Lawrence Asylum," as well as of one at "Mount Aboo" in the Bombay Presidency, made an offer of a dona-

tion of 5,000 Rupees if a similar Institution were established in this Presidency at some Hill station, and on the condition that the project be started by the 1st April 1856. The subject having been brought before the Lord Bishop (he having at one time visited the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar near Simla), he heartily concurred in the advisability of attempting the formation of such an Institution for the children of the European Soldiers of our Army. A "Proposal" for the scheme having been printed, it was sent to Ootacamund, and on the 13th February last, a Meeting of the public was held, when the feeling was unanimous that the offer should be accepted, and strenuous efforts made to carry out the project; but considerable delay has taken place, owing to objections started after the Meeting in question, with regard to a point connected with the religious training of the children, and which rendered it necessary, before proceeding further, to communicate with Sir Henry Lawrence. His reply having been received, a second Meeting (of the Subscribers), at which the Lord Bishop presided, was held on the 9th ultimo, when the point in question was disposed of, and I beg to enclose a copy of the Prospectus, shewing the principles of the Institution now in course of formation.

We learn from Sir H. Lawrence that the Government of Bombay have given to the Institution, lately founded by him at "Mount Aboo," a donation of Rupees 5,000 to the Building Fund, and the services of an Assistant Apothecary and a Staff Serjeant as Schoolmaster, and the promise of a grant of an additional Rupees 5,000, should the number of children accommodated in the school hereafter exceed seventy-five: also, that the Government of Bengal gave him, for the Asylum at Sanawar near Simla, from the beginning, 500 Rupees a month, *i. e.*, 200 Rupees cash, and 300 Rupees to an Apothecary who aided generally in the Asylum.

The Committee and Subscribers to the "Ootacamund Asylum" feel it a duty to bring their project to the notice of the Government of Madras, with the hope that it may meet with their favorable consideration and support, without which it will be difficult to carry it on in such a manner as to make it the blessing it ought to be, for those for whom it is intended. His Lordship and the Committee feel that the advantage of having such an Asylum, in which the children of our countrymen may be trained, so as to fit them to act their part in life as good citizens, in the stations to which Providence may call them, and where, at the same time, they will enjoy the benefits of a healthy bracing

climate, need scarcely be dwelt upon by them, believing, as they do, that it is a subject which, more or less, has occupied the attention of every thinking man, and this seems to be an opening worthy the consideration of Government, and it is hoped they may see it in their power to afford aid to the contemplated Asylum in money, and the services of a Serjeant to teach and superintend the establishment; and they would also beg respectfully to remark that should it ever be in contemplation to remove the Military Male and Female Asylums to these Hills, the two Institutions might, if Government wished, be blended into one. Already, exclusive of Sir H. Lawrence's munificent donation, we have Rupees 3,705 subscribed as donations, and Rupees 335 as yearly subscriptions, and the greater part of this has been obtained on these Hills, there not yet having been time to make an arrangement for an appeal to the Army at large, but which will be done whenever the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief can be obtained. The intention is to begin with a few boys, as soon as a suitable Superintendent can be obtained. A house has been hired, and as the numbers of boys and girls increase, and there are means available, suitable buildings will be erected, to be increased as may be found necessary.

ORDER THEREON, No. 1,659, dated 4th July 1856.

Before communicating with the Government of India on the subject of the foregoing application, the Governor in Council wishes to be informed of the result of the appeal which it is understood is now being made to the Army on behalf of the proposed Ootacamund Asylum.

(True Extract.)

C. A. BROWNE, Lieut.-Col.,

Secretary to Government.

From the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, dated 22nd July 1856, No. 3,381; to the Secretary to the Asylum for the Children of European Soldiers, proposed to be established at Ootacamund.

Having submitted to the Commander-in-Chief your private note of the 12th instant, I have the honor, by order, to acquaint you, for the information of the Committee, that unless the children of Soldiers of the Roman Catholic and all other Christian professions of faith are admitted to participate in the benefits of the proposed Institution to the

full extent allowed by the Rules of the Lawrence Asylum when it was formed after the numerous meetings and discussions which took place in 1846, and as in the Regimental schools in European corps, His Excellency will not individually support the Institution. He will not, however, object to the proposed appeal to the Army for pecuniary support.

From the Secretary, Ootacamund Asylum, Ootacamund, 11th September 1856; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

With reference to Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, 4th July 1856, No. 1,659, Military Department, I am instructed by the Committee of the "Ootacamund Asylum" to acquaint you, for the information of Government, that, owing to the great difficulties met by them in their efforts to form an Asylum on these Hills, and also being unwilling to act in any way in opposition to the views of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in a matter connected with the Army, for they find that he does not approve of the basis proposed for the Institution, they have resolved to abandon the project altogether.

From the Committee for the establishment of an Asylum for the Children of European Soldiers on the Neilgherry Hills, Ootacamund, 26th September 1856; to the Adjutant General of the Army.

We have the honor to request that you will be good enough to lay before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the accompanying letter and annexments, which we very respectfully beg leave to express our anxious hope he will be so condescending as to forward for us to the Military Secretary to Government, supported by such expression of his own sentiments on the subject of it as he may deem most proper.

From the Committee for the Establishment of an Asylum for the Children of European Soldiers on the Neilgherry Hills, Ootacamund, 26th September 1856; to the Military Secretary to Government.

1. We, the undersigned, elected at a meeting of the residents on the Neilgherries, held at Ootacamund on the 19th of July last, as a Committee for the purpose of addressing Government, on the subject of establishing on these Hills an Institution, for the benefit of the children of all European Soldiers serving, or having served in the Madras Army, on the plan of the Lawrence Asylum in the Bengal

Presidency, have now the honor to request that you will do them the favor of submitting, for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the following representation on that subject.

2. The benefits to the Soldiery of such an Institution are so obvious, that we feel we should incur a charge of presumption did we attempt to take up the valuable time of His Lordship in Council by expatiating on them.

3. We therefore content ourselves with most respectfully expressing our earnest hope that Government, fully recognizing the great advantages of such an Asylum, as the meeting we represent is most desirous of seeing established here, will be pleased to view the project favorably, and give it the benefit of their powerful patronage and support, to such extent, and in such manner, as may seem to them most proper and advisable. But if we might be permitted to suggest a means whereby an important aid could be given to the project, provided the Government deemed it desirable and advantageous to sanction such a measure, it appears to us that the transfer of the Male and Female Asylums of Madras to these Hills, subject to the rules and constitution of the Lawrence Asylum in Bengal, would not only render a material and lasting benefit to the health and improved condition and instruction of the youths of these Institutions, but the measure would at once establish the wished-for Asylum; for without some such substantial aid from Government, all private means and benevolence, however great, would be found insufficient to bring into existence and maintain the cost of an Asylum for all the legitimate children of the Soldiers of this Army.

4. Although we entertain no doubt but the Right Honorable Lord Harris and the other Members of Government are individually well acquainted with the circumstances which have led to this address, we deem it our duty to submit a brief statement of them for official reference if necessary. The project for establishing on the Neilgherry Hills an Institution for the children of European Soldiers, similar to the celebrated Asylum at Sanawar, originated with Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., the benevolent founder of the latter, which bears his name. To set it in motion, Sir Henry offered the munificent donation of 5,000 Rupees, provided the Institution were established by the 1st of April last. He subsequently gave this sum unconditionally; at the same time generously offering, in addition, the very handsome annual

subscription of 1,000 Rupees, for so long as he might be in India, on condition that the proposed Asylum were placed on the same footing in every respect as the one at Sanawar. This most liberal offer was rejected by a meeting of "Subscribers" (only thirteen in number) held here on the 9th of May last, at which the Lord Bishop of Madras presided, it being the opinion of twelve of that meeting that the Neilgherry Asylum should be a "purely Protestant one" (thereby practically excluding the Roman Catholic Soldiers from a participation in its benefits), whilst the one which Sir Henry Lawrence wished to see established contemplated the freest religious toleration, drawing no exclusive distinctions between any sects of Christians whatever. On the proceedings of this meeting appearing in the public prints, a very general feeling of dissatisfaction at them pervaded the community residing on the Hills, which resulted in the meeting whereof we are the representatives, and whereat the annexed Resolutions, to which we respectfully solicit attention, were passed. These Resolutions, we would observe, express the opinions of *eighty-two* of the residents on the Neilgherries; the proportion in their favor over those of the *twelve* "Subscribers" at the 9th of May meeting, being nearly as 7 to 1.

5. A Committee (the nominees, as we understand, of the Reverend Mr. Evans, Chaplain of Ootacamund) having subsequently to the date of the enclosed Resolutions, addressed a Circular to the Army regarding an Institution of a nature essentially differing from that which the meeting of the 19th of July hope to see established, we are led to fear that our now attempting to carry out the entire views expressed in the 4th Resolution, by endeavoring to obtain the information which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief so judiciously recommended to the other Committee should be collected for the consideration of Government, will be of no avail unless we can go to the Army prepared to say that the proposed Asylum has the approval of Government, and will meet with its support. We, for this reason, most respectfully solicit the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in the event of an Institution to be founded on the plan, and agreeably to the Rules of the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, meeting with their approval, to authorize our at once informing the Army that such a one will have their countenance and aid. There would then, we conceive, be no doubt of our soon being able to afford Government the most satisfactory proofs of a "Neilgherry Lawrence Asylum," being one which will be liberally supported, not merely by the Army, but by the European community of the Madras

Presidency at large. Without some such assurance, however, from Government, we consider that it not only will be of no use, as already said, our endeavoring to obtain the information contemplated by the Resolution just quoted, but there will be no prospect whatever of success, in any attempt that may be made to found such a blessing for our European Soldiers and their families, as a Lawrence Asylum on these Hills would indisputably be.

6. In explanation of the length of time which has elapsed between the date of assembly of the meeting we represent and that of the present communication, we have to state, that we were in hopes of being able to forward to Government, a declaration from Sir Henry Lawrence of his views and wishes regarding the projected Asylum; but not having yet been favored with one, we deem it advisable to submit this address without waiting any longer for it, (on the understanding, of course, that when received it shall be forwarded to Government without delay), especially as the Committee referred to in the preceding paragraph, has published an advertisement, under date the 11th current, announcing the abandonment of their scheme; and it seems to us most desirable that no further time be lost in endeavoring to carry into execution the philanthropic views, such as we believe them to be, of the generous originator of that project for which we are now soliciting the countenance and patronage of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

Extract from the Proceedings of a General Meeting held at Ootacamund on the 19th of July 1856, of the well-wishers of the Proposed Hill Asylum for the benefit of the Children of European Soldiers who have served or are serving in the Madras Army.

1st Resolution.—That by far the principal part of the residents of these Hills, having seen with the deepest concern and regret the Proceedings of a Meeting held at Ootacamund on the 9th May last, for the purpose of establishing an Institution for the children of European Soldiery of the Army on the plan of the "Lawrence Asylum," at which the wishes of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., the originator of the measure, and munificent contributor to its foundation, were set aside in favor of those of others desirous of seeing the Institution a "purely Protestant one," emphatically protest against the proceedings of that Meeting being considered as representing those of the community resident upon the Neilgherries; and declare their belief that any

attempt to deviate from the views and intentions of the generous donor, the distinguished benefactor of the "Lawrence Asylums," in the other Presidencies, and to appropriate his bounty to the establishment of a "purely Protestant Asylum," will inflict the most serious injury not only upon the whole Roman Catholic soldiery, (whose children would be excluded from sharing the benefits of a "purely Protestant Institution,") but also the injury would be fatal to the success of the Protestant portion, as without harmony between both, the design must inevitably fail; besides that, it is calculated to create discontent between those of different persuasions."

Carried with two Dissentients only.

2nd Resolution,—"That this Meeting is of opinion that any such Institution as that just alluded to in the first Resolution should be established" on the plan of the "Lawrence Asylum" "as proposed in a Prospectus circulated in January last; but in all the integrity and fullness of that plan, without exclusion of *any* of its Rules, more especially of those providing for the spiritual care and instruction of Roman Catholic children."

Carried with two Dissentients only.

3rd Resolution,—"That in consequence of the unsatisfactory proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Proposed Hill Asylum under its present management, and the evident improbability of the intentions of Sir Henry Lawrence being carried into effect, this Meeting cannot recognize the proceedings of the present formed Committee, as it does not represent the general opinions of the residents on these Hills; and that it is desirable a fresh one be more publicly elected at some future Meeting, in the mode usually adopted on all similar occasions."

Carried with two Dissentients only.

4th Resolution,—"That as no Institution similar to the Sanawar Asylum can succeed unless supported by Government, that this Meeting forward an humble Petition to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, soliciting aid and advice on the subject of the proposed Asylum for the education, &c., &c., of the children of all European Soldiers, and that a Committee be now named by the approbation of

Major-General F. STRATON.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. CAMERON,
C. B., Commanding Neilgherries.
Lieut.-Colonel W. R. FREEMAN, 16th
Regiment N. I.
Major W. H. MILLER, Artillery.
Dr. W. LLOYD, Medical Officer, Neil-
gherries.
Lieut. W. F. B. LAURIE, Artillery.
Lieut. H. CURRIE, H. M.'s 84th Regi-
ment.
Major STUART BATLY, 26th Regi-
ment N. I.

this Meeting, to draw up the requisite Petition to Government, the said Petition to contain all the information recommended to be ascertained in the 5th paragraph of the letter from the Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary of the proposed Asylum."

Carried with two Dissentients only.

5th Resolution,—"That this Meeting, considering the thanks of every one interested in the well-being of the European Soldier as eminently due to Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., for his noble and disinterested endeavours to benefit them by the establishment of an Asylum for their children on these Hills, is desirous of having its sentiments on that head communicated to him, and requests the Committee named in the foregoing Resolution to prepare and forward a suitable address to him as soon as practicable."

Carried unanimously and by acclamation.

(A true Extract.)

G. P. CAMERON, Lieut.-Col.,

Commanding Neilgherries, Chairman.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT.

I should wish before giving an opinion on the subject of this Memorial, to know distinctly, whether it is intended to adopt the present Rules of the Lawrence Asylum in Bengal, in their full expression, as the basis on which the Neilgherry Asylum is to be founded.

Without giving adherence to those Rules, I do not see much to object to them.

I wish it, however, to be distinctly understood, that I will have nothing to do with any Institution in which Protestant children are to be received, and which is to be in the place of parents and of a home to them, if it be not most distinctly secured, that they shall be brought up in the daily worship of God by a pure faith and in the daily study of the Holy Scriptures, without any chance of the system of instruction being interfered with, or of their minds being affected by other teaching.

The Military Male Orphan Asylum is not a Government Institution, and is based on the principles of the Church of England, and I, for one, will certainly not consent to any change in the principles on which it is established.

It is also doubtful to me, after long considering the subject, whether its removal to the Hills is as desirable as it at first appeared to me.

(Signed) HARRIS.

ORDER THEREON, No. 2,822, dated 30th October 1856.

The Governor in Council observes that it is not in the power of Government to comply with the suggestion submitted by the Ootacamund Asylum Committee—the Military Male and Female Orphan Asylums not being Government Institutions.

2. To enable the Governor in Council to form an opinion as to the claims of the proposed Asylum at Ootacamund to the support of Government, it is necessary that information should be afforded showing to what extent the Asylum will be supported by the Army and the Public generally, and also whether it is intended to adopt the present Rules of the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, in their full expression, as the basis upon which the Neilgherry Asylum is to be founded.

(True Extract.)

C. A. BROWNE, Lieut.-Col.,

Secretary to Government.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General, dated Allahabad, 18th June 1858, No. 1,747; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras.

I am directed to forward the accompanying extract, paragraph 7, from a Despatch received from the Honorable Court of Directors, and to request that, with the permission of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the information called for by the

Foreign Department.—No. 160, dated 30th Dec. 1857.

Honorable Court, in regard to the projected Ootacamund Lawrence School, may be obtained and submitted to the Government of India, with as little delay as possible.

Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, No. 160 of 1857, dated 30th December.

Para. 7.—We forward to you a number in the packet, an extract from the Will of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, communicated to us by his Executors in this country, since the preceding paragraphs were prepared, in which he commends to the fostering care of the East India Company, not only the Lawrence, but also the Aboo Lawrence School and the projected Ootacamund School. We have every disposition to respond to this touching appeal, in a manner most consonant with the spirit in which it was made. We have, however, no information with regard to the two last named Institutions which would enable us to form an opinion as to the public support to be awarded to them; and the information which you have placed before us regarding the Lawrence Asylum is insufficient to shew how far the important public objects, which it is intended to subserve, will be secured by its being left under its past system of management, with the aid only of a pecuniary contribution from the Government. We desire to be furnished with full information as to the three Institutions, embracing not only the state of their pecuniary resources, but also the still more important question, whether the system of management, established by their founder, is likely to prove efficient, now that his superintendence has been lost to them, or whether it will not be necessary to their efficiency that the charge and superintendence of the Institutions shall, in accordance with his last wishes, be assumed by Government.

(True Extract.)

G. F. EDMONSTONE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr.-Genl.

Referred to the Commander-in-Chief for any information His Excellency may be able to afford regarding the present state of the question as regards the projected Asylum at Ootacamund.

(Signed) W. H. WAPSHARE, Major;

FORT ST. GEORGE,

Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

7th July 1858.

From the Adjutant General of the Army, dated Ootacamund, 19th July 1858, No. 1358; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Transmitting extract from a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and requesting information regarding the present state of the question as regards the projected Asylum at Ootacamund.

1. I have the honor, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 18th ultimo, No. 1747, referred to the Commander-in-Chief by Memorandum of the 7th instant.
2. In reply, I am directed to state, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that in the year 1856 two attempts were made to establish, at Ootacamund, an Asylum similar to that which had been so successfully carried out by the late Sir Henry Lawrence in Bengal. Both attempts, however, failed; chiefly, it is believed, from the Committee's having deviated from the rules of the Model Institution. Differences of opinion consequently arose, and resulted in both cases in the Committee's resolving to refund the contributions of the Subscribers.
3. His Excellency is not aware that any further steps were taken, the general impression being that there was no prospect of success attending any efforts for the establishment of so admirable an Institution, unless the initiative were taken by the authorities.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General, dated Allahabad, 9th August 1858, No. 2676; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

I am directed to request that an early reply may be furnished to my letter dated 18th June last, No. 1747, calling for information in regard to the projected Ootacamund Lawrence School.

ORDER THEREON, No. 3149, dated 3rd September 1858.
Ordered that the following letter be despatched to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. H. WAPSHARE, Major,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

From the Acting Deputy Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort St. George, dated 3rd September 1858, No. 3150; to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 1747, of the 18th June 1858, to the address of the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, forwarding extract from a Despatch from the Honorable Court of Directors in the Public Department, No. 160 of 1857, dated 30th December, subject as per margin.*

*Requesting information called for by the Court, in regard to the projected Ootacamund Lawrence School, may be obtained and submitted to the Government of India, with as little delay as possible.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that in the year 1856 two attempts were made to establish, at Ootacamund, an Asylum similar to that which has been so successfully carried out by the late Sir H. Lawrence in Bengal. Sir Henry Lawrence, in correspondence with a gentleman then in the Civil Service of this Presidency, expressed himself as most anxious that such an Asylum should be instituted, and offered a sum of 5,000 Rupees as a donation towards it, and an annual subscription of 1,000 Rupees.

3. Both attempts failed, it is believed, in consequence of the Committee's having deviated from the rules of the Model Institution; differences of opinion arose, and resulted in both cases in the Committee's resolving to refund the contributions to Subscribers.

4. Matters thus stood at the time when your letter under reply was received; but as it was believed that influential parties were strenuously exerting themselves in favor of the proposed Institution, the Governor in Council deferred his answer to the queries put in that communication and its annexure.

5. Your letter No. 2676, of the 9th August, has been since received.

6. I have it now in orders to forward the enclosed printed Memorandum containing the Proceedings of Meetings held at Ootacamund, for the purpose of establishing a Lawrence Asylum on the Neilgherry Hills.

7. It will be observed that premises have been selected, and that arrangements are being made for commencing operations as soon

as circumstances will allow, and that the rules of the Abboo Lawrence Asylum will be adopted as the rules of the Ootacamund Institution.

8. The Committee having only just commenced operations, their further proceedings will be communicated in due course.

(Signed) W. H. WAPSHARE, Major,

Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

At a preliminary Meeting, held at Ootacamund on the 5th August 1858, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Lawrence Asylum on the Neilgherry Hills, the following resolutions were adopted :

1. That it is desirable that an Institution be established at Ootacamund on the principles and rules of the Abboo Lawrence School as published in the second Annual Report of that Institution for the year 1856.
2. That the Memorandum now submitted to the Meeting be published, together with the rules of the Abboo Lawrence School.
3. That a deputation be appointed consisting of the following gentlemen, in order to make inquiries respecting a building suitable for the Institution, and that a Meeting be convened on the 11th instant to receive their report :—

J. Rohde, Esq., Major Dobbie, Major Strange, Doctor Mackay, Doctor Aitken.

MEMORANDUM.

A Lawrence Asylum on the Neilgherry Hills has long been a confessed desideratum. Some who were strongly impressed with this fact made an effort about two years ago for the establishment of such an Institution ; but through the concurrence of untoward events, that effort failed.

The plan has never been developed, but the purpose has never been relinquished, and it is now considered that an auspicious season offers for effecting so desirable an object under the Divine blessing.

The increasing number of families of European Soldiers now being poured into this country renders such an Institution indispensable,

while the unprecedented amount of sympathy universally expressed towards the British Soldier guarantees a certainty of success.

The friends of the proposed Institution resolve to adopt the rules of the Lawrence Asylum at Mount Abboo in all their integrity. They are induced to do this, partly, because they are the most simple and the most practicable, and principally because they are the rules which commended themselves to the matured judgment of its great benefactor, Sir H. Lawrence, after long experience, as most expedient.

The friendly co-operation of all who concur in this arrangement is earnestly solicited, with a view to make an immediate beginning, and with a hope of such support as will soon be commensurate with the wants of this Presidency.

It is proposed to initiate the undertaking by renting " Lark Hill" as an eligible edifice.

In order to this, it is now resolved to appeal, in the first instance, to the inhabitants of the Neilgherry Hills, to ascertain what amount of contribution may be obtained for the purchase of a building and for immediate monthly expenditure ; and as the number of children to be entertained must be proportionate to the amount of subscriptions promised, the friends of this enterprize are requested to be liberal at the outset. But it is confidently hoped that such large support will be afforded from other quarters as will relieve them soon from much present responsibility.

There exists both in England and this country a readiness to give to this good cause, and if the benevolent will only avail themselves of present advantages, they may be able to bequeath to posterity a monument of their generosity that may bestow blessings on generations to come, while they will at the same time perpetuate the name and exploits of one of India's greatest ornaments by a memorial worthy the heart and heroism of a Lawrence.

The position of Ootacamund, not only in relation to the Madras Presidency, but as regards the whole of India, gives it advantages over any other station. It will in a short time be within five days of Calcutta and three days of Bombay.

The salubrity of the climate is so great as to allow of Europeans and their descendants labouring even in the open air. With a healthful gymnasium, wholesome diet, and salutary discipline, there is little doubt

that the sons of our brave Soldiers, instead of pining and "perishing in the plains, may be fitted for honorable and useful employments in the Railway, Telegraph, and other departments.

RULES OF THE ABOO LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

(To be adopted as the Rules of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.)

1. The object of the Institution is to provide, for the orphans and other children of Soldiers, (ATTACHED TO THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY) a refuge from the debilitating effects of a tropical climate and the demoralizing influence of barrack life; to furnish an Asylum, in a bracing climate, wherein a plain, practical education, adapted to the condition of its inmates, may be obtained, and where, by Divine blessing, Soldiers' children may be trained to become useful and intelligent members of society, and, above all, consistent Christians.

2. Children of pure European parentage, as being more likely to suffer from the climate of the plains than those of mixed parentage, to take precedence in the consideration of applications by the Committee.

3. The following are the payments required from parents:—

Revised rates of subscription to the Aboo Lawrence School for Soldiers' children.

	1st child.	2nd child.	3rd child.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Privates or Corporals.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Serjeants.....	3 0 0	2 0 0	Nil.
Serjeant Majors.....	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 0 0
Soldiers retired or on Staff employ, if drawing Rs. 60 but less than Rupees 80 per mensem.	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
Do. do. Rs. 80 do. Rs. 120.....	8 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0
Do. do. Rs. 120 do. Rs. 150.....	12 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0

MEMORANDUM.—In addition to the Government allowance (if any) of Rupees 2-8-0 per mensem.

4. Applications for the admission of children to be addressed to the Secretary. The documents necessary to be produced are, a certificate of the child's age and baptism, and a nominal roll, according to

the form specified,* stating the date of the last receipt of Government allowance.

5. Donors of Rupees 300, or annual Subscribers of Rupees 40, to have the nomination of one child for admittance, and in like proportion for increased donations or subscriptions. Regiments or detachments can club for nominations.

6. Children, not in destitute circumstances, are expected, on entering the school, to be provided with four changes of under-clothing: should such children be removed within three (3) calendar months, the clothing to be returned, otherwise to become the property of the school.

7. In all cases where Soldiers hold appointments by which their income is increased, they are to pay the rate of that rank the allowances of which most nearly approximate to their actual income from all sources.

8. From pensioned Soldiers, whose allowances are not equal to those of a private Soldier, no payment to be demanded; other Pensioners to pay according to the foregoing rules.

9. No child to be admitted under five years nor above twelve years, except in special cases to be decided by the Committee.

10. Parents or guardians wishing to remove children from the school, to give fourteen (14) days' notice of their intention in writing to the Secretary, accompanied by a remittance of the amount due on account of the child to the date of removal.

11. The Chaplain of Aboo, who has the pastoral charge of the school in the spirit of the Byculla Rules, has the direction of all that relates to the education and discipline, whether moral or religious, subject to the approval of the Managing Committee.

12. The boys to be trained for the following employments:— Civil Engineering; the Subordinate Medical Establishment; Electric Telegraph; Merchants' Clerks; Surveying, &c. &c.; arrangements have also been made for instructing the elder boys in the vernacular.

* Form on 1 sheet foolscap.

REGIMENT OF
I hereby certify that son of Regiment of
has received Government allowance up to for 185,
and to no later period.

(Signed) ——— Captain,
Commanding.

13. The girls to be employed in such occupations as will tend to qualify them for becoming the wives of men in such stations as the boys may be expected hereafter to occupy :—Plain needle-work, housewifery, attention to the sick, management of children to be taught them.

14. A public examination to be held twice a year, at such periods as may admit of there being a full attendance of visitors, and due publicity to be given a week previously.

A Meeting of the friends of the proposed Lawrence Asylum was held at Ootacamund on the 11th August, for the purpose of receiving and taking action on the report of the deputation appointed at a former Meeting to inquire into, and report on, the most suitable building for the Institution.

The Report stated that the residence and property known by the name of "Lark Hill" were well adapted to, and available for, present purposes.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously :—

1. That, from the Report now given in, it is desirable that the dwelling known by the name of "Lark Hill" be secured for the use of the Lawrence Asylum, as soon as circumstances will allow.

2. That a Provisional Committee, for furthering the present objects of the Institution, be formed on the Neilgherry Hills, consisting of the following persons :—Colonel Bayley, Colonel Hadfield, Colonel Pritchard, Major Strange, E. W. Bird, Esq., J. Ouchterlony, Esq., Dr. Mackay, Dr. Aitkin, and the Chaplain for the time being—the Chaplain to be ex-officio President of the Committee.

That E. W. Bird, Esq., be requested to act as Secretary.

3. That the following Gentlemen be requested to constitute a General Committee of Reference at the Presidency :—

PATRON.

The Right Reverend THOMAS DEALTRY, D. D., Lord Bishop of Madras.

PRESIDENT.

The Honorable WALTER ELLIOT.

COMMITTEE.

J. Goldingham, Esq., General Blundell, W. E. Underwood, Esq., Edward Maltby, Esq., W. B. Bayley, Esq., Colonel Browne, Colonel

Woods, Colonel Faber, Major Wapshare, J. D. Sim, Esq., Rev. A. H. Alcock, Reverend Doctor Murphy, with power to add to their numbers.

That the Rev. A. H. Alcock be requested to act as Secretary.

4. That the Resolutions of this and the previous Meeting be printed and circulated among the residents on the Neilgherry Hills; and that donations and subscriptions be solicited for the Institution now established.

5. That Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. be requested to become Treasurers to the Institution.

6. That the Proceedings of this and the former Meeting be forwarded to the Madras Press for publication, and that the respective Editors be requested to aid this cause with their advocacy.

(By order.)

E. W. BIRD,

Secretary Provisional Committee,

Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund.

From the Adjutant General of the Army, dated Ootacamund, 31st August 1858, No. 1711; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

With reference to the letter from this Department of the 19th July last, No. 1358, affording information regarding the present state of the question as regards the projected Asylum at Ootacamund, I have the honor, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the submission to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of letter from E. W. Bird, Esq., Secretary, Provisional Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, dated 26th August 1858, together

* Dated 30th August 1858.

with a copy of a Memorandum* from His Excellency on the subject, which was sent to that gentleman in reply to his communication.

From the Secretary, Provisional Committee, dated Ootacamund, 26th August 1858; to the Adjutant General of the Army.

I am directed by the Provisional Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, to forward to you, for submission

to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a copy of the Resolutions lately adopted at two Meetings held at this station, in reference to the above Institution about to be established here.

2. I am requested by the Committee to solicit His Excellency's permission authorizing them to bring this matter generally to the notice of the Officers of the Army, through Officers Commanding Divisions, Stations, and Regiments, throughout the Madras Presidency, in order to obtain their support of the objects we have in view.

3. The principles on which the Committee propose to act are sufficiently explained in the paper I have now the honor to submit, and I have only to add that they are precisely those which the late lamented Sir Henry Lawrence himself approved.

MEMORANDUM.

1. I will offer no impediment to circulating to the Army the proposal to establish a "Lawrence Asylum" at Ootacamund: but, individually, I cannot give my support to an Institution formed on principles which virtually exclude the children of my fellow-Soldiers of the Roman Catholic persuasion from participating in advantages which ought to be in reality, and not merely ostensibly, open to all denominations of Christians.

2. A large proportion, about one-half I believe, of the European Soldiers in the Madras Presidency are Roman Catholics; and in my position as Commander-in-Chief I feel it to be my duty to give to their interests precisely the same support as I am anxious to accord to the interests of our fellow-comrades of every other sect of professing Christians.

3. It is not less just than it is desirable on every account, that our Soldiers should feel satisfied that their religion—whether Protestant or Roman Catholic—has no influence one way or the other with their officers or the mass of their fellow-countrymen; and that there is, at least on the part of their Military superiors, an earnest, honest desire to mete out to all, without distinction, the same measure of equal and strictly impartial consideration.

4. Anything that tends to division and disunion amongst Soldiers, that leads them to imagine that one class or sect is more favored than another, is destructive of discipline, and without discipline and subordination we cannot have an efficient Army.

5. If an Asylum for the children of European Soldiers is established on the Neilgherry Hills, on principles to allow the clergy of every Christian persuasion free access for the purpose of affording spiritual instruction to the members of their own particular sect, I am prepared to give to such an Institution my fullest and most cordial and hearty support,—but I cannot, consistently with the views I entertain, assist to set up an establishment, the benefits of which must be partial, instead of being equally open and accessible to the entire body of the European Soldiery.

(Signed) P. GRANT,
Lieut. Genl., Commander-in-Chief.

OOTACAMUND,
30th August 1858.

From the Adjutant General of the Army, dated Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 18th September 1858, No. 1858; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Forwarding copy of a letter from E. W. Bird, Esq., Secretary, Provisional Committee, Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, dated 26th August 1858, with 2 printed enclosures; together with a copy of a Memorandum from the Commander-in-Chief on the subject, which was sent to that gentleman in reply to his communication.

* No. 1843.

In continuation of my letter of the 31st ultimo, No. 1711, I have the honor, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, copy of a letter* this day addressed to E. W. Bird, Esq., Secretary, Provisional Committee, Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

From the Adjutant General of the Army, dated Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 18th September 1858, No. 1843; to the Secretary, Provisional Committee, Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

Having submitted to the Commander-in-Chief your note of the 18th instant, I have the honor, by order, to acquaint you, for the information of the Committee, that unless the children of Soldiers of the Roman Catholic and all other Christian professions of faith are admitted to participate in the benefits of the proposed Institution to the full extent allowed by the rules applicable to Regimental schools in European corps, His Excellency will not, individually, support the Institution. He will not, however, object to the proposed appeal to the Army for pecuniary support.

In the event of the Committee's deciding on an appeal to the Army for pecuniary support, His Excellency wishes a copy of this communication to accompany the appeal.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort William, 6th May 1859, No. 2410; to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

To the Chief Secretary, dated 18th June 1858, No. 1747.
From Acting Deputy Secretary, 3rd September 1858, No. 3150.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, regarding the proposed establishment of a Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, I am directed to transmit, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, in the Education Department, No. 2, dated 16th March last, and to request that you will report what arrangements it is proposed to make for the establishment of the school at Ootacamund.

From the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated London, 16th March 1859, No. 2.

In your letter in the Foreign Department, dated 16th December (No. 15) 1858, your Lordship submitted, with your recommendations on the subject, the information called for by the Court of Directors, to enable them to decide on the steps to be taken in respect to the Lawrence School at Aboo, and the projected school at Ootacamund, which had been commended by Sir Henry Lawrence in his Will, to the fostering care of the Government.

2. The school at Aboo, intended for the children of "European Soldiers, serving or having served in Rajpootana and Western India," has been for some time in satisfactory operation. The number of inmates, which does not seem at any time to have exceeded fifty, was, at the date of the last report, April 1858, thirty-nine. The annual expenditure, on an average of the two years, 1856 and 1857, amounted to less than Rupees 8,400. The buildings are calculated to accommodate fifty-six children, and there was a balance in hand in April 1858, amounting to Rupees 23,500.

3. The establishment of the projected school for Soldiers' children on the Neilgherries has been delayed by discussions which have

taken place, as to the principles on which it should be formed: and it was only in August last, that it was resolved, at a public meeting at Ootacamund, to proceed to the formation of the school, in principles and under regulations identical with those of the Aboo School.

4. It is the opinion of your Lordship, that "the best way to give effect to Sir Henry Lawrence's wishes, and to accomplish surely and satisfactorily his wise purposes, will be to take both the Mount Aboo, and the Neilgherry School into the charge of Government, as has been done with the Sanawar School"—and this accordingly is the course which you recommend.

5. Fully concurring in the sanction formerly given by the Home Authorities to the transfer of the Lawrence Asylum to the direct charge of Government, and being satisfied that the same advantages should be extended by the State to the children of European Soldiers in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, as have been, by that measure, afforded to those in the Bengal Presidency, Her Majesty's Government have resolved to adopt your Lordship's recommendation, and to sanction the assumption, as Government Institutions, of the school at Aboo, and of the projected school at Ootacamund.

6. It is left to your Lordship in Council, in communication with the Local Governments, to determine the extent of accommodation to be maintained, and, generally, the arrangements to be made for their management as public Institutions.

7. I rely on the observance of all due economy in the measures which you may sanction, and with reference to the opinion expressed by your Lordship, that it may probably be found expedient hereafter to relinquish the school at Aboo, and to concentrate at Ootacamund the Soldiers' children from both the Presidencies, it will be desirable to limit, as much as possible, the expenditure on buildings at the former place.

8. I shall expect to be furnished with an early report of your proceedings on this subject.

ORDER THEREON, No. 1873, dated 27th May 1859.

Before replying to the Government of India, the Governor in Council resolves to communicate the foregoing letter to the Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, with a request that they will furnish a

full report of the present state of the Asylum, together with a copy of the rules of the Institution, and intimate whether they are prepared to transfer the Asylum to Government.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government.

From the Acting Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 10th August 1859, No. 2836 ; to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

With reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I am directed to forward, for the consideration of the Government of India, copy of the reply from the Secretary to the Committee of Management, Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, to my letter, dated 1st July 1859, No. 2345.

From Govt. of India, 6th May,
1859, No. 2410.
To do. 1st July 1859,
No. 2346.

2. On receipt of your letter of 6th May 1859, No. 2410, application was made to the Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum for a full report of the present state of the Institution, together with a copy of its rules ; and the Committee were asked, whether they were prepared to transfer the Asylum to Government.

3. In forwarding the report and rules, the Committee intimated that they would be prepared to do so, on the distinct understanding that the principles on which the Institution has been founded be adhered to in their integrity after it has been adopted by the State.

4. Adverting to the Bye-Laws passed by the Committee on the subject of religious instruction, which formed one of the enclosures to their communication, the Government observed that "while private persons may prescribe any conditions they think proper in regard to the terms of admission to Institutions supported out of their own funds, the Government is differently situated, and is bound to do equal justice to all Her Majesty's subjects." The Committee were informed that the Government could not recommend that the charge of the Asylum should be assumed, unless the Committee were prepared to consent to equal liberty in respect to religious instruction being allowed to all classes of Protestants and to Roman Catholics ; that His Excellency in Council was of opinion that "all children, whose parents or guardians

"object, upon religious grounds, to their attending the public worship of the Church of England, or at prayers, the reading of the Scriptures, and the religious instruction afforded by the teachers of the Asylum, should be so exempted ; and that provision should be made, so that all children who are Roman Catholics, or Protestants, not belonging to the Church of England, may, on the application of their parents or guardians, attend their own places of worship, and receive religious instruction in the Asylum from their own teachers."

5. From the reply of the Committee to this communication, it will be seen that they do not consider themselves at liberty to accede to the views expressed in the preceding paragraph, or to refer them to the subscribers to the Institution. They state that "the fundamental Rule laid down by the late Sir Henry Lawrence for each of the Lawrence Asylum is, that the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures shall be read by all in the schools, and daily prayer be held according to a published form for the whole establishment ;" that they are ready to propose to the subscribers any modification of the Rules of the Institution that may come within the scope of Sir Henry Lawrence's known principles, to which they (the Committee) feel themselves absolutely bound ; but before doing so, they request that the entire question, with the correspondence, may be submitted for the views of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

* Proceedings of Madras Government, 1st July 1859, No. 2344, with letter, (and enclosures) Minutes, order therein recorded, and Nos. 2345 & 2346. From Secretary to Committee of Management Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, 18th July 1859, No. 2.
Plans of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

6. In laying the papers* before the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, accompanied by two plans of the ground belonging to the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, I am directed to refer to paragraph 4 of this letter as conveying the sentiments of this Government in respect to the basis upon which the Asylum should be fixed as regards religious instruction.

7. The Governor in Council instructs me further to observe that the conditions for the transfer of the existing Institution being agreed to, there would be no difficulty in determining the subsequent arrangements that should be made by Government for the establishment of the school. At present, upon a consideration of the correspondence, copy of which has been submitted to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, this Government concurs in the opinions therein expressed on the following points :

1st. *Accommodation*.—The present buildings contain accommodation for 50 boys; there being a much greater number of applicants, and it being desirable to establish a Girls' School also, additional buildings will be necessary.

2nd. *Superintendent and School Mistress*.—It will be requisite to obtain a qualified Superintendent or Principal from England for the Male, and a School Mistress for the Female, Asylum.

3rd. *Hospital accommodation and medical aid*.—There should be a Hospital sufficient to accommodate about one-third of the total number of the inmates of the Asylum, with a complete Medical establishment and supply of medicines, under the direction of a resident Medical subordinate, who should be at least an Assistant Apothecary.

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government.

From the Secretary to the Committee of Management, Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, dated 16th June 1859, No. 1; to the Acting Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort St. George.

I have the honor, by desire of the Committee of Management, to acknowledge receipt of the Proceedings of Government, No. 1873, Military Department, dated 27th May 1859, in reference to the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

2. I am desired by the Committee to lay before you, for submission to Government, a full report of the present condition of the Asylum, with a copy of the rules; and to subjoin a brief sketch of the general design which the Committee have had in view in the measures which they have adopted.

3. I am further to say, that the Committee will be prepared to transfer the Asylum, as it now exists, to the care of Government, on the distinct understanding that the principles on which the Institution has been founded, be adhered to in their integrity after it has been adopted by the State. These principles, I am to add, have received extended support from a numerous and influential body of Subscribers in India and in England, and they have, after due deliberation, been accepted, as in thorough accordance with the sentiments of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, by his three surviving brothers, namely, Sir John, General A. W., and General George St. P. Lawrence.

4. With this single reservation and condition, the Committee desire me to say, that they shall feel grateful for the opportunity of making over their sacred trust to the charge of the State, in the confidence that they shall thus secure greater permanence and stability for the noble Institution in which they have so deep an interest.

REPORT on the present state of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

Origin of the Asylum.—The Government are probably aware that the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum was established in August 1858. The objects contemplated by the Founders were two-fold:

1st. To do honor to the memory of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, who had projected the Institution, and earnestly cherished the design to the hour of his death; and,

2ndly. To benefit the children of European Soldiery, by providing for them "a Refuge* from the debilitating effects of a tropical climate, and the demoralizing influence of a Barrack life;

* See Sir Henry Lawrence's Rules for the Aboo School.

"to furnish an Asylum in a bracing climate, wherein a plain practical education might be obtained, and where, by the Divine blessing, Soldiers' children might be trained to become useful and intelligent members of society, and, above all, consistent Christians." A large and influential meeting of the Subscribers to this project was held at Ootacamund on the 25th September 1858, and recorded its approval of the initiatory measures adopted for the establishment of the Institution by the then Committee of Management. The Committee, after the experience of a few weeks, found that the public were prepared warmly to second their efforts, and applications, for the admission of children to the benefits of the Asylum, were received from all sides. Upwards of 100 such were registered in a few months, and more are still being urged upon the notice of the Committee.

Purchase of the Stonehouse property.—Encouraged by this support, the Committee purchased and paid for an Estate at Ootacamund, called "the Stonehouse Property," admirably adapted for their purposes, possessing a command of water, containing accommodation in the buildings, already existing, for 50 boys, two Masters, a Matron and a Serjeant; and capable, from the extent of ground comprised within its limits, of affording room for extensive additions to the present buildings. The Asylum was opened in the new premises early

in February last, and 42 children of the Military class have, up to this date, been admitted to the benefits of the Institution; of this number 40 are boys, and 2 girls; the latter specially admitted under peculiar circumstances. Twenty-eight of the above are Military orphans; 26 are of pure European, 16 of East Indian parentage; 6 are Roman Catholics, and the remainder belong to Protestant denominations. These children have been selected by the Committee, after careful consideration of the claims of the numerous candidates whose applications have been recorded; and they belong respectively to Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers; to Her Majesty's 43rd, 74th, 84th, and 94th Regiments of Foot; to the Madras Artillery; to the 1st Madras Fusiliers; to the 2nd European Light Infantry; and to the Madras Pension Establishment. Thirty of the number elected have actually arrived at the Asylum, and the remainder are shortly expected from the plains.

Day Scholars.—In order to extend the advantages of the Institution as widely as possible, the Committee have admitted 14 children of the Military class, resident at Ootacamund itself, to attend the Asylum school as day scholars, the parents paying a small monthly fee of 3 Rupees for the eldest, 2 Rupees for the 2nd, and 1 Rupee for the 3rd child of one family so sent.

The Funds belonging to the Asylum.—The Committee having appealed for pecuniary aid to the public and to the Madras Army, have hitherto received contributions, either paid or promised, amounting to

Donations.	Rs.	37,727	8	0
Annual Subscriptions.. „		6,100	0	0
Monthly do. „		396	7	0

To the above amount of donations, must be added Rupees 5,000 promised to the Committee from the Estate of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, by his Executors Sir John, and General George S. P. Lawrence; Rupees 1,500 collected from the men of the Left Wing of Her Majesty's 12th Royal Lancers, and about 20,000 Rupees shortly to be placed at the disposal of the Committee, by that of the "London Lawrence Memorial Fund," as intimated by its Secretary. Speaking generally, the Committee may state, that the Asylum is possessed of the Stonehouse Estate and buildings, valued at Rupees 22,000; of cash and funded property now in the hands of the Treasurers, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., and of the Secretary, to the extent of Rupees 11,000; of sums realized and shortly expected from London and Central India, amounting to about Rupees 29,000,—being a total of nearly Rupees 40,000

capital, collected or promised, in addition to the Stonehouse property, and the stock in furniture, clothing, &c., already purchased for the school. Such children as are entitled to it, receive the Government allowance especially sanctioned in Minutes of Consultation, Military Department, No. 4223, of the 22nd November 1858.

School Masters and Serjeant.—The Committee have secured the services of a Head Assistant Master, Mr. T. G. Tomlinson, who is well qualified to take charge of, and instruct the limited number of boys now entertained. His wife, Mrs. Tomlinson, discharges the duties of Matron with efficiency. The 2nd Assistant Master, Mr. Stone, is a young man of fair education, who does good service as a teacher under Mr. Tomlinson's supervision. The Committee have employed a Serjeant temporarily, but they have not yet been able to secure the services of a well-qualified man to take charge of the boys out of school hours.

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee have hitherto paid the Head Assistant Master and Matron a joint monthly salary of Rupees 150, and Rupees 70 to the 2nd Assistant Master. To a properly qualified Serjeant, who can also teach a trade, they propose to give Rupees 50 a month, and free quarters. The two Masters and the Matron, of course, live on the Asylum premises with the children. The expenses of all the necessities of life being very great at Ootacamund, the charges incurred by the Committee for the board, clothing, and tuition of the children at the Asylum, have been large. It is calculated that, including all items of expenditure, each child in the Institution now costs the Committee about Rupees 28 per mensem: when the numbers increase, and arrangements can be conducted on a more extended scale, these charges, per head, will doubtless be very considerably reduced.

Medical attendance.—The children at the Asylum have hitherto been attended, in sickness, by Assistant Surgeon G. Mackay, M.D., who has kindly afforded his professional aid without remuneration. The Committee have not yet been able to provide an hospital for sick children, but such a building must be immediately erected on the Asylum ground, and some provision made for medical assistance being promptly available at all hours, should epidemic sickness break out among children. A Memorandum by Assistant Surgeon Mackay, on the subject of the medical wants of the Institution, is enclosed for the information of Government.

Names of the present Committee of Management.—The Committee of Management consists at present of the following gentlemen :—

Major-General A. W. Lawrence, *Chairman*.

Lieut.-Colonel E. Brice, Madras Horse Artillery.

Colonel Faber, Madras Engineers.

The Reverend F. G. Lugard, A.M., Chaplain of Ootacamund—
ex-officio Member.

Assistant Surgeon G. Mackay, M.D.

Captain Moore, 3rd Madras European Regiment.

J. Ouchterlony, Esq.

Major A. Strange, 7th Madras Light Cavalry.

E. B. Thomas, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore.

S. N. Ward, Esq., Civil Judge of Coimbatore.

E. W. Bird, Esq., Sub-Judge of Ootacamund—*Secretary*.

Dr. H. Cleghorn, Superintending Surgeon A. Goodall, W. Knox, Esq., Civil Service, Dr. D. MacPherson, Inspector-General of Hospitals,	}	Honorary Members: as are all Donors of Rupees 300 provided they wish, when at Ootacamund, to join the Committee of Management.
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The Committee has the entire control over the funds of the Institution; are responsible to the Subscribers for the due application of the same; and are invested with the management, generally, of all that appertains to the well-being of the Asylum.

Statement of the Committee's plans.—As the foregoing arrangements form part of a comprehensive plan, it may be satisfactory to the Government if the Committee submit a brief sketch of their views and prospects. In doing this, the Committee would by no means presume to dictate to the Government; but would indulge a hope that their plans, as far as they may be approved, may receive favorable consideration.

Buildings.—The Committee having in view their object of honoring the memory of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, have formed the design of devoting the whole of their capital, together with all that may be collected by the "Memorial Fund" Committee in London, to the erection of suitable buildings on a large scale, to form a visible and substantial monument to the illustrious Projector of the Institution. The proposal has met with the hearty concurrence of the friends and admirers of Sir Henry Lawrence in England, and active exertions are

now being put forth to collect adequate funds for this purpose. Should this attempt be successful, or even partially successful, the State will be relieved from the preliminary outlay necessary for the erection of the extensive buildings required for the male and female branches of the Asylum. The Committee hope that the Government will look favorably on this design, and permit it to be carried out under the direction, and by the aid of, their Engineers.

The plan which has been considered by the Committee, is to build an upper story upon Stonehouse, in order to accommodate the Principal; and to erect a second wing to complete the present range of buildings, which it was their intention eventually to devote to the Female Asylum. They propose, further, to erect another and a distinct Asylum, at some little distance from the present house, where they would place the boys, having distinct play ground, offices, and hospitals.

At the same time, the Committee feel it to be their duty to state, that a preliminary question has been raised by some of their body, which will have to be set at rest by competent Engineers for the satisfaction of Government.

Objections have been made to the Stonehouse Estate, on the ground—

1st. That it does not offer sufficient space for all the purposes comprised in the foregoing plan, and that a situation selected in the open country would be preferable.

2nd. That it is too near to the town, and has too many dwelling houses in its vicinity.

3rd. That the buildings already existing are not good enough to form part of an Institution such as this is intended to be.

On the other hand, it appears to the majority of the Committee, that the space available is amply sufficient for every purpose, whatever be the extent to which the Asylum may grow.

With reference to this point, they are about to have the property accurately surveyed; 2ndly, the dwelling houses in the neighbourhood do not appear, to the majority of the Committee, to be objectionable; nor does the bazaar, market, &c., about a quarter of a mile distant, appear to them to be otherwise than an advantage. They consider that it will be at

all times desirable that the Asylum should be accessible for inspection medical aid, &c., which a distance of three or four miles from the Cantonment would render almost impracticable.

And, lastly, with reference to the buildings now standing, it is urged that the whole of the original main building being of stone, is the firmest in Ootacamund; and that, with an upper story and a second wing, it would not be at all unsuitable for the purpose designed.

It appears to them, further, that the adoption of a new site at a distance from Ootacamund, would very seriously increase the expense of this large and very costly undertaking.

A copy of an appeal for a female branch, recently issued by the Committee, is enclosed for the information of Government.

Staff.—It will be seen by the rules, that the Committee contemplate placing the whole establishment under the supervision and control of a Principal, or Superintendent. They could have wished even to begin with the appointment of such an officer, feeling persuaded that the organization of an Institution should, from the first, be placed in the hands of the gentleman who is to preside over it. They have gone so far as to make inquiries in England for a qualified person (either Layman or Clergyman), possessed of experience in the direction of a large educational establishment of such a character as the proposed Asylum; and they have been informed of candidates; but the smallness of their income has precluded them, much to their regret, from proceeding with this essential and indispensable measure.

At the same time, viewing, as the Committee do, very strongly, the evil of leaving the organization of a growing Institution in the hands of inexperienced Assistant Masters, whose conduct requires constant supervision; and feeling assured, that when, hereafter, an efficient Principal comes into charge, he will have in many respects to begin *de novo*, the Committee would very urgently recommend that (as the intentions of Her Majesty's Government have now been declared), they should be authorized at once, under the guarantee of Government, to secure a Principal without delay, on a salary of Rupees 400 (four hundred) per mensem.

Another important point in the eyes of the Committee has been the procuring of a trained Infant School Mistress, in order that all the children, under eight years old, might be placed under her charge before being drafted into the juvenile male or female school.

though quite subordinate to the former, forms an essential part of their plan.

The designs of the Committee, with respect to the remainder of the establishment, may be gathered from the rules, which will also indicate their plan for the employment of the boys (and girls) to a very great extent, in the internal discipline of the school, as well as their intention of establishing industrial schools.

With respect, however, to all these details, the Committee are perfectly satisfied to place the Institution in the hands of the Government, rejoicing in the conviction that so large and important an undertaking will thus be effectively and liberally carried out, and will prove an inestimable blessing to the poor children for whom it has been designed.

By order of the Committee of Management.

(Signed) E. W. BIRD,

Secretary.

OOTACAMUND,
16th June 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

There is not, in my opinion, a site to be found in Ootacamund or its vicinity, which is in every way so suited for the Lawrence Asylum, as that where it is now located. The children already admitted have, one and all, improved wonderfully in appearance and health since their arrival. Still, where so many are congregated, sickness must be expected and provided for; the diseases of children will appear as epidemics—an hospital, separate from all other buildings, is essentially necessary. It should be sufficient to accommodate at least one-third of the total number of boys the Institution is intended to maintain. There must be a complete Medical establishment and supply of medicines under the direction of a resident Medical subordinate who should be at least an Assistant Apothecary.

For the female branch, a separate hospital will be required with a competent Nurse, &c., attached, also under the direction of the resident Apothecary.

(Signed) G. MACKAY, M.D.,

Asst. Surgeon, Medl. Officer, Neilgherries.

OOTACAMUND,
6th June 1859.

*Rules for the interior economy and domestic management of the
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum Diet Table.*

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday.....	Coffee with Sugar, Milk, and Brown Bread.	Roast or boiled Beef, Potatoes, Plum Pudding.	Milk and White Bread.
Monday.....	Brown Bread & Milk.	Rice and Curry	Do. do.
Tuesday.....	Do. do.	Roast Mutton and Potatoes.....	Do. do.
Wednesday.	Do. do.	Rice and Curry.....	Do. do.
Thursday...	Do. do.	Boiled Mutton & Potatoes.....	Do. do.
Friday.....	Do. do.	Rice and Curry.....	Do. do.
Saturday...	Do. do.	Irish Stew.....	Do. do.

Proportion for 1st Class Boys daily.

(Above 10 years of age.)

Meat, 8 oz. per diem, (without bone.)
Milk, a pint and a half with warm water.
Bread, 1 lb., or 2 small loaves.
Rice, three times a week.
Sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per diem.

For 2nd Class Boys.

(Under 10 years of age.)

Meat, 6 oz. per diem.
Milk, 1 pint with warm water.
Bread, 12 oz.
Sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Pupil Teachers, Serjeants, and full Corporals, to have a separate table.

Diet Table for Teachers, &c.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday.....	Coffee with Bread and Butter all the week.	Roast or boiled Beef, Potatoes, and Plum Pudding.	Tea, Bread and Butter all the week.
Monday.....		Irish Stew, Suet Pudding.	
Tuesday.....		Curry and Bread Pudding.	
Wednesday.		Roast or boiled Beef, Potatoes, Suet Pudding.	
Thursday...		Boiled Mutton, Potatoes, and Plum Pudding.	
Friday.....		Curry and Suet Pudding.	
Saturday...		Roast Mutton, Potatoes, and Bread Pudding.	

Division of Time.

Rise at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 to 6 according to the seasons ; make their beds ; wash and dress ; private prayer ; play till 8 ; breakfast at 8.

Prayers at 9 ; attend school till 12.

Dine at 1.

Attend school from 2 till 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Gardening or play till 6.

Supper at 6.

Prayers at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Then retire to rest.

As an experimental measure, school is now continued till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 (with an interval of 20 minutes for recreation), and dinner at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1, in order to make time for gardening or trades in the afternoon.

Discipline.

The boys when out of school, to be under the charge of a Serjeant Major, whose duty it shall be to see after their washing and general order ; to manage their clothing, and to see that the apartments are kept neat and clean ; to see that the boys do no mischief, and to promote their play or other out-door employment.

The Serjeant-Major to be assisted by a Serjeant and two Corporals selected from each Company of boys, the Corporals to take their tour on duty out of school hours, and have general oversight of their Company in the bath-room, play ground, and at meals, strike the ghurree, &c.

No Corporal or Serjeant to strike a boy on any account whatever, but to report to the Serjeant of his Company any improprieties, bad language, quarrelling, or other bad conduct. The Serjeant to have power to order an offender into arrest, and report to the Serjeant-Major.

The Serjeant-Major, at the close of each day, shall report to the Superintendent or Master in charge, any offences against discipline or other matters requiring attention.

The Serjeant-Major may carry a rattan, and, in case of necessity, may use it to enforce discipline, but he is required to be very sparing in the infliction of blows,—not as a punishment, but solely to enforce discipline.

Corporal punishment is not to be inflicted by any Officer or Master of the Institution, except the Superintendent or Master in charge, or by his order, and only in his presence. All corporal punishments and all serious offences to be recorded in a book.

All children under eight, of both sexes, to be formed into an Infant School, under a female teacher, to be called the Infant School Mistress.

Duties of the Superintendent.

The Superintendent is responsible for the working of the Institution, and will, under the Committee, have the direction and control of every department. He will take a class daily in rotation, and thus superintend the teaching of the other Masters; and he will have special charge of the instruction of the pupil teachers, both male and female.

He will take oversight of all disbursements on account of the Institution, and keep an account current with the Secretary.

Duties of the Head Master.

The Head Master will act under the orders of the Superintendent, and will have charge of the entire school, taking the upper division under his own special tuition.

The duties of Assistant Masters and Pupil Teachers to be regulated by the Superintendent.

Duties of the Matron.

The Matron will have charge of the domestic arrangements of the female department, under the direction and supervision of the Superintendent. She will be responsible for the cleanliness and neatness of the children and of their apartments. She will be expected to teach needle-work and to take charge of all the clothing of the girls; cut out and superintend the making of their clothes. She will be present at all meals. She will report to the Superintendent every evening all matters requiring attention.

Duties of the Head School Mistress.

She is to have charge of the intellectual training of the whole female department, assisted by pupil teachers, or, if necessary, by Assistant Mistresses, and by the Infant School Mistress.

Duties of Mess Serjeant.

He shall receive and issue all stores required for the Institution, whether clothing or food, and have charge of the Victualling Department, and of all the native servants; make purchases under the orders of the Superintendent, and look after the buildings and compound. He will be responsible for the due preparation of all the meals, and will inspect all the food both before and after it is cooked. He will be present at all meals, and superintend the distribution of the food

assisted by the Serjeant-Major and by the Boy Serjeants and Corporals of each Company.

Duties of the Serjeant-Major.

He is to have charge of the boys out of school, look after their clothing, drill them, and promote their play; be present at meals, to keep order, and report daily to the Superintendent, or Master in charge. (See under "Discipline.")

Prayers.

The form of prayer prescribed for use in the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, with table of lessons, will be used in the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

Dress.

The full dress of the boys to be as at Sanawar, the Artillery uniform, with a belt and wicker helmet with cover. Undress to be a loose blouse of lighter cloth, with corduroy or other trowsers, and a forage cap.

Every child, whose parents or guardians can reasonably afford it, is required to bring with him—

Four shirts, four pairs of socks, four flannels, two night shirts, one suit of warm outer clothing, two pairs of strong boots.

In the case of destitute children, provision must be made for their kit by the person recommending them.

Industrial School.

As soon as Industrial Department can be organized, those lads who have arrived at the age of 13, are to be tried, and a selection made for trades; at 14, they shall be legally apprenticed to the Committee for two years.

The afternoon of every day to be employed in the workshop, the forenoon in school, except in particular cases.

Age of admission and discharge.

No child shall be admitted under 5 years, nor above 12, except in special cases to be decided by the Committee.

All boys, on arriving at the age of 16 years, are to be reported to the Committee, who will determine respecting their disposal.

By order of the Committee of Management.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) E. W. BIRD,
Secretary.

1st November 1858.

*Appeal on behalf of the Female branch of the Ootacamund
Lawrence Asylum.*

The Managing Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum have received numerous applications for the admissions of girls, and cases of so urgent a nature have presented themselves, that the Committee have at last been brought to the necessity of making a *special appeal* for this object. They desire to lay before the friends of the British Soldier, the peculiar claims of the female children, and especially of the orphans of our Military, and to direct attention to the vast number of girls now growing up in a most debilitating climate, and amidst the corrupting associations of a Barrack life. It is needless to expatiate on the unhappy position of these children. Were it not for the Military Female Orphan Asylum at Madras, the case would be frightful; but that Asylum* is full, and is quite inadequate to the necessities of the Army. Moreover, the temperate climate of the Neilgherry Hills renders the Lawrence Asylum peculiarly suitable for such children, who, in most cases, stand in urgent need of a bracing mountain air for their healthful development, both of body and mind.

It has been brought to the knowledge of the Committee that there are many orphans of British Soldiers growing up in a very neglected state in the pacherries, and even in the bazaars of the great Military stations, in an atmosphere of moral and physical impurity. For these poor girls, the Committee would provide a home, if it were possible, and would seek to bring them up to be virtuous and useful members of society, capable of becoming intelligent, industrious, and economical wives for our Soldiers, or of earning their own living as Schoolmistresses, or Governesses.

In order to the accomplishment of this object, two things are necessary:—1st, a female branch cannot be adequately accommodated and organized without suitable and distinct *buildings*, for which the funds are insufficient; 2ndly, the Asylum stands in need of a greatly enlarged income in order to the maintenance of such an establishment. On each of these heads, the Committee desire to make one or two brief remarks, and to point out to their friends and to a benevolent public, how the object may be attained.

I. The Committee having purchased the estate called "Stonehouse" (containing above 50 acres of ground) have still a capital, either paid or promised, amounting to about Rupees 34,000.*

* The legacy of Rupees 5,000 is not included in this amount.

The buildings already existing are fitted for the accommodation of 50 boys, with two Masters, a Matron, and a Serjeant; but these buildings will require extensive enlargement to complete the male branch of the Asylum. A residence has to be provided for a Principal (who will have charge of the whole Institution), and a separate range of buildings must be erected for girls, with apartments for Mistresses, &c. To accomplish all this, a fund of not less than Rupees 50,000 is indispensably requisite. The Committee regard this as the smallest amount with which they could feel justified in entering upon the work. They will only remark, further, that any sums received for the female branch will be strictly reserved for that purpose, and applied exclusively to the sacred object for which they are given.

II. There is need of a greatly increased *income* to support a large number of children and teachers; but on this head, the Committee would observe, that if adequate *income* would be obtained, it might be applied at once to the establishment of a female branch, without waiting for the completion of the buildings. A house might be rented in the neighbourhood of the present Asylum, in which a moderate number of girls might be received, and thus the benevolent intentions of contributors might be at once carried out. For such an establishment, in which perhaps 25 or 30 girls might be placed under the care of a qualified Schoolmistress, an income of about Rupees 700 would be necessary. To begin it without a tolerably secure and independent income of at least Rupees 500 per mensem, would be dangerous, the price of all necessities of life being far higher at Ootacamund than in ordinary stations.

The Committee beg to submit this plain statement for the consideration of those whom God's providence has invested with the power and the responsibility of doing good. They would suggest that this is a case in which LADIES may well exert their influence, and may be able, with a little exertion, to accomplish an object full of touching interest for a female heart. If *one Lady in every European Regiment* will take up this subject energetically, and if *one Lady in each Cantonment* will circulate a subscription book, and use her influence with earnestness in behalf of the poor children of her own sex, whose circumstances appeal so feelingly to her compassion, there can be no doubt that the object will immediately be attained.

By order of the Managing Committee.

(Signed) E. W. BIRD, *Secretary.*

OOTACAMUND. 17th May 1859.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Management of the OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM, having received from various quarters requisitions for information as to the mode in which Subscribers entitled to the privilege may exercise the right of nominating children for admittance into the Institution; and being of opinion that the 5th clause of the published Rules which treats of this subject, requires elucidation, resolve to promulgate the following explanation for the information of those concerned:—

By clause 2 of the Rules of the Asylum “Children of pure European parentage, as being more likely to suffer from the climate of the plains, than those of mixed parentage, are to take precedence in the consideration of applications by the Committee.”

Adverting to this fundamental regulation, applications for the admission of Soldiers’ children to the benefits of the Institution will henceforth, on receipt, be registered by the Secretary at Ootacamund in the following order:—

As Class 1st. Children of pure European parentage who have lost both parents.

As Class 2nd. East Indian children who have lost both parents; and children of pure European parentage, who have lost only one.

As Class 3rd. East Indian children who have lost one parent; and children of pure European parentage, who have both parents living.

As Class 4th. Children of East Indian parentage, who have both parents living.

Subscribers entitled to the privilege of nomination, are requested to take notice, that on receipt of their applications, their nominees will be registered under one or other of the four classes above specified; and that the Committee of Management, in electing the candidates, will always give the nominees of Subscribers precedence of all other applicants of the same class.

(By order.)

(Signed) E. W. BIRD,

Secy. to the Committee of Management,
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

OOTACAMUND,
8th March 1859.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total Donations, December 31st, 1858.	30,265	6	0
„ Annual Subscriptions.	3,979	0	0
„ Monthly Subscriptions.	350	0	0
Promised by the Committee, London Memorial Fund, about.	20,000	0	0

Additional Contributions.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total Donations June 1859.	8,712	0	0
„ Annual Subscriptions.	1,331	0	0
„ Monthly Subscriptions.	4	0	0

Contributions promised or paid towards the proposed Female branch
of the Asylum.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total Donations June 1859.	300	0	0
„ Annual Subscriptions.	50	0	0
„ Monthly Subscriptions.	5	0	0

[For the Rules of the Aboo Lawrence School, adopted as those of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, referred to in the letter to the Government of India—see page 22.]

Bye-Laws passed by the Committee of Management of the Ootacamund
Lawrence Asylum, on the subject of religious instruction.

1. The Rules of the Aboo Lawrence Asylum, which have been adopted as those of the Ootacamund Institution, render it absolutely necessary that the instruction given in the Ootacamund Asylum shall be entirely on a scriptural basis.

2. The Ootacamund Asylum, under the Aboo Rules, will be open to children of all classes and all denominations of the Christian religion; and it is also a fundamental principle, and one strictly in accordance with the late Sir Henry Lawrence’s mind on the subject, that the authorized Protestant version of the Bible shall be read by, and taught to all, the children in the Asylum daily.

3. The business of each day shall be opened by prayer, at which all the children in the Asylum shall attend.

4. Children of the Roman Catholic religion shall be permitted, on the Lord's day, to attend their own religious services, in their own places of worship, if the Pastors of that persuasion wish it, and will, for the purpose, then take charge of them; and such Pastors shall have free access to the children of their own creed in the Institution in case of sickness or affliction.

5. Ministers of all national Protestant churches, and of all Protestant dissenting churches, shall be at liberty, if the parents or guardians desire it, to attend and give religious instruction at certain convenient hours to the children of their respective denominations in the Asylum, on giving previous notice of their wish to the Head Master, and may claim free access to such children in case of sickness or affliction.

6. With the consent of parents or guardians, children belonging to dissenting or to national Protestant churches (other than the Church of England), shall be permitted, on the Lord's day, to attend their own places of worship, if the Pastors, or other responsible persons will take charge of them.

(True copy.)

(Signed) E. W. BIRD,

Secretary.

MINUTE BY THE PRESIDENT, 22nd June 1859.

It is my duty to call attention to the "Bye-Laws passed by the Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum on the subject of religious instruction." It will there be seen that the Roman Catholics are placed on a less advantageous footing in regard to freedom of religious instruction than Protestant dissenters. Private persons can prescribe any conditions they think proper in regard to the terms of admission to Institutions supported out of their own funds; but the Government is differently situated, and is bound to do equal justice to all Her Majesty's subjects. I am therefore of opinion that the Committee of the Institution should be informed that this Government cannot recommend that the charge of the Asylum should be assumed by the State unless they are prepared to give equal liberty of religious instruction to all classes of Protestants and to Roman Catholics.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
23rd June 1859.

I entirely concur—these views are in exact accordance with those I expressed in my Memorandum, dated the 30th August 1858, copy of which was forwarded for the information of Government.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE W. ELLIOT, Esq.

I was requested to serve on a Committee of reference for this Institution, at the Presidency, and I objected because the local Committee had not adopted Sir H. Lawrence's rules which provide for the due communication of religious instruction to Roman Catholic children.

I am of opinion that the Institution should be under exclusive Protestant management, but that Roman Catholic inmates should have free communication with their Priests and access to their places of worship.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE W. A. MOREHEAD, Esq.,
25th June 1859.

I fully concur in the Minute of the Honorable the President.

ORDER THEREON, No. 2344, 1st July 1859.

Resolved that a further reference be made to the Committee of Management of the Lawrence Asylum, regarding the Bye-Laws of the Institution, on the subject of religious instruction, and that the following letters be despatched.

From the Acting Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort St. George, dated 1st July 1859, No. 2345; to the Secretary to the Committee of Management, Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 16th June 1859, No. 1.

2. The Governor in Council, adverting to the Bye-Laws passed by the Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum on the subject of religious instruction, instructs me to observe that, while private persons may prescribe any conditions they think proper

in regard to the terms of admission to Institutions supported out of their own funds, the Government is differently situated, and is bound to do equal justice to all Her Majesty's subjects.

3. He has therefore directed me to inform the Committee, that the Government cannot recommend that the charge of the Asylum should be assumed, unless the Committee are prepared to consent to equal liberty in respect to religious instruction being allowed to all classes of Protestants and to Roman Catholics.

4. His Excellency in Council is of opinion, that all children whose parents or guardians object, upon religious grounds, to their attending the public worship of the Church of England, or at prayers, the reading of the Scriptures, and the religious instruction afforded by the teachers of the Asylum, should be so exempted; and that provision should be made, so that all children who are Roman Catholics, or Protestants not belonging to the Church of England, may, on the application of their parents or guardians, attend their own places of worship, and receive religious instruction in the Asylum from their own teachers.

5. I am instructed to request that the Committee will be so good as to take the above views into their consideration, and intimate to Government their resolution upon the subject as early as convenient.

From the Acting Secretary to Government, Military Department,
Fort St. George, dated 1st July 1859, No. 2346; to the Secretary
to the Government of India, Military Department.

With reference to your letter dated 6th May 1859, No. 2410, transmitting a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, and calling for a report as to what arrangements it is proposed to make for the establishment of the school at Ootacamund, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the Proceedings of Government noted in the margin, and to state that a further communication will be made to you on the receipt of the reply of the Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, to my letter under this date, No. 2345.

Order, 27th May 1859, No. 1873.
Proceedings, 1st July 1859, No. 2344.

From the Secretary to the Committee of Management, Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, dated 18th July 1859, No. 1873; to the Acting Secretary to Government, Mil. Dept., Fort St. George.

I have had the honor to receive and lay before the Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, your letter to my address, No. 2345, Military Department, of the 1st July 1859.

2. I am directed to say, in reply, that as Trustees for a large body* of Subscribers in England, as well as in India, the Committee of Management have not the power to alienate funds entrusted to them, from the specific purposes for which they were subscribed.

* Above 500.

3. The fundamental rule laid down by the late Sir Henry Lawrence for each of the Lawrence Asylums, is, that the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures shall be read by all in the schools; and daily prayer be held, according to a published form, for the whole establishment.

4. Under these circumstances, it would be impossible for the Committee to refer to the Subscribers the question proposed in paragraph 4 of your letter under reply.

5. The Committee extremely regret that difficulties of this nature should have arisen. They have not the slightest disposition to throw any obstacle in the way of so very desirable a thing as the transfer of the Asylum to the care of the State, an object which they have greatly at heart. They desire me, therefore, to assure the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that they are ready to propose to the body of Subscribers, any modification of the rules that may come within the scope of Sir Henry Lawrence's known principles, to which they feel themselves absolutely bound. Before doing so, however, they most respectfully request that the Government of Madras will be pleased to submit the entire question now under discussion, with the correspondence, for the views of the Government of India, and of the Secretary of State. The Committee would most earnestly solicit this, because they conceive that Her Majesty's Government, in the Despatch of the Secretary of State for India (No. 2, 16th

* See paras. 3, 4, and 5.

March 1859), did not intend,* in directing the adoption of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum by the State, the

any change in the published principles of this Institution should be insisted on, as a condition of their giving effect to the last wishes of the late Sir Henry Lawrence

MINUTE BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT,
25th July 1859.

The correspondence with the Committee should be submitted for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council, with reference to his letter of the 6th May, forwarding a copy of Lord Stanley's Despatch of the 16th March last; and the Committee should be so informed.

ORDER THEREON, No. 2835, 10th August 1859.

Ordered that the entire correspondence on the subject be forwarded to the Government of India, with reference to their letter dated 6th May 1859, No. 2410.

(True copies.)

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General, Camp Begumabad, 27th December 1859, No. 839; to the Acting Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2836, dated the 10th August last, (received only on the 20th instant), regarding the conditions on which the Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum are willing to transfer the Institution to Government.

2. In reply, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor-General to furnish the Government of Madras with the accompanying copy of Rules 23 to 30 of the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, relating to religious instruction (which rules have been approved by the Government of India), and to declare that those rules, or at least the principle involved in them, must be observed, if the Ootacamund Asylum be made over to the Government, and become a public Institution.

3. If the Committee agree to make over the Asylum on these terms, the Government of Madras will then, as requested on the 6th of

May last, be so good as to report the arrangements they propose for carrying it on.

4. Two letters have been addressed direct to this Government by the Secretary to the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum Committee, one dated 18th July, and the other the 14th September last. I am directed to request that when you address the Committee, the receipt of these communications may be acknowledged.

EXTRACT FROM THE REVISED RULES OF THE LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM.

APPENDIX XII.

RULE XXIII.—In the religious lessons given in open school, all the leading truths of Christianity shall be inculcated, but without unnecessary allusion to disputed points of faith or practice.

RULE XXIV.—The respective Catechisms of the various Protestant denominations may be taught in private to the children of each denomination.

RULE XXV.—The authorized version of the Bible shall be read in the school.

RULE XXVI.—At the hours in which religious instruction is given in the school, Priests of the Roman Catholic Church and accredited Ministers of Evangelical denominations may attend and give instruction to the children of their respective persuasions, in places set apart for that purpose, on giving previous notice of their wish to do so to the Secretary.

RULE XXVII.—Roman Catholic Priests and accredited Ministers of other denominations shall have free access to the sick of their communities in the Infirmary at all times.

RULE XXVIII.—Divine Service, in accordance with the usage of the Church of England, shall be celebrated twice on each Sunday in the Chapel of the Institution, all the inmates of the establishment being required to attend, subject, however, to the provisions of Rule 29.

RULE XXIX.—On the application of a Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, or accredited Minister of an Evangelical denomination of Christians, requesting permission to celebrate Divine Service on a Sunday with the members of his communion, a place shall be set apart for the purpose, and such members shall have permission to attend.

Such application must, however, be made in writing on the previous Saturday.

RULE XXX.—The form of prayers sanctioned for use in the Asylum shall be read every morning and evening throughout the year by the Principal, or such officers as he may appoint for the purpose.

(A true extract.)

(Signed) C. U. AITCHISON,
*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,
with the Governor-General.*

ORDER THEREON, No. 311, 21st January 1860.

Communicated to the Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, with reference to the Proceedings of Government, dated 10th August 1859,* with a request that they will intimate whether they are prepared to transfer the Asylum to Government on the terms indicated by the Government of India.

Order No. 2835.

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MEMORANDUM BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1. I proceed to lay before my Colleagues in the Committee appointed to prepare a scheme for the better government of the Male Orphan Asylum, a statement of the information I have obtained, with reference to our proposal to recommend that the Asylum should be removed to the Neilgherry Hills.

2. It was settled that on my arrival on the Hills I should place myself in communication with the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum with the view of ascertaining whether they would be likely to entertain a proposition for amalgamating the Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Lawrence Asylum, and on what conditions; also, that I should make enquiries in regard to suitable sites, as to the cost of building, as to the expense of feeding and clothing boys on the Hills as compared with Madras.

3. Before reaching the Hills I wrote to Colonel Pears on the subject, and requested him to obtain for me such information as it might be in his power to obtain on the points above adverted to, and

communicate privately with some of the Members of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, with reference to our project of amalgamating the two Institutions.

4. On my arrival I found that several of the Members were favorable to the project, but that the question was somewhat complicated by a correspondence which had very recently taken place between the Committee and the Government on the subject of transferring the Lawrence Asylum to the charge of the Government, and constituting it a State Institution.

5. It appeared that a Despatch from the Secretary of State, under date the 16th March last, directing the adoption of the Lawrence Asylum as a Government Institution, had been communicated to the Committee by the Madras Government on the 27th May, with a request that they would state whether they were prepared to make over the Asylum to Government, and, if so, on what terms, and that they would furnish a copy of the rules of the Institution and a report on its working.

6. The rules of the Lawrence Asylum require that "the authorized Protestant version of the Bible shall be read by, and taught to all the children of the Asylum, daily," and that the business of each day shall be opened with prayer according to a prescribed ritual, at which all the children in the Asylum are to attend. The Institution, in fact, is founded on an essentially Protestant basis.

7. On receiving these rules, the Government, under date the 1st ultimo, replied that they could not recommend that the charge of the Asylum should be assumed, unless the Committee were prepared to consent to equal liberty in respect of religious instruction being allowed to all classes of Protestants and Roman Catholics.

8. His Excellency in Council went on to state "that all children whose parents or guardians object, upon religious grounds, to their attending the public worship of the Church of England, or at prayers, the reading of the Scriptures, and the religious instruction afforded by the teachers of the Asylum, should be so exempted; and that provision should be made so that all children who are Roman Catholics, or Protestants not belonging to the Church of England, may, on the application of their parents or guardians, attend their own places of worship, and receive religious instruction in the Asylum from their own teachers."

9. The reply of the Committee was to the effect that they had not the slightest disposition to throw any obstacle in the way of so desirable an object as the transfer of the Asylum to Government, an object which they have greatly at heart, and that they were ready to propose to the bulk of the Subscribers any modifications of the rules that might come within the scope of Sir H. Lawrence's known principles, by which they considered themselves absolutely bound.

10. This correspondence somewhat complicated the question of amalgamating the Madras Asylum with the Lawrence Asylum, for there would be considerable difficulties in the way of transferring the Madras Asylum to the Government, and several Members of the Lawrence Asylum Committee were at first of opinion that they were precluded by the correspondence in question from at present entertaining any proposition which was not compatible with the transfer of that Asylum to Government, in the event of their coming to an agreement as to the terms on which it should be transferred.

11. But, after thinking the matter over, and discussing it with the Secretary, Mr. Bird, I came to the conclusion that the correspondence which had taken place, and the difference of opinion which existed between the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum and the Government as to the terms on which the Institution should be transferred, instead of hindering, was rather calculated to facilitate and to supply additional reasons for carrying out the amalgamation of the two Institutions.

12. It was clear to my apprehension that unless the Government were prepared to establish a separate Asylum for each religious sect to which their European Soldiers might belong, they could not recede from the principles which were laid down in their Secretary's letter of the 1st July, and which I have already stated.

13. These principles are strictly in accordance with those principles of toleration in dealing with questions of religion to which British Statesmen of all parties, with but few exceptions, have given their adhesion, and which it may be confidently asserted will be adhered to by the administration now in office.

14. Some of the Members of the Committee considered that Lord Stanley's instructions to adopt the Lawrence Asylum as a Government Institution being unconditional, and having been given with a full knowledge of the discussions which took place last year, and of the principles on which the Asylum had been founded, the Madras Govern-

ment had exceeded their powers in requiring any alteration in the rules, and were bound to adopt it and maintain it on its present principles.

15. They argued that the Government of India, in adopting the Asylum at Sanawar, had adopted the rules upon which it had been founded by Sir H. Lawrence, and that, under the instructions received from Lord Stanley, a similar course was incumbent upon the Government of Madras in respect of the Ootacamund Asylum.

16. But whatever might be the views of the Committee or of others as to the duty of the Government, under the circumstances of the case, it seemed tolerably manifest what course the Madras Government, after having enunciated the opinion above recited, would follow. It was clear that, having enunciated the opinion, they would not adopt the Committee's views without a previous reference to the Home Government; and it was in the highest degree improbable that the Home Government would sanction a departure from those principles to which, as I have said, the majority of English Statesmen, and certainly the majority of those now in office, are pledged.

17. On the other hand, I understood it to be the determination of the Committee not to transfer the Asylum to Government, except on the understanding that Sir Henry Lawrence's principle of requiring all the pupils in the Institution to attend the Bible lessons and daily prayers would be maintained.

18. Under these circumstances, there was no very definite prospect of the projected transfer being carried out.

19. And, on reflection, it appeared to me that, even if the difficulties above adverted to could be surmounted, the measure was not, in itself, desirable. In the present state of Indian finance, it seemed to be in the highest degree impolitic on the part of the Government to reject the voluntary contributions which have been and are being raised for the establishment and support of the Lawrence Asylum, and to take upon itself the entire expense of maintaining them; and that it would be far better in every point of view and a more satisfactory mode of doing honor to the memory of Sir H. Lawrence, and of carrying out his wishes, that the subscriptions which have been raised should be applied to the purpose for which they were intended, and that the aid of Government should be limited to rendering such assistance in the form of grants-in-aid, as might be requisite, and might be in conformity with the principles on which aid is given to educational Institutions. The

fact that it was only by the adoption of this course that the Madras Asylum, could be amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum, furnished, I conceived, a strong argument in favor of it; for, from the enquiries which I made as to the cost of building, it did not seem probable that the transfer of the Madras Asylum to the Neilgherries could be effected, unless the two Institutions were united; and even if it could, it appeared highly desirable on economical grounds that the two Asylums should be placed in the same building and under a single head.

20. Another argument against the transfer of the Lawrence Asylum to Government was the consideration that, when once made a Government Institution, the public interest in it would, in a great measure, cease.

21. I communicated these views to a Meeting of the Committee which was held on the 10th instant, and, after some discussion, there was a very general concurrence in them. I explained to the Members that I had no authority from the General Committee of the Madras Asylum to act in the matter, but that I had been empowered by my colleagues on the Sub-Committee to enquire whether the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum would be prepared to entertain a proposition for amalgamating the Madras Asylum with the Lawrence Asylum, the designation of the Lawrence Asylum being retained, and such arrangements being made for the management of the united Institution as might be hereafter decided on by representatives of the two Committees. On the point of religious instruction, on which so much discussion has taken place, I stated that my view would be in favor of adopting the rules of the Lawrence Asylum as they now stand, it being provided that the head of the Institution should be a Clergyman of the Church of England. Before the Meeting closed, a resolution was passed that whilst, with reference to their correspondence with the Government, the Committee were unable to pledge themselves on the subject, they entertained no objection to my proposal, and regarded the removal of the Madras Male Orphan Asylum and its amalgamation with the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum as a very desirable object.

22. General Lawrence, the Chairman of the Committee, was strongly in favor of the project, and expressed his earnest hope that it might be carried out.

23. While at Ootacamund I visited the Lawrence Asylum, and inspected the building and the grounds attached to it. The property,

which is commonly known as the "Stonehouse property," was purchased by the Committee last year for Rupees 22,000, and the majority of the Committee are in favor of adding to it and adopting it as the permanent site of the Asylum; but the building itself having been erected for the purpose of a dwelling house, is not very well adapted for the purpose of a school, and is unnecessarily large for the residence of the Head Master. The situation is very central, and if it be determined to keep the Institution in the Cantonment of Ootacamund, it would be difficult to find a better site; but apart from the objection that the house is not well adapted as a school house, the grounds, though extensive, are not so spacious as they ought to be for an Institution of this character. The shape of the ground is against it. It is a long but narrow slip extending along the saddle which connects the hill on which the house stands with the slopes of Doddabett. I visited one or two other sites, and it struck me that one pointed out to me by Colonel Pears on the range of hills to the right of the path which leads from Cluny through Lovedale to Kaity, would be well adapted. But it will be time enough to settle the question of a site when the main question of amalgamating the two Institutions shall have been determined.

24. I was unable to obtain anything like a definite estimate of the cost of such a building as would be required. As far as I could ascertain, it will not be much less than a lac of Rupees. To meet this charge, the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum have in hand, or will have shortly, Rupees 40,000. The buildings at Madras may be estimated at the lowest at Rupees 30,000, and, in the event of a new site being chosen, the Stonehouse property, which I was assured would fetch, if sold, the amount it cost the Committee, may be estimated at Rupees 22,000. The deficiency, if any, would doubtless be supplied by the Government in the form of a grant-in-aid.

25. Mr. Bird estimates the cost of feeding each pupil, including firewood and lights, at Rupees 7-12-0 per mensem, and that of clothing at Rupees 2; say food and clothing Rupees 10 per mensem. This is not very much higher than the present cost of food and clothing at Madras, which, for the first half of the present year, averaged Rupees 8-12-1 per mensem.

26. The present income of the Lawrence Asylum is about Rupees 700 a month, that of the Madras Male Asylum Rupees 3,500. If the income of the Lawrence Asylum were doubled by a grant from

Government of an amount equal to its present income, the total income of the united Institution would be Rupees 4,900, say Rupees 5,000 a month, which, reserving Rupees 1,500 for the salaries of the Principal, Assistant Master, and servants, would leave Rupees 3,500 for the maintenance of 350 boarders. This number might be raised if the subscriptions were increased, as the Government grant would doubtless be increased in proportion. So that, assuming the subscriptions or the interest of such sums as might be raised for an endowment to amount to Rupees 1,000 per mensem, provision would be made for 400 boarders.

27. I speak of raising funds for an endowment, for that is the only sure mode of giving stability to an Institution of this character; and I make no question that if it were fairly put to the Protestant community in this Presidency and in England, that the well-being of a certain number of their Soldiers' children for years to come will depend upon the efforts now made by them, and that the amount of the Government grant will be in proportion to the income which may be furnished, there will be little difficulty in raising such a fund as will provide for a permanent income of Rupees 1,000 per mensem, or assuming that the income thus raised will be doubled by Government, of Rupees 2,000 per mensem.

28. The most difficult point in connexion with the amalgamation of the two Asylums is, to determine what governing body shall be substituted for the existing Committees. I would propose that the Commander-in-Chief, the Bishop of the Diocese, the Director of Public Instruction, the Subordinate Judge of Ootacamund, and the Commanding Officer, should be appointed ex-officio Trustees of the funds of the united Institution, with power to appoint three other Trustees, who, in the first instance, should be chosen from among the Subscribers to the Lawrence Asylum residing on the Neilgherries, and of whom Major-General Alexander Lawrence, brother of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, and Chairman of the present Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, should be one. After the first election, vacancies among the non-official Trustees should be filled up without reference to the circumstance of the persons elected having subscribed to the establishment of the Asylum. This would be necessary, at all events, after a time, as, in the course of a few years, it might be difficult to find a person qualified for the office of Trustee who was one of the original Subscribers.

29. I use the term Trustees instead of Committee, as, if a gentleman be appointed to the charge of the Asylum possessing the qualifications which my colleagues agreed to be requisite, it would not answer any good purpose that he should be unnecessarily interfered with by a visiting Committee. The main duty of the Trustees should be to take charge of the funds of the Institution and appoint the Principal. All appointments in the Asylum should be made by the Principal. It would be visited periodically by the Government Inspector of Schools, and his reports on its working would be laid before the Trustees. If care be taken in the selection of a fit person for the Principalship, and a sound system of instruction and management be prescribed at the commencement, this amount of supervision ought, as a general rule, to suffice.

30. I beg to suggest, in conclusion, that if the other Members of the Sub-Committee concur in the foregoing remarks, the proposal to unite the two Asylums be laid before the General Committee at an early date, and that we request authority to make a definite proposition on the subject to the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, and to take such other steps as may be requisite to carry out the object in view.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

COIMBATORE,
24th August 1859.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated Coonoor, 17th November 1859; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I am instructed by a Sub-Committee of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum appointed to prepare a scheme for the better government of that Institution, to request that you will be good enough to lay before the Honorable the Governor in Council the enclosed copies of papers relating to the projected transfer of the Male Orphan Asylum to the Neilgherries, and its union with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund.

2. As soon as the conditions upon which the transfer shall be made have been agreed on by the governing bodies of the two Institutions, the measure will be submitted for the sanction of Government; but, in the meantime, it is very desirable, in the event of the proposition

made by the Madras Committee being assented to by the Committee at Ootacamund, that no time should be lost in determining on a site for the united Institution. The Sub-Committee of the Madras Asylum have accordingly authorized me to propose to the Ootacamund Committee that the settlement of the question shall be entrusted to three gentlemen, one of whom shall be appointed by the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum; one by the Committee of the Madras Asylum, to whom the duty of making all the preliminary arrangements for carrying out the projected transfer has been entrusted; and one by Government, who, in consideration of the large contribution which they make to the expenses of the Madras Asylum, will doubtless deem it right that they should have a voice in the matter.

3. In anticipation of this proposal being assented to by the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, the Sub-Committee of the Madras Asylum have requested Colonel Reid, Quarter Master General of the Army, who is now on the Hills, to act as their representative; and they desire me to request that His Excellency in Council will name an Officer to represent the Government, and will furnish him with such instructions as may be deemed requisite.

ORDER THEREON, No. 4220, 28th November 1859.

The Governor in Council observes that, although not prepared to commit the Government, for the present, to a decision as to the union of the two Asylums, he is nevertheless of opinion that Mr. Arbuthnot should be appointed to represent the Government in the selection of a proper site, in the event of the union taking place hereafter.

2. Mr. Arbuthnot knows so well the requirements of such an Institution, that it is not necessary to furnish him with any instructions.

(True extract.)

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, Colonel,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To the President, Vice-President, and Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, at Madras, dated 30th December 1859.

1. Adverting to the proceedings of the Meeting held on the 2nd ultimo, authorizing us to submit to the Committee of the Lawrence

Asylum at Ootacamund, the conditions upon which you are prepared to sanction the union of the Asylum under your charge with the Lawrence Asylum, we have the honor to lay before you the following papers:

- (a.) The proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum held on the 22nd November 1859.
- (b.) A letter from a Sub-Committee appointed to select and report on a suitable site for the united Institution in the event of the projected transfer of the Madras Asylum to the Neilgherries being carried out.
- (c.) A letter which it is proposed to send to Government, requesting their sanction to the measure, and applying for aid in carrying it out.
- (d.) The proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum held on the 9th instant.

2. In their proceedings of the 22nd ultimo, the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum suggest certain alterations in the conditions which have been proposed to them. We will state shortly our recommendation in regard to each of the alterations proposed. The first is, that the united Asylum should retain the name of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, instead of being designated the Madras Lawrence Asylum, as proposed by your Committee. On this point, we concur with the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum. We think it desirable that the name of the Institution should specify its locality as a Hill Asylum.

3. The second proposed alteration is, that the Bishop and Commander-in-Chief, instead of being ordinary Members of the governing body, should be respectively Patron and President, their places in the list of ex-officio Governors being filled by the Chaplain and Senior Medical Officer at Ootacamund. We dissent entirely from this proposition. We see no object, on the one hand, in placing on the Board of Governors persons whose positions are to be looked upon as merely honorary; and we see reasons, on the other hand, why the Chaplain and Senior Medical Officer should not be ex-officio Members of that Board. We adhere to the opinion expressed in our letter of the 10th October last, that it is of great importance that the person on whom the chief direction of the religious instruction will devolve, shall be the head of the Institution, and for this reason we would again urge upon

both Committees the expediency of providing in the rules that the Principal shall be invariably a Clergyman of the Church of England. It has been objected that the enactment of this rule might have the effect of excluding persons well fitted for the situation, and that difficulty would frequently be experienced in finding a Clergyman possessing the requisite qualifications. We would reply that, under the circumstances of the Institution, the inability to minister to the spiritual wants of the pupils would be a most serious disqualification. Whatever site may be selected for the Institution, it will be necessary that Divine Service should be performed within its walls. The site which we are about to recommend is at some little distance from the Cantonment; but even if it were located in the centre of Ootacamund, it would be impossible to provide accommodation for 400 boys in the present church, or in any other, which is likely to be built at that station. It will be necessary, therefore, either that the Principal shall himself be competent to act as Chaplain, or that a separate Chaplain shall be appointed, an arrangement which, both on the score of economy and for other reasons, we think very undesirable. It is an arrangement which has been in force for some years in the Madras Asylum, and which has not worked well; and there can be no valid reason for supposing that it will answer better at Ootacamund. Moreover, we feel satisfied that it will be more easy to select a fit person for the Principalship from among the ranks of the clergy, than from any other class. For this situation, mere ability to teach and to maintain the discipline of a large school is not sufficient. What is wanted is, a Christian gentleman, a man of ability and vigour, qualified not only to see that the teaching in the Institution is efficient, but both by precept and example to raise the moral tone of all employed in it, both teachers and pupils, and who, from the opportunities which, if a Clergyman, he would enjoy of addressing those under his charge from the pulpit and performing daily the offices of religion, would be able to obtain an influence over their hearts and minds which but few laymen could acquire. From what we know of the state of education in England and of the social position of those employed in the profession, we feel convinced that there will be great difficulty in finding a layman thoroughly qualified for the office to which we refer; for, notwithstanding all that has been done in England of late years towards raising the social position of the Schoolmaster, it is a profession to which but few gentlemen resort, unless they are able to connect it with the profession of a Clergyman. What Dr. Arnold

wrote* on this subject twenty years ago, is, we are convinced, equally true at the present time.

4. We would urge, therefore, that the rule proposed in our letter of the — October last, restricting the Principalship to a Clergyman, should be adopted; and if this recommendation be agreed to, there will be no reason for placing the Chaplain of Ootacamund on the list of ex-officio Governors. It is not desirable to increase the number of ex-officio Members of the governing body; and it will always be open to the Board, when vacancies occur, to elect the Chaplain, if he be a fit person for the office. The same remark applies to the proposal of the Ootacamund Committee, as regards the senior Medical Officer, and, moreover, as it will be necessary to appoint a Medical Officer to the medical charge of the Institution, and to pay him for his services, the arrangement suggested by the Ootacamund Committee would

* Extract from a letter from Dr. Arnold, to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies under date 19th March 1839.

"I think that many persons best fitted to carry on the work of education, would be actually unwilling to engage in it, unless they were allowed to unite the clerical character with that of the teacher. This feeling is, I confess, entirely my own. Even in a far lower point of view, as to what regards the position of a Schoolmaster in society, you are well aware that it has not yet obtained that respect in England, as to be able to stand by itself in public opinion as a liberal profession; it owes the rank which it holds to its connexion with the profession of a Clergyman, for that is acknowledged universally in England to be the profession of a gentleman. Mere teaching, like mere literature, places a man, I think, in rather an equivocal position: he holds no undoubted station in society by these alone; for neither education nor literature has ever enjoyed that consideration and general respect in England which they enjoy in France and in Germany. But a far higher consideration is this, that he who is to educate boys, if he is fully sensible of the importance of his business, must be unwilling to lose such great opportunities as the clerical character gives him, by enabling him to address them continually from the pulpit, and to administer the Communion to them as they become old enough to receive it. And in a remote colony it would be even more desirable than in England, that the head of a great Institution for education should be able to stand in this relation to his pupils; and I am quite sure that the spirit of proselytism, which some persons appear so greatly to dread, would no more exist in a good and sensible Clergyman, than in a good and sensible layman. Your master must be a member of some church or other, if he is not a minister of it; if he is a sincere member of it, and fitted to give religious instruction at all, he must be anxious to inculcate its tenets; but if he be a man of judgment and honesty, and of a truly Catholic spirit, he will find it a still more sacred duty not to abuse the confidence of those parents of different persuasions who may have entrusted their children to his care, and he will think besides that the true spirit of a Christian teacher is not exactly the spirit of proselytism."

restrict the selection for this duty to the junior Medical Officer, as one of the ex-officio Governors could scarcely be appointed a paid servant of the Board. We also doubt the expediency of appointing the Inspector of Schools for the Division a member of the Board of Governors. It will be his duty, in his official capacity, to inspect the Asylum periodically, and to report on its condition; and this we think would be in some respects incompatible with his position as a member of the governing body. We think, moreover, that the appointment of this officer, as member of a Board at which the head of his department will have a seat, would be open to objection. We have accordingly, in the amended resolutions which we now submit for your consideration, reduced the number of the ex-officio Governors to five, and the whole number to ten, which we are persuaded will be quite sufficient.

5. In regard to the third alteration proposed by the Lawrence Asylum Committee, viz., that appointments made by the Principal should be subject to the approval of the Governors, we would adopt their suggestion so far as regards masters or other servants of the Institution receiving salaries of Rupees 100 per mensem or upwards; and we would add that the removal of such persons should also require the concurrence of the Governors. All other appointments and removals we would leave entirely to the Principal's discretion.

6. With reference to the suggestion that, the number of orphan children of the classes now admissible into the Military Male Orphan Asylum, whom it is to be incumbent on the Governors to admit into the united Institution, shall be reduced to 200, we would recommend that the number be not specified, but that the Deed of Trust to be executed on transferring the funds of the Madras Asylum shall provide that so much of those funds as are at present applied to the boarding, clothing, &c., of the children, shall be devoted to the same purpose in the new Institution. The cost of the present establishment of the Male Asylum is about Rupees 1,500 per mensem; of this sum, we would reserve Rupees 1,200 per mensem as the portion which the Madras Asylum funds are to contribute towards the paying the establishment of the united Institution, and reserve the remainder for the maintenance of boarders of the classes now admissible into the Madras Asylum. The saving thus effected will very nearly meet the additional cost of boarding and clothing on the Neilgherries.

7. The oversight adverted to as having occurred in the wording of the 7th proposition made by your Committee must, of course, be corrected.

8. The second document to which we have to request your attention, is a letter from the Sub-Committee appointed to select a site for the new Institution. This Committee was composed of Mr. Ouchterlony, acting on the part of the Lawrence Asylum Committee; Colonel Reid, acting on the part of our Sub-Committee; and Mr. Arbuthnot, acting on the part of the Government. The site which they recommend is that adverted to in Mr. Arbuthnot's Memorandum of the 24th August last. We concur with them in thinking it desirable that the Institution should be placed outside the Cantonment of Ootacamund, in a spot where, to use the words of the Committee, "free and unrestrained exercise may be enjoyed by any number of boys;" where "the buildings to be erected will be better adapted, from the outset, to the purpose to which they are to be devoted," than if a house built for a different purpose be adopted as their basis; where the Institution "will be within easy distance of Ootacamund, which will admit of a due exercise of supervision without vexatious interference with its responsible Superintendent; while the boys will be sufficiently removed from the station, to be kept in a state of wholesome discipline, free from the too certain risks of mischief that would result from a too easy access to some parts of the Cantonment." "These advantages," again adopting the words of the Committee, "we are convinced will be cheaply purchased at a slight additional cost in building at the outset."

9. The Lawrence Asylum Committee, it will be seen, object to this recommendation, and have recorded in their Proceedings* a Minute on the subject by Mr. Lugard. They at the same time express their willingness, in the event of the President and Governors of the Madras Asylum holding a different opinion, that the question shall be referred for the decision of Government, and we recommend that this course be adopted. The objections to the proposed site, urged by Mr. Lugard, are mainly founded on its alleged distance from Ootacamund. This, we beg leave to observe, has been greatly exaggerated. Mr. Lugard speaks of it as being four miles by a carriage road. Here, we think, he has over-estimated the distance by about a mile; but suppos-

* Proceedings 9th December 1859.

ing his estimate to be correct, we would remark that the carriage road, or rather the course of the carriage road to which he refers (for the road itself has yet to be constructed), is not the only way of access to the site referred to. The bridle path which leads from Ootacamund to Kaity is the route by which nine people out of ten would visit it, and by this route the distance from the Ootacamund bazaar cannot be more than two miles. The site, therefore, we think, is quite sufficiently near the Cantonment for all needful supervision, as well as for medical attendance, bazaar supplies, &c.

10. In regard to the other objections raised by Mr. Lugard, we have only to refer to the remarks made in the earlier part of this letter. If the Institution be placed in the centre of the Cantonment, it would not be possible for the boys to attend church, simply because there would be no room for them, without excluding the greater part of the regular congregation.

11. The Lawrence Asylum Committee, in their Proceedings,* advert to doubts "expressed by Dr. Mackay, as to the propriety of moving such an Institution from a position (Stonehouse) known to be healthy, to one that has not yet been tested." These doubts, we would observe, must apply to any site which has not been built on and lived on; and in the absence of any specific objections to the particular site in question, we cannot attach weight to them. The site proposed is one which, for many years past, has been reserved for a Government House, in the event of such a building being ever erected on the Neilgherries. When the removal of the Male Asylum was first projected, it was selected by the late General Anson as the best in the neighbourhood, and the Committee, who have now reported on it, are, we understand, unanimous in their recommendation.

12. The letter which it is proposed to send to Government, applying for their sanction for the union of the Asylum, and for aid towards carrying it out, does not call for any lengthened remarks. It has been adopted by the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, and signed by their Secretary; and we beg to recommend, that it be adopted by your Committee and forwarded to Government without delay.

13. We append a set of revised resolutions, embodying the recommendations we have now submitted in regard to the terms on which

the union of the two Institutions shall be carried out, and which we propose to submit to the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum in supersession of those passed in your proceedings of the 2nd ultimo.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) W. A. MOREHEAD.
(„) A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
(„) A. COTTON.
(„) A. H. ALCOCK.

AMENDED RESOLUTIONS.

1. That as soon as the necessary buildings can be erected, the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum shall be transferred to the Neilgherries and united with the male branch of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

2. That the united Institutions shall be designated "The Ootacamund Lawrence Male Asylum."

3. That the general direction of the united Institution shall be vested in ten Governors, of whom five shall be ex-officio, viz.:

The Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

The Bishop of Madras.

The Director of Public Instruction.

The Subordinate Judge or other chief Civil Officer having his Head Quarters at Ootacamund.

The Senior Military Officer employed on duty on the Neilgherries; and that the other five Governors shall be elected; it being provided that the present Members of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum shall be the first non ex-officio Governors; and that when this number shall have been diminished to less than five, vacancies shall be filled from among residents on the Neilgherries by the votes of all the then Governors, without reference to the circumstance of the person elected being a subscriber to the Lawrence Asylum; Major General Alexander Lawrence, Chairman of the present Committee, being Chairman of the

united Committee in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief and the Bishop.

3. That the Principal of the united Institution shall be appointed by the Governors, and that all appointments in the Institution shall be made by the Principal, subject, in the case of under-masters and other officers of the Institution receiving salaries of Rupees 100 per mensem and upwards, to the approval of the Governors, whose concurrence shall also be requisite for the dismissal of such under-masters and other officers.

4. That all other appointments and removals shall be left to the discretion of the Principal.

5. That out of the funds now belonging to the Military Male Orphan Asylum of Madras, such sum as may be required, not exceeding Rupees 1,200 per mensem, shall be appropriated towards meeting the charge for salaries of the establishment of the united Institution, and that the remainder of the said funds shall be devoted to maintaining, in the united Institution, as many orphans and other children of the classes now admissible to the Military Male Orphan Asylum, as can be boarded, clothed, &c., out of the funds available, the order according to which preference of claim to admission is given to the various classes of children under the existing rules being retained, and the nomination of those children, who are to be supported out of the funds of the present Lawrence Asylum, or out of other funds which may hereafter accrue to the united Institution, being determined in accordance with the Rules of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum as now constituted.

6. That the Rules relating to religious instruction now in force in the Lawrence Asylum, shall be adopted for the united Institution, provided that the Principal shall invariably be a Clergyman of the Church of England.

7. That adequate provision shall be made for industrial instruction by the establishment of a farm in connexion with the Asylum, and by any other suitable means.

8. That after the sanction of Government shall have been obtained to the union of the two Asylums on the foregoing conditions, a Deed of Trust be prepared vesting the property of the united Institution in the Board of Governors above provided for, and binding the said Board to adhere to the conditions on which the union has been sanctioned.

Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Managing Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, at a Special Meeting held November 22nd, 1859.

Laid on the table certain papers communicated by A. J. Arbuthnot, Esq., containing proposals from the Governors of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum, for the amalgamation of that Institution with the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

Resolved, that this Committee consider these proposals in their general aspect to be a very desirable arrangement, and are prepared to co-operate with the Governors of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum in carrying them out.

Mr. Arbuthnot then read the proposals in question, which were taken into consideration *seriatim*, and the Committee passed the following Resolutions respecting them:—

1st. That this Committee consider it most desirable that the united Asylums should retain the name of the "Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum."

2nd. This Committee suggest that it would be advisable that the Lord Bishop should be Patron of the Institution, and the Commander-in-Chief permanent President; and that in their places the senior Medical Officer and the Chaplain of Ootacamund be added to the list of ex-officio Governors.

3rd. This Committee think it important that the words "subject to the approval of the Governors" be added to the third proposition.

4th. Observing that the Rules of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum do now give a preference to orphans, and that it is understood to be doubtful whether the funds of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum are sufficient for the support of 250 orphans, in addition to the other classes admissible under the Rules of that Institution, this Committee suggest that the number be reduced to 200, so that it be understood that such number of 200 shall be admitted according to the classes named in the Rules of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum, the remaining nominations being in accordance with the Rules of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

5th. It appears to this Committee that there is a little oversight in the wording of the 7th proposition, the future Board of Governors being the parties to be bound by the Trust Deed.

6th. That a letter to the Madras Government from the two Committees be drafted by the Officiating Secretary, in communication with A. J. Arbuthnot, Esq., informing them of the proposed amalgamation, and requesting the sanction of Government, and also asking that a communication may be made to the Supreme Government on the subject, with reference to the correspondence consequent on the Proceedings of Government in the Military Department, No. 1873, dated 27th May 1859: and further, that the Government be requested to make a grant in aid of the Asylum, and to give orders to the Chief Engineer to furnish plans, and that they would permit the extensive buildings, necessary for this object, to be erected under the supervision of one of their own Engineer Officers.

7th. That a Sub-Committee be selected for the consideration of the most eligible site for the Asylum;—one Member to be nominated by the Government, and one by each of the present governing bodies of the two Asylums:—the Sub-Committee to report on the subject.

That Mr. Ouchterlony be nominated on the part of this Committee.

(A true extract.)

(Signed) F. G. LUGARD,
Officiating Secretary.

Report of the Committee appointed to select a site, dated Ootacamund, 8th December 1859; to the President, Vice-President, and Governors of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum, and Committee of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund.

We have the honor to report, for your information, the result of the investigations which we have conducted, for the purpose of selecting a site for the Lawrence Asylum, in the event of the projected union of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum with that Institution being carried out.

2. In the discharge of the duty committed to us, we have visited various localities in the neighbourhood of Ootacamund; all those, we believe, which appeared at all likely to meet the wants of the large and important Institution, which it is proposed to establish on the Neilgherries.

3. The requisites to be considered are, we conceive, an open and healthy situation, sufficiently sheltered from the prevailing monsoon winds; a sufficient extent of level ground for extensive buildings and

play-grounds; a large tract of ground for farming and gardening purposes; a sufficient supply of good-water for domestic purposes; abundant water for agricultural and horticultural uses; easy access from the station of Ootacamund; facility of bringing building materials to the spot; an adequate supply of earth suited for bricks; a moderate proximity to the sources of bazaar supplies, and, lastly, a position which would admit of the older pupils enjoying such an amount of liberty as is desirable for lads of fourteen or fifteen without entering the Cantonment of Ootacamund.

4. Of the sites we visited, some were open to objection on the score of distance, others from an insufficiency of level ground, want of water, or other cause.

5. The choice ultimately appeared to rest between the "Stonehouse property" in which the Lawrence Asylum is at present located, and the plateau beyond "Lovedale," to which reference is made in Mr. Arbuthnot's Memorandum of the 24th August last.

6. Many of the desiderata above referred to are presented at "Stonehouse." The situation is healthy and open. There is abundance of good-water naturally flowing along the highest level of the ground, level ground sufficient for buildings and for some of the other objects, while the high road of Ootacamund, passing at the foot of the property, presents entire facilities for obtaining building materials and for procuring bazaar supplies.

7. But we consider that the land attached to "Stonehouse" would not eventually prove sufficient for the use of so extensive an Institution, as it is expected will grow up; that it would not be desirable to keep 400 or 500 boys constantly confined within the comparatively limited area which this property contains, while it would be manifestly objectionable to have them roaming about the streets and roads of the Cantonment. On other grounds, also, it may be urged that such an Institution would be more advantageously located at a moderate distance from the station.

8. The plateau beyond "Lovedale," on the other hand, has the following striking advantages:—a fine and healthy situation; a very large extent of level ground, more than sufficient for every purpose of building and play-grounds; an almost unlimited extent of level ground and slopes for free and unrestrained bodily exercise, and also for a farm and gardens, and a position within a moderate distance of Ootacamund,

with which place it can easily be connected by a road. Here also there is an abundance of water, both for domestic and for agricultural or horticultural purposes. We do not lose sight of the fact that the selection of this site will entail some additional expense as compared with the cost of building on the "Stonehouse property." It will be necessary to construct a road and one bridge, the cost of which, however, will not be considerable. The expense of such building materials as have to be imported from a distance, will be slightly enhanced. At both sites there is a sufficient supply of earth suited for making bricks available on the spot.

9. Upon the whole, we consider that the plateau in question is preferable to the "Stonehouse property" as a site for the united Institution. It presents ample space for its present and future wants to whatever extent the Institution may hereafter grow. Free and unrestrained exercise may there be enjoyed by any number of boys. The buildings to be erected will be better adapted from the outset to the purpose to which they are to be devoted. The Institution will be within that easy distance of Ootacamund which will admit of a due exercise of supervision, without vexatious interference with its responsible Superintendent. And the boys will be sufficiently removed from the station to be kept in a state of wholesome discipline, free from the too certain risks of mischief that would result from a too easy access to some parts of the Cantonment. These advantages, we are convinced, will be cheaply purchased at a slight additional cost in building at the outset.

10. Nor does it appear to us that this selection will necessitate any sacrifice on the part of the Lawrence Asylum, either as regards the "Stonehouse property," or in respect of the admission of boys to the benefits of the Institution, while the new buildings shall be in course of erection. The Lawrence Asylum has a female branch, and if we may be permitted to make a recommendation on the subject, we would suggest that the "Stonehouse property" should be reserved for the accommodation of the female branch of the Asylum, when the buildings, which it is now proposed to erect for the male branch, shall have been completed.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) J. OUCHTERLONY.

(") F. A. REID.

(") A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

LETTER proposed to be sent to Government applying for sanction for the projected union of the Military Male Orphan Asylum and the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, and requesting aid in carrying out the measure.

To the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort St. George.

We have been deputed by the Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum at Madras, and by the Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, to submit, for the consideration and approval of the Honorable the Governor in Council, a proposition which has been made, and has been assented to, by the two Committees, for the transfer of the Military Male Orphan Asylum to Ootacamund, and its union with the male branch of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

2. Certain papers relating to this proposal have been already laid before Government by the Director of Public Instruction, and we now submit the report of the proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, held on the 22nd ultimo, at which the propositions made to them by the Governors of the Madras Asylum were agreed to, subject to a few modifications, most of them unimportant, which they have suggested for the consideration of the Madras Committee, but which are not likely to interfere with the adoption of the main proposition. These proceedings, we are instructed to say, relate exclusively to one portion of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, the original scheme having embraced both a male and a female branch, and funds having been received for the whole scheme, and also exclusively for the females.

3. Both Committees are impressed with a deep sense of the advantages which may be expected to result from the transferring the Madras Male Asylum to the salubrious climate of the Neilgherry Hills, and as the principles upon which the two Institutions have been established, and on which the Madras Asylum has been conducted for upwards of half a century, are almost identical, it seems highly desirable that they should be united.

4. Adverting, therefore, to the correspondence which took place a few months ago with reference to Lord Stanley's instructions to adopt the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum as a State Institution, we are to request that, in modification of that arrangement, as far as it relates to the sons of the British Soldiers, the Government will be pleased to

further the measure now projected by making a special grant in aid of the buildings which it will be necessary to erect for the united Male Asylum, and a monthly grant in aid of the subscriptions or proceeds of the endowment that may be raised for that portion of the Institution which has been established as a memorial to the late Sir Henry Lawrence.

5. The erection of the necessary buildings will considerably exceed the means at the disposal of the two Committees. The Committee of the Lawrence Asylum are only able, of the funds now at their disposal, to set apart the sum of Rupees 40,000 for the buildings required for the male branch (of their Institution) in the event of its amalgamation with the Madras Asylum. The value of the Military Male Orphan Asylum premises may be estimated at Rupees 50,000, and we are about to apply to the Committee of the Indian Relief Fund for a grant out of the funds in their hands which may be available for the benefit of the Protestant Soldiery of the Madras Presidency. It is not probable that the funds above specified will prove sufficient for the purpose, and it is hoped that the Government will be pleased to supply the deficiency. We are instructed further to request that the Governor in Council will authorize the Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works to furnish us with plans and estimates, and that he will permit the work to be carried out through the agency of the Public Works Department, and under the immediate superintendence of an efficient officer of that department. This arrangement, while it will be calculated to ensure efficiency in the execution of the work, will prevent its cost being enhanced by competition with other public works in progress on the Neilgherries.

6. We are instructed to enquire whether the Government will be prepared to purchase the Male Asylum premises which, from their situation and extent, are well adapted for public purposes.

7. The present income of the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum being about Rupees 1,000 per mensem, we are directed to request that His Excellency in Council will at once be pleased to sanction a monthly grant of an equal amount in aid of its current expenses, and with a view to its extension, the whole of its capital having been set apart for the united Institution.

8. The measure now proposed will be far less costly to the State than the adoption of the whole Lawrence Asylum as a State Institution;

and providing, as it does, for the education, in a salubrious climate, of some 400 Soldiers' sons, we trust that it will meet with the approval and support of His Excellency in Council and of the Supreme Government.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
*Director of Public Instruction, and a Governor
of the Madras Military Orphan Asylum.*

(Signed) E. W. BIRD,
Secretary to Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

OOTACAMUND,
9th December 1859.

MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM, HELD AT OOTACAMUND on the 9th December 1859.

PRESENT.

Colonel J. BROWN, *in the Chair.*

The Rev. F. G. LUGARD, M.A., *Chaplain.*

DR. G. MACKAY, M.D.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., *Director of Public Instruction.*

DR. W. L. STEWART.

E. W. BIRD, Esq., *Secretary.*

After prayer, the proceedings of the last Meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary then read to the Meeting the draft of the letter to the Madras Government, prepared in pursuance of the 6th Resolution of this Committee's Meeting of the 22nd ultimo, and which the Committee at its last sitting had approved.

The Director of Public Instruction intimated his concurrence in the draft letter, which was accordingly signed by him as well as by the Secretary, and ordered to be forwarded to its destination.

The Secretary read to the Meeting the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed under the 7th Resolution of the Meeting of the 22nd ultimo, for the selection of the most eligible site for the future Male Asylum.

The Reverend Chaplain then submitted to the Meeting a Minute bearing date 9th December, stating reasons of objection to the site selected by the Sub-Committee, and arguing that, on grounds alleged, the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum ought not to be removed from the Cantonment of Ootacamund. •

After considerable discussion, it was resolved—

I. That the Reverend Chaplain's Minute abovementioned be recorded.

II. That this Committee consider the "Stonehouse property" at Ootacamund to be an eligible site for the united Male Asylum; that, viewing the increased expense of removing to a distance, the evils and risks attendant upon the isolation of the Institution at the newly proposed situation; considering also that doubts are expressed by Dr. Mackay as to the propriety of removing such an Institution from a position ("Stonehouse") known to be healthy, to one that has not yet been tested—they feel doubtful of the wisdom of adopting the new site proposed; but that, on the whole, they are willing, in the event of a difference of opinion between themselves and the Committee of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum on this subject, that this question shall be referred for the final decision of the Government of Madras.

Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot recorded his dissent from the above (2nd) Resolution, which was carried by the other Members present.

(Signed) J. BROWN, Colonel,
Chairman.

MINUTE BY THE REV. F. G. LUGARD.

I have felt bound in conscience to give the utmost support in my power to the general proposition to bring up the boys of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum to Ootacamund, and to amalgamate that Institution with the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, believing that the object is a very desirable one, both with reference to climate and to the more efficient management of the elder Asylum. I feel it, however, now, to be equally a duty to protest against the proposed removal of the Lawrence Asylum from Ootacamund, both as *unnecessary for the purpose alleged*, and as *calculated to be exceedingly mischievous in its results*.

1st. I object, because the selection of another site is *unnecessary*, and, therefore, the extra expense is unwarrantable.

"Stonehouse" is amply large enough, and well adapted for an Asylum of any dimensions. It is a peculiarly airy and healthy spot, commanding a supply of water along its whole surface, with a large extent of building ground, play-ground, and garden ground, and having a good brick-field within the property; on this site we possess a substantial stone-built house, with one wing, and another about to be erected. These premises now accommodate 50 children with the establishment; by placing an upper story upon the house, we can provide an excellent residence for the Principal. The ground-floor being appropriated to Lecture and Class rooms for the Principal's use, as well as to store rooms, &c., the two wings will serve, the one for nursery children under eight years of age, the other for a hospital. We have also a very good cottage with out-houses for a Serjeant's quarters. It remains that we should erect the main buildings for dormitories, school rooms, &c., our way is clear; there need be no delay; and we are close to the market where we have the command of supplies and of labor.

It is very probable that there are other spots on the Neilgherry Hills which possess some or other of these advantages, perhaps some greater natural advantages; but that is not the question. We have to decide, I conceive, whether "Stonehouse" will not do, and do well. If we move, we sacrifice buildings, approaches, &c., which cannot be re-produced under Rupees 50,000 at least.

2nd. I object, because I consider the proposed move *calculated to be very mischievous in its results*.

The spot that has been pointed out is little less than four miles by any carriage road from the Ootacamund church, or the market, taken as a centre; this distance will preclude all supervision by any local Committee. Now, I maintain that a charitable Institution should never be removed from public supervision. A school maintained by the payments of the scholars, is never free from vigilant control. If the children are not well treated and well instructed, they are taken away, and the school must sooner or later fall to the ground; but an Asylum for orphans is under no such control. The Governors or Managing Committee are the guardians of the children, and are bound to regard them as a sacred and responsible trust. If they are so fortunate as to find a very trustworthy man for the charge, they may, to a

great extent relax their personal supervision; but they can never be justified in giving up the entire responsibility to any man. But if gentlemen are to take an interest in the Asylum and superintend its affairs, it must be within a reasonable visiting distance.

It may be said, perhaps, that the Department of Public Education will undertake all this. I would only observe that I am not satisfied to hand over the Institution to any ex-officio Superintendent who has a vast range of other duties. The unsatisfactory state of the Military Male Orphan Asylum has arisen from ex-officio government. Under a succession of various masters and resident Superintendents this has always been its bane. The fact is admitted, yet it is sought to re-construct a similar system here.

Again, I observe, that unless the Principal of the Institution be a Clergyman, there is a serious difficulty in providing religious supervision and Sunday worship; very few Clergymen are to be got for such a work, and if we are to be limited to a Clergyman, we shall be greatly straightened. I consider also, *ceteris paribus*, that it is far better for the inmates of such an Institution to be treated as members of a congregation, than to have a private chapel of their own. Some years ago, Archdeacon Shortland proposed in the Board of Directors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, that the boys should have Divine Service on Sunday morning and evening in their own school room. The Directors unanimously resolved that it was better for them to go to church.

Then, as to medical attendance, the Military Male Orphan Asylum has a resident Apothecary; and so will the new Asylum. But the former is visited almost daily by the regular Medical Officer of the district; this cannot be done, at a distance of three or four miles, by either of the Medical Officers of Ootacamund.

Lastly, I apprehend that, if the Asylum is removed out of view of the central station, the public interest in it will flag, and contributions to its funds will decline, still more will the confidence of the parents and relatives of the children be shaken.

In all this I have gone upon the supposition that funds can be obtained for the very expensive design of beginning, *de novo*, at a distance from the market, and in a place where labor will unquestionably be dearer, and perhaps some of the materials also. Of this, however, I have grave doubts. The Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, (*i. e.*, the

male branch) has Rupees 40,000 in hand; the Madras Asylum has nothing available, until the premises can be sold. In the present state of the public exchequer, I think it is hopeless to suppose that the Government will bear the burden, especially when a far more economical plan lies before us.

(Signed) F. G. LUGARD,
Chaplain.

OOTACAMUND,
9th December 1859.

LETTER from the Secretary to the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, dated Ootacamund, 17th December 1859; to the Director of Public Instruction.

The Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum desire me to forward to you a copy of a letter to my address from General Cleveland, in reference to some house and landed property he wishes to offer for sale, in the event of the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum being incorporated with the Madras Male Orphan Asylum, and the Stonehouse premises being selected as the locality of the united Institution. I am to request the favor of your laying General Cleveland's note before the Governors of the Male Asylum, and, if need be, also before the Government of Madras.

(Signed) E. W. BIRD,
Secy. Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

STONEHOUSE COTTAGE,
Ooty, 10th December 1859.

As it appears likely the Madras Male Asylum will eventually be incorporated with the Lawrence Asylum at this station, it is possible enough more ground and houses, contiguous to Stonehouse, may be required by Government; I therefore beg to inform you that I have three houses (Dhobee Hall, Templeton Lodge, and Stonehouse Cottage) for sale, price 20,000 Rupees, which is much under the sum the premises have cost me; if bought separately, I should ask the full sum I have laid out on each dwelling and compound. If you think it worth while to apprise Government of this communication, I should feel obliged.

(Signed) J. W. CLEVELAND.

To E. W. BIRD, Esq.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT, CONCURRED IN BY
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

After a careful consideration of the reasons given by the Sub-Committee for adhering to their opinion that the Principal of the united Institution should be a Clergyman, I have become persuaded of the correctness of that view. Besides many other less important Seminaries, the head, and, with rare exceptions, the subordinate masters of the great English public schools are, as a matter of course, Clergymen; and the arrangement is found to answer so well, that there is no movement in progress for an alteration of the system—but I must refer to the Report of the Sub-Committee for a full statement of the reasons which have convinced me.

2. We may, I think, without difficulty, concur in the other alterations proposed in the Resolutions agreed to at our Meeting of the 2nd ultimo. The proposed letters to the Government and the Committee of the Indian Relief Fund also appear to be unobjectionable. When I am at Ootacamund I shall carefully examine both the sites proposed for the Asylum.

3. The subject of these papers may, I think, be disposed of *in circulation*. It is difficult to obtain a full Meeting; and the settlement of important questions at a Meeting at which the attendance is partial, is obviously open to objection.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

(„) P. GRANT.

GUINDY, 31st December 1859.

NOTE FROM THE HONORABLE E. MALTRY.

• Thanks for the perusal of these papers; as a decision has been come to before I joined the body of Governors, I need not offer any remarks.

(Signed) E. MALTRY.

6th January 1860.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE SIR ADAM BITTLESTON.

With one exception I approve of the amended Resolutions of the Sub-Committee.

2. I have no doubt that the interests of the new Institution will be best served by requiring that the Principal should be a Clergyman

the Church of England; and I think that the whole responsibility for the good management of the Asylum should rest upon him. A Clergyman fit for the entire superintendence of such an Institution must certainly be fit to be trusted with the appointment and removal of all the subordinate officers and servants; and I am convinced that the good government of the Institution is much more likely to be secured by leaving him uncontrolled in that respect.

3. Upon that point, therefore, I much prefer the original proposition to the 3rd amended Resolution.

4. The 5th amended Resolution is, in my opinion, a great improvement upon the original proposition; for it obviates not only the objection of the Lawrence Asylum Committee, but also an objection entertained, I believe, by some of the Governors of the Madras Asylum, that the bargain between the two Institutions was an unfair one, the funds being very unequal,—by providing that the Madras Asylum funds (after contributing a fixed sum towards the cost of the joint establishment, less by 300 Rupees per mensem than the cost of the present establishment) should be applied to precisely the same objects as at present.

5. I was not present at the General Meeting of the Governors of the Madras Asylum when the Resolution was adopted authorizing a Sub-Committee to submit to the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum the conditions upon which they were prepared to sanction the union of the two establishments. But I have no doubt as to the desirability of that union so far as the interests of the Madras Asylum are concerned. Even if I had, I should consider myself bound by that Resolution passed at a fully attended Meeting of the Governors convened expressly for the purpose of considering it.

6. Only one point has created any doubt in my mind. The union it is conceded, can only take place upon the assumption that the united Institution must be of an exclusively Protestant character; but the question which arises as to the justice of permanently excluding the orphans of Roman Catholic Soldiers from the benefits of such an Asylum organized on so large a scale, seems to me to be one for the consideration of the Government, and not to suggest any ground of objection to the arrangement on the part of the Madras Asylum.

(Signed) A. BITTLESTON.

9th January 1860.

To the President, Vice-Presidents, and Governors of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum.

Adverting to the proceedings of the Special general Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum held on the 20th ultimo, we have the honor to lay before you the annexed copy of a letter which we have received from the Secretary to the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, from which it will be seen that the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum have assented to the offer made by the Supreme Government to adopt that Asylum as a Government Institution, on the condition that the rules in force in the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar shall be adopted; and decline to entertain, any further, the measures which have been proposed for the union of the two Asylums.

2. The course taken by the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum precludes the amalgamation of the two Asylums, the rules adopted at Sanawar being such as could not be applied to the Madras Institution. It seems necessary, therefore, to alter the Resolutions passed at the last Meeting, with reference to the constitution of the Board of Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, whether as regards the temporary arrangement which was proposed for its government previous to its transfer to the Neilgherry Hills, or the permanent arrangement which was to be brought into force after that measure should have been carried out.

3. We accordingly submit for your consideration a set of revised Resolutions to be adopted in lieu of those passed at your last Meeting, and providing for the transfer of the Asylum to the Neilgherries, for the abolition of the present Board of ex-officio Governors, and for the formation of a new Board, consisting partly of ex-officio Members, and partly of elected Members, on the principle adopted at your last Meeting.

4. It will be for the new Board, in the event of your adopting our present proposals, to arrange with the Government for the purchase of the Asylum premises, and to take such other steps as may be requisite to raise the necessary funds for its removal to the Neilgherry Hills. The letter to the Committee of the Indian Relief Fund, asking for aid to the united Institution, which has been signed by the Members of your Board, as well as by the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum,

has not been despatched, and will have to be cancelled; and it will be the duty of the new Board to make a separate application to the Relief Fund Committee for aid to the Military Male Orphan Asylum.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) W. A. MOREHEAD,
(„) A. T. COTTON,
(„) A. H. ALCOCK,
(„) A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

MADRAS,

15th February 1860.

From the Secretary to the Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, dated Ootacamund, 31st January 1860; to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

I have had the honor to receive and lay before the Committee of Management of the Lawrence Asylum your letter of the 25th January, with its enclosures, having reference to the arrangements under which it is proposed to incorporate the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum with the male branch of the Institution at Ootacamund.

2. In reply, I am desired to forward to you, for the information of the Governors of the Male Asylum at Madras, copy of Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 311, of the 21st January 1860,* communicating the final decision of the Government of India, in reference to the proposed adoption, by the State, of the entire Institution, and calling on this Committee to intimate whether they are prepared to transfer it to Government on the terms prescribed by the Government of India. Copies of the reply which the Committee of Management have thought it their duty to submit to Government, and of a letter to the Acting Military Secretary to Government on the subject of the proposed incorporation, are also enclosed for the information of the Governors.

3. You will perceive, from the correspondence, that the negotiation adverted to in your Memorandum of the 24th August last, paragraphs 5 to 10, has been unexpectedly brought to a definite conclusion; and that the Committee is in consequence precluded from entering further into the measures you have proposed in regard to the two Asylums.

(Signed) E. W. BIRD,
Secretary O. L. Asylum.

* Printed in page 52.

From the Secretary to the Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, dated Ootacamund, 31st January 1860, No. 1; to the Acting Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor, by desire of the Committee of Management Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, to acknowledge receipt of the order of Government, under date the 21st January 1860, No. 311, requesting to be informed if the Committee will be prepared to transfer the Asylum to Government, on the terms indicated by the Government of India in their Despatch, No. 839, of the 27th December last.

2. In reply, I am desired by the Committee to state that on viewing the interests of the two branches (*i. e.*, the male and female) of which the Asylum consists, and the great importance of preserving their unity and providing for their efficiency and permanence, they feel it their duty, as they know it would have been the desire of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, to accept the conditions offered by the Supreme Government.

3. At the same time, the Committee desire me to submit that as their funds have been collected upon a certain guarantee that the published Rules of the above Institution should be adopted, they shall be under the necessity of placing the decision they have now arrived at, before the Subscribers, in order that if any of them dissent from the course pursued by the Committee, they may have the option of withdrawing their donations.

(Signed) E. W. BIRD,
Secretary O. L. Asylum.

From the Secretary to the Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, dated Ootacamund, 31st January 1860, No. 2; to the Acting Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

With reference to a letter to your address, dated 9th December 1859, from the Director of Public Instruction and myself, on the subject of the incorporation of the Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Male Branch of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, I have the honor, on the part of this Committee, to state that, in consequence of the Despatch received from the Government of India, dated December 27th 1859, bringing to a conclusion the previous negotiation relative to the adoption of the Asylum by the State, upon terms consistent with Sir Henry Lawrence's known principles adverted to in my letter of the

18th July 1859, they feel constrained to suspend all further action in reference to the disposal of the Institution, which they consider to be already adopted by the State, in consequence of their having accepted the conditions offered by the Supreme Government.

(Signed) E. W. BIRD,
Secretary O. L. Asylum.

REVISED RESOLUTIONS.

1st.—That the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum shall, as soon as practicable, be removed to the Neilgherry Hills.

2nd.—That, pending the removal of the Asylum to the Neilgherries, its government shall be vested in eight Governors, of whom three shall be ex-officio, viz. :—

The Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army,
The Bishop of Madras,
The Director of Public Instruction,

and five shall be elected.

3rd.—That the following Gentlemen shall be the first elected Members of the Board of Governors :—

Mr. MOREHEAD.
Colonel A. T. COTTON.
The Reverend T. DEALTRY.
The Reverend A. H. ALCOCK.
Colonel DENISON.

4th.—That vacancies in the office of elected Governors shall be filled by the collective Board.

5th.—That when the removal of the Asylum to the Neilgherries shall have been carried out, the elected Members abovenamed, or their successors in the office of elected Member, shall cease to be Members of the governing Board; and that the Board of Governors shall thenceforward consist of eight Governors, of whom five shall be ex-officio, viz. :—

The Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army,
The Bishop of Madras,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Subordinate Judge of Ootacamund, or other chief Civil Officer having his head quarters at Ootacamund.
The Senior Military Officer employed on duty on the Neilgherries,

and three elected; the election of the first three elected Members being

determined by the votes of the five ex-officio Members above provided for, while all subsequent vacancies shall be filled by the votes of the collective Board of Governors.

From the Officiating Secretary, Military Male Orphan Asylum, and Secretary to the Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, dated Ootacamund, 9th December 1859; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

Abstract { Applying for sanction for the projected union of the Military Male Orphan Asylum and the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, and requesting aid in carrying out the measure.

[Written as proposed—Vide page 75.]

From the Officiating Secretary, Military Male Orphan Asylum, Madras, 20th January 1860; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

Adverting to the proposal to transfer the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum to the Neilgherries and unite it with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, which has already been brought to the notice of Government, I am directed to submit, for the consideration of the Honorable the Governor in Council, the annexed copy of the report* of a Sub-Committee appointed to carry out the preliminary arrangements, and, with reference to the recommendation made in the 9th paragraph to the effect that the question of a site for the united Institution should be referred for the decision of Government, to request that the Governor in Council will be pleased to decide the point, the Committee of the two Asylums having been unable to agree on it, but being prepared to abide by the decision of Government.

ORDER THEREON, No. 680, 16th February 1860.

Ordered that the papers noted in the margin* be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, with a request that he will favor the Government with a report on the arrangements that he would propose for the establishment and carrying on of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund on its being transferred to Government.

* From Govt. of India, 6th May 1859, No. 2410.
To Govt. of India, 10th Aug. 1859, No. 2836, complete.
From Govt. of India, 27th Dec. 1859, No. 839.
Order of Govt. 27th January 1860, No. 311.
From Committee, Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, 31st January 1860, Nos. 1 & 2.

2. Pending receipt of the report called for above, the question of the amalgamation of the Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Lawrence Asylum will remain in abeyance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, Colonel,
Acting Secy. to Government.

From the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George, dated 31st March 1860, No. 1263; to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 27th December 1859, No. 839, requesting, if the Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum agree to make over the Asylum on the terms of the rules relating to religious instruction of the Sanawar Asylum, that this Government will report the arrangements they propose for carrying it on.

2. In reply, I am instructed to forward copy of a letter from the Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, dated 31st January 1860, No. 1,* accepting the conditions offered by the Government of India, together with the further correspondence noted in the margin, and to state as follows.

Minute by the Honorable the President, 20th Feb. 1860.
From Director of Public Instruction, 28th Feb. 1860, No. 346.
From Officiating Secretary, Military Male Orphan Asylum, 5th March 1860, No. 601.
From Secretary to Committee, Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, 9th March 1860.
Extract from a Minute by the Honorable the President, 23rd February 1860, No. 4, para. 29.

3. It will be seen that, besides the communication from the Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, the Governors of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum passed a resolution, under date the 24th February 1860, to the effect that there is nothing in the Sanawar Rules which precludes the amalgamation of the Madras with the Ootacamund Asylum; and that they have applied to Government to sanction the two Asylums being amalgamated, and managed under a governing body, constituted as shown in the margin,† and to allow a grant in aid of the expenses of the united Institution, of such

† Eight Governors, of whom five shall be ex-officio, viz.: The Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.
The Bishop of Madras.
The Director of Public Instruction.

* Printed in page 86.

The Subordinate Judge of Ootacamund, or other Chief Civil Officer having his head quarters at Ootacamund.

The Senior Military Officer employed on duty on the Neilgherries—and three elected; the election of the first three elected Members being determined by the votes of the five ex-officio Members above provided for, while all subsequent vacancies shall be filled by the votes of the collective Board of Governors.

* Proceedings, 28th November 1859, Nos. 190 to 192.
Proceedings, 16th February 1860, Nos. 154 to 159.

4. After taking the entire subject into consideration, the Governor in Council is of opinion that, on the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum being assumed by Government, the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum should be transferred to the Neilgherries and amalgamated with it, and he recommends to the Government of India the following proposals, which are generally in accordance with the suggestions of the Director of Public Instruction, as contained in his letter dated 28th February 1860, No. 346, paragraphs 9 to 14.

1st. That the management of the male branch of the Ootacamund Asylum, together with that of the Madras Male Asylum, be transferred to the Committee specified in the margin of paragraph 3.

2nd. That a grant be made to the combined Institution by Government, equivalent to what would be the probable expenditure on the part of Government if the Lawrence Asylum were maintained by the State as a separate Institution. The disbursements proposed are Rupees

	RS.	A.	P.
+ Difference of interest between 4 & 5 per cent. interest on the funded property, & 8 per cent. allowed as a donation by the Court of Directors	17,904	12	6
Donation at 500 Rupees per mensem	6,000	0	0

Total Rs. annually.. 23,904 12 6

sum as the Government would have been prepared to expend in maintaining the Lawrence Asylum as a separate Institution.

There was much previous correspondence which it is not here necessary to enter upon; but a copy* of it accompanies this letter for reference, if required. The advantages of the amalgamation are set forth in a Memorandum by the Director of Public Instruction, 14th September 1858, and in a letter from the Honorable W. Morehead, Colonel A. Cotton, and Reverend A. H. Alcock, to the Governors of the Asylum, dated October 1859.

2,500 per mensem, (of which Rupees 2,000 should be appropriated to maintaining 200 boys, and Rupees 500 to general expenses), and a grant in aid of the cost of the building which will have to be erected for the Male Asylum at Ootacamund—these to be in addition to the annual payments† now made to the Madras Male Asylum.

3rd. That the details be arranged by the Director of Public Instruction, in communication with the Committee of the Military Male Asylum.

4th. That as regards the female branch of the Lawrence Asylum, it is hoped that an arrangement may be made hereafter for amalgamating it with the Madras Military Female Asylum, it being meanwhile maintained separately under the direct management of the Educational Department, or under the Committee of the Male Asylum, Government providing the necessary funds for its expenses.

5. The proposed measure of amalgamating the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum will render it necessary that the buildings and ground belonging to the former Institution, which it is stated may be estimated at about 50,000 Rupees, should be sold. The property would be a desirable purchase for Government, as affording a more suitable site for the location of the Native Regiment stationed in Vepery than Landon's Gardens. The Governor in Council accordingly solicits that, in the event of the amalgamation of the Asylums being approved of, authority may be granted for the purchase of the Madras Male Asylum premises; Landon's Gardens, upon which no expenditure has yet taken place, may in such case be sold, or applied to some other public purpose.

6. The application of the Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, in their letter dated 9th March, for a grant in aid of their expenditure, to commence from the 1st March, in anticipation of the transfer of the Institution to Government, will be considered in the Public Department.

(Signed) C. A. BROWNE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT, OOTACAMUND,
20th February 1860.

I have visited, in company with the gentlemen now residing at this place, who were best able to point out their respective merits, the sites which have been proposed for the United Lawrence and Madras Male Military Orphan Asylum, and I have no hesitation in preferring the plateau beyond Lovedale, which has been recommended by the Sub-Committee for the consideration of the most eligible site for the Asylum, consisting of Mr. Ouchterlony, Colonel Reid, and Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot.

2. The Stonehouse property, in which the Male Lawrence Asylum is at present located, is totally insufficient. When the extensive buildings required for the accommodation of about four hundred boys, with their masters, attendants, &c., had been erected, there would be no room left for the boys to play. The property is hemmed in on three sides by the town, and on the fourth there is a steep mountain which is not fit for the ordinary place of recreation of a large number of boys. The advantage of the transfer of the Institution from Madras is not merely that the boys will be brought up in a better climate, but that, being in a better climate, they may live an active, out-of-door life, under the influence of which their physical and mental energies may develop in a natural manner. It has also been ascertained by a large experience, that the interior of towns is not favorable to seminaries of education, either in a sanitary or moral point of view. Efforts have been made for several years to transfer to the country, Christ's Hospital and other schools in London; and if they now had to be founded for the first time, nobody would think of placing them in a large and rapidly increasing settlement.

3. The plateau beyond Lovedale has almost every advantage to be desired for the site of a seminary such as this will be. It is near enough to Ootacamund for easy communication, and far enough to protect the boys from the contamination of a miscellaneous town population. There is ample room both for building and play-ground, and the boys may have the free range of the surrounding beautiful slopes and woods. There is abundance of water both for domestic and horticultural and agricultural purposes.

4. The site suggested on the North Downs has some of the advantages of Lovedale, but it is so confined that room could be found, even for the buildings, only by carefully adapting them to the shape of the ground. The sites on the low ground below Ootacamund are destitute of trees, and they are neither cheerful nor likely to be particularly healthy.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 28th February 1860, No. 346; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor to reply to the Proceedings of Government, under date the 16th instant (received on the 25th), No. 680, furnishing me with a correspondence which has taken place regarding the transfer of

the Lawrence Asylum to the Government, with a view to its adoption as a State Institution, and directing me to report what arrangements I would propose for its management in the event of the transfer being carried out.

2. It is not stated for what number of boarders, male and female, provision is to be made; nor whether the Male and Female Asylums are to be entirely separate Institutions, or are to be located on the same premises and under the same head.

3. I annex in the margin an estimate* of the cost of maintaining two separate Institutions, assuming that provision is to be made in the Male Lawrence Asylum for 200 boarders, and in the Female Lawrence Asylum for 100 boarders, and assuming the cost of board, firing, clothing, &c., in each case to be Rupees 10 a head.

*Male Asylum.	
Principal...	Rs. 400
1 Assistant Master ...	200
1 do. ...	100
1 do. ...	70
2 Serjeants ...	40
Servants ...	150
Medical attendance ...	100
Food, firing, and clothing for 200 Boys, at Rs. 10 each ...	2,000
	Rs... 3,060

Female Asylum.	
Head Mistress. ...	Rs. 250
Assistant... ..	100
Servants... ..	100
Medical attendance... ..	50
Food, firing, and clothing for 100 Girls, at Rs. 10 each... ..	1,000
	Rs... 1,500

This is the sum which was put down by the Secretary to the Lawrence Asylum as sufficient to meet the cost of food, firing, and clothing for the boys when I lately went into a calculation of the expenses of the Institution with him in connection with the projected transfer of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum to the Neilgherry Hills.

4. This estimate must be looked upon merely as a sketch estimate, for, as the Proceedings of Government only reached me on the 25th instant, I have not had time to go into the matter as fully as I could have wished, or to ascertain the expenditure and establishment of the Sanawar Institution.

5. The first thing will be to find a suitable Principal. Having found a fit person for this important office, I would place the Institution under his exclusive charge, subject only to the supervision of the Inspector of Schools for the Division, and of the Director of Public Instruction.

6. I submit these suggestions in conformity with the orders of Government, but matters have taken a turn since those orders reached me, which will probably be considered to preclude the necessity of carrying them into effect.

7. At a Meeting of the Governors of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum, held on the 25th instant, it was decided that "there is nothing in the Sanawar rules which precludes the amalgamation of the Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Lawrence Asylum, on the conditions on which the latter Institution has been transferred by the Ootacamund Committee to the State," and that the Government should be requested "to sanction the amalgamation of the two Asylums and their management under a governing body, constituted as proposed in Section V. of the Revised Resolutions appended to the Sub-Committee's letter of the 15th instant, and to grant in aid of the expenses of the united Institution, such sum as they would have been prepared to expend in maintaining the Lawrence Asylum as a separate Institution."

8. The Resolution above referred to is entered in the margin. It had reference, when it was proposed, to the Madras Military Male Asylum alone, the transfer of which to the Neilgherries, the Government are aware, has been in contemplation for some time past. The Sub-Committee, who were entrusted with the preliminary arrangements, were of opinion that the step taken by the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum in consenting to transfer that Institution to the Government, subject to the condition that the rules in force in the Sanawar Asylum on the subject of religious instruction should be applied to it, precluded the amalgamation of the Madras and Ootacamund Asylums.

9. But this objection having been overruled by the General Committee of the Madras Asylum, I think it is very desirable that their proposal for the amalgamation of the two Institutions should be carried out, and that the Government, instead of maintaining the Lawrence Asylum as a State Institution, should transfer the male branch of it to the management of the Committee of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, contributing, in the form of a grant, such sums as may be necessary to provide for the instruc-

5th. That when the removal of the Asylum to the Neilgherries shall have been carried out, the elected Members abovenamed, or their successors in the office of elected Members, shall cease to be Members of the governing Board; and that the Board of Governors shall thenceforward consist of eight Governors, of whom five shall be ex-officio, viz.:-
 "The Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.
 "The Bishop of Madras.
 "The Director of Public Instruction.
 "The Subordinate Judge of Ootacamund, or other chief Civil Officer having his head quarters at Ootacamund.
 "The Senior Military Officer employed on duty on the Neilgherries, and three elected; the election of the first three elected Members being determined by the votes of the five ex-officio Members above provided for, while all subsequent vacancies shall be filled by the votes of the collective Board of Governors."

tion and board of the number of boys that would have been provided for in the Lawrence Asylum, in the event of its being maintained as a separate Asylum.

10. I would propose a grant of Rupees 2,500 per mensem, of which Rupees 2,000 should be appropriated to maintaining 200 boys, and Rupees 500 to the general expenses of the Institution. A grant in aid of the building which it is proposed to erect for the Military Male Asylum will also be required. A smaller monthly grant than that above proposed will be sufficient at the commencement, as, until the requisite buildings are erected, the number of pupils in the Lawrence Asylum cannot be materially increased. I would suggest that if the general plan is approved and sanctioned, the Acting Director of Public Instruction should be instructed to arrange the details in communication with the Committee of the Military Male Asylum.

11. As regards the female branch of the Lawrence Asylum, I think it is very desirable that a similar arrangement should be made with reference to it and the Military Female Orphan Asylum; but this will probably take some time to arrange, and in the meanwhile it will be necessary either to maintain it under the direct management of the Educational Department, or to place it under the Committee of the Male Asylum, providing them with the necessary funds for its expenses. It is at present located in a rented house separate from the Male Lawrence Asylum, and, in the event of the proposed amalgamation of the male branch and the Military Male Asylum being carried out, it will be necessary to continue the separation of the female branch, or at all events to keep it in a separate building; for it would be impossible to locate two such large Institutions in the same building, and for other reasons it seems desirable that they should be kept distinct. The best plan would be to place the Female Lawrence Asylum in the Stonehouse premises, removing the Male Lawrence Asylum to the site beyond Lovedale, which has been recommended for that purpose.

12. Pending the erection of the buildings for the Male Asylum, the two Lawrence Asylums must be kept where they are at present located.

13. On the whole, I think it would be advisable that the Female Asylum should be placed in charge of the Committee of the Male Asylum; for, if the union of the former with the Madras Female

Asylum should eventually take place, it is probable that the same Committee would be entrusted with the direction of both Asylums, Male and Female.

14. The Committee of Management will consist of the five ex-officio Members named in the Resolution above quoted, two of whom will be constantly resident on the Neilgherries, and of three elected Members resident at Ootacamund.

From the Officiating Secretary, Military Male Orphan Asylum, dated Madras, 5th March 1860, No. 601; to the Officiating Secretary to Government, Military Dept., Fort St. George.

I have the honor to request you will submit to His Excellency the Governor in Council the accompanying Proceedings of an Extraordinary Meeting of the Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, held at Madras on the 24th ultimo.

The Governors of the Institution now solicit the sanction of Government to the amalgamation of the Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, on the conditions proposed in Resolution No. II. of their Proceedings; and trust that the grant in aid of the expenses of the united Institution, to the extent contemplated in the same Resolution, will meet with favorable consideration.

Proceedings of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, held at Madras on the 24th day of February 1860.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Honorable Mr. Morehead.
The Honorable Mr. Maltby.
The Adjutant General of the Army.
The Secretary to Government, Military Department.
The Commandant of Engineers.
The Commandant of Artillery.
The Deputy Adjutant General, Her Majesty's British Forces.

The Deputy Quarter Master General, Her Majesty's British Forces.

The Acting Archdeacon.

The Superintending Surgeon.

The Director of Public Instruction.

The Reverend C. D. Gibson.

The Reverend A. H. Alcock.

The Acting Town Major.

The Commissary General.

The Quarter Master General.

Read letter under date the 15th instant, from the Sub-Committee appointed to carry out the arrangements for amalgamating the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

Resolved—I. That this Meeting considers that there is nothing in the Sanawar Rules which precludes the amalgamation of the Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, on the conditions on which the latter Institution has been transferred by the Ootacamund Committee to the State.

II. That a letter be addressed to Government, communicating the foregoing Resolution and the correspondence to which it refers, and requesting that the Government will sanction the amalgamation of the two Asylums, and their management under a governing body constituted as proposed in Section V of the Revised Resolutions appended to the Sub-Committee's letter of the 15th instant; and that, further, they will grant in aid of the expenses of the united Institution such sum as they would have been prepared to expend in maintaining the Lawrence Asylum as a separate Institution.

III. That the proposals made for the constitution of the governing body of the Madras branch of the united Institution, pending its removal to the Neilgherries, as stated in Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Revised Resolutions appended to the Sub-Committee's letter of the 15th instant, be adopted from this date.

(Signed) P. GRANT,
Vice-President.

(Signed) J. W. RIDEOUT,
Offg. Secretary.

From the Secretary to the Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, dated 9th March 1860; to the Military Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

The Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum direct me, with reference to the late correspondence on the subject of the transfer of the Institution to Government, to place before you, for the information of the Honorable the Governor in Council, the enclosed Statement of the assets of the two branches (that is, the male and female) of which the Asylum consists, as they stood on the 1st instant.

2. The Committee have to report that they have directed their Treasurers, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., to re-invest the proceeds of their Tanjore stock when that loan is paid off on the 31st instant, in the most favorable Government Securities available on that date.

3. With a view to accommodate the female branch of the Asylum in the most economical manner, pending the erection of buildings in such permanent locality as the Government may eventually select, the Committee have, after careful consideration, resolved to purchase the premises and land in Ootacamund, known as the Lower Norwood property. This acquisition, with the furniture belonging to the house, is to cost Rupees 8,000; a sum, which the District Engineer has reported to the Committee, after careful survey of the premises, to be most reasonable. The house can at present hold the Head Mistress, the Matron, and about twenty-four to thirty girls. Mr. Fraser considers that, with a little alteration, fifty children could easily be located in the premises, and that for the next three or four years this property will in every way be suitable for the accommodation of the Girls' branch of the Institution.

4. The Committee of Management trust that the arrangements they have now made, as detailed in paragraphs 2 and 3, will commend themselves to His Excellency the Governor in Council.

5. The Committee desire me to bring to the notice of Government, that their late announcement, in reference to the transfer of the Asylum to the State, has had already an unfavorable effect upon their income. Subscribers are unwilling to continue their payments, on the

erroneous supposition that the direct pecuniary support of the Asylum by the State has already commenced. The Committee, though confident that little, if any, of the paid-up donations of the Asylum will be withdrawn, are naturally unwilling to trench upon this capital to meet their monthly expenses. They direct me, therefore, respectfully to solicit that the Honorable the Governor in Council will be pleased to sanction a grant in aid of their expenditure, in anticipation of the final assumption of the charge of the Institution by the State, and that such aid may be permitted to commence from the 1st instant. I am to add that the average monthly expenditure the Committee are incurring at present for forty-five boys, is about Rupees 930; and that for the female branch, about Rupees 450, as particularized in the Memorandum enclosed.

*Statement of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums' Assets,
1st March 1860.*

GENERAL FUND.					
Government Securities.			Rs.	A.	P.
No. 40874 of 1854-55 of 4 per cent.			500	0	0
" 1007 " 73 Tanjore Note			1,021	1	2
" 183 " 68 "			1,000	0	0
" 1536 " 129 "			2,000	0	0
" 1573 " 109 "			1,000	0	0
" 496 " 186 "			10,000	0	0
" 897 " 267 "			10,000	0	0
" 192 " 157 "			10,000	0	0
" 86 " 18 "			3,000	0	0
" 85 " 18 "			3,000	0	0
" 611 " 18 "			1,000	0	0
" " 113 "			8,035	7	10
Value of "Stonehouse"					
Do. Furniture					
Cash					
FEMALE BRANCH.					
Government Securities.					
No. 40875 of 1854-55 of 4 per cent.			500	0	0
" 564 " 189 Tanjore Note			2,000	0	0
" 1431 " 178 "			500	0	0
" 322 " 135 "			1,000	0	0
" 647 " 110 "			5,000	0	0
Cash					
Total					
			50,556	9	0
			22,050	0	0
			1,391	1	1
			1,081	9	10
			9,000	0	0
			3,322	14	7
			87,402	2	6

Statement of Disbursements in February 1860.

MALE BRANCH.			
Salaries of Teachers.....	Rs.	A.	P.
Do. Native Establishment.....	222	8	0
Treasurer's Office Establishment.....	140	8	0
Provisions and Lighting.....	50	0	0
Clothing and Tailoring.....	367	12	4
Sundries.....	71	11	0
	73	12	10
Total...	926	4	2
FEMALE BRANCH.			
Salaries of Teachers.....			
Do. Native Establishment.....	150	0	0
Provisions and Lighting.....	33	8	0
House Rent.....	55	7	4
Clothing and Tailoring*.....	70	0	0
Sundries*.....	135	9	11
	117	5	4
Total...	561	14	7

* These items are heavy at present, on account of the outfit needed with which to commence the Girls' school, yet in its infancy.

(Signed) E. W. BIRD,

*Secy. to the Committee of Management
of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.*

OOTACAMUND,
9th March 1860.

EXTRACT FROM A MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT,
OOTACAMUND, 23rd February 1860, para. 29.

I have recorded my opinion in a separate Minute, that the united Male Lawrence Asylum and Madras Male Military Orphan Asylum should be erected on the site selected by the Committee on the beautiful plateau above Lovedale. The united Female Orphan Asylums might then be fixed at Stonehouse, where the Male Lawrence Asylum now is. The girls will not require so much room for taking exercise as the boys, and they ought to be where they can be constantly visited by the ladies of the place. The transfer of these orphan establishments to the Hills, will be the greatest measure of Anglo-Indian colonization yet taken. The boys will supply the trustworthy, intelligent agency so much wanted by Coffee Planters and Traders; and many of them will obtain employment under the Railway Company, and in the Electric Telegraph, Post Office, Police, Forest, and Public Works Departments. The girls will be brought up in English habits, and will induce their

husbands to settle in the elevated regions to which they have themselves become accustomed. At present, their habits of life are essentially native, and they insist upon their husbands living in the plains.

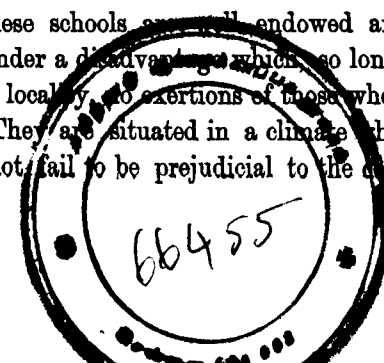
MEMORANDUM BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Two years ago, when the proposal to establish a Lawrence Asylum on the Neilgherry Hills was first mooted, I suggested that the best means of giving permanence and stability to the Institution would be to amalgamate with it, or rather to adopt as its basis, the Military Male and Female Orphan Asylums at Madras. It seemed to me, that for an Institution of this character, something more was requisite than the voluntary annual subscriptions, however liberal they might be, of a constantly changing community; that, in order that it might fully serve the object with which it was to be founded, and that it might fully carry out the philanthropic intentions of the noble-minded man by whom its establishment was first projected, it ought to be supported to some extent, at all events, by a permanent endowment, and be made in some degree independent of the vicissitudes to which all Institutions, which depend for their support on periodical subscriptions, are more or less exposed.

2. This end, it appeared to me, might be attained, if an arrangement could be made with the Governors of the Madras Asylums for transferring those Institutions to the Neilgherries.

3. Both these schools are well endowed. They both, I believe, from their first establishment, have been in the receipt of liberal grants from Government, which may be looked upon as nearly, if not quite, as certain and permanent sources of income as the other funds by which they are maintained. As a general rule, they have been well managed. Bishop Heber, writing in 1826, speaks of them in high terms, and all who are acquainted with the present condition of the Female Asylum will, I am sure, agree that there is no better conducted Institution throughout the Madras Presidency.

4. But though these schools are well endowed and efficiently conducted, they labor under a disadvantage which, so long as they are retained in their present locality, no exertions of those who superintend them can counteract. They are situated in a climate which is ungenial, and which cannot fail to be prejudicial to the constitutions of



the children who are brought up in them, which must, and which does, interfere with their physical development, and which perpetuates in them those physical and moral defects which mark all children of European extraction, whether pure or of mixed parentage, brought up in a tropical climate. I refer to the moral as well as physical characteristics of these children, as depending in a great measure on the climate in which they are brought up; for it is a well known fact, that the same cause which saps the strength and energy of the body, exercises an important influence over the qualities of the mind. The boy who is too listless to enter with spirit, and of his own free will, into the games and amusements of youth, seldom becomes an active-minded or energetic man.

5. The majority of the boys and girls brought up in these Asylums are of mixed parentage, and I am aware that doubts have been raised whether the climate of the Neilgherries would not be too severe for them, and whether the younger children especially would not suffer from the change. From the enquiries I have made from medical men acquainted with the climate of the Hills and its effect on the East Indian constitution, I see every reason to believe that this apprehension is groundless. Dr. Sanderson, who has more practical knowledge of the Hill climate than most of the members of his profession, speaks confidently on this point. He asserts that it is proved by experience, not only that the climate is not too severe for the East Indian constitution, but that it is most beneficial, and that its good effects, as regards persons of this class, whether children or adults, are not less marked than they are, as regards persons of pure European parentage who resort to it.

6. Assuming, then, that the transfer of the Madras Asylums to the Neilgherries would be to the benefit of the children who are brought up in them, and that they would impart to the Institution, with which I propose that they should be incorporated, that permanency which cannot otherwise be secured to it, I cannot but think that it is a measure well worthy of consideration, and which it is extremely desirable to carry into effect.

7. It may be, and has been said, that this arrangement will tend in some measure to deprive the projected Lawrence Asylum of its distinctive character as a memorial of the great and good man by whom it was originally designed, and in honor of whose memory it is now being established. But this, I would urge, need not be the effect of the present proposal. The transfer to the Lawrence Asylum of the fun-

which are now appropriated to the maintenance of the Madras Institutions, and of the children brought up in them, will not supersede the necessity of raising large contributions from private sources, for the purpose of organizing the new Institution on a scale commensurate with the demands which are likely to be made upon it. The Madras Asylums, as their names imply, are principally, if not entirely, restricted to orphans. Their funds, though considerable, are not more than sufficient for the purpose to which they are applied. For any extension of that object, large contributions will be required. If the Madras Army and the Madras public were to do no more than to provide the means of transferring to this bracing and invigorating climate the 300 or 400 children who are now vegetating in the Asylums of Madras, they would, in my humble judgment, perform an act not unworthy of being done as a mark of their veneration for Sir Henry Lawrence's memory, and which his enlightened and discriminating philanthropy would most assuredly have approved. But it cannot for a moment be doubted that they will do more than this. The liberality which has already been shown, is a sufficient guarantee for what may be expected, if the proceedings of the Committee, who have taken the matter up, are conducted with judgment. I make no question, but that sufficient funds will be raised to admit of the erection of a suitable building and of a large addition being made to the endowment, by which the present Asylums are maintained. The fact that a portion of the funds by which the entire Institution will be supported have been hitherto applied to a different purpose, and that the number of Soldiers' children, which it will then be possible to educate in a salubrious climate, will be double what it would otherwise have been, will not, I take it, render that Institution the less worthy of being named after Sir Henry Lawrence, or make it a less fitting monument to his memory.

8. If the foregoing views should be approved, I would suggest that the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum should place themselves in communication with the Governors of the Madras Asylums, several* of whom are at present residing on the Neilgherries, with the view of devising measures for carrying out the proposal. If they consent, one of two courses, I imagine, will have to be adopted; either to take three or four houses for the temporary accommo-

* The Right Honorable the Governor.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Right Rev. the Lord Bishop.
The Adjutant General.
The Quarter Master General.
The Deputy Adjutant General of H. M.'s Troops.
The Deputy Quarter Master General of H. M.'s Troops.
The Director of Public Instruction.

dation at Ootacamund, of the children of the Madras Asylums, and to transfer them at once, or to defer the transfer until a suitable building can be erected, proceeding in either case with the collection of funds to carry out this object. Perhaps it would be expedient only to remove the Male Asylum at the commencement, and it may also be deemed preferable to keep the Male and Female Asylums permanently separate, and thus to have two Lawrence Asylums instead of one. The buildings at Madras ought each to fetch a large sum of money; enough probably to meet the greater part, if not the whole, of the expense of erecting the requisite buildings on the Hills. If this be the case, the funds which may be raised by donations will go to form an addition to the endowment, and to provide permanently for the maintenance of a certain number of Soldiers' children not being orphans. The subscriptions might be applied to the same object, or partly to meeting the current expenses of the Institutions, and partly to increasing the endowment.

9. The Governors of the Madras Asylums will, of course, stipulate for the establishment of Superintendents and Teachers now employed in the respective Institutions being retained. Additional teachers will be required to meet the additional number of pupils; and to provide for the regular payment of their salaries, as well as for the maintenance of the additional children, a considerable addition to the endowment will be required.

10. But if it be decided to transfer the Madras Institutions or one of them at once, I would not attempt any thing more than this at the outset. Pending the erection of a building, there will be some difficulty in providing the necessary accommodation for the number of boys now boarded and taught in the Madras Male Asylum, and it would be imprudent to attempt any extension of it until adequate buildings can be erected.

11. On the whole, indeed, I am disposed to think that the transfer, and, in fact, the establishment of a Lawrence Asylum, should be deferred until a suitable building can be erected, and that the Committee would do well to confine themselves for the present to collecting the necessary funds for the purpose, and to making the necessary arrangements with the Directors of the Madras Asylums, for the eventual transfer of those Institutions.

12. Supposing the cost of a building to be more than covered by the donations of the public, whatever balance there may be, and what-

ever may be realized by the sale of the Madras buildings, will be available as an addition to the endowment; but these questions of detail as to when, and in what manner the transfer may best be made, and how the sums realized by subscriptions and by the sale of the Madras buildings may be most beneficially applied, are questions which can only be determined by a Committee composed of the representatives of the two Institutions, which it is proposed to incorporate in one.

13. I have not noticed one point, viz., the character of the religious instruction imparted in the Madras Asylums. They are both essentially Protestant; in fact, Church of England Institutions. In both of them, religious instruction is imparted, and divine service is performed by a Clergyman of the Church of England, and to his instruction and ministry all the pupils are required to attend. The plan of the Lawrence Asylum, as projected by the present Committee, is, I understand, based on similar principles. On this point, therefore, no difficulty is likely to arise.

14. The transfer, in fact, will involve no other change as regards the internal management of the Madras Asylums, than their transfer from Madras to Ootacamund, and such addition to the number of pupils now instructed and boarded in them, as the funds raised to the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence may be sufficient to provide for.

15. In the superintending body some change will be requisite. The Subscribers must be represented in the Committee of Management, and the number of ex-officio Directors will have to be reduced. The Government would probably require, before consenting to continue to the Lawrence Asylum the grants which they now make to the Madras Asylums, that, as a guarantee for the efficient management of the latter, and for their being continued in the principles on which it is at present conducted, a certain proportion of the managing body shall be appointed by Government.

16. In making this proposal, I assume that the design of the present Committee to constitute the Lawrence Asylum an essentially Protestant Institution, will be adhered to; for, otherwise, the Madras Asylums could not be incorporated with it, without an abandonment of the principles on which they have been hitherto conducted.

17. The question whether it is right so to organize the Institution now projected, as practically to exclude the children of Roman Catholic Soldiers, is one on which I do not venture to offer an opinion, much less to dogmatize. I believe it is generally admitted that there

are great practical difficulties in the way of organizing an Institution in which Protestant and Roman Catholic children shall be brought up and educated together in such a manner as shall be satisfactory to the sincere professors of both creeds. On the other hand, it is to be said, that a very large proportion (one-half I believe), of our European Soldiery are Roman Catholics, and that the Roman Catholic community in India are too poor to maintain a separate Institution on such a footing as would be adequate to meet the requirements of their Soldiery.

18. But it is on the assumption that this question has been already settled, that I now make the proposal which I venture to submit for the consideration of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, and of the Members of the Provisional Committee now sitting at Ootacamund; and if I might be permitted to add a suggestion, not strictly bearing on the question immediately under consideration, it would be that the Provisional Committee and those who formed it should exercise somewhat more circumspection than they have done hitherto, in the selection of persons whom they invite to take a part in the management of the Institution. This, I am sensible, is an invidious topic; but it is impossible to read the list of Members who have been placed on the two Committees, the Provisional Committee at Ootacamund, and the Committee of Reference at Madras, without being struck with the fact, that in neither of those lists is there the name of a single Officer of Her Majesty's service, and with, perhaps, the exception of General Blundell, not a single Officer who has done a day's duty with an European regiment. It is surely of some importance that that body of Officers, who may be supposed to have a more direct interest in the success of the Institution than any others, should be encouraged to co-operate in its establishment.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

COONOR,
14th September 1858.

LETTER from the Sub-Committee of the Governors of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum, dated Madras — October 1859; to the President, Vice-President, and Governors of the Madras Military Orphan Asylum.

Adverting to the resolution passed at the Meeting held on the 26th May last, appointing us a Committee to prepare a scheme for the

better government of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, we have the honor to inform you, that having, after deliberate consideration, arrived at the conclusion that one of the most important steps that could be taken towards promoting the efficiency of the Asylum as a place of education for the sons of Soldiers, whether of pure European or of mixed parentage, would be its transfer to the invigorating climate of the Neilgherry Hills, and that if this measure were resolved on, it would be highly desirable to unite the Institution with the Lawrence Asylum, which has lately been established at Ootacamund, we requested our colleague, Mr. Arbuthnot, who was about to proceed on a tour of inspection, to visit the Lawrence Asylum, and to ascertain whether the Committee of that Institution would be disposed to entertain a proposition for uniting the Male Asylum at Madras with the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. We also requested Mr. Arbuthnot to procure for us any information he might be able to obtain as to the cost of maintaining such an Institution on the Neilgherry Hills, and on other points connected with our project.

2. We submit herewith a Memorandum, dated the 24th August last, in which Mr. Arbuthnot has stated the results of his conference with the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, and of his enquiries on the other points referred to. We also submit another Memorandum written by Mr. Arbuthnot on the 14th September last year, in which he suggested to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop and other Members of the Lawrence Asylum, the measure which we now propose for your consideration.

3. We concur generally in the arguments urged in both these documents. We are convinced that the proposed amalgamation of the two Asylums would be greatly to the advantage of both, and we beg that you will give the matter your deliberate consideration, and that, if you agree in our views, you will empower us to make on your behalf a definite proposition to the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, for uniting the Madras Asylum with the Asylum under their charge.

4. We would recommend that the proposal to incorporate the Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Lawrence Asylum, be accompanied by the following stipulations:—

1st.—That the united Institution shall be designated “The Lawrence Asylum.”

2nd.—That, in the words of our colleague, Mr. Arbuthnot, (para. 29 of Memo.) the term Trustees be substituted for Committee. “As

" if a gentleman be appointed to the charge of the Asylum possessing the qualifications which my colleagues agreed to be requisite, it would not answer any good purpose that he should be unnecessarily interfered with by a visiting Committee. The main duty of the Trustees should be to take charge of the funds of the Institution, and appoint the Principal. All appointments in the Asylum should be made by the Principal. It would be visited periodically by the Government Inspector of Schools, and his reports on its working would be laid before the Trustees. If care be taken in the selection of a fit person for the Principalship, and a sound system of instruction and management be prescribed at the commencement, this amount of supervision ought, as a general rule, to suffice."

3rd.—That the general direction of the united Institution shall be vested in ten Trustees, of whom five shall be ex-officio Trustees, viz. :

The Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

The Bishop of Madras.

The Director of Public Instruction.

The Subordinate Judge of Ootacamund, or other Chief Civil Officer having his head quarters at Ootacamund.

The Officer Commanding Ootacamund,

and the five other Trustees who shall be elected. In the first instance, the present Members of the Lawrence Asylum Committee to be the non-ex-officio Trustees, and when they have diminished to less than five, such vacancy to be filled up from residents on the Hills, by the votes of all the then Trustees, it being provided that Major-General Alexander Lawrence, Chairman of the present Committee, shall be Chairman of the whole, and that such vacancies in the appointment of non-official Trustees shall be filled without reference to the circumstance of the person elected being a Subscriber to the Lawrence Asylum, provided always that he shall, at the time of his election, be a resident at Ootacamund, or about to become a resident.

4th.—That provision shall be made for maintaining in the united Institution not less than 200 orphan children of the classes now admissible to the Military Male Orphan Asylum, the order according to which the preference of claim to admission is given to the various classes of orphan children under the existing rules, being retained.

5th.—That the rules relating to religious instruction, prescribed by the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, shall be adopted for the

united Institution, provided that the Principal shall be invariably a Clergyman of the Church of England.

6th.—That adequate provision shall be made for industrial instruction by the establishment of a farm in connection with the Asylum, and by any other suitable means.

7th.—That in the event of the transfer being resolved on, a Deed of Trust be prepared, binding the Trustees to adhere to the foregoing and to any other stipulations that may be agreed on by the two Committees.

5. The foregoing stipulations appear to us to provide all that is needful to ensure that the endowment belonging to the Madras Asylum shall not be diverted from its legitimate purposes. On the question of religious instruction, in regard to which so much controversy has taken place with reference to the Lawrence Asylum, there need be no difficulty, inasmuch as the Madras Asylum, which owes its origin to a former Chaplain and the Church Wardens of St. Mary's Church in Fort Saint George, has been always conducted on strictly Protestant, and, indeed, on Church of England principles. We see no objection to the adoption of the somewhat more liberal rules which the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum have laid down, but have thought it desirable to provide that the Principal shall be a Clergyman, and a Member of the Church of England. We deem it of great importance, that the person on whom the chief direction of the religious instruction will devolve, should be the head of the Institution, and on other grounds we consider it to be for the interests of the Asylum that a Clergyman should be placed in charge of it.

Read the following letter from the Acting Director of Public Instruction, dated 3rd May 1860, No. 948; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

With reference to the Order of Government, No. 583, dated 21st April 1860, calling upon me for an opinion as to the amount of the grant-in-aid that should be made for the present to the Committee of the Lawrence Asylums, I have the honor to recommend that a monthly grant of Rupees 500 be given to each of the Asylums.

2. In Mr. E. W. Bird's letter of the 9th March 1860, the average monthly expenditure is put down at Rupees 930 for the Male Asylum, and Rupees 450 for the Female Asylum. It is true that the actual

expenditure on behalf of the Female Asylum in the month of February exceeded 560 Rupees ; but this is explained by the circumstance that in the infancy of the Institution a considerable expense had to be incurred in outfits, which would not form a regular recurring charge.

3. By a communication I received yesterday from Mr. Bird, it appears that the certain monthly income of the Male Asylum, proceeding from the interest of capital, is Rupees 230 ; and that the subscriptions, which are, of course, precarious, amount to Rupees 364. For the Female Asylum it seems there is no certain income, the capital being set apart for the purchase of premises ; while the subscriptions reach no higher sum than 100 Rupees per mensem. The financial condition of the two Institutions stands, therefore, as follows :—

	Male Asylum.	Female Asylum.
Certain monthly income.....	Rs. 230	Rs. 0
Subscriptions.....	„ 364	„ 100
Total monthly income.....	Rs. 594	Rs. 100
Estimated expenditure.....	„ 930	„ 450
Monthly deficit.....	Rs. 346	Rs. 350

4. From the above, it might be supposed that smaller grants than those I recommend would suffice : but it must be recollected that the Institutions are every day expanding, and that the liberality of the public might be very seriously checked if the temporary arrangements made by the Committee were not of a satisfactory nature. It is, moreover, a fact that even now a falling off in the subscriptions has taken place ; this is expressly stated in paragraph 5 of Mr. Bird's letter of the 9th March last, and is evident from the monthly income of the Male Asylum having been estimated in December last at 1,000 Rupees, while it is now given at only Rupees 594.

5. On these grounds, and on the additional one that the sums I have named are those considered necessary by the Committee of the Asylums, I trust the Honorable the Governor in Council will comply with the recommendation I have made.

ORDER THEREON, 18th May 1860, No. 736.

On the grounds explained in the foregoing letter, and on the recommendation of the Acting Director of Public Instruction, the

Government authorize a grant of Rupees (500) five hundred per mensem being made, for the present, in aid of the expenditure of the male and female branches, respectively, of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, the allowance to commence from the 1st March 1860.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated Fort William, Foreign Department, the 11th July 1860, No. 2609 ; to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I am directed, by the Governor-General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1263, dated the 31st March last, relative to the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund.

2. When the Governor-General addressed the Secretary of State on the 16th December 1858 on the subject of this Asylum, no school had actually been established there, but a Committee had held Meetings for the purpose, subscriptions had been promised, a house had been taken, and arrangements had been made for commencing operations as soon as circumstances would allow. It was stated that the rules of the Aboo Asylum were to be adopted as those of the Ootacamund Asylum. The donations promised amounted to Rupees 9,060, and the annual subscriptions to Rupees 3,300.

3. The Governor-General then recorded his opinion that “the best way to give effect to Sir H. Lawrence's wishes, and to accomplish surely and satisfactorily his wise purposes, will be to take both the Mount Aboo and the Neilgherry school into the charge of Government as has been done with the Sanawar school,” and this course His Excellency recommended. “But,” His Excellency added, “if this be thought too large a measure, I would advise that the Mount Aboo school be left under its present management, aided by a liberal subscription from Government ; and that for the Neilgherry school a sum not less than the total of all donations received from the public be awarded for its establishment, and a subscription of Rupees 10,000 per annum for its maintenance, upon the understanding that the main rules in force at Sanawar shall be observed.”

4. Lord Stanley replied on the 16th March 1859 that Her Majesty's Government had resolved to adopt His Excellency's recom-

mendation "and to sanction the assumption, as Government Institutions, of the school at Abou and of the projected school at Ootacamund." The Government of India was left to determine, in concert with the local Governments, "the extent of accommodation to be provided in the two Institutions, the establishments to be maintained, and generally the arrangements to be made for their management as public Institutions." The Secretary of State relied on the observance of all due economy in the measures that might be sanctioned, and observed that as it might hereafter be found expedient to relinquish the school at Abou, and to concentrate at Ootacamund; the expenditure on buildings at Abou should be limited as much as possible.

5. Thereupon the Governments of Madras and Bombay were furnished with a copy of Lord Stanley's Despatch, and were desired to report what arrangements they proposed to make for the establishment of the Asylums at Ootacamund and Abou.

6. The Bombay Government recommended that the Abou school should be carried on as before by the Managing Committee, and that Government should supply any deficiency in the funds requisite for its maintenance on its present footing, the Committee making, at the end of 1860, a more definite application for Government aid under the grant-in-aid rules. A protest was at the same time made against the removal of the school from Abou. The Governor-General, on the 27th December last, agreed to leave the Abou school under its present management for a time, and promised that any deficiency in the income, after the Committee have exerted themselves as usual to raise subscriptions, should be defrayed by the Government. It was added that when Ahmedabad and the Neilgherries are connected by rail, it would become doubtful whether the Government ought to maintain both Institutions.

7. The Government of Madras, after some discussion with the Ootacamund Committee, reported last year that a difficulty had arisen regarding the religious instruction of the children, the Committee being unwilling to transfer the school to Government except on certain conditions which the Madras Government thought would exclude the children of Roman Catholics. The Governor-General, in reply, decided in favor of the view taken by the Madras Government, and declared that the rules of the Sanawar Asylum, or at least the principle involved in them, must be observed in the Ootacamund Asylum if it were made over to the Government and became a public Institution.

8. It is now reported in your letter under acknowledgment that the Committee have accepted these terms, but as their funds were collected on the understanding that the Abou rules (which differ from the Sanawar rules in the matter of religious teaching) would be followed at Ootacamund, they have thought it right to give the Subscribers the option of withdrawing their payments.

9. It appears that the assets of the Asylum on the 1st March last were as follows:—

General Fund.

	RS.	A.	P.
Invested in Securities.	50,556	9	0
Value of house and furniture... ..	23,441	1	1
Cash... ..	1,081	9	10
Total...	75,079	3	11

Female Branch.

Invested in Securities	9,000	0	0
Cash... ..	3,322	14	7
	12,322	14	7
Grand Total...	87,402	2	6

The monthly expenses of the school were at the same time

	RS.	A.	P.
Boys' School... ..	926	4	2 a month.
Girls' do.	561	14	7 do.
Total...	1,488	2	9

The Committee report that though they do not expect that any of the paid-up donations will be withdrawn, subscriptions had already begun to fall off under the impression that the Asylum was now supported by the Government. The number of boys in the school was 45; the number of girls is not stated, nor is the present amount of subscriptions.

10. Simultaneously with these proceedings, the Governors of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum proposed to amalgamate

that Institution with the Lawrence Asylum; and this arrangement is warmly supported by the Madras Government. It is proposed—

(1st.) That the management of the united Institution be vested in a Committee consisting of the following Members:—

The Commander-in-Chief.	} Ex-officio.
The Bishop.	
The Director of Public Instruction.	
The Judge of Ootacamund.	
The Senior Military Officer on duty on the Neilgherries.	

Three Members to be elected by the others.

(2nd.) That the Government give a grant equal to the probable expense of the Male Asylum if separately maintained, viz., Rupees 2,500* a month, and also a grant-in-aid for building a school-house.

(3rd.) That the details be arranged by the Director of Public Instruction, in concert with the management of the Male Orphan Asylum.

(4th.) That the Military Female Asylum be hereafter incorporated with the female branch of the Lawrence Asylum, the latter being meanwhile maintained separately at the expense of the Government.

11. If this scheme be approved, the buildings belonging to the Male Orphan Asylum at Madras will be sold. They are said to be worth about 50,000 Rupees, and it is proposed to purchase them for the native regiment quartered at Vepery, and to sell the buildings now occupied by the regiment for the benefit of Government.

12. The Madras Male Orphan Asylum, in addition to funds of their own, the amount of which is not stated, receive already from Government an annual grant of Rupees 23,904-12-6, and it is in addition to this that an annual grant of Rupees 30,000 is now proposed, besides the cost of a new building, the amount of which is not stated. The expense of the female branch of the Lawrence Asylum is estimated at Rupees 1,500 a month (for 100 girls), or Rupees 18,000 a year; and this also is to be paid by Government. On the other hand, the Government will receive the property and funds belonging to the Lawrence Asylum, and the house at Madras belonging to the Male Orphan Asylum.

13. The proposed grants, the Governor-General in Council observes, are far in excess of the amount contemplated in 1858, but His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the scheme is a very good one. The object of removing the Military Orphan Asylum to the Hills is one of great importance and incalculable benefit, and is well worth the proposed cost; while the amalgamation of the Male Orphan Asylum with the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum will enable the Government to maintain an efficient school at Ootacamund for 400 boys at a less expense than if it were called upon to defray the entire cost of a separate Institution.

14. But, in the present state of the public finances, the Governor-General in Council cannot undertake to sanction so large an expenditure as that involved on the scheme now submitted for consideration. It will be forwarded for the orders of Her Majesty's Government.

15. In the meantime, the Lawrence Asylum had better continue on its present footing under the management of the Committee. Taking into consideration the diminution of subscriptions which may have ensued in consequence of the expectation that the Asylum was about to be supported by Government, the Governor-General in Council sanctions a grant in aid of the Institution to an amount not exceeding Rupees 250 a month (that being about the extent of the annual subscriptions when the negotiations with the Committee were first commenced), until the orders of the Secretary of State for India are received.

16. In the event of the scheme and its concomitant expense being sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, it must be understood that the name of "Lawrence Asylum" is to be maintained and perpetuated, notwithstanding its amalgamation with the Military Orphan Asylum. And before agreeing to build a new school-house at Ootacamund, the Government of India will require that a detailed estimate of the probable cost of the building should be submitted, and that due provision be made for carrying on the work under the supervision of an Officer of the Public Works Department. It is also the intention of the Governor-General in Council that the proposed grant of 30,000 Rupees a year for the male branch, and 15,000 Rupees a year for the female branch of the Asylum, should be regarded as a maximum, that only so much within that limit should be drawn as may be necessary to make up the annual expense of the school, and that the remainder should not accumulate for the benefit of the school; but revert to the Treasury.

ORDER THEREON, 20th August 1860, No. 1234.

The foregoing letter will be communicated to the Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, to the Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, and also to the Director of Public Instruction, in reference to the correspondence that has passed on the subject, and that it be intimated to them that it is the intention of this Government to make a further representation to the Government of India in respect to the grant-in-aid specified in paragraph 15 of Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, and that meanwhile the amount, Rupees 500 per mensem for each Institution, sanctioned under date 18th May last, will continue to be disbursed.

2. This Government will keep in view the wishes of the Government of India expressed in the concluding paragraph of their present letter.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

From the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 20th August 1860, No. 1235; to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 11th ultimo, in reply to Colonel Marshall's letter of the 31st March last, on the subject of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

2. In this communication, the Government of India intimate their approval of the proposal of the Madras Government, that the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum be amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum, under the arrangements stated in Colonel Marshall's letter, and that the united Institution be located on the Neilgherry Hills—but as the scheme would involve a larger expenditure than, in the present state of the public finances, the Governor-General in Council can undertake to sanction, it is to be forwarded for the orders of the Home Government. Meanwhile, and until those orders are received, the Supreme Government think that the Lawrence Asylum had better continue in its present footing under the management of the Committee, and they have sanctioned for it a grant-in-aid not exceeding Rupees 250 per mensem. It is further intimated that, in the event of the scheme and its concomitant expense being sanctioned by Her

Majesty's Government, the name of "Lawrence Asylum" is to be maintained and perpetuated, notwithstanding its amalgamation with the Military Orphan Asylum; and before agreeing to build a new school-house at Ootacamund, the Government of India will require that a detailed estimate of the probable cost of the building should be submitted, and that due provision be made for carrying the work under the supervision of an Officer of the Public Works Department. It is also the intention of the Governor-General in Council that the proposed grant of 30,000 Rupees a year for the male branch, and 15,000 Rupees a year for the female branch of the Asylum, should be regarded as a maximum, that only so much within that limit should be drawn as may be necessary to make up the annual expense of the schools, and that the remainder should not accumulate for the benefit of the school, but revert to the Treasury.

3. I am instructed to state that a copy of your letter has been furnished to the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, and to the Directors of the Madras Male Orphan Asylum, for their information. The points noticed in its concluding paragraph will also be attended to in the event of the proposed amalgamation of the two Asylums receiving the sanction of Her Majesty's Government. I am also to mention that, prior to the receipt of your letter, the District Engineer of Coimbatore had been ordered to prepare a plan and estimate of the building required for the united Institution, in communication with the Director of Public Instruction, who is now on the Neilgherry Hills. This plan and estimate will be duly submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council.

4. I am, however, directed to request a re-consideration of that part of the orders of the Government of India conveyed in your letter (paragraph 15) which assigns a grant-in-aid not exceeding Rupees 250 per mensem in aid of the Lawrence Asylum until the reply of the Secretary of State be received, and, in so doing, to submit the following explanation.

5. In the letter from the Secretary to the Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, 9th March last, a copy of which was forwarded with Colonel Marshall's letter of the 31st idem, the Committee solicited that the Honorable the Governor in Council would be pleased to sanction a grant in aid of their expenditure, in anticipation of the final assumption of the charge of the Institution by

the State, and that such aid might be permitted to commence from the 1st March. It was added that "the average monthly expenditure the Committee are incurring at present for forty-five boys, is about Rupees 930; and that for the female branch about Rupees 450." In the last paragraph of Colonel Marshall's letter it was stated that this application would be considered in the Public Department.

6. A reference was accordingly made in the Public Department to the Acting Director of Public Instruction for his opinion as to the amount of the grant-in-aid which would for the present be required by the Committee. I am desired to enclose a copy of Mr. Powell's reply, and to solicit the attention of the Supreme Government to it.

7. From this it will be perceived that the monthly expenditure of the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum was Rupees 930, and the total monthly income, certain and precarious, Rupees 594, leaving a monthly deficit of Rupees 346. The expenses of the female branch were Rupees 450 per mensem. It has no certain source of income, and the subscriptions were only Rupees 100 per mensem. There was, therefore, a monthly deficit of Rupees 350. But whereas the expenditure of both Institutions was likely to increase with their expansion, the subscriptions would not improbably fall off. Under these circumstances, the Director recommended, and the Government—18th May 1860—sanctioned a temporary grant of Rupees 500 a month for each Institution, to commence from 1st March last. The grant was not reported to the Government of India, as this Government were expecting an early reply to their Military Secretary's letter on the general subject of the Asylums.

8. It does not clearly appear from your letter whether the grant-in-aid of Rupees 250 is to be divided between the two branches of the Lawrence Asylum, or to be confined to the male hand only. In either case, however, it will be seen from Mr. Powell's letter, that the condition of the Institutions will be most seriously affected. Supposing a moiety of the grant (Rupees 125) to be assigned to each branch, the income of each would fall very greatly below its expenditure. If the grant is to be confined to the Male Lawrence Asylum, that sum will still be considerably short of its requirements, while the female branch would have to be closed altogether.

9. Under these circumstances, I am directed to request that the grants-in-aid of Rupees 500 each made by this Government under date

the 18th May last, to the two branches of the Lawrence Asylum, may be allowed to continue until the orders of Her Majesty's Government have been received on the whole question.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following letter from the Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, dated 7th July 1860, No. 659; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

We have the honor to request the attention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to the present position of the project, which has received the approval of Government, for the transfer of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum to Ootacamund, and its union with the Lawrence Asylum.

2. The Committee of the Lawrence Asylum having agreed to make over that Asylum to Government on the terms laid down by the Government of India in their letter of the 27th December last, the Government of Madras, in their Proceedings of the 31st March last, No. 1262, have intimated their intention of recommending to the Supreme Government the adoption of a proposition made by the Director of Public Instruction that, instead of undertaking the entire charge of the Lawrence Asylum as a Government Institution, the Government should sanction its union with the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum, on the understanding that the latter shall be transferred to Ootacamund as soon as the necessary buildings shall have been erected, and that they should make a grant in aid of the united Institution equivalent to what would be the probable expenditure on the part of Government, if the Lawrence Asylum were maintained by the State as a separate Institution.

3. Our Board, in our Secretary's letter of the 5th March last, and the Director of Public Instruction, in his separate letter of the 28th of the preceding month, have recommended that the government of the united Institution shall be vested in a Committee consisting of eight Governors, of whom five are to be ex-officio, viz. :

The Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.
The Bishop of Madras.
The Director of Public Instruction.

The Subordinate Judge, or other Chief Civil Officer having his head quarters at Ootacamund.

The Senior Military Officer employed on duty on the Neilgherries; and three are to be elected from among the residents at, or in the immediate neighbourhood of, Ootacamund. Provision has also been made for the government of the Madras branch of the Asylum, pending its transfer to the Neilgherries, under a Board also consisting of eight Members.

4. These arrangements, we presume, although nothing is said with reference to them in the Order of the 31st March, have likewise met with the approval of Government.

5. Nothing, however, of a practical character can be done towards carrying out the projected union of the two Asylums until sufficient funds shall have been raised for a building; and on this point the Order of Government is altogether silent.

6. In the letter addressed to Government, under date the 9th December last, and signed by the Secretaries to the two Asylums, it was stated that the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum had set apart the sum of Rupees 40,000 for the erection of a building for the male branch of this Institution, in the event of its being united with the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum; that the value of the Madras Asylum premises, which would have to be disposed of on the removal of that Asylum to the Hills, might be estimated at Rupees 50,000; and that the two Committees were about to apply to the Committee of the Indian Relief Fund for a grant from the funds in their hands, a portion of which, we had been informed by Sir Charles Trevelyan, would probably be available for our purpose.

7. Anticipating that the funds above specified would not be sufficient to defray the entire cost of the projected buildings, we expressed our hope that the Government would supply the deficiency by a grant from the public treasury, and at the same time enquired whether they would be prepared to purchase the Male Asylum premises, which, from their situation and extent, are well adapted for public purposes. We also requested that the Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works might be authorized to furnish us with Plans and Estimates, and that the Governor in Council would permit the work to be carried out through the agency of the Public Works Department, and under the immediate superintendence of an efficient Officer of that department.

8. This arrangement we observed, while it would be calculated to ensure efficiency in the execution of the work, would prevent its cost being enhanced by competition with other public works on the Neilgherries.

9. The order of the 31st March last makes no allusion to these propositions, nor does it contain any reply to our enquiry as to the intentions of Government in regard to purchasing the Madras Male Asylum premises; and we are under the impression that no definite recommendation has yet been made to the Supreme Government on the subject.

10. Our colleague, Mr. Arbuthnot, who has lately returned from England, has ascertained that there is no prospect of our receiving aid from the Indian Relief Fund. All therefore that we have to look to is the sum of Rupees 40,000 already in hand, such a sum as may be realized by the sale of the Madras premises, and such grant-in-aid as the Government may be able to bestow. We would suggest that a grant should be given equal in amount to the sum raised by subscriptions, viz., Rupees 40,000. The value of the Madras Male Asylum premises has been variously estimated from Rupees 50,000 to Rupees 80,000. We would suggest that if the Government design to purchase the premises, they should be valued by the Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works. If the Government do not require these premises for any public purpose, we trust that the Supreme Government will authorize an advance being made of such sum not exceeding what may be pronounced by the Chief Engineer to be the fair market value of the premises as may be required to enable us to complete the requisite buildings at Ootacamund, to be recovered by the sale of the premises on the removal of the Asylum to the Neilgherries. We have reason to believe that if the land were sold in lots for building purposes, the premises would realize a sum not far short of Rupees 80,000.

11. We trust that the Honorable the Governor in Council will give his early attention to the subject of this letter. Nearly two years have passed since the project was first broached by the Director of Public Instruction to the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum. During the interval which has elapsed the measure has been very fully discussed, and there has been a very general concurrence of opinion as to the great advantages which are likely to result from it. In the words of Sir Charles Trevelyan, "the transfer of these orphans' establishments

to the Hills will be the greatest measure of Anglo-Indian colonization yet taken." But in the meanwhile, valuable time is passing, and until the question of funds for building shall have been satisfactorily settled, no practical step will have been taken towards carrying out the object in view.

(Signed) PAT. GRANT,
 („) W. A. MOREHEAD,
 („) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
 („) A. H. ALCOCK,
 („) THOS. MCGOUN,
 („) CHARLES DENISON,
 („) THOMAS DEALTRY,

Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum.

ORDER THEREON, 14th July 1860, No. 1029.

1. Resolved that the above letter be referred to the Military Department.

2. Resolved, also, in reference to paragraph 7 of the above letter, that the District Engineer of Coimbatore be directed, through the Department Public Works, to prepare plans and estimates of the buildings which will be required on the Neilgherry Hills for the accommodation of the joint Institution of the Madras Male Orphan Asylum and the Lawrence Asylum.

3. Mr. Fraser will lose no time in communicating personally with the Director of Public Instruction who is now and will be for a short time on the Neilgherries, and will ascertain from that officer the extent and nature of the accommodation that will be required, and will settle with him the general plan of the building.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, dated Fort William, Foreign Department, 12th September 1860, No. 4087 ; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to intimate that, under the explanation contained in your letter, No. 1235, dated the 20th ultimo, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to

approve (pending the receipt of orders of Her Majesty's Government on the whole question) of the grants-in-aid of Rupees 500 each, made by the Government of Madras, under date the 18th May last, to the two branches of the Lawrence Asylum, in lieu of the grant-in-aid of Rupees 250 per month sanctioned in paragraph 15 of Orders dated the 11th July last, No. 2609.

From the Secretary to the Committee of Management Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, dated 15th September 1860; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I have had the honor to receive the Orders of Government, No. 1234, of the 20th August 1860, in reference to the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, and have laid the papers before the Managing Committee.

2. I am directed by the Committee to bring to the notice of Government, with reference to paragraph 15 of Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, No. 2609 of the 11th July 1860, conveying the Governor-General's sanction for the disbursement of Rupees 250 per mensem as a grant-in-aid to the two branches of the Institution, that their present expenditure which is on a scale scarcely adequate to the efficiency of the Asylums, is rather more than Rupees 1,400 per mensem, and that the income at the command of the Committee derived from interest on the funded property as well as from subscriptions, is only Rupees 457-4-0. The Committee beg to assure the Government that they have made, and are making, every effort to obtain further aid from the public, but they find that the well-known intention of Government to assume charge of the Asylums as State Institutions, though very desirable in itself, has operated most unfavorably in a financial point of view, and they have very little hopes of being enabled to carry on the Institutions satisfactorily while the question connected with the amalgamation of the two Asylums is under reference, unless their income is much more largely supplemented than at present authorized by the Government of India.

3. The Committee of Management beg me to thank the Government of Madras for continuing to them the present rate of assistance, and for again referring the question of the grant-in-aid to the Supreme Government.

ORDER THEREON, 4th October 1860, No. 1456.

Resolved that the letter above recorded from the Government of India be communicated to the Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, and also to the Civil Auditor, in reference to the Proceedings of this Government, dated 13th ultimo, No. 1350.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

MEMORANDUM BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Adverting to my Memorandum of the 14th ultimo, and to Captain Drury's letter of the 27th ultimo, informing me that the Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum approved of my proposal to apply to the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum for an advance from their funds of the sum requisite to enable the Governors to fulfil their engagement with the Rev. Mr. Whitehouse, and authorized me to treat with the Committee on the subject, I regret to say that the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum have declined to entertain the proposition, observing that they were in no way consulted in reference to the Rev. Mr. Whitehouse's appointment, and that they would not be justified, with reference to the interests committed to their charge, in incurring the outlay recommended.

2. In their letter declining to entertain the proposition, a copy*

* Appendix A. of which is annexed, the Committee do not state upon what grounds they consider that the proposed disbursement would be prejudicial to the interests of the Institution under their charge; and I accordingly deemed it advisable, before communicating their refusal to the Board of Governors, to apply to the Committee for a more definite statement of their reasons, especially with reference to the remarks made in the 3rd paragraph of their letter regarding the present position of the Lawrence Asylum, in which, as it appeared to me, they entirely ignored the correspondence which has taken place, and the proposals which have been made by the Madras Government and the Government of India, subsequently to their letter of the 31st January last. A Meeting was

† Appendix C. accordingly held on the 16th instant, at which the Committee passed resolutions† explanatory of their previous letter, and adhering to their decision not to incur any responsibility or expenditure in connexion with the engagement of Mr. Whitehouse.

3. Before proceeding to notice their resolutions, or to offer any suggestions as to the course to be taken by the Board of Governors, I will briefly recall their attention to the history of the negotiations which have taken place during the past year regarding the amalgamation of the Madras and Ootacamund Asylums. When the project was broached by me to the Ootacamund Committee in August last year, they stated that "they considered it a very desirable object," but that in consequence of the correspondence which was then pending with reference to the proposal which had been made by Lord Canning, and had been approved by the Secretary of State, that the Lawrence Asylum should be adopted as a Government Institution, they were unable to pledge themselves on the subject. Subsequently, on the measure being again proposed to them under instructions conveyed to me by the collective Board of Governors of the Madras Male Asylum, including the Governor and other Members of the Government of Madras, the proposal was agreed to, subject to a few unimportant modifications suggested by the Ootacamund Committee, and a letter was addressed to Government which was signed by the Secretary to that Committee and by the Officiating Secretary to the Madras Committee, requesting that, with reference to the previous correspondence regarding the adoption of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum as a State Institution and "in modification of that arrangement as far as it relates to the sons of British Soldiers, the Government would sanction the union of the Madras and Ootacamund Male Asylums and make the grants-in-aid which would be required." This measure, it was observed, would be less costly than the adoption of the entire Lawrence Asylum as a State Institution. At a Meeting of the Madras Committee, which was held on the 20th January, it was ordered that this letter should be forwarded to Government, and it was despatched to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department either on that day or on the following one.

4. On the 21st January the Madras Government, in their Proceedings in the Military Department, directed that a Despatch which had been received from the Governor-General a few days before with reference to the previous correspondence regarding the adoption of the Lawrence Asylum as a Government Institution, and in which Lord Canning, writing in ignorance of the project which had been subsequently agreed to for the union of the two Male Asylums and their maintenance under an independent Committee on the grant-in-aid principle, stated the terms on which he was prepared to sanction the

adoption of the Lawrence Asylum as a State Institution, should be communicated to the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum. The Despatch unfortunately was sent to the Ootacamund Committee without any allusion to the other proposal which was then before Government, and to which the several Members of the Government as Governors of the Madras Asylum, had given their assent. On receiving it, the Lawrence Asylum Committee decided on assenting to the terms laid down by the Governor-General, and informed us that the negotiations for the union of the two Asylums must be considered at an end. A similar communication was made by the Committee to the Government, the Committee adding that they considered the Lawrence Asylum "to be already adopted by the State in consequence of their having accepted the conditions offered by the Supreme Government."

5. Shortly after this correspondence took place, a letter was addressed to me by Sir Charles Trevelyan, who was then at Ootacamund, intimating his opinion that the step taken by the Lawrence Asylum Committee need be no bar to the union of the two Asylums. About

* Appendix B. the same time I received a letter* to the same effect from Mr. Bird, the Secretary to the Ootacamund Committee, urging that we should adopt the Sanawar rules, and that the union of the Asylums should be allowed to proceed. This letter, though not in an official form, was considered by me from its wording to convey the sentiments of Mr. Bird's colleagues on the Ootacamund Committee as well as his own. At a Meeting of the Madras Board, held on the 24th February, at which both these letters were read, it was decided that the Sanawar rules should be adopted; and that the Government should be requested to sanction the amalgamation of the two Institutions, and to grant, in aid of the expenses of the united Institution, such sum as they would be prepared to expend in maintaining the Lawrence Asylum as a separate Institution. On the same date I was furnished by Government, in the Military Department, with the correspondence which had taken place regarding the assumption of the Lawrence Asylum by the State, and was called upon as Director of Public Instruction to submit a scheme for the management of the Asylums as Government Institutions. In my letter of the 28th of the same month I stated the establishment which I considered requisite, assuming that the Government would provide for the maintenance of 200 boys and 100 girls at a cost in the case of

the Male Asylum, of Rupees 3,000 per mensem, and in that of the Female Asylum, of Rupees 1,500 per mensem, the entire Institution being placed under an efficient Principal, who should be subject to the supervision of the Inspector of Schools for the Division and of the Director of Public Instruction; but adverting to the decision which had been come to by the Madras Committee, I recommended, as a preferable arrangement, that the union of the Lawrence Male Asylum should be sanctioned, and that the Government should contribute in the form of a grant the sum of Rupees 2,500 per mensem, of which Rupees 2,000 should be for the board, clothing, &c., of 200 boys, and Rupees 500 as a contribution to the general expenses of the Institution, including the salaries of the Principal and his Assistants; and that in regard to the female branch, the eventual adoption of a similar plan by its union with the Madras Female Asylum and the transfer of the latter to the Neilgherries should be kept in view, pending which it should be placed under the management of the Committee which had been proposed for the government of the Male Asylum, the expense of its maintenance at a cost of Rupees 1,500 per mensem being borne by the Government.

6. The proposition was approved by the Madras Government and was submitted to the Government of India for sanction on the 31st March last. A copy of the Proceedings of Government, stating that the measure had been recommended, was at the same time communicated to the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, and shortly afterwards the grant of Rupees 500 per mensem for each branch of the Asylum, which that Committee now receives, was sanctioned as a temporary measure, to be continued until the Committee should be relieved of the charge of the Asylums.

7. On the 11th July the Governor-General in Council intimated to the Madras Government his cordial approval of the foregoing proposals, observing that "the object of removing the Military Orphan Asylum to the Hills is one of great importance and incalculable benefit, and is well worth the proposed cost;" but that he did not consider himself at liberty to sanction the necessary expenditure without the permission of Her Majesty's Government, for whose orders the measure would accordingly be referred. Copies of this Despatch were furnished to the Ootacamund and Madras Committees on the 20th August last.

8. Previous to its receipt (I am not aware of the exact date, but I believe it was some time in the month of April) the Madras Committee, acting, I presume, under the impression that the measure which had been recommended by the Madras Government was certain to be sanctioned by the Supreme Government, concluded an engagement with the Rev. Mr. Whitehouse, a Clergyman in the employment of the Additional Clergy Society, and who had been recommended as particularly well qualified for the office of Principal of the united Institution, by which he was induced to relinquish his employment under that Society and to proceed to England in the service of the Committee, and on the understanding that on his return he would be appointed to the Principalship. Mr. Whitehouse left India in May, receiving from the Madras Committee the sum of Rupees 4,000 to defray the cost of his and his wife's voyage to England and maintenance while there; this sum being drawn from funds belonging to the Madras Male Asylum. He was promised a further sum of £200 to meet the expense of his voyage back. Difficulty being anticipated in providing this latter sum, I suggested that I should be authorized to apply to the Ootacamund Committee to advance it from the funds under their charge, on the ground that as their Asylum is to share the advantages expected to result from Mr. Whitehouse's engagement, it was but equitable that it should bear a portion of the cost.

9. I had previously in my letter of the 13th ultimo, adverting to the falling off which had of late taken place in the subscriptions, suggested to the Ootacamund Committee the expediency of placing before the public a statement of what has been proposed by the Madras Government and the Government of India, and explaining that it is not intended that the Asylums shall be Government Institutions in the ordinary sense of the term, but that they are to be placed under an independent Committee, the aid of Government being limited to a certain specified sum, which, as regards the buildings, will scarcely suffice for the requirements of the Institution, and that consequently it is to the public that we must look for any thing that may be needed in addition to the liberal grants which Her Majesty's Government have been requested to authorize.

10. The Committee decline to act on this suggestion. They observe in their letter of the 3rd instant that, "the Government of India, acting under the Despatch of the Secretary of State, notified to the Managing Committee, through the Government of Madras, on the

" 27th December 1859, that the Institution would be taken over by Government, provided the Sanawar rules were adopted; that to this the Committee gave their assent similarly through the Government of Madras on the 31st January 1860; and that they cannot, therefore, in justice to the Institution, admit that such a proposal and assent formed other than a conclusive arrangement as regarded the support of the State being secured for them;" that "they could not put forward any notice which, on the one hand, should state a doubt where they deem none to exist, or, on the other, impeach the plain language of the Government communication."

11. It will be seen that in making this answer to the suggestion which I offered for their consideration, the Ootacamund Committee entirely ignore the proposals which have been made by the Madras Government and the Government of India for the union of the Madras and Ootacamund Asylums—proposals which, from the tenor of the letter of their Secretary, Mr. Bird, to which I have alluded in the 5th paragraph of this Memorandum, both the Madras Board and the Government had every reason to suppose, met with their full concurrence. At the Meeting held on the 16th instant, I pointed out to the Committee that the general tenor of their letter, and more especially their studied avoidance of all allusion to the proposed union of the Asylums, and their refusal to aid in the completion of an engagement which had been entered into in anticipation of that union being carried out, had led me to infer that they had changed their minds as to the expediency of the amalgamation. Their reply is contained in the resolutions passed by them before the Meeting closed. They say, "that they did not, in their letter of the 3rd instant, offer any remarks upon the question of the above amalgamation, because of the position which, according to paragraph 3 of that letter, they deemed the Institution to have assumed. They do not say that their views regarding the expediency of an amalgamation have changed, but, excepting as the individual expression of opinion on the part of Members of the Committee, they do not consider that the discussion of the question belongs to them under the present altered circumstances of the Lawrence Asylums;" or, in other words, that in the present position of the Asylums the amalgamation question is no business of theirs; that the Government is pledged to take charge of the Asylums; and that having done so, it will be open to the Government to make such arrangements as it may deem proper.

12. In regard to the engagement made with Mr. Whitehouse, they remark that "having had no concern whatever" in that arrangement, they "have incurred no responsibility in its respect;" and that, "for this reason, they could not now become parties to the agreement, or feel justified in appropriating the funds of the Asylum to the object proposed; that the arrangement itself is one for a prospective condition which may never exist and, whether advisable or not, is a separate question, which the Committee do not feel called upon to consider; nor can they recognize the interests of the Lawrence Asylum as being directly mixed up in it."

13. It is clear from the above that, whatever may be the present views of the Ootacamund Committee in regard to the expediency of the amalgamation project, they entertain considerable doubt as to its being sanctioned by the Secretary of State; and under these circumstances, they decline to aid in, or in any way to commit themselves to, the fulfilment of an engagement which, should the amalgamation plan fall through, the Government on taking charge of the Asylum might decline to ratify. It was in vain that I argued that, after what had passed on the subject, it was in the last degree improbable that the Secretary of State would issue such orders as would be incompatible with the engagement of an efficient Principal on a suitable salary; that even if the amalgamation plan were rejected, which, with reference to the terms in which it had been recommended by the Government of India, and the smaller cost it would entail as compared with that of any arrangement that could be made for maintaining the Lawrence Asylum as a separate Institution on anything like an adequate footing, was scarcely to be looked for,—still a trustworthy Principal would be required on a salary, if not equal, at all events, not much lower than that which had been promised to Mr. Whitehouse. It was equally to no purpose that, while fully admitting the imprudence and irregularity of the engagement made with Mr. Whitehouse, which clearly ought to have been postponed until the orders of the Supreme Government had been received, I argued that, notwithstanding the prematurity of the engagement, it would be more for the interests of the Lawrence Asylum that it should be completed, than that it should be dissolved; that the want of an efficient Principal had long been felt; that Mr. Whitehouse was peculiarly well qualified for the post; and that, while the dissolution of his engagement would cause considerable delay in procuring a suitable

person for the office, it was not probable that any arrangement that might eventually be made would cost less than the sum which the Committee had been asked to defray.

14. The Ootacamund Committee having thus declined to aid us in fulfilling our engagement with Mr. Whitehouse, it has to be determined what step shall now be taken in the matter. With all deference to the opinions of the Members of the Board of Governors who passed the resolution entered in their Proceedings of the 7th ultimo, I cannot think that we are warranted in postponing the fulfilment of our engagement with Mr. Whitehouse; still less so in making any demand upon him in the event of his declining, on his part, to fulfil an engagement so postponed. He was induced by our Board to relinquish the employment which he had held for several years under the Additional Clergy Society; and if we are unable to fulfil our part of the engagement, it is, I would submit, Mr. Whitehouse, and not our Board, who would be entitled to claim compensation.

15. Under all the circumstances, it appears to me that the best solution of the difficulty will be for the Madras Government at once to relieve the present Ootacamund Committee of their charge of the Lawrence Asylums, and, as a temporary measure, pending the orders of the Home Government, to place those Asylums under the Committee which is to take charge of them in the event of the recommendation made by the Government of India being sanctioned, at the same time ordering the disbursement from the funds which will be made over to Government by the present Ootacamund Committee, of the sum required to defray the cost of Mr. Whitehouse's passage back to India. It is true that the Governor-General in Council, in Mr. Beadon's letter of the 11th July, expressed his opinion that, pending the receipt of the orders of Her Majesty's Government, "the Lawrence Asylum had better continue on its present footing under the management of the Committee;" but this intimation was made in ignorance of the complication which has arisen with reference to the engagement of Mr. Whitehouse; and if a full report be made of the circumstances which have induced the local Government to take the step now recommended and of the position assumed by the Lawrence Asylum Committee, it is not probable that the measure will be disapproved. Looking to the great improbability of the plan of uniting the Asylums being eventually rejected by the Home Government, it seems preferable that the Lawrence Asylum should at once be placed, as a tempo-

rary measure, under the management of the Committee, which, on that plan being sanctioned, will be entrusted with its permanent management, than that, pending the receipt of final orders, it should be retained by Government under charge of the Department of Public Instruction, which, I presume, would be the arrangement in the event of the unfavorable anticipations at present entertained by some of the Members of the Lawrence Asylum Committee, in regard to the union of the Asylums being authorized by the Home Government, proving correct. In the one case, it will be possible to take steps at once for continuing and increasing the subscriptions of the public, by issuing a notice such as I suggested in my letter of the 13th ultimo to the present Lawrence Asylum Committee, and, if necessary, calling public meetings on the subject at Madras and Ootacamund. In the other case, such a course would, for obvious reasons, be impossible; and the entire expense of maintaining the Lawrence Asylums would have to be borne by the Government until the orders of the Home Government are received.

16. In regard to the payment of the salary promised to Mr. Whitehouse (Rupees 500 per mensem), for which the Madras Committee, in Captain Drury's letter of the 27th ultimo, have declined to hold themselves responsible, I cannot think that any difficulty is likely to arise. As I have said in an earlier part of this Memorandum, it is in the last degree improbable that the orders of the Home Government will be such as to preclude our placing Mr. Whitehouse at the head of the Lawrence Asylum; but if it should be so, there is no reason, I would submit, why the Madras Committee should not fulfil their engagement in so far as to place Mr. Whitehouse at the head of the Madras Asylum. The plan upon which it has been proposed to unite the two Asylums, and which provides for the appointment, as Principal, of a Clergyman of the Church of England, who shall be entrusted with the entire management of the united Asylum under the supervision of a Committee, but without the intervention of a Secretary,—necessarily involves the abolition of the two offices of Secretary and Chaplain at present held in connection with the Madras Asylum, at a cost, I believe,

	Rs.	of Rupees 275* per mensem. The failure of
*Secretary.....	175	the amalgamation plan, if it should fail, will
Chaplain.....	100	not necessarily entail the retention of these

two offices. The same reasons which have been considered to render it desirable that at Ootacamund the offices of Principal, Secretary, and

Chaplain should be united in the same individual, are, I would submit, equally applicable to Madras. It is sufficient to refer to the past history of the Madras Asylum to be satisfied that the union of these three offices in the same individual is a very desirable arrangement. The saving which will be effected by the abolition of the Chaplaincy and Secretaryship, added to the salary hitherto attached to the Head Mastership, will more than suffice for the payment of the salary which has been promised to Mr. Whitehouse; and I would accordingly give notice to the Secretary and Chaplain that from the 1st January next their appointments will be abolished.

17. If, as I anticipate, the amalgamation plan is sanctioned by the Home Government, and Mr. Whitehouse placed in charge of the Ootacamund branch of the Asylum, I would, as a temporary measure, pending the removal of the Madras branch to the Hills, invest the present Acting Head Master of the Madras Asylum with the duties of Secretary, acting under the immediate supervision of one or two Members of the Committee, who should take the duty in rotation; and I would either retain the present Chaplain temporarily, or, if he declined to hold office on these terms, there would be no difficulty in getting another Clergyman to take the duty. On financial grounds, the early abolition of the Secretaryship will be an advantage, for if the amalgamation plan should be negatived, and the funds of the Lawrence Asylum should not admit of Mr. Whitehouse being placed in charge of it—two contingencies, which, though extremely improbable, must nevertheless be kept in view—it will be the duty of the Madras Board to refund the advance of Rupees 2,000 which I propose that the Government shall make from the funds of the Lawrence Asylum; and on other grounds, if the transfer of the Asylum to the Hills shall be resolved on, it will not be desirable to retain, even for a time, an office, the holder of which must necessarily look to the completion of that measure as incompatible with his own interests. Under such circumstances, it is almost too much to expect that he will cordially co-operate with the Committee in carrying it out.

18. As it is of importance, with reference to the present position of the engagement with Mr. Whitehouse, that no time should be lost in coming to a decision regarding it, I venture to suggest that, in the event of the measure which I have proposed for the present management of the Lawrence Asylum meeting with the approval of their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, who are both

Members of our Committee, the Governor should place a copy of this Memorandum on the records of Government, with a view to its being considered in Council, and the arrangement recommended in it carried out by the Governor in Council.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

COONOR,
18th October 1860.

APPENDIX A.

From the Secretary to the Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, dated Ootacamund, 3rd October 1860; to the Director of Public Instruction.

I have had the honor to receive your letter, No. 1704, of the 13th ultimo, and to place it before the Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

2. In reply the Committee direct me to state that all the suggestions made by yourself and the Inspector of Schools, as to the character and mode of education imparted in the Institution, shall have their attentive and careful consideration.

3. With reference to paragraph 8 of your letter, the Committee conceive the position of the Lawrence Institution to be simply this. That the Government of India, acting under the Despatch of the Secretary of State, notified to the Managing Committee, through the Government of Madras, on the 27th December 1859, that the Institution would be taken over by Government, provided the Sanawar rules were adopted; that to this the Committee gave their assent similarly through the Government of Madras on the 31st January 1860; and that they cannot, therefore, in justice to the Institution, admit that such a proposal and assent formed other than a conclusive arrangement as regarded the support of the State being secured for them. They could not put forward any notice which, on the one hand, should state a doubt where they deem none to exist, or, on the other, impeach the plain language of the Government communication.

4. The Committee conceive that, pending the formal assumption of the Institution by the Government under the Despatch before alluded to, the charge and responsibility of the Asylums, in respect to all that relates to their interior economy and financial arrangements, rest with themselves; and in this view they feel that they are precluded, with

reference to the interests committed to their charge, from entertaining the proposal discussed in paragraph 12 of your letter under reply. The Committee were in no way consulted in reference to the Rev. Mr. Whitehouse's appointment, and they are of opinion that they would not be justified in incurring the outlay you recommend.

5. The printed Proceedings of Government, which accompanied your letter, are returned herewith as requested.

(Signed) E. W. BIRD,
Secretary O. L. Asylum.

APPENDIX B.

COPY of a letter from the Secretary to the Lawrence Asylum Committee, dated 18th February 1860.

I have waited to see His Excellency the Governor before communicating with you in regard to our recent step about the Lawrence Asylum. I am glad to find his views entirely accord with ours, and that our acceptance of the Governor-General's proposals need be no bar to that most desirable measure, the incorporation of your Madras Male Asylum with the male branch of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. The adoption of the Sanawar rules for the Institution will, you are aware, make no difference whatever in its strictly Protestant foundation. It was only because these regulations pretended a liberality they do not and cannot possess, that I and a majority of the Committee resolutely refused, 18 months ago, to have anything to do with them as private individuals. If the State, however, resolves to have them and makes them the condition of granting its support, we have, we consider, no right to oppose that determination, when the permanent interests of the two branches of the Asylum depend on our decision. What I would now wish to impress on you is, that, in order to ensure the future well-being of a vast number of the children of British Soldiers, your Governors ought (as far as I can see) to make no objection to transfer the Madras Male Asylum to these Hills as a part of that great Institution which will henceforth be maintained here as the Lawrence Military Asylum. It will be ridiculous to have two such at Ootacamund, the rules of which differ only in words, but nothing in principle. These principles will be strictly Protestant still as I said before, and I cannot see how your Governors can object to take them (after their adoption of the Abou rules) as a violation of their trust.

2. Pray, believe me, we are heartily in favor still of the proposed incorporation of the two Male Asylums. The arrangements to be made will now be more satisfactory to us, because, as you will see, they ensure also the due maintenance of the *female* branch of our Institution, which your scheme did not.

3. Depend on it, our voluntary subscriptions would ere long have dwindled away, and no really great result could have been obtained, except from the Government's adoption of the Asylums as so earnestly requested by Sir Henry Lawrence.

(Signed) E. W. BIRD,
Secretary O. L. Asylum.

APPENDIX C.

Minutes of a Special Meeting of the Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, held at Ootacamund on the 16th October 1860, to meet Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot, Director of Public Instruction.

PRESENT :

Major Wapshare—in the Chair.
The Rev. F. G. Lugard,
Captain Deane,
Mr. J. Ouchterlony, and
Mr. E. W. Bird, *Secretary*.

The Meeting opened with prayer.

After a lengthened discussion, the Committee determined to record the following :—

“ This Meeting is specially held at the request of Mr. Arbuthnot, for a conference regarding the Committee's letter of the 3rd instant.”

Mr. Arbuthnot expressing a wish that the Committee should explain whether their views have changed in regard to the expediency of an amalgamation of the Lawrence Asylum with the Madras Male Asylum, and also more fully their reasons for declining to pay the £200 on account of Mr. Whitehouse, they resolve as follows :—

1st.—They did not, in their letter of the 3rd instant, offer any remarks upon the question of the above amalgamation, because of the position which, according to paragraph 3 of that letter, they deemed the Institution to have assumed. They do not say that their views

regarding the expediency of an amalgamation have changed, but, excepting as the individual expression of opinion on the part of Members of the Committee, they do not consider that the discussion of the question belongs to them under the present altered circumstances of the Lawrence Asylums.

2nd.—The Lawrence Asylum having had no concern whatever in the arrangement made with Mr. Whitehouse, have incurred no responsibility in its respect, and, for this reason, the Committee could not now become parties to the agreement, or feel justified in appropriating the funds of the Asylum to the proposed object. The arrangement itself is one for a prospective condition which may never exist, and, whether an advisable one or not, is a separate question which the Committee do not feel called upon to consider; nor can they recognize the interests of the Lawrence Asylum as being directly mixed up in it.

(True extract.)

(Signed) E. W. BIRD,
Secretary.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT, dated 16th September 1861.

Arrangements were made by the Government of India, in December 1859, for taking over the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, and in March 1860 the Government of Madras intimated their intention of recommending to the Government of India the adoption of a scheme by which the Military Orphan Asylum at Madras should be amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum, and the united establishment transferred to some spot on the Hills where buildings should be erected for the accommodation of the children, and the whole establishment of Teachers, &c.

2. In July 1860, the Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum pressed upon the Government the desirability of taking immediate action with reference to this scheme, and instructions were accordingly issued to the Department of Public Works to prepare plans and estimates of the buildings required. In August 1860, a reply was made by the Government of India to the recommendation of the Madras Govern-

ment, stating that the subject had been referred to the Secretary of State for India on the ground of the large amount of the grant required, but approving, generally, of the scheme.

3. Such was the state of things on my arrival at Madras. The subject was soon brought under my notice both by the Inspector of Schools and by the Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum; but as it appeared to me that the promoters of the scheme of union with the Lawrence Asylum were altogether in the dark as to the amount of the outlay which would be required for the construction of the buildings for the accommodation of the children on the Hills, which I estimated at about £100 per child, I brought the subject under the consideration of the Council, and orders were again given to the Department of Public Works to proceed with the plans and estimates for the buildings, until the completion of which the Government could not possibly arrive at any positive decision with reference to the arrangements proposed. In the meantime, I visited both the Male and Female Military Orphan Asylums at Madras. I found them under good management, apparently. The buildings were very conveniently arranged with reference to the climate and the wants of the children. I found that the children, especially the females, were very healthy, and, with respect to the latter, that there were objections to their removal to the Hills, arising out of the fact that a large proportion of the girls now leave the school to be married, which mode of disposing of them would be out of the question on the Hills.

4. I found, also, that a very large proportion indeed of the children, both male and female, were East Indians, and, as such, of course, less sensible of the effects of the climate than European children. Upon enquiry as to the effect likely to be produced upon the health of the children by their removal to the Hills, I was told, even by those who advocated the removal, that there would be a great liability to bowel complaints of an aggravated character, in consequence of the diminished action of the skin; and this has been confirmed to me by many others, who, having taken children to the Hills, have, in some cases, been obliged to remove them on account of the effect produced upon the bowels by the climate, while in all it was agreed that special care and watchfulness was necessary at first. Looking to the fact that such care and attention can hardly be paid to the children of an Orphan Asylum, as would be lavished on those who have parents to watch over them, it is most probable that the mortality for the first year would be very much in excess

of that which it is at present, and that as most of the children admitted would be sent up to the Hills when young, the number of deaths would always hereafter be greater, annually, than at present.

5. It may be said, indeed, that the health of those who outlive this seasoning will be improved; that the average duration of life, even including in that average those who die in consequence of proceeding to the Hills, will be increased; and that, in consequence, the result will be favorable to the mass, though some individuals may suffer. With- out, however, questioning the propriety of a course by which the few are made to suffer for the benefit of the many, I may observe that the above statement is based upon purely hypothetical assumptions. There may be data to show that East Indian families live and flourish upon the Hills, indeed I believe this to be the case; but this has but little to do with the present question. Here it is proposed to take a certain number of children from the climate of the Plains, to acclimatize them on the Hills by keeping them there till they are of an age to earn their own livelihood; then to send them down again to the Plains, where they would be subjected to the same influences which act upon Europeans of the same age. The result of this would, in my opinion, be a loss of life on proceeding to the Hills—a loss of life or of health in reverting to the Plains—and an addition to the cost of maintenance; and all this is to be done or incurred upon the authority of a theory broached by a few Medical men that the effect would be to strengthen the constitution of the children, or for the purpose of carrying out what Sir Charles Trevelyan chose to call a great measure of Anglo-Indian Colonization. In my opinion, the objections to the plan proposed by the Inspector of Schools, and adopted by the Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, are such as to overbalance the advantages which it is thought to hold out. I think that it would be wiser, by far, were the Government to leave the orphan schools at Madras on their present footing, removing, perhaps, the European children to the establishment on the Hills, but retaining all the East Indians at Madras.

6. With reference to the Lawrence Asylum, the case is different; the Government has, with reference to this, entered into specific engagements with the Masters, and it now remains to be seen what can be done to extend to the utmost the benefits which the Institution holds out.

7. It is evident that, as the Government has taken charge of this Asylum, the whole cost of the establishment will eventually have to be defrayed by the treasury. Under these circumstances, it would be advisable that a revision of the rules of the Institution should take place; that some specific regulations for the admission of children should be framed; that a maximum limit should be placed upon the number of children, whether male or female, &c., &c. Arrangements must be made for the accommodation of the children and the whole staff of the establishment; this might now be managed by establishing them in the barracks at Jackatallah, which it is probable will be speedily vacated; any outlay in alterations would be more than covered by the sale of the land and buildings at Ootacamund.

(Signed) W. T. DENISON.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE W. A. MOREHEAD,
dated 28th September 1861.

I have read carefully the President's Minute on the subject of the transfer, to the Neilgherry Hills, of the Military Male Asylum, and I am not led by it to change the views which I entertained on this subject when, as one of the Directors of the Institution and as a Member of the Government, I advocated the measure in question.

2. It appears to me that it does not admit of a doubt, that children brought up in a good climate must necessarily be more healthy than children reared in comparatively a much worse climate. In respect to the return of such children to the Plains, when they have grown up and desire employment, I have only to observe that they will be in a much better position to contend against the enervating effects of the hot climate of the Plains, than had the days of their boyhood been spent under its influence.

3. The question of the removal of the Male Asylum to the Hills has been referred to the Secretary of State by the Supreme Government, and, until we receive an answer from him, I am of opinion that no steps, such as advised by the President in the last paragraph of his Minute, should be taken.

(Signed) W. A. MOREHEAD.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE E. MALTBY,
dated 30th September 1861.

I concur with Mr. Morehead that it is advisable to await the instructions of the Supreme Government and the Secretary of State before taking any new action. The question is before those authorities, and the President's Minute should be forwarded for their consideration.

2. Nothing has yet been done for moving the *Military Female* Asylum to the Neilgherries, and I incline to the opinion that Madras is, on the whole, the fittest place for it. There are few girls in it of pure European blood, and arrangements could, I presume, be made for transferring them to the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

(Signed) E. MALTBY.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT,
dated 5th October 1861.

The accompanying Memorandum and Report of the Trustees of the Lawrence Asylum have been handed to me, and as the Institution has been publicly recognized as one in which the Government considers that the public are interested, it would be advisable that immediate steps should be taken to establish some system of organization—to determine the number of children to be maintained at both male and female branches—to provide proper superintendence, &c.

I do not think that the delay of the Government at Home in deciding upon the proposition, which emanated from the Inspector of Schools, for uniting the Military Orphan Asylum with the Lawrence Asylum, should prevent the local Government from taking steps to make this latter thoroughly efficient.

2. I have visited both the Institutions—I mean the male and female branches of the Lawrence Asylum. With regard to the former, I do not think it can be placed on a more advantageous site than it now occupies. The Trustees are in possession of a large block of land upon which a substantial stone house is built; this, with the existing out-buildings, can just accommodate the 55 boys now on the books, but there is no house for the Master; there is, however, ample space for any additions which it might be considered desirable to make.

3. The establishment for the girls is separate from that for the boys, and the accommodation is only just sufficient for the existing

number of children. The house, with the block of land on which it stands, would, I have no doubt, sell for more than was paid for it, viz., Rupees 8,000.

4. The course which I am prepared to recommend may be briefly sketched out as follows:—

The Government, in accordance with the understanding between itself and the Trustees, should accept the transfer of all the property held in trust for the Asylum, and should recognize the Institution as one under the charge of the Government.

5. The existing Trustees should be requested to continue to act as visitors of the Institution, and this should not be a mere honorary title as an acknowledgment of the services they have rendered to the Institution, but an office which, it is hoped, they will make effective on the assurance that any representation which they may make will be attentively listened to by the Government.

6. As the Asylum (both branches) will be, when this has been done, Government property, it must be placed under the control and inspection of the Inspector of Schools, who will be called upon at once to report as to the mode of management; to recommend such Masters and officers as he may think necessary; and to make any suggestions which he may think calculated to promote the efficiency of the Institution. It seems to me that it would be advisable to establish at first a limit to the number of boys and girls to be admitted, and to provide in the Estimate of 1862-63 for the erection of the necessary extension to the buildings of the boys' school; these extensions would comprise, probably, school-rooms for the boys, perhaps additional dormitories, and a house or quarters for the Master or Masters.

7. As regards the girls' school, it is true that a similar course might be adopted, and a building erected in rear of the present house, communicating with the same by a flight of steps, but I am inclined to think that the best plan would be to sell the house and land, and to build an establishment for 50 girls upon the upper part of the ground which belongs to the Male Asylum; there is ample space, I think, for both, more especially when it is considered that there is the whole range of hills in the rear available for exercise. One married Superintendent, for whom a house would be built between the two schools, would then be sufficient for the management of both Institutions.

8. These, however, are only suggestions. The Inspector of Schools will submit such suggestions as he may think advisable after considering all the circumstances, but he must confine himself to the wants of the Lawrence Asylum, and not couple up with these recommendations any plans for the union of the orphan schools at Madras, which will add enormously to the cost and be of questionable utility.

(Signed) W. T. DENISON.

MEMORANDUM.

We, the Managing Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, taking advantage of your Excellency's presence at the station, and of your having visited both branches of the Asylum under our charge, beg to submit this Memorandum for your consideration.

2. For a brief, but, as we trust, a sufficient explanation of the present position of the Asylum as regards its adoption by the State, we would refer your Excellency to pages 5, 6, and 7 of our last report, a copy of which is enclosed.

3. Your Excellency will observe that the conditions of the Supreme Government having been acceded to by us, the Lawrence Asylum in its present form has been adopted by the State.

4. Owing, however, to the proposition which was made by the Madras Government for the incorporation of the Madras Asylums with ours, the adoption already decided on has not yet been carried out to the extent of the Government receiving the Asylum and its funds into their own care and publicly making it a State Institution.

5. But the public, knowing that the Asylum has been adopted by the Government, has, in a great measure, withdrawn its support.

6. The Committee, therefore, (for, in regard to the funded capital, we look on ourselves as the Trustees of Government), are unable to enlarge either of the two branches of the Asylum, which, as your Excellency has seen, are severally capable of containing only 53 boys and 23 girls, while the applications for admissions are both numerous and urgent.

7. The Government, pending the settlement of the question of the amalgamation, (which has now been upwards of a year before the

Secretary of State) makes an allowance of Rupees 500 monthly to each branch of the Institution.

8. In the case of the female branch, this sum at present suffices, our inmates being only 23, and the expense of a Superintendent saved us in consequence of a lady having, for more than a year, most kindly, and without charge to the Institution, fulfilled the duties of that office. This state of things, however, may not, and probably will not, continue, and a paid Superintendent may, at any moment, be required.

9. But in the male branch, the case is wholly different. In the past year ending the 31st ultimo, we exceeded our income by some 230 Rupees; moreover, one Head Master having suddenly left us, we have been necessitated to increase the salary of that post by Rupees 30 per mensem, in order to secure the services of a superior person in whom we could trust. Thus, what, with his increased salary, the fact that with rigid economy our former means scarcely met our expenses, and the great probability that our subscriptions from the public will continue to decrease, our financial position for the coming year is not very promising.

10. We trust, therefore, that your Excellency will first take such measures as to you may seem fit for the speedy reception, by the Government, of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum as a State Institution, in order to its increase in proportion to the wants of the European Army in the Presidency, and, secondly, that until it be so taken over, you will be pleased to grant such addition to our present monthly allowance as shall enable us to meet our current expenses.

(Signed) J. E. WILLIAMS, Major-General,
President.

(„)	F. G. HODGSON, Captain.	} <i>Members.</i>
(„)	CHARLES J. A. DEANE, Captain.	
(„)	WARNER BOTTLEY, Chaplain.	
(„)	J. H. M. BABINGTON, Major.	
(„)	E. B. THOMAS, M. C. S.	
(„)	J. ROHDE.	
(„)	C. J. ROGERS.	
(„)	W. H. WATSHARE, <i>Secretary.</i>	

OOTACAMUND,
26th September 1861.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE W. A. MOREHEAD,
dated 14th October 1861.

I do not object to the adoption of the course suggested by the President for rendering the two branches of the Lawrence Institution more efficient.

2. In the preparation of any plans for school-rooms, &c., I must stipulate that they are so laid out and arranged as will admit of additions being easily made to them to meet the requirements of the transfer of the Madras Military Male Asylum, which has been so strongly urged upon the Secretary of State by the Supreme and the Madras Governments.

(Signed) W. A. MOREHEAD.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE E. MALTBY,
dated 14th October 1861.

Mr. Morehead's suggestion should be kept in view.

(Signed) E. MALTBY.

ORDER THEREON, 17th October 1861, No. 39.

Resolved that the Minutes above recorded be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

2. Resolved that the President's Minute of the 5th instant, with the Minutes of the Members of Government, be also forwarded to the Secretary of State, and that, in reference to the 6th and 7th paragraphs of the President's Minute, a plan and estimate be called for in the Department Public Works of the buildings necessary for the extension of the Boys' school as specified at the conclusion of paragraph 6, and for the Girls' school, on the supposition that the former will consist of 200 boys and the latter of 100 (not 50) girls, as contemplated in the scheme referred to in the letter from the Government of India of the 11th July 1860.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,

Secretary to Government.

Letter from the Government of Madras, Fort Saint George, dated 18th October 1861, No. 4; to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

In their letter to us of the 11th July 1860, No. 2,609, paragraph 14, the Government of India

Pub. Pro. 20th August 1860, Nos. 185 to 187.
 " " 4th October " " 39 to 41.
 " " 13th July 1861 " 112 & 113.
 Edu. " 17th October " " 35 to 41.

intimated that they would forward, for the orders of Her Majesty's Government, the

scheme proposed by the Governors of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum, and supported by us, for amalgamating that Institution with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund. The scheme embraced also the incorporation hereafter of the Military Female Asylum with the female branch of the Lawrence Asylum.

2. We now beg to lay before you the accompanying Minute recorded by our President (who is at present on the Neilgherries) on the subject, and those recorded by ourselves, and to request your early decision on the question.

3. You are aware that so far back as January 1860, the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum assented to the terms upon which the Government offered to take over that Asylum as a public Institution. They have recently addressed the Government on the subject, representing that their position in regard to the Asylum for the last 18 months has been very unsatisfactory and anomalous, and that since January 1860 they have considered themselves as conducting the Institution on behalf of Government. "The knowledge that the Government have agreed to maintain it, has led to a great decrease in the subscriptions of the public, and in the expectation from month to month of being relieved of their charge, the Committee have not felt themselves at liberty to take such steps as they otherwise would have done for improving the funds and extending the usefulness of the Institution."

4. You will likewise have learned from our letter to the Government of India, dated the 20th August 1860, and their reply dated 12th September 1860, that, pending your final instructions on the entire question, we have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rupees 500 monthly to each branch of the Lawrence Asylum. This, however, it will be obvious, is wholly inadequate for the requirements of these

Asylums, whether they be maintained as separate establishments or be amalgamated with the Madras Asylums.

5. We beg also to forward to you a further Minute by our President, dated 5th October 1861, explaining more in detail the measures which he would propose for the organization of the Lawrence Asylums, male and female, if they are to be kept up as separate Institutions. In anticipation of your speedy decision on the general question, we have not thought it necessary to consider, or to refer to the Director of Public Instruction, the various arrangements suggested by His Excellency. We have thought it sufficient to call for a plan and estimate in the Department Public Works of the buildings necessary for the extension of the boys' school as specified at the conclusion of paragraph 6 of his Minute, and for the girls' school as per paragraph 7, on the supposition that these, as separate Institutions, would consist, the former of 200 boys, and the latter of 100 (not 50) girls, being the number contemplated in the scheme referred to in the letter from the Government of India of the 11th July 1860.

Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated London, 9th December 1861, No. 8; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

Herewith is transmitted, for your information, copy of a Despatch* which I have addressed to the Government

* No. 35, dated 9th December 1861.

of India regarding the establishment, on a permanent and efficient footing, of the several

Lawrence Asylums in India.

From the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated London, 9th December 1861, No. 35; to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.

I have considered in Council your letter in the Foreign Department, dated 8th August (No. 88) 1860, forwarding correspondence regarding the Lawrence Asylums at Ootacamund and Mount Aboo, and soliciting the orders of Her Majesty's Government as to the plans proposed by the Madras Government for the establishment and maintenance of the Ootacamund Asylum.

2. It is the desire of Her Majesty's Government that there should be one Asylum of this character in each Presidency, in which

a given number of orphan children, of both sexes, shall be maintained at the public cost. The Asylum at Sanawar is the Institution for Bengal; that now in its infancy at Aboo is, I think, a suitable site for rearing the children of pure European blood of Soldiers serving in the Presidency of Bombay; and Ootacamund, for the like purpose in respect to Madras. I request, therefore, that measures may be taken without delay to arrange the necessary details for the establishment of the Institution at Mount Aboo under the Bengal rules, and that you will determine the number of male and female children respectively for whom you consider it desirable to provide an Asylum, and the amount of funds necessary for their support, which should be furnished by the Government, reporting the result for my information. This Institution will naturally be the resort for the orphan children of the European Soldiers of the Regiments stationed in the Cantonments adjacent to Mount Aboo, and of those from other parts of the Presidency of Bombay, to whose constitutions a residence in the Plains may be deemed to be detrimental; but it is not intended to interfere in any manner with the Byculla school, founded, with similar objects, in the island of Bombay, the climate of which will probably be found more healthy than that of Aboo for children of mixed European and Indian descent.

3. I fully concur in the highly favorable opinion expressed by your Government on the scheme for the male branch of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, recommended by the Government of Madras; but I see much reason for doubt, founded on the same considerations of climate as those above adverted to in the case of Bombay, whether it would be desirable to remove at once, and without a more careful examination of the question from that point of view, the general body of the inmates of the existing Military Orphan Asylum from Madras to the Neilgherries. A large proportion, at least, of the children now in course of training in that Institution, are believed to be of mixed blood; and for such it may well be doubted whether the climate of Madras is not, probably, far more congenial than that of a very elevated table-land.

4. On the other hand, it is quite certain that children of pure European descent are far more likely to be reared and trained with vigorous bodies and energetic minds, so as to become, when grown up, useful subjects or servants of the State at Ootacamund than at Madras,

and for such it is my desire that a Lawrence Asylum should be established on the Neilgherries without loss of time.

5. The monthly grant of Rupees 2,500, proposed to be made by the Government, in order to secure the constant maintenance of two hundred boys in that Asylum, seems to me moderate; it being, of course, understood that the expenses are to be ratably reduced, if (as may probably be the case in the first instance) so large a number of boys may not be candidates for admission into the Lawrence Asylum.

6. I am desirous that the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum should, like those of Sanawar and Aboo, be fixed at a scale, and with arrangements calculated to accommodate such a number of female as well as male European children, as you may, in communication with the Madras Government, decide on.

7. Care must be taken that, in all these Asylums, the buildings be so constructed, and the details so contrived, as that, while the general supervision and control of both male and female branches can with facility be exercised by one individual, there should still be an efficient separation between the young persons of the two sexes.

8. I will leave it to your judgment, in communication with the Madras Government, to decide whether the Asylum at Ootacamund shall be fixed on the site originally selected and known as the "Stone-house property," or transferred to the new site beyond the Cantonments, as proposed by a portion of the Committee. If the old site is large enough to admit of sufficient accommodation and space for exercise for both branches of the Asylum, it would appear to me that it would be a less expensive and more convenient arrangement, for several reasons, to make no change. But if the space be not sufficient, it will, in that case, be necessary to select a new site.

9. In conclusion, I have to remark that while the State, from a regard to the last wishes of Sir Henry Lawrence, and from a desire to secure to a numerous class of Her Majesty's subjects, peculiarly calling for sympathy and assistance, the benefits which the Lawrence Asylums are calculated to afford, has undertaken the support of a given number of children in each of the three Institutions above named, Her Majesty's Government would much regret that this measure should have the effect of checking the benevolence of the community in India, who contributed so liberally towards the original establishment of these Asylums. It is desirable, therefore, that measures may be taken to

make it publicly known that any contributions which may be made to the general objects of these Asylums will be applied to extend their benefits still more widely. If sufficient funds for this purpose should, from time to time, be subscribed by the public, an additional number of children in each case might be taken in and provided for; and, as is the case in similar Institutions in England, contributors to a certain amount might be invested with proportionate rights of nominating eligible pupils. When it is considered how largely the English Army in India has been augmented within the last four years, I can have no doubt but that there will always be found many friendless orphans of our Soldiers, to whom such an Asylum would prove a boon of the highest value. To the living Soldier these Institutions will show that the Government take a real interest in the fate of his offspring, while to the State they will amply repay the public expenditure, by affording the best means of bringing up a number of our race, who may, under God's blessing, prove a credit to the nation with whom they claim affinity.

10. The question of eventually uniting the Military Orphan Asylum now at Madras, with the Lawrence Asylum on the Neilgherries, may be considered hereafter, when opinions are more decided and uniform, in one way or the other, than they appear to be at present, in respect to the suitability of the climate of the hills for Eurasian children.

11. A copy of this Despatch will be sent to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

ORDER THEREON, 20th January 1862, No. 18.

The foregoing Despatch will be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, and, in anticipation of the reference to be made to this Government by the Government of India, he will be requested to submit his opinion on the number of European children, male and female, who should be accommodated in the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum on the footing on which it is henceforward to be conducted on the arrangements to be made with special advertence to the caution given in paragraph 7, and on the site of the Asylum.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

MEMORANDUM.

1. The Chief Secretary to Government having forwarded, for the information of the Board of Governors of the

3. I fully concur in the highly favorable opinion expressed by your Government on the scheme for the male branch of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, recommended by the Government of Madras; but I see much reason for doubt, founded on the same considerations of climate as those above adverted to in the case of Bombay, whether it would be desirable to remove at once, and without a more careful examination of the question from that point of view, the general body of the inmates of the existing Military Orphan Asylum from Madras to the Neilgherries. A large proportion, at least, of the children now in course of training in that Institution, are believed to be of mixed blood; and for such it may well be doubted whether the climate of Madras is not, probably, far more congenial than that of a very elevated table-land.

10. The question of eventually uniting the Military Orphan Asylum now at Madras, with the Lawrence Asylum on the Neilgherries, may be considered hereafter, when opinions are more decided and uniform, in one way or the other, than they appear to be at present in respect to the suitability of the climate of the hills for Eurasian children.

Military Male Orphan Asylum of this place, a letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, relating to the amalgamation of this Institution with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, and having expressed a doubt, vide paragraph 3, quoted in the margin, as to the advisability of sending children "of mixed blood" to the elevated table-land of this Presidency, and, at the same time, in paragraph 10, reserving for a future period "when opinions are more decided and uniform than they appear to be at present" the question of the climate being suitable to the constitution of the Eurasian child, I beg to lay before my colleagues the result of my experience of that climate, and hope I may not be considered presumptuous in doing so. The opportunity I have had of watching the effects of the climate of the Neilgherries, I may be permitted to say, exceeds perhaps that of any of those associated with me in the Directory of this Institution; having been for four successive years Medical Officer of the stations of Ootacamund, Coonoor, and Kotagherry: having also visited the Neilgherries at different times, and

having resided for some months consecutively while on duty with several of the Governors of this Presidency over a period of 22 years.

2. Under these circumstances, I beg to state that the fixed and decided impression conveyed to my mind from actual observation, has been that the climate of our Hill stations is peculiarly well adapted for both European and Eurasian children, and more especially for the latter.*

3. It is enough to look at, and enquire into, the health of the families of the latter class that have resided on the Hills for some time, to be convinced of this by their healthy appearance. Their ruddy

complexions and stout muscular limbs all testify to this, and it has often appeared strange to many of the visitors to the Hills, to observe the European boy growing up thin and lanky, while the Eurasian boy of the same age manifests a rounded and stout form.

4. Such being my conviction, previous to leaving the Neilgherry Hills in October of last year, 1861, I visited the Lawrence Asylum with the view of ascertaining the height, weight, size of chest and thigh of each boy in the Institution.

5. The number of boys residing in the Institution was found to be 48—31 of European, and 17 of Eurasian descent, *i. e.*, children of the European Soldier, and Native or East Indian mother. The former, on an average, varied from 6 to 13 years of age; the latter from 7 to 13. The period of residence of the European boy was found to be 1 year, 10 months, and 17 days; the East Indian to be 2 years, 5 months, and 11 days.

6. By the accompanying comparative tabulated statement I will be at once seen how much more the Eurasian boy improves in the development of the body in that climate than the European, though similarly situated, does; and in what a marked manner he does so when compared with the same class in the low country. With the European boy the same is observed, but not to the same extent.

7. With the view of carrying out the comparison further, on my arrival at Madras the same system was adopted with the boys of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, and, with the assistance of the Principal of the Institution, boys of the same age and classified in the same manner were selected, and the results ascertained.

8. The tabulated Statement B shows that a most marked difference exists between the boys brought up in the Plains and on the Hills, so marked, more especially in the Eurasian boy in weight, as may well call forth some amount of astonishment.

9. But this is not the only benefit that is to be obtained—freedom from sickness, which interferes so seriously in youth with the healthy development of the constitution, as well as with the system of education, is to be found amongst the boys on the Hills that is not on the Plains. No serious case of disease has as yet been met with amongst the boys at the Lawrence Asylum on the Hills, while, as will be seen by the accompanying tabulated statement of sickness in the Military Asylum here, which has been kindly placed at my disposal by the Medical

Officer of it, that a considerable amount of sickness prevails, not less than 11 per cent. per annum. My own experience of upwards of ten years' medical charge of the Institution fully confirms this. It is then in no way surprising that there should be so marked a difference between the boys, be they Europeans or Eurasians, brought up in the Plains and on the Hills. In conclusion, I may add further, that if the constitutional size of youth be so much improved in a Hill climate, we have good and reasonable grounds for assuming that both the intellectual faculties and the moral feelings of the boys will be equally so.

10. I would, therefore, earnestly urge on the Board of Governors of this Institution, should the statements meet with their approval, the necessity for again laying this most important subject before the Government of Madras, with the view of affording that information, though it be of a limited kind at present, which the Secretary of State calls for in paragraph 10 of his letter to the Government of India.

J. SANDERSON.

14th April 1862.

A.
Comparative Table showing the effects of the climate of the Plains and of the Neilgherry Hills on the development of the constitution of the European and Eurasian Boys from the age of five to fourteen.

EUROPEANS.													
Age.	Residence.	Number.	Average age.		Average height.		Average weight.		Average size of chest.	Average size of thigh.	Average time of residence on the Hills.		
			Yrs.	Ms.	Ft.	Ins.	St.	Lbs.	Ins.	Ins.	Yrs.	Ms.	Days
From 5 to 8 Years.	Low Country.	6	7	4	3	7½	3	1½	23	12½	...	...	...
	Hills.	6	6	10½	3	7½	3	1½	22½	12½	1	6	20
From 9 to 11 Years.	Low Country.	8	10	8½	4	3½	4	2	25	14	...	...	...
	Hills.	8	10	8	4	3½	4	5	25	14½	1	10	26
From 12 to 14 Years.	Low Country.	8	13	...	4	7½	5	2½	27	16	...	...	...
	Hills.	8	13	6½	4	6½	5	3½	27	15½	2	1	7

EURASIANS.													
Age.	Residence.	Number.	Average age.		Average height.		Average weight.		Average size of chest.	Average size of thigh.	Average time of residence on the Hills.		
			Yr.	Ms.	Ft.	In.	St.	Lbs.	In.	In.	Yrs.	Ms.	Days
From 5 to 8 Years.	Low Country Hills.	5	7	4	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	...	...	...
		5	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	10	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	12
From 9 to 11 Years.	Low Country Hills.	6	10	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	...	...	...
		6	10	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	2	4	15
From 12 to 14 Years.	Low Country Hills.	6	13	4	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
		6	13	2	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	2	6	25

B.

Table showing the result of removing European and Eurasian Children from the Plains to the Hills.

Age.	Class.	Height.		Weight.		Chest.		Thigh.		REMARKS.
		Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.	
		In.	In.	Lbs.	Lbs.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
From 5 to 8.	European...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	This Table has been calculated from the one marked A, and shows at a glance that Eurasian children benefit, and benefit far more than European children by a residence on the Hills.
	Eurasian...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	4	...	4	...	
From 9 to 11.	European...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	
	Eurasian...	...	...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	4	...	1	...	
From 12 to 14.	European...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
	Eurasian...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	
From 5 to 14.	European...	...	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	4	...	4	...	
	Eurasian...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	

The above table shows the result of an average between all the boys on the Hills and those on the Plains at corresponding ages, the gain and loss is, in consequence, comparative.

J. SANDERSON, Surgeon-Major,
Garrison Surgeon, Fort St. George.

MADRAS, April 1862.

Return showing the numerical strength and average Monthly Sick from 1851 to 1861 in the Madras Military Male Orphan Institution.

Return showing the numerical strength and average Monthly Sick from 1851 to 1861 in the Madras Military and C. P.												
1851.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	14	33	30½	27	21	15½	7	13	19	12	9	5½
Strength...	225	239	224	227	243	245	247	256	258	256	264	265
1852.												
Average...	7	30	30½	41½	32½	19½	7	15	19½	16½	14½	14½
Strength...	277	283	276	278	281	279	278	283	284	268	265	267
1853.												
Average...	24	8	8	11½	6½	10	5½	13½	16½	13½	28½	28½
Strength...	246	223	224	212	216	216	216	216	216	238	229	231
1854.												
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1855.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	10½	12	14½	14½	12½	7	6½	7½	3½	12½	6½	16½
Strength...	264	267	259	259	249	251	245	261	259	248	239	240
1856.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	5½	11	7½	6½	2½	7	9½	8½	6½	7	13½	13½
Strength...	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247	247
1857.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	13	30	22½	9½	11½	10	4½	8½	16½	15½	14½	7½
Strength...	230	233	232	235	233	235	238	239	241	245	245	243
1858.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	3	8	8	11½	6½	10	5½	13½	16½	13½	28½	28½
Strength...	277	283	276	278	281	279	278	283	284	268	265	267
1859.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	24	8	8	11½	6½	10	5½	13½	16½	13½	28½	28½
Strength...	246	223	224	212	216	216	216	216	216	238	229	231
1860.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1861.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	3	8	8	11½	6½	10	5½	13½	16½	13½	28½	28½
Strength...	277	283	276	278	281	279	278	283	284	268	265	267
1862.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1863.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1864.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1865.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1866.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1867.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1868.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1869.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1870.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1871.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1872.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1873.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1874.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1875.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1876.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1877.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1878.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1879.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1880.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1881.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1882.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1883.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1884.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1885.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1886.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1887.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1888.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1889.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1890.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1891.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247	247	243	255	254	256	256	254	253	256	249	250
1892.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Average...	161	10	6½	6	4½	4½	5½	20	10½	5½	16	7½
Strength...	247											

J. MURRAY DUFF, M.D.

1860.

Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated London, 23rd January 1862, No. 2; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

I have considered in Council your letter, dated 18th October, No. 4, 1861, forwarding, with the report on the Lawrence Asylum for 1860, Minutes recorded by your Excellency and by certain Members of your Government, on the measures to be taken with regard to the Asylum.

2. In my Despatch to the Government of India, of the 9th December last, (a copy of which was at the same time furnished to you) I stated my sentiments as to the basis on which the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund should be constituted, and gave full authority for its establishment on the principles therein laid down. There is nothing in the Proceedings, now forwarded, to render necessary a renewed discussion of the subject at present; and I have only to remark that the report of the Committee for 1860 seems to shew that it is very desirable to place the Asylum on a permanent footing as soon as possible.

ORDER THEREON, 1st March 1862, No. 54.

To be recorded.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 14th April 1862, No. 642; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of Government, under date the 20th January last, No. 18, calling for my opinion on certain points connected with the establishment of the Lawrence Asylums at Ootacamund, with reference to the Despatch addressed by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State to the Government of India, under date the 9th December last.

2. The points upon which my opinion was called for, were the number of children, male and female, for whom accommodation should

be provided in the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums, the site on which the Asylums should be built, and the arrangements to be made for securing an effectual separation between the two branches of the Asylums, while providing for their being placed under the general supervision and control of one individual. The measures to be taken for providing temporary accommodation for an increased number of boarders, pending the erection of the new buildings, and the constitution of the governing body for the future management of the Institution, were also points that called for consideration.

3. With the view of obtaining more accurate data than I was in possession of for estimating the number of children for whom accommodation would be required, I addressed a Circular Letter to the Officers Commanding Her Majesty's European Regiments in this Presidency, and to the Brigadier Commandant of the Artillery, requesting them to furnish me with statements of the number of children, male and female, between the ages of 5 and 14 present with the Regiments under their command, and the number of those whose parents would wish to send them to the Asylums. An abstract of the applications received from the 1st Dragoon Guards and Infantry Regiments, and from a few Batteries of Artillery, is annexed. The Artillery returns are still very incomplete; and, as it is possible that some time may elapse before they are all received, I do not think it advisable to delay my report any longer on account of these returns. It will be seen, that from the nine Regiments of Infantry, one of Cavalry, and five Batteries of Artillery, applications have been made for the admission of 76 boys and 25 girls, which, added to the number now* in the Lawrence Asylum,

	Of European parentage.		Of mixed parentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1st Dragoon Guards ..	2	none	1	none
1st Royals	1	none	do.	do.
18th Regiment of Foot ..	none	none	do.	do.
66th do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
66th do.	2	1	do.	do.
69th do.	9	none	do.	do.
91st do.	8	3	do.	3
102nd do.	6	4	3	3
105th do.	3	1	4	3
108th do.	1	1	2	1
Battery of Horse Artillery at Secunderabad ..	1	none	6	none
Battery of Horse Artillery at Bellary	none	do.	3	3
Battery of Horse Artillery at Kamptee	5	do.	1	none
No. 2 Battery, 17th Brigade	none	do.	none	do.
No. 3 Battery, 20th Brigade, Trichinopoly ..	do.	do.	2	do.
Horse Brigade at Bangalore	3	do.	13	4
Total	41	11	35	14

* 53 Boys.
23 Girls.

and allowing for the removal of 30 boys and 17 girls of pure European parentage from the Military Orphan Asylum at Madras, would immediately raise the number in the Lawrence Asylum to 159 boys and 65 girls. Further allowance must be made for the Batteries of

Artillery from which returns are still due, and for applications which may yet be received on behalf of other children not included among the candidates. One officer, writing from Trichinopoly, attributes the paucity of applications to the fact that no account of the Asylums or of the proceedings of its Committee had yet been published there; and it may be expected that, when the arrangements for admitting additional children have been actually carried out, the number of applications will increase. On the whole, I think, it will be advisable to provide accommodation for 200 boys and 100 girls, as recommended in my letter of the 27th February 1860.

4. Before making any definite recommendation as to the site of the Asylum, or the arrangements for its future management, I thought it right to consult the local Committee. I will state, briefly, the tenor of their recommendations, and the conclusions at which I have arrived: 1st.—As to the site. The majority of the Committee have all along been in favor of retaining the two sites on which the Asylums are at present located; viz., Stonehouse and Lower Norwood. They consider it unadvisable that the Asylums should be placed at any distance from the station, and that the two sites in question possess advantages which are not to be found elsewhere. His Excellency the Governor, in his Minute of the 5th October last, expressed a similar opinion in regard to the Stonehouse site, on which he suggested that both the buildings should be erected, and the Secretary of State, in his Despatch of the 9th December, gave a preference to this site if it should be found “large enough to admit of sufficient accommodation and space for exercise for both branches of the Asylum.” Captain Farewell, the Executive Engineer, who, in pursuance of the orders conveyed in the Proceedings of Government under date the 17th October last, has been engaged for some months past in preparing plans and estimates for the new buildings, was also, until quite of late, in favor of erecting them on the Stonehouse property. Under these circumstances, although my own opinion has all along been adverse to the adoption of a site so close to the centre of the station and to the native bazaars, I had come to the conclusion that, in the event of the Ootacamund Committee adhering to their opinion in favor of the Stonehouse site, it would be useless to repeat the proposal for the adoption of a more distant one, and, in communicating on the subject with the Ootacamund Committee, I suggested that the Male Asylum should be erected at the end of the ground furthest from the station,

and which adjoining, as it does, the slopes of Doddabet, is less confined than the other end, and that accommodation for the girls should be provided by adding to the present building; a house for the Principal being built about half-way between the two. It appeared to me that, by these arrangements, the general supervision of both Asylums could be easily exercised by one individual, and that, at the same time, the separation would be efficient. The question was very fully discussed at a Meeting of the Committee held on the 20th February, at which the Executive Engineer and I attended. We had previously, in company with the Secretary and two other Members of the Committee, visited several other sites at a distance from the station, which, at different times, had been proposed, one in the neighbourhood of Marley Mund, one on the road to Paikara, and one in the neighbourhood of Governor's Wood on the road to Mukkoorty Peak. The Executive Engineer had also visited the site previously selected on the plateau above Lovedale. His opinion was, that none of the sites available, except, perhaps, that on the Paikara road, which was generally objected to on the ground of its great distance from Ootacamund, presented advantages equal to those afforded by the Stonehouse property; and the majority of the Committee concurred as to the expediency of retaining it for the Male Asylum, but they unanimously objected to both Asylums being placed on it, being of opinion that “in every point of view it would be inexpedient to bring the male and female branches into such proximity as must prove the case under any arrangements on the ground of the Stonehouse property,” while they considered that the two Asylums, if placed, the one at Stonehouse and the other at Lower Norwood, could be sufficiently supervised by one Principal. Captain Farewell also expressed some doubts as to the expediency of making any additions to the present house at Stonehouse, and suggested that if only one Asylum were built on the property, the present building might be kept as it is, as a residence for the Principal. I accordingly requested him to prepare a second set of plans in addition to those ordered in the Proceedings of Government under date the 17th October last, providing for a new Male Asylum to be built on or near the centre of the Stonehouse property, and a new Female Asylum on the site in the rear of the present house at Norwood, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 of His Excellency's Minute of the 5th idem. I should mention here that some of the Committee expressed great misgivings as to the expediency of locating either of the Asylums permanently in so confined a situation, and

so close to the station as the Stonehouse premises, but, with one exception, those who had visited the Lovedale site considered it too much exposed, and adopted the proposition to retain Stonehouse as the only feasible alternative. Major Babington, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, who knows the Hills better than most of the other Members of the Committee, expressed himself strongly in favor of the Lovedale site.

5. Captain Farewell brought me the new plans on the 24th ultimo, and he then informed me that, on further considering the arrangements, he saw serious objections to the erection of Asylums on either of the present sites, and especially at Stonehouse, and that he had come to the conclusion that the site originally selected above Lovedale was better adapted than any other for both Asylums. His objections to the present sites had reference to the small space that would be left for play grounds and other purposes after the new buildings had been put down; to the difficulty of providing accommodation for a large number of workmen in the immediate vicinity of the sites; the insufficiency of ground available for brick fields; the indifference of the brick-clay; the inconvenience to the neighbouring residents of establishing, in the heart of the station, so many tile, brick, and lime kilns as would be required; and the difficulty of making good arrangements for privies.

6. I annex a copy of a letter addressed by Captain Farewell to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Southern Circle, in which these objections are stated in detail. It appears to me that some, if not all, of them, are deserving of very serious consideration. The establishment of a large number of kilns close to the two sites will, I have no doubt, be a nuisance to the neighbourhood, while, if the bricks, tiles, &c., are to be made at a distance, the cost of the buildings must be considerably enhanced.

7. The objection as to the difficulty of satisfactorily arranging for the necessary privies is also of considerable force; and it is one which will be still more felt, if, at any future time, the proposal to unite the Military Orphan Asylums with the Lawrence Asylums, which, in the Despatch of the Secretary of State has been reserved for future consideration, should be adopted by Government.

8. The last consideration is equally applicable to the first of the objections urged by Captain Farewell, viz., the insufficient size of the pre-

mises, for if this objection applies to the buildings now planned, which are only to provide for 200 boys and 100 girls, it will be fatal to the extension of these buildings at any future time. As far as I am able to judge, it appears to me that of actual space there is quite enough on both sites for the buildings which it is proposed to erect immediately. My objection to these premises, as sites for the Lawrence Asylum, has reference rather to their position than to the extent of ground available, and applies more to Stonehouse than to Norwood, which is comparatively remote from the bazaars and from the centre of the station. Norwood, however, contains much less building ground than the Stonehouse site, and Captain Farewell, who has had the Norwood ground contoured, informs me that it will be impossible, on that site, to make any addition to the buildings he has now planned, and which provide accommodation for only 100 girls.

9. On full consideration I am convinced that it will be advisable to abandon both the present sites, and revert to that originally selected on the plateau above Lovedale. On this plateau there is ample space for both Asylums, and also for their enlargement hereafter should it be necessary. The Male Asylum can be built on the site already contoured on the north-east point of the plateau. To the south there is a considerable space, on which the Female Asylum can be built, connected with the plateau by a narrow saddle, and sufficiently distant from the other site to admit of the two Asylums being efficiently separated. It has been objected that the plateau is exposed to, and is swept by, both monsoons. It is certainly exposed to the south-west, but not more so than many of the houses at Ootacamund on that side of the lake, and this objection, it appears to me, may be easily got over by planting a thick belt of Australian trees on the south-west end of the plateau. A similar belt should be planted on the south-east towards the head of the Kaity Valley. On the north-east it is sheltered by the Elk Hill range and by Doddabet. The distance from the station, which has also been objected to, is not, I think, too great. It is not more than a mile and a half from Bishop's Down and the other houses on the south-west of the station, and not more than three miles from the centre of Ootacamund. It will shortly be connected with the station by a cart road to the Deva Sholah which the Collector is now making, and which passes within a few yards of the site; and as regards water, which is an important consideration, the late District Engineer, Mr. Fraser, ascertained that a stream, which I visited with him, could be brought at a trifling cost

from one of the Hills on the south-east, past the site which I propose for the Female Asylum, and to within a few feet of the Male Asylum.

10. Being aware of the objections which have been urged against this site, and fully admitting that a less exposed position would be preferable, I consulted Captain Farewell as to the possibility of building the Male Asylum on the Marley Mund site, retaining the Norwood site for the Female Asylum. The Marley Mund site is well sheltered. There is a large wood close to it, which, if partially cleared, would be admirably adapted for gardening purposes; and by draining the swamp below, an excellent play ground could be formed. It is little more than a mile from Norwood, and there is no reason why the Principal, residing at the Male Asylum near Marley Mund, should not exercise an efficient supervision over the Female Asylum at Norwood. But Captain Farewell considers that the extent of building ground is too limited even for one Asylum for two hundred boys, and that it would be impossible to add to the buildings at any future time. This was also the opinion of the other Members of the Lawrence Asylum Committee who accompanied me to the site, and, as I have already observed, the last part of the objection applies to the Norwood site.

11. Of the other sites which have been suggested, that on the Paikara road is between six and seven miles distant from Ootacamund, and labors under the serious objection of being exposed for several months to the full violence of the south-west monsoon. The ground near Governor's Wood is also objectionable on the score of distance, nor are the sites on it particularly well adapted for large buildings.

12. Under these circumstances, it seems to be a choice between retaining the present sites in the station of Ootacamund and taking the plateau above Lovedale; and for the reasons already given, it appears to me that the arguments in favor of the latter greatly preponderate. The present premises can be sold when the new buildings are ready, and I have no doubt that they will fetch quite as much as would be saved by retaining them.

13. As regards the arrangements to be made for increasing the number of inmates, pending the erection of the new buildings, it was my intention to recommend that temporary accommodation should be provided for the Male Asylum in the Jackatallah Barracks, which, for some months past, have been nearly empty, and that the Female Asylum should be moved into Stonehouse, by which arrangement the numbers could have been raised to 200 boys and 50 girls. But the

Barracks, I understand, are to be re-occupied immediately by troops, and this arrangement is consequently impracticable. All that can be done is, to authorize the Committee to rent a building as near as possible to Stonehouse, to be used as a school, and to appropriate the whole of Stonehouse as a boarding house, converting the present class rooms into dormitories. In this way the number of boys may be raised at once to 80 or 100. This arrangement was suggested by the Committee. I see no means of increasing the Female Asylum until one or other of the new buildings is finished.

14. For the future government of the Asylums I would recommend the appointment of a Committee of nine Members, four of whom should be appointed by Government, and five elected. The first elective Members should be elected by the present Committee from their own body, and future vacancies might be filled up by the votes of Subscribers of fixed amounts, provided that they are residents within the limits of the Madras Presidency the Committee being at liberty to nominate persons for election, and to vote at such election. All Members of the Committee should be resident on the Neilgherries. The Bishop and the Commander-in-Chief might be connected with the Asylums in the capacity of Patrons, and all Generals of Divisions should be Corresponding Members of the Committee. These officers might render the Committee very useful aid in furnishing them with information with reference to applications for admission, and in causing the advantages of the Asylum to be explained, from time to time, to the European soldiery, as well as in raising funds to supplement the Government grant. This recommendation is in conformity with the views of the present Committee, except in so far as it proposes to extend to Subscribers residing at distant stations the privilege of voting at the election of Members of the Committee, which they would confine to Subscribers residing on the Hills. I see no reason why the right of voting should be restricted to resident Subscribers. There will be no difficulty in circulating voting papers, fixing a day by which they must be returned to Ootacamund, and determining the election by the number of votes received, and of those given by the resident Subscribers on the day of election.

15. The Secretary of State contemplates the aid of the public being continued, and with this view it seems desirable that the amount of the Government contribution should be finally settled as soon as possible, and that the Committee should be instructed to take steps for

raising such additional funds as may be needed. It may be a question whether the Government grant should be a fixed sum, or whether the amount should be made to depend upon the number of children in the Institution, the maximum number to be supported at the expense of Government being limited. The first, I think, would be the simpler, and, in some respects, the more convenient plan, and I would name Rupees 2,500 per mensem as the Government grant to the Male Asylum, and Rupees 1,500 to the Female. The first of these sums, Rupees 2,500, was the grant proposed in the event of the Male Lawrence Asylum and Male Orphan Asylum being united, which would have entailed a saving under the head

* Proceedings of Government, under date the 31st March 1860, No. 1262.

of establishment. My estimate* of the cost of a separate Lawrence Asylum was Rupees 3,060 for the male, and Rupees 1,500 for the female branch, and it is impossible to provide for the maintenance of 300 children with a suitable establishment of teachers, &c., at a smaller cost. Major Wapshare informs me that the average cost of food, clothing, and fuel for each boy, is Rupees 10-8-0 per mensem, and for each girl Rupees 17-4-0 per mensem. The average will probably be lower in the latter case when the number of girls is increased. But if accommodation is provided only for 300 children, it seems desirable that the number to be maintained by the Government grant should be somewhat less, for it will be useless to call upon the public for aid, if the Government grant is sufficient to maintain the full number of children that can be received. I would, therefore, limit the Government grant to Rupees 4,000 per mensem, leaving the balance of Rupees 1,000, which will probably be requisite for the support of the full complement of children, to be contributed by the public. I would suggest that the Government of India be applied to to sanction this grant, and that the Committee be informed that it will be the limit of the Government expenditure. The Committee should be instructed to frame a code of regulations for the management of the Asylum, defining the duties and powers of the Committee, and of the officers of the Institution, and the salaries of the latter. These regulations should be approved by Government, and revised from time to time with the sanction of Government. They should provide for Subscribers or Donors to a certain amount, having the privilege of nominating children for admission, as suggested in paragraph 9 of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch.

16. My recommendations may be briefly recapitulated as follows:—

1st, that the plateau originally selected above Lovedale be adopted as the site of both branches of the Asylum.

2nd, that a Committee of nine Members, resident on the Hills, of whom four shall be nominated by the Governor in Council, and five elected in the first instance by the present Committee from among their present Members, and subsequently by the votes of the Committee, and by all Subscribers or Donors of a certain sum (say Donors of Rupees 300, and Subscribers of Rupees 50 per annum,) be at once placed in charge of the Asylum and constituted Trustees of its funds.

3rd, that application be made to the Government of India to sanction a monthly grant of Rupees 4,000 per mensem as the maximum limit of the Government contribution to the expenses of the Institutions.

4th, that the Committee be requested to prepare and submit, for the approval of Government, a Code of Regulations for the management of the Institution, and to hire premises to be used as class rooms, with a view to the immediate enlargement of the male branch of the Asylum.

5th, that the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, be connected with the Asylums in the capacity of Patrons, who should be at liberty to visit the Institution and refer to the Committee, or Government, any points upon which they may consider reform to be needed.

6th, that the Committee be instructed to correspond with Government through the Director of Public Instruction, who should arrange for the Asylums being periodically visited and reported on.

17. I have abstained in this report from anything more than a passing allusion to the project of uniting the Madras Military Orphan Asylums with the Lawrence Asylums at Ootacamund, which has been reserved by the Secretary of State for further consideration and more careful examination; and the arrangements which I have suggested

are those which appear to me the best adapted to promote the efficiency of the latter Institution, supposing that the projected union of the Madras Asylums with it should never take place; but I would urge upon His Excellency in Council that, in determining the important question of a site, the possibility of this measure being eventually pronounced desirable, should be kept in view. When I last visited the Lawrence Asylum, I was informed by the Head Master that more than half the boys now in attendance are of mixed blood. It will be seen from the return annexed to the 2nd paragraph of this letter, that of 101 children for whom admission is now sought, 49 are of Eurasian extraction; and looking to the large proportion of Eurasian children in the Madras Orphan Asylums, it is but reasonable to assume that the proportion of such children in the Lawrence Asylum will always be considerable, certainly not less than one-third of the entire number. The fact is, that a large number of our European Soldiers marry Eurasian wives. Every year, therefore, of the existence of the Asylums will furnish the Government with additional data for ascertaining the effects of the climate of the Hills upon children of this class, and at no very distant date to pass a final decision on the question to which I refer. Under these circumstances, it seems very desirable that nothing should be done now which may have the effect of barring the execution of the project, should its possibility and expediency be admitted at any future time, and this, I apprehend, will be the result of selecting either of the two sites at present occupied within the station of Ootacamund.

From the Executive Engineer, Wellington, dated 31st March 1862, No. 252; to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Southern Circle, Madras.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 17th October 1861, I have the honor to submit plans and estimates for the Lawrence Asylum (male branch) prepared in communication with the Director of Public Instruction.

2. The Orders of Government were that I should prepare a plan and estimate of such additions to the present building known as "Stonehouse" as would afford accommodation for 200 boys; this has been done, and the plan and estimate are marked A. A separate new building for the Principal would cost about 9,000 Rupees.

3. The cause of separate plans being made is, that the whole subject may be laid before Government in a complete form with the several objections to the additions to the old building, and that some decision may at once be arrived at with reference to the new buildings proposed.

4. The Director of Public Instruction does not approve of the plans adopted for increasing the size of the old building marked A, and has, therefore, not signed them.

5. The old building will save but little expenditure, as I find, on examining the walls, none but those left in the plan can be depended upon, and even these, I fear, on being exposed previous to making the additions required, will also have to be pulled down; the building having, it is said, been pierced for new doors and windows, while the existing ones were filled up by several of the owners through whose hands it passed, before it became the property of the Lawrence Asylum.

6. At the Meeting of the Lawrence Asylum Committee, regarding the buildings required for the Institution, which I was requested to attend, it was decided that it should be recommended to Government to erect a new building on the Stonehouse property for 200 boys with quarters for Assistant Masters, &c., and that the present building be repaired and rendered a suitable residence for the principal Master, and the present dormitory be fitted up as a hospital, and that a new building be erected on the small spur above the present female branch of the Lawrence Asylum for the accommodation of 100 girls.

7. In submitting the plans and estimates prepared as requested, I beg to offer the following remarks with reference to the sites selected on the Stonehouse and Lower Norwood properties, the buildings have been planned to economize space as much as possible, notwithstanding this, I am afraid they will be found to occupy more ground on the sites selected than will be conducive to comfort.

8. For such large buildings, nearly the whole of the labourers and artificers, &c., will have to be obtained from the low country, these will amount to at least 1,500 persons, who could not find shelter in the bazaars, so must be housed on the ground near the building sites which are surrounded on all sides by private properties, and no other place for their lodgment could be obtained except at some distance from the Cantonment, a long way from their work; the collection of

so large a body of natives with their well known habits could hardly exist without complaint, and the space on the grounds being very limited, their crowded state would probably induce sickness and desertion, and cause delay in the execution of the work.

9. The ground in the vicinity of the site available for brick-fields is very limited, the clay obtainable for bricks is indifferent, and the clay can only be obtained from private property, which it would be necessary to purchase. The brick-fields would be so cramped, that only a few bricks and tiles could be made at a time; the excavations for tile and brick-clay would have to be made close to the Cantonment roads leading to the principal place of public resort; the Government Botanical Gardens, and the burning of so many tile, brick, and lime kilns in the heart of the station, would, I fear, be a constant source of complaint; if the bricks were made, and the brick and lime kilns situated outside the Cantonment, it would, of course, add very much to the cost of the work, as carriage is so expensive on the Hills.

10. Lastly, I find it very difficult to make any really good arrangements regarding the privies necessary for so many boys and girls on the sites selected; the space around the building is so limited, that the privies must be either close to the buildings, the public roads, or the private properties surrounding the sites; the mode proposed to save an establishment is, that double privies be erected, as shewn in the plan, over pits dug 3 feet wide and 9 feet deep, which are to be filled up, when necessary; fresh pits dug, and the buildings taken to pieces and erected over them: to remove the night soil daily would be an expensive operation, and the soil carts would have to pass through the heart of the Cantonment by its principal thoroughfares to almost in any direction, at least, a distance of four miles, before their contents can be disposed of.

11. I have accompanied the Committee to several sites, and, after carefully considering them all, I think the best site in the vicinity of Ootacamund for the buildings is on the ground first selected above Lovedale, at a distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Church of Ootacamund, where there is space sufficient for both the Asylums; here brick and tile-clay can be had in plenty, and there is room enough to allow of bricks, &c., being properly made; water is said to be abundant; firewood can be obtained in any quantity from the Deva Sholah, the new road to which from Ootacamund passes close to the sites selected.

12. At the request of the Director of Public Instruction, a plan for a hospital and out-houses is also forwarded, and an estimate for the whole work is attached, marked C.

13. The buildings planned will suit almost any site, without very materially altering the estimates.

14. The plan for the Female Asylum is being prepared, and will be forwarded in a few days.

15. The only difference between the plans of the main building in the projects B and C is, in the project C, of erecting the buildings in Lovedale; two of the quarters intended for the Assistant Master and the Serjeant-Major were, at the request of the Director of Public Instruction, altered into one quarter for the principal Master—quarters being provided for the Serjeant-Major in the hospital. I would also add that, should the project A be adopted, and the building be enlarged as planned, the existing building used as a dormitory, and proposed in project B to be altered into a hospital, would be too close to the main building for this purpose—so a new hospital, as estimated for in project C, will also have to be built.

16. It will be observed that a great number of plans have had to be prepared for this project. I was not able to begin any of them until I had, as directed, communicated personally with the Director of Public Instruction, which I was unable to do before the 26th of December 1861, so the plans have only been three months in course of preparation. I have only one draughtsman who could not possibly complete the drawings before, as it is for $\frac{1}{3}$ of the time they have been under execution he has worked after hours so as to hasten their completion.

17. Enclosed is a list of plans and estimates.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, dated Fort William, 3rd May 1862, No. 2262; to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

Referring to the Despatch of the Secretary of State to the Government of India, Educational, No. 35, dated 9th December 1861, a copy of which was communicated direct from England to the Madras Government, regarding the Lawrence Asylums at Ootacamund and Aboo, I am directed to intimate that the Governor-General in Council awaits an expression of the sentiments of the Madras Government on those

points relating to the Asylum at Ootacamund which are referred by the Despatch for the consideration of the Government of India in communication with the local Government.

2. The Madras Government will have noted the decision of the Secretary of State as to the maintenance, for the present at least, of the Military Orphan Asylum at Madras as an Institution distinct from the Lawrence Asylum on the Hills, and the remarks made in the 9th paragraph on the subject of encouraging and inviting contributions from the public in furtherance of the benefits of the latter Institution.

3. You will have the goodness to state, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, whether provision has been made in the Budget of 1862-63 for the expenditure which will be required for the Asylum at Ootacamund under the sanction given in the 5th paragraph of the Secretary of State's Despatch.

ORDER THEREON, 2nd June 1862, No. 166.

In his letter of the 14th April, the Director of Public Instruction has furnished the report called for in the Proceedings of Government, under date the 20th January last, No. 18, as to the number of European children, male and female, to be accommodated in the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum; on the arrangements to be made for securing an effectual separation between the two branches of the Asylum, while providing for their being placed under the general supervision and control of one individual; and on the site of the Asylum. The Director also adverts to the arrangements which should be made for providing temporary accommodation for an increased number of inmates pending the erection of the new buildings, and the constitution of the governing body for the future management of the Institution.

2. Mr. Arbuthnot recommends, for the reasons given in paragraph 3 of his letter, that the new buildings which it will be necessary to erect should provide accommodation for 200 boys and 100 girls,* but that the annual grant to be made by Government for the maintenance of the Institution should be somewhat less than will be required for the above number of children. Estimating the cost of the entire Institution at Rupees 5,000 per mensem, he recommends that the Government grant should be limited to Rupees 4,000, leaving the balance of Rupees 1,000 per mensem,

* Paragraph 15.

which will probably be requisite for the support of the full complement of children, to be contributed by the public.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs in the Director's recommendation in regard to the number of children for whom accommodation should be provided; but, in preference to naming any fixed grant for this purpose, he is of opinion that the Government should undertake to support and educate gratuitously a given number of boys and girls. He would limit this number to 150 boys and 80 girls, leaving the cost of maintaining 50 additional boys and 20 additional girls, for whom space will be available, to be borne by the public. The salaries of the Principal and of the Assistant Teachers and servants employed in the Institution will be defrayed by Government.

4. In paragraphs 4 to 12 of his report, the Director discusses the question of a site. He adverts to the objections which have been raised by Captain Farewell, the Executive Engineer on the Neilgherries, to the retention of either of the sites on which the two branches of the Asylum are at present located, and, being of opinion that the adoption of either of these sites will preclude the enlargement of the Asylums at any future time, while in the case of the Stonehouse premises the position in the centre of the station is, he considers, objectionable, he recommends, in concurrence with the Executive and District Engineers, that new buildings for both Asylums should be erected on the plateau formerly selected to the south-west of Lovedale. "The present premises," he observes, "can be sold when the new buildings are ready, and he has no doubt that they will fetch quite as much as would be saved by retaining them."

5. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief being now on the Neilgherries, while His Excellency the Governor is about to visit them shortly, the Government will defer their decision of this question for the present. In the meantime, the plans marked B, and estimates, will be returned to the Public Works Department for examination. The estimates appear to be very high, and should be closely scrutinized. The plan marked A, which provides for additions to the present buildings at Stonehouse, need not be revised, as the Government are satisfied, from an inspection of this plan and from Captain Farewell's statements on the subject, that the building is quite unsuited to be made the basis of a large Asylum.

6. The Governor in Council approves of the constitution of the governing body for the future management of the Institution proposed by the Director in the 14th paragraph of his letter, viz., a Committee consisting of nine Members, of whom four shall be appointed by Government and five elected, the first elective Members being elected by the present Committee from their own body, and future vacancies being filled up by the votes of Subscribers of Rupees 50 per annum or Donors of Rupees 300, provided that they are resident within the limits of the Madras Presidency. All Members of the Managing Committee should be resident, for the time being, on the Neilgherries or in its neighbourhood. The Lord Bishop of Madras and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be connected with the Institution in the capacity of Patrons, and will be at liberty at all times to visit the Institution and to refer to the Managing Committee or to Government any points upon which they may consider reform to be needed.

7. The Governor in Council proposes to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be the Government Members of the Committee:—

Mr. P. GRANT, Collector of Coimbatore,

Mr. J. OUCHTERLONY,

The Reverend J. RICHARDS, M.A.

Major W. H. WAPSHARE,

and he requests that the Committee will at once proceed to the election of the five elective Members, on ascertaining from the gentlemen above-named that they are willing to serve on the new Committee. Should any of them decline, the Secretary to the present Committee will be good enough to report the circumstance to Government, in order that another Government Member or Members may be nominated without delay. When the new Committee shall have been completed, they will be good enough to elect one of their number to act as Secretary, pending the appointment of a Principal, who will, as at Sanawar, hold the three offices of Principal, Chaplain, and Secretary, and they will then proceed to draw up a code of rules for the future government of the Asylums, and will state what establishment of teachers, servants, &c., will, in their opinion, be requisite. The rules should provide that the Principal shall be invariably a Clergyman of the Church of England, and that his appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. All other appointments will be left to the discretion of the Managing Committee. The rules should be submitted for the consideration and

sanction of Government. The Committee should ascertain and report, with as little delay as possible, whether any houses in the immediate neighbourhood of the present Asylums can be rented, to be used as class rooms, in order that the whole of the present buildings may be occupied as dormitories, and, if such an arrangement should be feasible, they will state what additional number of boys and girls can be admitted. They will, at the same time, submit an estimate of their expenditure for the current official year.

8. The Director of Public Instruction will be the channel of communication between the Committee and Government, and he will arrange for the Asylums being periodically inspected and reported on.

9. The Government of India will be informed, in reply to Mr. Monteath's letter of the 3rd instant, that the sum of Rupees 48,000 has been entered in the Budget on account of the expenses of the Lawrence Asylum (male and female) for the current official year.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Acting Chief Secretary.

From the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, dated Fort Saint George, 2nd June 1862, No. 166A; to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Under-Secretary Monteath's letter of the 3rd ultimo, No. 2,262, calling for the views of this Government on those points relating to the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, which were referred by the Secretary of State, in his Despatch of the 9th December 1861, No. 35, for the consideration of the Government of India in communication with the Madras Government, and requesting to know whether provision has been made in the Budget of 1862-63 for the expenditure which will be required for that Institution.

2. The Despatch above cited was communicated to the Director of Public Instruction, and I now forward a copy of his report on the subject, with a copy of the Proceedings of this Government in review of it.

3. Adverting to the enquiry in the last paragraph of Mr. Monteath's letter, I have to state that the sum of Rupees 48,000 has been entered in the Budget on account of the expenses of the Lawrence Asylum (male and female) for the current official year.

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction, dated 23rd June 1862,
No. 1178; to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort
Saint George.

I have the honor to forward the accompanying letter* from the
new Committee of Management of the
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums.

2. There appears to me to be an incongruity in the scale of
salaries for the Female Asylum. According to the arrangement in
Major Wapshare's letter of the persons to hold office in this branch,
the matron takes the first place; and, as the Principal will not live
in the same building with the girls, the chief authority in regard to all
ordinary routine matters will, I presume, be vested in her. But,
according to the scale of salaries, the pay of the matron is put down at
a lower sum than that of the schoolmistress, who, according to my
view, is to be subordinate to her. Instead of the proposed stipends of
Rupees 120 for the matron, and Rupees 130 for the schoolmistress, I
am inclined to think Rupees 150 might, with propriety, be assigned to
the former, and Rupees 100 to the latter.

From the Secretary, Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, dated 20th June
1862; to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

I have the honor, by desire of the new Committee of Management
of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, to report their assembly on
Wednesday last, the 18th current, when the following resolutions were
determined on:—

A Secretary to the Committee was appointed.

A Finance Committee, composed of Messrs. Ouchterlony, McDougall,
and Wapshare, was formed.

A Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Grant, Prichards, and
Wapshare, was appointed for the formation of a code of rules, to be
considered by the whole Committee, and forwarded for the sanction of
Government.

The Committee being of opinion that until the new buildings are
erected a larger number than 150 boys and 50 girls can by no possi-
bility be accommodated, have framed an establishment on those data.

ESTABLISHMENT—MALE BRANCH.

Principal for both branches, salary Rupees	500 with residence.
First Master.....	200
Second do.	100
Third do.	70
Matron.....	40
2 Serjeants.....	60
Servants.....	250
Medical attendance.....	100 both branches.
150 Boys, at 10 Rupees.....	1,500
Total...	2,820

FEMALE BRANCH.

Matron.....	Rupees 120
Schoolmistress.....	130
Teacher.....	40
Servants.....	100
50 Girls, at 17 Rupees.....	850
Total...	1,240

When both branches of the Asylum occupy the new buildings
but one Matron will be requisite.

And shortly, when the Committee can provide washing and
sewing machines, the expenditure on account of servants will be
considerably decreased: the pay of Dhobies and Tailors being the
largest portion of the sum calculated for under the head of Servants.

The Committee resolve, (if the services of the Rev. T. Whitehouse
are available), that the name of that gentleman be submitted for the
sanction of Government for the office of Principal of the Asylum.

†The Committee have inspected the house and premises next
contiguous to the Male Asylum belonging to Mr. Misquith. This is
the only available house in Ootacamund capable of affording residence
for the Principal, and class rooms for the boys. They have resolved,
therefore, to offer Mr. Misquith Rupees 170 per mensem for his house,
&c., on a lease of two years, with the option of retaining it for another
year, if necessary, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the
Governor in Council.

Mr. Misquith has accepted the terms, and, should sanction be accorded, the male branch can be at once increased by 97 boys, *i. e.*, up to 150. No suitable house is at present available in the vicinity of the female branch of the Asylum.

ORDER THEREON, 27th June 1862, No. 204.

The Governor in Council sanctions, subject to the approval of the Government of India, the scheme of establishments provided for in the estimate submitted by the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, in their letter of the 20th instant, subject to the proviso that the aggregate monthly charge to Government of the two Asylums shall not exceed Rupees (4,000) four thousand per mensem, and that whenever the number of inmates is less than that which the Government have engaged to provide for, *viz.*, 150 boys and 50 girls, the Government grant shall be proportionably decreased.

2. The Government sanction the appointment of the Reverend T. Whitehouse as Principal, Chaplain, and Secretary, in the event of his services being available, on which point the Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum at Madras will be good enough to report.

3. The estimated charge for servants, and for the board, &c., of the girls, appears to be very high; the Governor in Council hopes that the Committee will be able to reduce these charges at an early date.

4. The proposal of the Committee to rent Mr. Misquith's premises, at a rental of Rupees (170) one hundred and seventy per mensem, is approved; but this charge, as well as the excess of Rupees 60 per mensem in the other estimated charges over the amount of the Government grant, must be met from the subscriptions of the public, unless they can be provided for by savings under some other head.

5. The Acting Director of Public Instruction will communicate with the Committee regarding the salaries of the Matron and Schoolmistress. It is probable that the sums named have been fixed with reference to engagements already made by them.

6. The Committee should be furnished with the replies of the Officers Commanding Regiments, to the Circular issued by the Director of Public Instruction in February last, in order that they may at once communicate with the several regiments, with a view to the admission of additional children at the earliest possible date; a brief prospectus, shewing the advantages offered by the Institution, should be sent to

each regiment, and, with reference to this and other preliminary arrangements, it is desirable that, if the Reverend Mr. Whitehouse's services are available, he should proceed to Ootacamund with as little delay as possible.

7. It is understood that, in most regiments, there are funds, such as the Canteen Fund, from which the expense of sending children to the Asylum from distant stations, may be defrayed.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Acting Chief Secretary.

From the Principal and Secretary of the Madras Male Orphan Asylum, dated 4th July 1862; to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras.

I have the honor to inform you that the Order of the Madras Government, dated 27th June 1862, No. 204, was duly laid before the Governors of the Madras Male Orphan Asylum, at their Committee Meeting on Thursday last, July 3rd.

2. In reply, I am directed by the Governors to inform you, with reference to paragraph 2, that they are anxious to meet the wishes of the Madras Government, and to set their Principal free with as little delay as possible; but that, prior to any arrangement of the kind being concluded, they will require the re-imbursement of at least half the expenses they have incurred on his account.

3. The circumstances under which these expenses, amounting, in all, to Rupees 6,200, were incurred, are as follows:—

In April 1860, the Madras Committee, formed for the purpose of promoting the amalgamation of the Madras Male Orphan Asylum with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, engaged the services of the Reverend T. Whitehouse, then in the employment of the M. D. Additional Clergy Society, with the understanding that he should relinquish his connection with, and claims on, that Society, and proceed to England in the service of the Committee for six months, and on his return take up the appointment of Principal of the amalgamated Institutions. On his return to India, however, in February 1861, the amalgamation was not effected, in consequence of which, as a temporary arrangement, he was placed at the head of the Madras Male Orphan Asylum, and this Institution has hitherto had to bear all the costs

thus incurred, unaided in the least degree by the Lawrence Asylum Committee.

4. The Governors of the Madras Male Orphan Asylum doubt not that the Madras Government will at once see the reasonableness of their demand in requiring that at least half the sum, viz., Rupees 3,100—a sum they would, in all probability, have to expend in getting out a married Principal direct from England—should be refunded to the Charity of which they are the Guardians, prior to Mr. Whitehouse's services being placed at the disposal of Government.

ORDER THEREON, 11th July 1862, No. 227.

The Governor in Council authorizes the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum to pay to the Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum at Madras the sum of Rupees 3,100, being a moiety of the expense incurred by the latter Board in connection with the engagement of the Reverend T. Whitehouse. This sum, which, it is observed, is not more than would have been required to procure a married Principal from England, can be paid out of the monthly grant of Rupees 4,000 to the Lawrence Asylum, which is payable from the 1st May in arrears for April, having been entered in the Budget and sanctioned by the Government of India. The Civil Paymaster is authorized to pass the bills of the Committee for this grant on the signature of the Secretary. Assuming that the grant of Rupees 1,000, previously sanctioned, has been drawn up to the 30th June, there must be a balance due to the Committee of Rupees 9,000 for the months of April, May, and June, which can be made available for meeting the charge now sanctioned, and for the provision of furniture, books, and the other incidental expenses which will have to be incurred in connection with the projected enlargement of the Asylum.

2. Until these expenses have been met, the proviso laid down in the 1st paragraph of the Proceedings of Government, under date the 27th ultimo, will not be enforced; but the Governor in Council relies on the Committee exercising all due economy in the appropriation of the funds now placed at their disposal, which will, of course, be duly accounted for in the periodical accounts of the Asylum.

The new Principal should be instructed to proceed to Ootacamund with as little delay as possible.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Acting Chief Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT, 11th July 1862, No. 226.

The grant made by Government in aid of the funds of the Lawrence Asylum for Soldiers' children, which has been established at Ootacamund, having been largely increased, and arrangements having been made for extending the benefits of the Institution, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief have become connected with the Asylum in the capacity of Patrons, and the following gentlemen have been appointed, or elected, as Members of the Committee of Management:—

PATRICK GRANT, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore.

JAMES OUCHTERLONY, Esq.

The Reverend JOHN RICHARDS, M.A., Chaplain of Coonoor.

Major W. H. WAPSHARE, Joint Magistrate of Ootacamund.

S. N. WARD, Esq., Civil and Sessions Judge of Coimbatore.

Captain S. HODGSON.

Captain C. J. A. DEANE.

Major BABINGTON.

The Reverend W. B. OTTLEY, A. B., Chaplain of Ootacamund.

Appointed by Government.

Elected by the original Committee.

In notifying the foregoing arrangements for the future management of the Asylum, the Governor in Council deems it proper to express to the Members of the late Committee his acknowledgment of their services in having organized this valuable Institution, and superintended it for a period of nearly four years, under circumstances of much difficulty and discouragement.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Letter from the Government of Madras, Fort Saint George, dated 14th August 1862, No. 8; to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

Adverting to your Despatch of the 9th December last, No. 35, addressed to the Government of India, communicating your orders on the subject of the Lawrence Asylum established at Ootacamund

and Mount Abou, we have the honor to lay before you copies of our Proceedings, 2nd June 1862, Nos. 4 to 12. Proceedings of the dates noted
 Do. 25th do. „ 70 to 74. in the margin, in which you will
 Do. 27th do. „ 75 & 76. find detailed the several steps we
 Do. 11th July 1862 „ 27 to 30. have taken with the view of
 Do. 13th Aug. „ „ 18 to 22. carrying out your instructions in regard to the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund.

2. On the receipt of your Despatch, the Director of Public Instruction was called upon to submit his opinion on the number of European children, male and female, who should be accommodated in the Asylum, on the footing on which it is henceforward to be conducted; on the arrangements to be made for securing an effectual separation between the two branches of the Asylum, while providing for their being placed under the general supervision and control of an individual; and on the site on which the Asylum should be built.

3. A full report on these points, as well as on the measures to be taken for providing temporary accommodation for an increased number of inmates, pending the erection of the new building, and on the constitution of the governing body for the future management of the Institution, will be found in Mr. Arbuthnot's letter of the 14th April last. We request your attention to this letter and to the Minutes recorded thereon by the several Members of our Government, and the orders passed in our Proceedings of the 2nd June last. You will observe that we have adopted the Director's recommendations in regard to the number of children, 200 boys and 100 girls, for whom accommodation should be provided, and the number, 150 boys and 80 girls, who should be supported at the cost of the State, leaving the expense of maintaining 50 additional boys and 20 additional girls to be borne by the public. This arrangement is in conformity with the instructions given in paragraph 9 of your Despatch now under acknowledgment. We have also sanctioned the constitution of the governing body for the future management of the Institution proposed by the Director in the 14th paragraph of his letter, viz., a Committee consisting of nine Members, of whom four shall be appointed by Government and five elected, the first elective Members being elected by the present Committee from their own body, and future vacancies being filled up by the votes of Subscribers of Rupees 50 per mensem, or Donors of Rupees 300, provided that they are resident within the limits of the Madras Presidency. All Members of the Managing Committee are to

be persons resident for the time being on the Neilgherries or in its neighbourhood, and the Bishop of Madras and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief have been connected with the Institution in the capacity of Patrons, with the power of visiting the Institution and of referring to the Managing Committee or to Government any points upon which they may consider reform to be needed; a Notification published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, under date the 11th ultimo, page 57, containing the names of the new Committee, and expressing the acknowledgments of this Government to the late Committee for the services rendered by them during the past five years, will be found in the packet. Seven of the Members of the late Committee, including the Secretary, have been appointed to the new Committee either by Government nomination or by election. The Director of Public Instruction is to be the channel of communication between the Committee and the Government, and he is to arrange for the Asylum being periodically inspected and reported on.

4. The site for the new building, which is discussed at some length in Mr. Arbuthnot's letter of the 14th April, has not yet been determined. We shall report our proceedings on this point as soon as the question is settled. The plans and estimates are now under revision, and we hope that the building will be commenced on the close of the present south-west monsoon. Pending the erection of the new building, arrangements have been made by the Committee for renting a house close to the present Boys' Asylum, which will admit of the number being raised immediately to 150. The Committee have not yet been able to make a similar arrangement in regard to the Girls' Asylum; no house sufficiently near being at present available.

5. You will observe, in reference to our Proceedings of the 11th ultimo, that we have sanctioned the appointment of the Reverend T. Whitehouse to the joint office of Principal, Chaplain, and Secretary, on a salary of Rupees 500 per mensem, and that we have authorized the Committee to reimburse to the Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum, under whom Mr. Whitehouse has been lately employed, a moiety of the expense incurred by them in connection with his engagement. Mr. Whitehouse has proceeded to Ootacamund, and the Committee are now engaged in making arrangements for the admission of 97 additional children into the Boys' Asylum, the present number of inmates in that branch of the Asylum being 53.

6. The grant from the Public Treasury to meet the expenses of the Institution has, for the present, been limited to Rupees 4,000 per mensem, that being the amount entered in the Budget for the current year; but it has been provided that after the Institution shall have been fully organized, and the necessary preliminary expenses connected with the engagement of the Principal, the provision of furniture, books, &c., shall have been defrayed, whenever the number of inmates is less than that which the Government have engaged to provide for, viz., 150 boys and 80 girls, the Government grant shall be proportionately decreased. Hereafter, when the full number of boys and girls shall have been admitted, it may be found necessary to increase the grant, as we have undertaken to support and educate gratuitously a given number of boys and girls, and the cost of doing so will, of course, vary from time to time.

Proceedings, 2nd June 1862,
No. 166, paragraph 4.

7. We take this opportunity of submitting, for your consideration, a copy of a letter addressed to us, under date the 13th June last, by the Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum at Madras, urging that the project of removing that Asylum to the Neilgherry Hills and uniting it with the Lawrence Asylum should again be taken into consideration, and drawing our attention to a Memorandum by Surgeon-Major Sanderson, advocating the measure on sanitary grounds.

8. We enclose the Minutes recorded on this letter by our President and by ourselves. The views of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who is a Governor of the Madras Asylum, are stated in a Minute recorded by him in that capacity, which is annexed to the letter now under notice.

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT, 19th September 1862, No. 309.

It has occurred to the Government that the difficulty hitherto experienced in providing a suitable site for the Lawrence Asylums at Ootacamund might be obviated by locating them at Bishop's Down. The present house might be occupied by the master and for stores, and in the grounds, which are in extent more than 150 acres, there would be ample space for the buildings to be erected both for the male and female branches, supposing it to be resolved to place them both under the same supervision.

2. The price of the Bishop's Down premises and land would be Rupees 40,000, at which sum the Government have the option of taking them at any time within the first two years of the present lease.* This would probably be covered by the sale of the houses in which the Male and Female Asylums are now lodged.

* Commenced 1st May 1861.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to request the opinion of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum on this proposal. The Patrons of the Institution, the Right Reverend the Bishop, through the Ecclesiastical Department, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, through the Military Department, will also be requested to favor Government with their views on the subject.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

From the Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 27th September 1862, No. 569; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

With reference to Proceedings† of Government, No. 309, dated 19th instant, I have the honor, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to enclose, for submission to Government, a Memorandum communicating His Excellency's opinion on the proposition to select Bishop's Down for the site of the Lawrence Asylum.

† Educational Department.
requesting opinion with regard
to obtaining "Bishop's
Down" premises and land for
the "Lawrence Asylum" at
Ootacamund.

MEMORANDUM.

I am of opinion that it would not be advisable to select Bishop's Down for the site of the Asylum. It is, no doubt, true that there are 150 acres in the grounds; but very much of this lies in a valley where it would not be desirable to erect dwelling houses, and the number of children that are likely to require accommodation must be considered.

2. Independent of the present Lawrence Asylums, it is very probable, in course of time, amalgamation will take place with the Madras Military Asylums. Under these circumstances, a large extent of ground should be kept available, and Bishop's Down is, I conceive, a site quite unadapted for an Institution which may number between 6 and 700 children.

3. I also think it very unadvisable to place the Asylum in the midst of the station. Though there may not, at present, be many houses, still, in consideration of the easy access to the Hills, Ootacamund will, in all probability, increase greatly in size.

4. The expense of Bishop's Down is 40,000 Rupees. This I consider would be thrown away, as the present dwelling cannot be thought to be worth that sum, and it must either be re-built or undergo great alterations to make it a permanent residence.

5. The proposition that this expense would probably be covered by the sale of the houses of the present Male and Female Asylums, is surely not an advantageous one, as it would be decidedly desirable to place whatever sum would be realized to the credit of the Building Fund.

6. I have again looked at the site of Lovedale, and, in my opinion, it appears admirably adapted for the Asylum in question. There seems to be not only ample extent for the large buildings that will be required, but also for cricket and play grounds, which are most indispensable for children; and combining the very desirable object of being near, but not in, the station of Ootacamund.

7. I would strongly advocate, however, that whatever site may be selected, should be decided on without loss of time, as it is sad to know of urgent cases of admission being refused from want of accommodation which is now the case, and, especially, as the boys are so much overcrowded in the Asylum at present.

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT,
Lieut.-Genl. and Commander-in-Chief.

OOTACAMUND,
26th September 1862.

From the Deputy Chief Engineer, Southern Circle, dated Madras,
8th October 1862, No. 201; to the Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

Government in Proceedings in the Educational Department, No.
166, under date 2nd June 1862, paragraph 5,

7 Detailed Estimates.
3 Specifications.

2 Plans.

11 Abstract Estimates, Ru-
pees 1,80,150.

directed that the Estimate B, prepared for the Lawrence Asylum buildings projected at Ootacamund, should be returned to this department for final scrutiny, and for eventual submission in the usual form. These orders have been obeyed,

and the estimates reduced from Rupees 1,87,780 to Rupees 1,80,150, are herewith submitted for the pleasure of Government, who will, I conclude, desire that provision be made for the outlay in the forthcoming Budget.

2. These estimates provide for a new building to accommodate 200 boys; for servants' quarters; stables and coach house.

Alterations and additions to the existing main building to adapt it for a domicile for the Principal, and for a new house and hospital for the boys.

All the buildings referred to being, or to be, situated on the property called "Stonehouse."

From the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras, dated Ootacamund, 1862; to His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a Government Order, dated 19th September, inviting my opinion as to the advisability of purchasing Bishop's Down as a site for the Lawrence Asylum.

2. That order suggests that the present house at Bishop's Down "might be occupied by the master and for stores."

3. I think that unless the house can, at no great cost, be adapted for use as one of the Asylums, male or female, it is not desirable that Government should make the purchase.

4. As a site, Lovedale appears to me preferable to Bishop's Down. Its greater distance from the Cantonment, its extent and the cheapness of the ground, recommend it. And I am of opinion that a considerable immediate benefit, greater than the provision of a house for the master and for stores, ought to be shown, to justify the Government in the purchase of Bishop's Down for the Lawrence Asylum at the price of Rupees 40,000.

From the Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, dated 25th October 1862; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor to inform you, that a special Meeting of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum Committee was held yesterday at

Bishop's Down, in order to comply with the request of His Excellency the Governor in Council, specified in the Government Order of 19th September last, No. 309, and I now beg to forward you the following Minute as the expression of their deliberate opinion:—

“The Committee having had occasion to re-consider the question proposed to them by Government, and having duly examined the Bishop's Down property, see reason to suppose that there may be building area on the property sufficient for the purposes of the Institution. They are clearly of opinion, however, that the present Bishop's Down buildings cannot be made available for any useful purpose in connection with this Institution, that it is altogether too large for a Principal's house, and that neither in whole nor in part can it be adapted to Asylum purposes. The Committee cannot, therefore, but conclude the Rupees (40,000) forty thousand, which it is proposed to pay for Bishop's Down, would practically resolve itself either into a payment for the mere site, when other eligible sites for the Institution can be had for a trifling cost, or into a simple purchase of a house as a residence for the Principal and for store rooms, where they consider the premises to be immeasurably beyond the requirements to which it is proposed to devote them; and they, therefore, cannot feel warranted in recommending that the proposition before them be entertained.”

ORDER THEREON, 18th November 1862, No. 397.

Before passing final orders on the proposal that the plateau beyond Lovedale should be adopted as the site of the Lawrence Asylum, His Excellency the Governor in Council wishes to receive more definite information than is contained in the papers before him as to the supply of water which it will be possible to bring to the site in question, and the extent of ground available for building and for play grounds. The Executive Engineer should be instructed to prepare, with as little delay as possible, a plan of the ground, shewing the sites proposed for the building and play grounds, and the point to which water can be brought. Sections of the ground should be given, and the additional space which will be required both for building and play grounds, in the event of the proposed union of the Madras Military Orphan Asylums with the Lawrence Asylum being eventually carried out, should be marked with dotted lines. An estimate should be prepared of the cost of the proposed water-course or courses and reservoir; as well

as of the cost of working the necessary machinery for bringing water from the reservoir to the building. The direction of the water-courses should be shown in the plan, and the quantity of water, which it will be possible to bring to the site, should be calculated. The estimate for building on Lovedale (marked C), together with the plans belonging to it, which is herewith returned, should be finally revised in the Deputy Chief Engineer's Office, and the plan and estimate for a Female Lawrence Asylum, which, in Captain Farewell's letter of the 3rd March last, was stated to be under preparation, should be entered in with as little delay as possible. Both estimates should be entered in the Public Works Budget for 1863-64. It would appear from the pencil alterations in the Estimate C, herewith returned, that they have been already examined in the Central Office; if so, all that is needed is a fair copy duly authenticated by the Deputy Chief Engineer.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

From the Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, dated 17th February 1863; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor to inform you that a vacancy has occurred in the Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, by the resignation of S. N. Ward, Esq., in consequence of his inability to attend its monthly Meetings with any degree of regularity.

2. On referring to the Government Order of 2nd June 1862, No. 166, paragraph 6, the Committee find that the vacancy will have to be filled up by the votes of Subscribers of Rupees 50 per mensem, or Donors of Rupees 300, living in the Madras Presidency; but as no other qualification for Membership, saving residence on the Neilgherries, or in the neighbourhood is specified, it occurs to them that unless definite qualifications be laid down, it will be necessary to furnish voters with a list of all the Europeans residing in the neighbourhood. They, therefore, solicit the directions of Government on this point.

3. They further wish to know whether the Members of the present Committee, as such, are allowed to vote for the election of a new Member independently of any right they may claim as Donors or Subscribers; whether it is competent to the Committee, in circulating

election papers (to the parties noted by Government), to recommend for election any gentlemen whom they may consider likely to be useful as working Members of the Committee; and whether, in fixing a day by which such papers are to be gathered in a period of six weeks, would be deemed a sufficient time for the purpose.

4. I have the honor, further, to report that the Committee, in order to carry out the views of Government, with reference to the immediate increase of the female branch, have engaged Farington house, lately occupied as a school by the Reverend H. Pope, at a rent of Rupees 150 per mensem. They hope these new premises will accommodate, if necessary, 60 or 70 children. They request the sanction of Government to this proceeding.

5. The Committee have also engaged to take, on lease, a small house belonging to Mr. Misquith, in close proximity to the Boys' school, for the purposes of a hospital and quarters for the Apothecary and one of the Serjeants. They trust this step will meet with the approval of Government.

6. As the house known as "Lower Norwood," is now no longer occupied for Asylum purposes, I am directed to report the same, in order that it may be disposed of as Government shall think best, it being the property of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

ORDER THEREON, 28th February 1863, No. 70.

It does not seem necessary that Subscribers or Donors to the Lawrence Asylum, when called upon to vote for the election of a Member of the Committee of Management, should be furnished with lists of all the Europeans residing in the neighbourhood of Ootacamund. Each Member of the Committee should have a vote at each election, whether he be a Subscriber or Donor to the Institution or not, and there can be no objection to the Committee, when circulating election papers, recommending any gentlemen whom they may consider likely to prove useful working Members; six weeks' notice of the election will, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be sufficient.

2. All these matters should be provided for in the rules which, in paragraph 7 of the Proceedings of Government, under date the 2nd June last, the Committee were requested to prepare, and which should be submitted to Government with as little delay as possible.

3. The Governor in Council sanctions the arrangement made by the Committee for renting Farington house at a rent of Rupees 152 per mensem, for the accommodation of the Girls' Asylum. The Committee will be good enough to state what is the rent asked for the house belonging to Mr. Misquith which they have engaged to rent as a hospital, and to furnish a statement of their present receipts and disbursements.

5. The attention of the Committee will be drawn to paragraph 8 of the Proceedings of Government of the 2nd June, and they will be requested, in future, to address Government through the Director of Public Instruction.

6. The plans and estimates, ordered in Proceedings of the 18th November last, No. 397, have not yet been furnished. The Executive Engineer will be called upon to submit them as soon as possible, and to explain the delay which has occurred.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

From the Deputy Chief Engineer, Southern Circle, dated Ootacamund, 14th March 1863, No. 484; to the Secretary to Government, Department Public Works.

In pursuance of the instructions conveyed in G. O. No. 2798, under date 20th November 1862, I have the honor to submit herewith Captain Farewell's estimates of the cost of excavating a site at "Lovedale," Ootacamund, for the Lawrence Asylum, Rupees 13,600; of cutting supply-channels and forming a reservoir to furnish water to the Institution, Rupees 2,400, and of erecting new buildings for the accommodation of the male branch thereof (being the estimate marked C referred to in G. O., Educational Department, No. 397, dated 18th November 1862), amounting to Rupees 1,96,860.

2. The delay in the preparation of the first-named estimates appears to have been caused by very unfavorable weather, which prevented levels and survey measurements being taken on the ground approved of by Government for the site of the Asylum.

1 Letter from Executive Engineer, Wellington, No. 263, dated 16th February 1863.

1 Survey.

6 Plans.

4 Specifications.

4 Abstract estimates.

3. Captain Farewell states that if convicts are employed in forming the excavations, the cost (Rupees 13,600) may be reduced about one-half; but if the prisons are built of materials which can be turned to account when the work is completed, such as corrugated iron for the roofs, &c., I think, calculating on the re-sale or valuation of the tools used, that a much greater saving than this should be effected.

4. An estimate for a hydraulic engine for raising water from the proposed reservoir to the site of the Asylum, remains yet to be submitted. My impression is, that a double set of pumps by Fowler of London, fitted to be worked by the boys of the Institution by a winch, and adapted to a lift of 140 feet, would not cost, pipes included, more than £100.

5. The estimates for the buildings destined for the female branch of the Asylum have not yet been received, but they are promised by Captain Farewell very shortly.

6. Provision has been made, in the forthcoming Budget, for the Lawrence Asylum works, to the extent of Rupees 30,000.

7. I would observe that if the plan and estimates are finally approved of by Government, the earliest step taken should be that of forming the reservoir, cutting the supply-channels, and setting up the engine to raise water to the site of the Asylum; because the work of the builders cannot go on without a copious supply, and a great expense will be incurred if it has to be carried up by hand. I would, therefore, suggest my being empowered to select a suitable engine at Messrs. Fowler's works near London, to be despatched at once by screw steamer to Madras. Messrs. Fowler's price list is in the Central Office, and I can, therefore, submit a tolerably correct valuation estimate of the probable cost on my return to the Presidency.

ORDER THEREON, 16th April 1863, No. 107.

As it appears from Captain Farewell's letter of the 16th February last, that an ample supply of water can be brought to a reservoir within 140 feet of the site proposed for the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum on the plateau beyond Lovedale at a moderate cost, while the Female Asylum can be supplied either from the same reservoir or by a channel cut from the Shola to the south, His Excellency the Governor

in Council sanctions the adoption of the plateau in question as the site for the Asylum.

2. The Governor in Council will defer passing final orders with reference to the plans and estimates which have been submitted for the Male Asylum, pending the completion of the arrangements now in progress for the re-organization of the Department of Public Works, when the plans and estimates in question will be referred to the officer who may be appointed Superintending Engineer of the Division, including the district of Coimbatore for further examination and consideration on certain points.

3. The Governor in Council observes that in the plan for the Female Asylum, Captain Farewell has provided only for the immediate accommodation of 100 girls, and for the eventual accommodation of 200 girls; whereas it is probable that room will be required eventually for 400 girls, the Secretary of State having given his assent to the amalgamation of the Madras Military Orphan Asylum, both male and female, with the Lawrence Asylum.

4. The Executive Engineer should, therefore, be instructed to revise his plan for the Female Asylum, so arranging the building as to be capable of being extended sufficiently to accommodate 400 girls.

5. In the Proceedings of Government of the 14th instant, Captain Farewell has been called upon to report what number of prisoners he can advantageously employ in levelling the site, and eventually in the erection of the buildings. The work of levelling, and cutting the water-course, and provision of materials, should be commenced with as little delay as possible.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Chief Secretary.

From the Secretary of State for India, dated India Office, London, 25th February 1863, No. 4; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

I have received your letter, dated 14th August (No. 8) 1862, reporting your proceedings relative to the establishment of the Lawrence Asylum on a permanent footing, in accordance with the general views laid down in my Despatch of the 9th December (No. 35) 1861; but I

have not yet been made acquainted with the decision of the Government of India on the scheme submitted by your Government for its approval, and accordingly I reserve for the present any expression of opinion on the plan.

2. On the question of the amalgamation of the Military Male and Female Orphan Asylums with the Lawrence Asylum, the preponderance of opinion among those entrusted with the management of the first-named Institutions, as well as among the Members of your Government, seems greatly in favor of such a measure; and the Memorandum of Dr. Sanderson tends to remove the doubt previously entertained as to the good effect of a Hill climate on children of mixed European and Indian descent.

3. Under these circumstances, I think that the proposed measure of amalgamation should be brought into operation; but I am of opinion that, as suggested in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Higginbotham's Minute, it will be proper that the change should be introduced gradually, in order that its effects may be tested by experience, and the final relinquishment of the Madras Asylums be postponed, till the practical benefits of the amalgamation shall have been incontestably established.

From the Secretary of State for India, dated India Office, London, 9th March 1863, No. 5; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

With reference to your Proceedings for September last, Nos. 30 and 31, and for November last, Nos. 35 to 37, which have been under my consideration in Council, I have to remark that the reasons stated by the Bishop of Madras and by the Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum appear conclusive against the appropriation of the "Bishop's Down" property as a site for the Asylum.

2. I am not aware of the cause of the delay which has taken place in the selection of a site; and I am surprised that, after the period which had elapsed since "Lovedale" had been proposed as a fitting site, the information with respect to the ground, called for by your orders of 18th November last, had not been obtained.

3. I hope that no further delay will be suffered to occur in coming to a decision, with regard to the site and the buildings; so that, when you shall be put in possession of the orders of the Government of India

on the general scheme for the Asylum, you may be prepared forthwith to proceed with the erection of the buildings.

ORDER THEREON, 20th April 1863, No. 113.

Copies of these Despatches will be furnished to the Governors of the Military Male and Female Orphan Asylums, Madras, and, also, to the Director of Public Instruction, for communication to the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund.

2. The Government in their Proceedings of the 16th instant, No. 107, have sanctioned the adoption of the Lovedale site, and have ordered the preliminary work of levelling the ground to be immediately commenced; the Executive Engineer has been instructed to revise the plan of the Female Asylum, so as to admit of its being sufficiently extended hereafter to provide accommodation for 400 children.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 28th April 1863, No. 741; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor to forward a letter from the Secretary to the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums, conveying a request on the part of the Committee of Management, that instead of the temporary workshops proposed to be erected in connection with the Asylums, permanent structures may at once be built.

2. As Major Farewell and Mr. Whitehouse remark, the question is one which stands in need of immediate orders.

From the Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Asylum, dated Ootacamund, 24th April 1863; to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

The Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum being informed by Major Farewell that at present it is intended that the workshops about to be constructed, (preparatory to the erection of the new buildings in Lovedale) should be only of a temporary nature, they earnestly request that the subject may at once be brought before the

Madras Government, in order that the Engineer be authorized to erect permanent structures, such as will hereafter answer the purpose of Industrial schools for the boys of the Asylum; this step being (according to their opinion) in the end most economical.

As Major Farewell has represented that this matter will not brook delay, may I request, in the name of the Committee, that immediate steps be taken with reference thereto.

MEMORANDUM drawn up by His Excellency the PRESIDENT.

1. School rooms with class rooms attached.
2. Rooms for meals—these had better be distinct from the school-rooms, which should be fitted with proper forms, desks, &c.
3. Sleeping rooms—these, looking to the number of children, should have water-closets attached to them, at convenient intervals.
4. Privies—desirable to get water to run through them; but care must be taken with reference to the drainage.
5. Bath rooms.
6. Kitchen, scullery, &c.
7. Wash-house, drying, and Ironing rooms.
8. Means of heating all rooms.
9. Hospital with all necessary appendages.
10. Play-ground, with sheds for shelter in rainy weather.
11. Workshops of different kinds.
12. Chapel.
13. House for Superintendent.
14. Accommodation for Masters.
15. Do. for servants.

ORDER THEREON, 2nd June 1863, No. 150.

The Governor in Council approves of the proposal that the workshops to be erected on the Lovedale plateau should be permanent structures, such as may be used hereafter by the boys of the Male Asylum; but these workshops should be shown in the plan, and should also form part of the estimate.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker having been appointed Superintending Engineer of the 7th Division, the plan and estimates will be

sent to him in pursuance of the Order of the 16th of April, No. 107; and he will be instructed to visit Ootacamund, and, after careful scrutiny of the plans in communication with the Committee or their Secretary, provide for such improvements or modifications as further consideration may suggest. The plans and estimates should include covered sheds for the children to play in wet weather, a wash-house, a play-ground, and a gymnasium, and a five's court, or wall which would form a series of courts. The bed-rooms should be ceiled.

3. There are, in fact, a great many adjuncts to such an Institution as that under consideration, which require to be carefully provided for. A Memorandum drawn up by His Excellency the President, and which is recorded above, will, therefore, be furnished to Colonel Walker for his guidance; and that officer will be held personally responsible that the plans and estimates embrace every requirement.

4. The Secretary of State contemplates the union of the Madras Military Orphan Asylum with the Lawrence Asylum. The plan of the Male Asylum (like that of the Female Asylum, which has already been returned to the Executive Engineer, and should be carefully scrutinized by the Superintending Engineer) should, therefore, be so altered and enlarged as to provide for the accommodation of 400 boys.

5. A plan and estimate should also be prepared, and a site should be fixed on and reserved for a chapel which may serve for both Institutions.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Letter from Government of Madras, Educational Department, No. 1, dated Fort Saint George, 16th June 1863; to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

Referring to paragraph 4 of our Despatch of the 14th August 1862, No. 8, we have the honor to lay before you our Proceedings noted in the margin, from which it will

Proceedings, 19th September 1862, Nos. 30 & 31.	
Do. 18th November " " 33 to 37.	
Do. 16th April 1863, " 20 to 22.	
Do. 2nd June " " 1 to 3.	

be seen that the plateau beyond Lovedale, Ootacamund, has been fixed upon as the site for the Lawrence Asylum, it having been ascertained that an ample supply of water could be brought to a reservoir 140 feet below the site proposed for the male branch at a moderate cost,

while the Female Asylum could be supplied either from the same reservoir, or by a channel cut from the Shola to the south.

2. In the plan submitted to us for the Female Asylum, the Executive Engineer provided only for the immediate accommodation of 100 girls, and for the eventual accommodation of 200 girls; whereas it was probable that room would be required eventually for 400 girls, since you had in your Despatch of the 25th February last, No. 4, given your assent to the amalgamation of the Madras Military Orphan Asylum, both male and female, with the Lawrence Asylum. Captain Farewell has been accordingly instructed to revise his plan for the Female Asylum, so as to admit of its being sufficiently extended hereafter to provide accommodation for 400 children.

From the Secretary of State for India, dated India Office, London, 24th February 1864, No. 3; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George.

I have considered in Council your letter dated the 16th of June last, No. 1, and approve your selection of the plateau beyond Lovedale, Ootacamund, as the site for the Lawrence Asylum, which appears to be well adapted for the purpose, and to afford sufficient space for the purposes required. I shall be glad to be informed, from time to time, of the progress made in this work.

ORDER THEREON, 15th April 1864, No. 108.

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing Despatch be sent to the Director of Public Instruction, for communication to the Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

2. The Superintending Engineer, 7th Division, will be called upon, through the Department of Public Works, to submit a quarterly report, for transmission to the Home Government, of the progress that may be made in the erection of the Asylum buildings.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 23rd March 1864, No. 556; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

In connection with your Memorandum, No. 101, of the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to forward a letter, dated the 14th instant, from the

Secretary to the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, together with copy of certain resolutions passed by the Committee of Management of the Asylums.

From the Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, dated 14th March 1864; to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 428, of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to inform you that I laid the same, together with the Memorandum of the Chief Secretary, and the accompanying Government Order, No. 541, of the 23rd February last, before the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum.

2. The Committee having duly considered the questions connected with the above documents, I have the honor, by their desire, to annex a copy of certain resolutions passed at a Meeting this day, and in which they have sought to convey to Government the views which they entertain in respect of a partial extension of the advantages of the Lawrence Asylums, in the interval between this and the completion of the new buildings.

3. In these views the Committee earnestly hope that they will meet with the approval and concurrence of His Excellency in Council, and it is in this hope that they now desire to press upon the consideration of Government the expediency of the following works being carried out as early as possible, in connection with the Asylums as at present located.

4. To treat, first, of the necessities of the female branch. Even at present there is a crowding in the dormitories, which is barely consistent with health, and which would not allow of a single addition to the inmates. But if a temporary school-room could be erected outside the present building, ample accommodation would be afforded. The dimensions of such a room would be 60 by 15, with walls 12 feet high; and might be constructed of sun-dried bricks with a thatched roof, and a flooring of brick to be covered with coir matting. The cost of such a building would be but moderate.

5. In respect of the Male Asylum, the same want exists that is already under the consideration of Government, viz., a new dormitory. In this case also sun-dried bricks, and a thatched roof, appear to be

well adapted for the purpose; but from the building forming a sleeping apartment, it is considered necessary for health that there should be a raised floor. The Committee propose that this should be made of corrugated iron, and that there should be, as it were, a loan from Government, of the material. Laid down without being nailed, but fastened by other obvious means, the iron would receive no injury whatever, but be available hereafter for use in the new Asylums, or in any other public work requiring it for roofing or other purpose. In this way, the expense of the building would be limited to the mere shed with doors and windows, and thus might be brought within a cost that the Government would not deem too heavy for the important object to be realized.

6. Requesting that you will bring the above letter, with the accompanying copy of resolutions, to the notice of the Chief Secretary, at your earliest convenience.

COPY OF RESOLUTIONS.

I. That, provided temporary accommodation consistent with the health and comfort of the inmates can be secured at a moderate cost, it seems to the Committee to be very desirable that such provision should be made for extending, in some degree, the advantages of the Asylums during the lengthened period which will necessarily be occupied in the erection of the new buildings.

II. That in respect of such extension of the advantages of the Asylums, peculiar circumstances seem to point out the Female Asylum as the branch that has the superior claim to consideration; but that at the same time any increase to the male branch is entitled to earnest attention.

III. That for the present the erection of a temporary school-room, and the conversion of the present school-room into a dormitory, seem sufficient to meet the existing wants of the female branch.

IV. That in respect of the Male Asylum, the Committee cannot recommend an erection of mere wattle and daub with a thatched roof, but they are of opinion that a sufficient building for a dormitory may be constructed at an economical cost if sun-dried bricks be employed for the walls, the roof be of thatch, and the flooring—a necessary pro-

vision for the health of the inmates—be composed of corrugated iron, a material which is recommended because it need not be debited as a cost against the dormitory, since it would hereafter be available for use in the new Asylums.

V. That at the present time all available accommodation in both Asylums is so entirely occupied—the boys numbering 130, and the girls 51—that, unless some provision, such as that contemplated in the foregoing resolution, be adopted, not one single additional boy or girl can be admitted into the Institution, and that the urgency, in this particular, is very great as regards the Female Asylum.

VI. That in pursuance of the above resolutions, the following letter be addressed to Government.

ORDER THEREON, 13th May 1864, No. 133.

On full consideration of the arguments urged by the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, and adverting to the heavy cost of the permanent buildings about to be erected for that Institution, the Governor in Council does not deem himself at liberty to sanction any additions to the buildings now occupied temporarily by the Lawrence Asylum.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

From the Superintending Engineer, 7th Division, dated Coonoor, 5th April 1864, No. 370; to the Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, Madras.

I have the honor to submit plans and estimates of the proposed new Lawrence Asylum, as per lists accompanying, all prepared by Major Farewell in strict conformity with the Memorandum referred to in paragraph 3 of Government Order, No. 150, of 2nd June, except where otherwise noted in his report* and specification accompanying. The Principal of the existing establishment considers “the general arrangements of all the parts excellent and admirably suited for the purpose to which they are to be hereafter devoted.” The Inspector-General of Hospitals has had the fullest opportunity of examining the plans, and they have secured his entire approval. For my own part, I

* No. 274, of 19th March 1864.

consider that Government have been fortunate in having had the services of an officer of Major Farewell's practical experience and professional attainments for the preparation of a project of this magnitude. Should those services be continued throughout its progress, I have no doubt but that the execution of the work will be as creditable to him as is its design.

2. A church is still unprovided for in these estimates, to provide for which will raise their aggregate from Rupees 10,83,754 to about 11½ lakhs. The omission is to be accounted for by the nature of the edifice, which requires extra care and thought in designing, so as to be worthy of its destination. I have thought it better not to delay the remainder of the papers on its account; and I trust that, considering the means at his disposal, and the immense amount of details to be provided for, Government will give Major Farewell credit for having done all that could be expected to expedite work in his office, remembering that all the time he has been conducting, to my entire satisfaction, the Executive duties of a difficult range.

3. Major Farewell's report and specification leave me little to say as to the buildings themselves. But it will be expected that I should say something as to rates and amounts of his estimates, in the exercise of my supervising functions. Taking, then, as affording a comparison within the scope of many persons' experience, his parsonage with out-offices, and his servants' quarters, I find that, for a building to contain three living-rooms and three bed-rooms, with appurtenances, Major Farewell proposes to charge Rupees 32,140, while the cost of lodging each servant of the Institution will be Rupees 200. No one will be more ready than Major Farewell himself to admit that private persons contrive to accommodate themselves at Ootacamund at half that cost. But nowhere in the Presidency are the materials and workmanship of private residences worse than those prevailing on the Neilgherries, and such good work as may be found, has, for the most part, been executed by men trained on the Wellington Barracks; while I can certify that nowhere in the Presidency, whether on public or private work, have I seen such materials and workmanship as Major Farewell can show. I am not, therefore, prepared to object to any rates of measured work that are entered in these estimates, being of opinion not only that they are necessary for the performance of creditable work, and to secure the best labor, but that they will ultimately lead to much economy of repairs.

4. There is, however, one item, that of earth-work, in which considerable reduction may be made, if thought necessary, as shown under the following heads, viz. :—

	Hospital.	Male Branch.	Female Branch.	Workshops.	Total.	Admitted.
	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.
Levelling site...	5,322	14,163 4 0	14,163 4 0	8,322 10 0	41,970	10,490
Forming ground and drains....	2,250	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	4,624 0 0	18,874	9,437
Approaches.....		3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0		6,000	3,000
Planting trees...		3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0		6,000	
				10 per cent.....	72,844	22,927
					7,284	2,292
				Deducted.....	80,128	25,219
					25,219	
				Amount which may be reduced	54,909	

The above being in addition to

	Hospital.	Male Branch.	Female Branch.	Workshops.	Total.	Admitted.
	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Excavations and filling in.....	1,374	744 6 0	744 6 0	197 12 0	3,060 8 0	3,060 8 0

Not that I doubt that the money will be admirably laid out in Major Farewell's hands in embellishing and giving a finish to the place, but it is my duty to point out where a legitimate reduction may be made on these heavy estimates. The per-centage for sundries and superintendence is also a maximum one for so large a work on such ample rates.

5. I have also to point out that the completeness of these estimates, embracing as they do all fittings and fixings, and furniture whatsoever, such as usually do not enter into our estimates being supplied by other departments, swells their amount considerably. Many men would have omitted these items to decrease the apparent amount of their demand, but, being absolute necessities, I prefer the course that has been adopted, as showing the full extent of the liabilities that Government incur by undertaking the work; and it is not with the view of having them struck out, but of drawing attention to their amount, that I have marked them in the abstract estimates, and totalled them in the following statement :—

	Hospital.	Male Branch.	Female Branch.	Workshops.	Privies, &c.	Total.	Admitted.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Fittings, and fixings, and furniture....	2,508	35,359	35,799	933	768	75,367	

6. I will only add that I consider the Budget allotment of 1864-65, viz., 1½ lakhs, insufficient for the proper and economical progress of the works, and recommend that an application be made for an extra assignment of one lakh. Additional funds for Military buildings were offered last year; in most cases too late to be fully availed of. And that the Supreme Government will favor this work to the full extent of their available resources, may be presumed from the tenor of item No. 12, paragraph 7 of their Proceedings in Circular No. 15 of 14th May 1863.

LIST OF ESTIMATES, &c., of the proposed Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, to accompany the Superintending Engineer's letter, No. 370, dated 5th April 1864.

		RS.	A.	P.
1	Estimate for constructing a Hospital with out-offices for the Male and Female branches. ...	83,040	0	0
2	Do. do. Lawrence Asylum, Male branch, 400 boys. ...	4,27,940	0	0
3	Do. do. do. Female branch, 400 girls. ...	4,28,350	0	0
4	Do. do. Principal's house with out-offices. ...	32,140	0	0
5	Do. do. Servants' houses. ...	15,780	0	0
6	Do. do. Play-shed and Workshop. ...	50,190	0	0
7	Do. do. Privies, Urinaries, and covered passages for the Male and Female branches. ...	17,750	0	0
8	Do. for opening out a new line of road from the main road to the Lawrence Asylum. ...	10,160	0	0
9	Do. cutting channel from the Shola in the south and forming a reservoir for the supply of water to the hospital and parsonage. ...	1,486	0	0
10	Do. cutting channel from Burnfoot stream, and forming Reservoir for the supply of water to the main buildings. ...	898	0	0
11	Do. for constructing a Plunge-bath. ...	16,020	0	0
11	Total.....	10,83,754	0	0
	Church for the Lawrence Asylum, (Estimate not ready.) ...	66,246	0	0
	Grand Total.....	11,50,000	0	0

(Signed) G. W. WALKER, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Suptg. Engineer, 7th Division.

SUPTG. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
COONOR, 5th April 1864.

LIST OF PLANS, &c., of the proposed Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, to accompany the Superintending Engineer's letter, No. 370, dated 5th April 1864.

1. Survey of Lawrence Asylum site.
2. Lower story plan, Male branch.
3. Do. do. do. Female branch.
4. Upper story plan, Male branch.
5. Do. do. do. Female branch.
6. Longitudinal and Transverse Sections, Male branch.
7. Front and side elevation, Male branch.
8. Details of Urinals and Privies.
9. Plan and section of work and Play-sheds.
10. Plunge-bath.
11. Plan, section, and elevation of Hospital.
12. Plan, section, and elevation of Principal's quarters.
13. Servants' quarters.
14. Sections of Asylum sites.

14

(Signed) G. W. WALKER, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Suptg. Engineer, 7th Division.

SUPTG. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
COONOR, 5th April 1864.

From the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore, dated Ootacamund, 19th March 1864, No. 274; to the Superintending Engineer, 7th Division.

In forwarding the revised plans of the Lawrence Asylums, called for in the Proceedings of Government, No. 150, dated 2nd June 1863, I have the honor to submit with them the following remarks. The cause of delay in the submission of these plans is in consequence of my not having been provided with a Draughtsman, or any Assistant who could draw, until the 15th of July 1863, when you were good enough to post a man of this class to my establishment, as also to lend me for a time your own Draughtsman.

2. Plans of such extensive buildings, you well know, cannot be hurriedly designed; those now submitted have been closely examined by the Inspector-General of Hospitals, who has signed them in token of his approval of the sanitary arrangements made, and, in the same

way, the Reverend Principal of the Lawrence Asylums also signs them in token of his approval of all the scholastic and domestic arrangements.

3. The land placed at my disposal as sites for the buildings, consists of 400 acres of undulating ground, well situated: it is in the form of a triangle, and is bounded on two sides by streams of water fringed with wood, and on the third by the public road from Ootacamund to Deva Shola, from which all firewood for the use of the inhabitants of Ootacamund is obtained. The sites for the Asylums lie south of the station at a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from St. Stephen's Church. The survey accompanying the plans and estimates will show the position of the buildings which have been carefully selected with reference to facilities of building and the supply of water, eventually necessary for the completed Institutions.

4. It was at first intended to take advantage of a portion of the Deva Shola road above mentioned, and, by widening and improving it, make it the main approach to the sites. This line, however, not being as good a one as that pointed out by you, a new line has been roughly traced, the estimate for which is submitted. As, however, the road will unavoidably run through some private properties, I fancy some compensation will be required by the owners. The Collector of Coimbatore has been addressed on the subject, but, to prevent delay, I forward the estimate, roughly estimating compensation at about 1,500 Rupees.

5. The sites of the buildings being unavoidably on the tops of undulating ground, water cannot, except by mechanical means, be delivered into the buildings. Two steam engines and force-pumps have been received from the General Stores at Madras for the purpose of supplying water for the Institutions; to the hospital and parsonage-house water can be led by a channel, which, it will be observed, takes its rise in the woods to the south-west of the sites; the ground is of such an undulating character, that a syphon of iron pipes would cost an immense amount.

Main buildings.—6. These buildings have been designed with reference to the nature of the sites; they consist of lower stories containing class-rooms for different classes; class-rooms for young children; washing-rooms, kitchens, sculleries, provision stores, reading-rooms, libraries, different store-rooms, quarters for Assistant Masters, Matrons, &c.; the upper stories in each respective building are reached by twelve flights of steps leading to galleries from the central halls

(which galleries are provided with iron balustrades) giving access to the dormitories which are all situated in these stories, the wings of which also contain quarters for Serjeants, Assistant Masters, Mistresses, &c.; in the four interior angles of the buildings upstairs are situated water-closets for night use to contain eight stools and eight urinals each; these stools and urinals are on the Punjaub system, all removable by a backstairs of granite steps, as shown in the plan; the ceilings of the kitchens, sculleries, and provision stores, are terraced and floored with planks above.

7. It was at first contemplated to have a bath in each of the buildings for the use of the boys and girls; the Inspector-General of Hospitals having objected to this arrangement, which, I should add, was not one of my designing, but suggested by the Reverend Principal of the present Institutions, separate estimates have been made for plunge-baths 60×14 for each Institution.

8. Each washing-room is to be provided with tubs, towel-racks, &c.; these rooms (floored with granite) are situated in the body of the buildings so as to be easily accessible from the interior; double stands of masonry, as shown in the detailed plans of privies and lavatories, run down the centres of these rooms to hold wash-hand basins; wooden gratings run along each side to prevent wet feet; the dirty water is discharged by a central open drain, as shown in the plan, and taken down by an open drain to the gardens of the Institution.

9. Eaves gutters with stack rain-water piping are used for the discharge of roof drainage of the pent roofs above the corridors, and the drainage of the roofs of the corridors is to be conveyed away by hollow iron columns at a distance of 25 feet apart, discharging into rain-water drains below the floors of the main buildings; these columns are so designed as to appear as light iron pillars supporting the roof; to prevent leaking from expansion, and contraction of the iron pipes if placed in contact with the terraced roofing, it is proposed that earthen pipes be fixed to the roof, as shown in the detailed drawings fitting into the iron columns; surface drainage of the plateaus will be carried off by four main drains to the solid ground below.

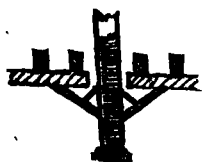
10. Though fires are but seldom used by the residents on the Hills, yet in damp weather it will perhaps be considered necessary that some artificial heat should be provided for in these Institutions; the buildings have been planned so as in the most economical manner possible to give space, warmth, and comfort to the occupants.

11. In the centre of the buildings throughout their entire lengths, are covered terraced corridors, which, besides being the means of access to all the different apartments by doors downstairs and by doors from the galleries above, form mess-rooms; morning and evening prayer-rooms being provided with glass sky-lights with ventilating windows, thoroughly ventilate the whole building; and by having stoves placed as shown in the plan, the warm air rising when the ventilators are closed will distribute itself into all the dormitories; and thus, while thoroughly warming them, will save the danger and expense of isolated fires in open fire-places, always objectionable where children are concerned; and the occupants will also have the benefit of the fires while occupying the corridors at meals, prayers, &c.; and on such inclement days as it may not be considered prudent to allow them to take out-of-door exercise, they will have ample space in these corridors for in-door amusement.

12. The rooms are provided with open fire-places; but it is contemplated to use these only as extra means of thorough ventilation; ridge ventilators are placed in the roof of the pattern known as Muir's four-painted ventilator, communicated to me by the Chief Engineer, in a confidential report by the Royal Sanitary Commissioners on ventilation, &c. It is proposed to use thick glass for the venetian portion of these ventilators, so placed as to prevent any ingress of rain or birds, the tops being covered with sheet lead, and the frame, &c., made of wood.

13. The lower rooms are ventilated by shafts in the walls (at every 25 feet apart,) provided with adjustable flue doors below the ceiling lines, and having the points of exit below the eaves of the upper story roofing, which, to guard against their being built in by birds, &c., are provided with windows of glass placed on edge half an inch apart; the air in the dormitories can easily be increased by opening the numerous doors and windows opening into the galleries in the corridors.

14. The stoves to be used are those best adapted for burning wood and peat with iron stack pipe chimnies taken upright through the roof, (warming the air in the corridors), the roof to be carefully avoided by these pipes, say one-fourth inch all round, and the pipe-hole guarded by a cover fixed to the chimney as shown in the margin.



Urinaries, Privies, and Washing-rooms.—15. In the arrangements made for this purpose, the system known as the Punjaub dry system, which, besides having many advantages, is most convenient for the sites selected, where, though any amount of fall is obtainable, yet, from the contours of the ground, it will be found very expensive to introduce the wet system or that of built drains, or using iron piping for sewers, &c. Dr. Hathaway's report has been carefully perused, and the privies, urinaries, lavatories, dust bins, &c., have all been planned as found by him to be the most effective and freest from sanitary objections; these plans have met with the approval of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, who considers that no other plan could, with equal advantage, be introduced. Detailed plans and drawings are forwarded.

16. Government Order, No. 150, dated 2nd June 1863, with reference to the revision of these plans, have been attended to, and estimates and plans for covered sheds for play-ground in inclement weather, workshops, printing and other offices, quarters for Principal's servants' houses, &c., have been framed, and are herewith forwarded; the workshop is to be used as a place of shelter by the workmen employed in the construction of the buildings.

17. In conclusion, I have to note that the estimates have been prepared in accordance to the building data in use in the Neilgherry range, where it is well known that both labor and materials cost quite double what they do in the Plains, to which, last not least, is to be added the great liability to loss consequent on working in a climate even more variable and inclement than that of England with native laborers.

From the Inspector-General of Hospitals, dated 15th March 1864; to the Secretary, Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department.

In obedience to the Order conveyed in the Proceedings of Government, No. 41, dated 6th February 1864, I have the honor to report that I carefully went over the plans of the proposed Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, and also inspected the site in company with Major Farewell, Captain Hankin, and Dr. Miller: the latter officer has, since October last, under instructions from the Principal Inspector-General, been in communication with the Engineers whilst preparing the plans.

2. The plans appear to me, with some few exceptions which I have remarked upon, to meet the sanitary requirements.

3. Lovedale stands between 7 and 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is about 4 miles distant from the Ootacamund Church. The site is somewhat exposed, but to provide partial shelter from the violence of the wind, it is proposed to plant belts of trees at the most exposed positions: 2,000 have already been laid down by Major Farewell, but they have not thriven. This gentleman is prepared to plant many more; but I would suggest that Mr. McIvor's services be taken advantage of, as the Government will then be assured that the trees selected will be those most rapid in their growth, affording the greatest possible amount of shelter, and, at the same time, increasing the natural beauties of Lovedale.

4. There is a small mountain rivulet arising in a Shola at no great distance, and nearly on the same level with the proposed sites for the Asylum, which will supply drinking water; but for all other purposes it must be procured from the river, which runs about 200 yards below. For this purpose a steam engine is to be provided.

5. There are to be two buildings: one for 400 girls, another for the same number of boys; they are to be placed upon the summits of two not very high, but contiguous hills. The hospital will be about 500 yards distant from either building, the quarters for the Superintendent, Matron, and the Medical Officer, if one be sanctioned, intervening.

6. The distance of the hospital from the other buildings is considerable, but the site has been selected as it is sheltered in some degree by hills at a little distance, and which will partially encircle it.

7. It is unnecessary for me, as the plans of the buildings will most probably be in the possession of Government before this report is, to do more than to indicate briefly the internal arrangements which are contemplated, and to offer such remarks upon them as have occurred to me.

8. The plans of the buildings for the boys and girls so nearly resemble each other, that the description of one will suffice for both. Each building is to consist of two stories, the upper to be appropriated entirely as dormitories.

Upper story.

9. In the upper story there are to be
2 rooms, each to contain 65 beds.

Dormitories,

4	do.	29	"
3	do.	39	"
1	do.	37	" in all 400,

each of which has allotted to it 955 feet of cubic space, and about 50

superficial. There are to be numerous doors opening into the dormitories, and 12 separate stair-cases. A corridor encircles the dormitories, over which there are to be 15 sky-lights with eaves ventilation and glass shutters, which can be opened or closed; there are also two fire-places in the large, and one in the small dormitories.

10. For the night wants upstairs, there are to be four water-closets in each building. In the girls, it is proposed there should be 16 seats in each closet, and for the boys eight seats and eight urinaries; these are all to be moveable pails with lids. At the end of each principal corridor there is to be a bed-room for the attendant on duty at night. The plan also shews partial accommodation for the superior and Assistant Matrons upstairs; these rooms adjoin the dormitories, and in two are cooking rooms.

Lower story.

There are to be five class-rooms; each pupil will have about 250 feet of cubic and 60 of superficial area. These rooms have shaft ventilation. There are to be two dining-rooms which will run the whole length of the building, and are open to the roof. Two washing-rooms, 50 x 18 feet, are provided for, the floor to be of granite laid in cement, each to have 50 basins on a *chunam stand*,* in the centre from which the floor slopes. The refuse water is to be carried off by a drain into the garden.

* See suggestions, No. 4 at the end.

12. In the original plan, it was laid down, in compliance with the suggestion of the Reverend the Principal, that there should be two bath-rooms in each Asylum 16 x 8, and 4 feet deep.

Fearing I might have incorrectly understood the plan and Major Farewell's explanation, I took the opportunity, upon my inspection of the present Asylum, to ask Mr. Whitehouse how he intended to arrange that 200 boys or girls, as it might be, should bathe in a reservoir so limited in extent; he informed me that they were to walk through it, and that this was the system he had seen in practice in England.

I feel obliged to object to Mr. Whitehouse's plan as being quite inadequate to secure that amount of cleanliness which is conducive to health.

13. Major Farewell proposes that there shall be two baths, each 60×14 sloping, and from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet deep: one to be for the girls, and the other for the boys, and placed so near the river as to allow of a continuous flow of water through them. The distance, Major Farewell says, will be about 200 yards from each building. The objection to this proposition is, that during the monsoon it may be impossible to use the baths, and as a steam engine to raise the water for the ordinary washing and culinary operations is already part of the scheme, I do not suppose there could be any difficulty in raising a sufficient quantity of water for the baths also.

14. There are to be two at a distance of 30 feet from the main building connected by a corridor, partially open. The urinals are to be on the plan laid down in the Memorandum on Conservancy, No. 227B, of 1863.

Two to be 62 feet from the main building, and to the rear of the urinals. These are to be made according to the same Memorandum, with brick and mud walls, at the upper part of which there will be an open space, and for the roof there will be also ridge ventilation.

15. The whole building is heated by three stoves on each side.

16. Is a building of $37\frac{1}{2} \times 18$, to be provided with suitable iron-cooking ranges. All the refuse is to be removed in tubs.

17. There are to be no drains from the inside of the building, except the one from the bathing-rooms. The basement is to be raised two feet above the ground, furnished with screen ventilators every 10 feet. The Engineer proposes that the rain-water from the flat roof shall be carried off by iron pipes to the floor, and thence by a channel under the building. Although only water will be carried off by these basement channels, and will be under rooms

solely used as dining or washing-rooms, still I think it would be better that it should be carried away by some other route than under the building. Should the channels, by any accident, leak, or should an iron pipe be substituted, and it happened to become obstructed, the whole of the open space at the basement would be saturated with water.

18. The Girls' Asylum only differs from the boys in the tailors' shoe-makers', &c., shops being used a laundry, mangling, and iron-room, butte and cheese-room, &c.

The hospital is not to have an upper-room: one side is to be for the boys, the other for the girls. The wards are to be separated in the centre by the surgery and hospital stores.

19. It is proposed that there shall be two wards on either side, each capable of containing 20 beds, thus allowing accommodation for 40 girls and 40 boys, or 10 per cent. of strength. At each extremity of the building there will also be a special ward for contagious cases. When quite full, there will be about 1,300 feet cubic space and 54 superficial area to each bed.

In the Sanitary Commissioners' Report, page 157, it is laid down that "in all the more elevated, better ventilated, and healthier stations, we suggest the minimum of 1,500 cubic feet," and that the superficial area should not be less than 100 square feet. I consider the space to be allotted in these wards ample, as it is not likely that the hospital will ever be quite full; and if it should be, there will be accommodation in the special wards for at least six more on each side. The calculation by the Commissioners is made for adults.

The present plan proposes that the Apothecary should have quarters between, but adjoining, the boys' wards, and the Matron in the same way between the girls. I suggested that, to make the separation between the male and female wards more complete, the two wards on each side should be placed next to each other, and the Matron and Apothecary's rooms to be on either side of the surgery and store-room; but I am informed that there are Engineering objections to this arrangement.

20. The charge will be of 800 children, and with staff and servants at least 100 other persons; distant as the Asylums will be from Ootacamund, a resident Commissioned Medical Officer will be required, but no provision for a house for him has been made.

21. I recommend that a Dresser, having a quarter outside of the hospital, be entertained instead of an Apothecary, and that the quarters laid down for the latter be allotted to the Hospital Serjeant.

22. I think the privies and bathing-rooms should be brought nearer to the hospital than is laid down in the original plan, say within 30 feet, and the cook-rooms thrown back to 70 feet. These buildings are to be connected with the hospital by a glazed covered way. All the refuse, &c., is to be carried away in iron tubs.

Ventilation.

Each ward is to have two turret ventilators, two fire-places, five windows, and two doors.

SUGGESTIONS.

1. That the arrangement of the belts of trees be left to Mr. McIvor, (paragraph 3).
2. That the plan of the baths suggested by the Reverend Mr. Whitehouse be not acted upon; the advisability of Major Farewell's suggestion is questionable, (paragraphs 12 and 13).
3. No cooking-rooms to be permitted in the upper story, (paragraph 10).
4. Iron or wood to be used instead of chunam in the lavatories (paragraph 11).
5. The mode suggested to carry the rain-water from the roof objectionable, (paragraph 17).
6. A resident Medical Officer is required, (paragraph 20).
7. A Dresser, instead of an Apothecary, to be appointed, (paragraph 21).
8. The quarters for the Hospital Serjeant and Matron should be on either side of the surgery, to make the separation between the two sides of the hospital more complete, (paragraph 19).
9. The hospital necessities to be brought nearer to the hospital, and the cook-rooms thrown further back, (paragraph 22.)

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 10th May 1864, No. 899; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

I have the honor to forward a letter from the Secretary to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, dated the 7th instant, and notifying that the Committee of Management approve generally of the proposed new buildings in Lovedale.

2. As the plans of the buildings did not pass through my office, I am unable to answer the inquiry made in the second paragraph of Mr. Whitehouse's letter. I therefore request that Government will be pleased to issue orders on the subject of the inquiry.

From the Secretary, Lawrence Asylum, dated Ootacamund, 7th May 1864; to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

I have the honor to inform you that the plans of the proposed new buildings in Lovedale were laid yesterday before the Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, and they are happy to record their general approval of them.

2. I shall feel obliged by your informing me whether they are to be returned to the Chief Secretary at Madras, or to be forwarded to Major Farewell's office.

ORDER THEREON, 2nd June 1864, No. 154.

Resolved that the plans received with the letter from the Superintending Engineer, 7th Division, of the 5th April last, together with the report thereon by the Inspector-General of Hospitals, be referred for the opinion of the Sanitary Commission.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 3rd October 1863, No. 2004; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, a Report* upon the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums by Mr. Bowers, Acting Inspector of Schools. It is not usual to lay reports upon particular Institutions before Government; but, considering that

* Requested to be returned.

the review of the Asylums in my last Report on Public Instruction is based upon information afforded me by Lieutenant-Colonel Pears as far back as August 1862, and that Mr. Shaw's report upon the sanitary condition of the Asylums was of a character to create an uneasy feeling regarding the management of the Institutions, I have thought it right, in the present instance, to deviate from the ordinary course.

2. It will be seen that, at the time of inspection, the Asylums contained 131 boys and 46 girls; of the latter, no fewer than 25 girls joined during the past twelve months, and several within the last few months.

3. From Mr. Bowers' remarks, it appears that the Reverend Mr. Whitehouse's attention is confined to religious instruction, with the exception of a few exercises given by him in dictation. I feel that, with the general superintendence of the Asylums upon his hands, it would not be fair to ask the Principal to take any considerable share in imparting secular knowledge. I cannot but think, however, that it is highly advisable he should examine the classes in turn, and thus acquire a thorough insight into the educational condition of the children.

4. I am also inclined to think that the teaching staff is not sufficiently strong. If such be the case, it will go some way to explain the great disproportion pointed out by Mr. Bowers between the time allotted to secular school-work, and that devoted to out-of-door exercises and industrial labor. From the report, it appears that, while only 15 hours per week are given to the former, upwards of 40 are assigned to the latter. That a better distribution of time is called for, is the opinion of Mr. Armstrong, the Head Master, of whom a most favorable report is made. The Acting Inspector remarks that, in his judgment, the industrial work is little more than nominal; but it must be remembered that the appliances for industrial labor are scarcely yet sufficiently at command, and that the present condition of things is not to be regarded as normal.

5. Taking into account the small portion of time allowed for the acquisition of secular knowledge, the result of the Inspector's examination may be held to be tolerably satisfactory. The order and discipline of the boys bear testimony to the beneficial influence exercised over the school by the Head Master.

6. It is much to be regretted that a vernacular language is not taught in the Asylums, the inmates of which will stand so much in

need of one in gaining a livelihood hereafter. It is to be observed, moreover, that the removal of the children to the Hills, cutting them off to a great extent from the intercourse with natives which they would have in the Plains, renders it only more necessary that definite provision should be made for their acquiring at least a colloquial knowledge of a vernacular. I beg strongly to recommend that immediate steps should be taken to introduce the study of Tamil into the Asylums.

7. It is gratifying to learn that the worst evils brought to notice in Mr. Shaw's report have been remedied. It appears probable, however, that too many boys have been admitted into the Asylum, compared with the accommodation at command.

8. Along with the Inspector's report and statements is forwarded a paper drawn up by the Principal, giving the grounds assigned for the withdrawal of boys who have been taken from the Asylum. Appended to this is a Memorandum by the Reverend Mr. Whitehouse, regarding certain unpleasant rumours and statements, propagated some time ago, in connection with the manner in which the children were treated, and also the mode in which he himself discharged his duties.

9. I have already communicated a copy of Mr. Bowers' report to the Governors of the Asylums.

From the Acting Inspector of Schools, 5th Division, dated Ootacamund, 29th September 1863, No. 451; to the Director of Public Instruction.

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I proceeded shortly after taking charge of Mr. Marden's office at Coimbatore to this place, to inspect the male and female branches of the Lawrence Asylum. I reached Ootacamund on Saturday the 19th instant, and on Monday the 21st commenced my inspection with the Boys' school.

2. The number of scholars on the books in the male branch was 131. One lad left during the examination, and five were in hospital. I found the school divided into six classes, the 1st consisting of 21 boys under the charge chiefly of the Head Master, Mr. Armstrong, trained in the Church of England Normal School, Madras, and for some time employed in a Mission school at Cottyam; the 2nd class, consisting of

24 boys, under the charge of Mr. Minchison, formerly a Pupil teacher in the Male Asylum, Madras; the 3rd of 30 boys, under the 2nd Master, Mr. Little; the 4th of 25 boys, taught chiefly by a Pupil teacher; the 5th of 17, and the 6th of 25 boys, taught by Monitors sent from the 1st class, with occasional instruction from the Masters whose classes may be in attendance on the Reverend Mr. Whitehouse, who has charge of the religious instruction of the whole school. The Principal also sometimes takes the classes in dictation, and Mr. Little, the 2nd Master, teaches the higher classes singing.

3. I forward with this report a statement of the work done during the year by each class, and the tabulated results of my examinations of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes, which will show the marks obtained by each boy, and the averages of these classes in the several subjects in which I examined them.

4. At the outset I was struck with the disproportionately small portion of time devoted to secular school-work. The boys attend school five days in the week—Saturday being a whole holiday—from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., with half an hour additional in the case of those who attend the lessons of the Singing Master. One hour of the four, each of the higher classes attend the Principal for instruction in the Bible and Catechism. The afternoons are spent chiefly in out-of-door exercises, some boys being occupied in gardening, some in doing Carpenter's or Tailor's work, but the majority in play. This arrangement, I was given to understand, has been made with the express sanction of the Committee, but it involves the following expenditure of time per week, excluding Sundays:—

Dressing, &c., one hour each day, in six days.....	6 hours.
Meals, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour each day, in six days.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$ „
Preparation of lessons at night, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$ „
Attendance on the Singing Class, half hour in five days.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ „
Religious instruction, one hour daily.....	5 „
Secular instruction, three hours daily.....	15 „

As the boys rise at $5\frac{1}{2}$ A. M., and go to bed at 8 P. M., there are, in the six days, $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours $\times$ 6, or 87 hours, from which, if the sum of the foregoing items be deducted, there will remain 43 hours per week for out-of-door exercises and mechanical work. I cannot help thinking that more hours per week might be usefully devoted to school-work, leaving still ample time to be spent in the open air to satisfy the most earnest advocate of muscular progress. With regard to the

industrial work, my own impression is that it is little better than nominal. I went round the grounds on one afternoon between two and three o'clock, but found nothing going forward except amusement. A few boys were loitering about the Carpenter's shop and the Tailor's room, but I saw neither work in progress nor work executed, except under the latter head may reckon a few of the boys' gardens, which I should be disposed to consider more in the light of amusement than work. I must add that it was offered in explanation that on Wednesday afternoon some of the boys attended service at church, and therefore it was practically a half holiday. The Head Master is quite convinced that the time given to school-work is not in proportion to that spent in recreation, and will be glad to be allowed to increase it.

5. Considering, then, the small portion of time given up to secular studies, a fair amount of work seems to have been done, and the knowledge possessed by many of the boys is creditable to the abilities and industry of their teachers. Of Mr. Armstrong himself I received a very favorable impression. He possesses earnestness of character, seems to take a pleasure in his work, is glad to receive suggestions for the improvement of the school, for the welfare of which he appears really solicitous. Its good order and discipline bear testimony to the influence he exercises over the boys.

6. I examined the 1st class in all their subjects. The average number of marks obtained in each subject, it will be seen, is favorable, being in all cases about a half, and may be taken to indicate a higher degree of knowledge than that actually attained; without the explanation that in view of the subordinate place which purely school-work occupies in the administration of the Asylum, I did not think it fair to make my examination as strict and searching as I should otherwise have felt justified in doing. In Arithmetic, for instance, I found most of the lads able to solve easy questions in all the rules mentioned in the statement of work done; some also were able to give explanations of the principles on which the rules are based; but the method of working generally was anything but neat or clear. I did not, however, when the result was correct, deduct marks for slovenly working where all worked in the same way. This defect was pointed out to the Head Master, who, I have no doubt, before the next inspection, will remedy it.

7. In the dictation of the 1st Class, the average would have been higher, as the words were taken from their history, but that I threw in a few proper names.

8. It is hardly worth while to notice another deficiency, as steps have already been taken to supply it. The only book of Poetry—if that term may be used in such a connexion—used in the school, is the “Child’s Own Hymn Book.” “Selections in English Poetry, No. 1,” has been ordered, and will soon be brought into use in the higher classes.

9. In this class, as well as in the 2nd and 3rd, I found some lads below the general level of the class in attainments. Mr. Armstrong explained the disparity, by mentioning that a large number of the boys had been admitted in driblets since he took charge, and had been classified rather experimentally, in the hope that they would work up to the standard of the class. The classes will now be re-organized, in great measure, according to the result of this examination.

10. In the 2nd class, Grammar was the subject badly known. Some few boys knew absolutely nothing, while a few answered fairly. They worked sums in the Compound Rules with readiness and accuracy, though, as in the 1st class, I had to find fault with the absence of neatness and clearness in the method of working. This class was reading the History of England. About half the class had a fair knowledge of what they had read, but the remaining half answered very indifferently. I have suggested that, in future, this class should take the History of India, and that the History of England should be given to the 1st class.

11. The 3rd class I examined only in Reading, Spelling, and Arithmetic. The reading was, on the whole, poor. The pronunciation was, in many cases, indistinct, often too rapid, low, and the “h” was universally ignored. The spelling was much better. This class worked sums in the Simple Rules moderately well.

12. Classes 4th and 5th are very elementary. I heard them read and spell, and tried them in the Multiplication Table. The reading, for boys of their age, was pretty good; the pronunciation being marked by the faults noticed in the higher class, common to children of the rank in life whence the scholars of the Lawrence Asylum are drawn. The facility presented by the age of the children for the correction of faulty modes of speech before they become confirmed habits, was pointed out, and the teachers are aware of the importance of directing attention to this point. The spelling of these junior classes was good. The 6th class, engaged in learning the alphabet, I did not examine. The Class Registers I found had not been kept for the last month or two. The reason assigned was, that the classes were engaged in

the revision of their work preparatory to the expected examination. This circumstance, of course, need not have interfered with the keeping of the registers.

13. No vernacular language is taught in the Institution, though, in the last report of the Committee, I find mention made of “arrangements for instructing the elder boys in the vernacular.”

14. The arrangement of the time tables admitted of improvement, the morning being split up into too many portions of little more than half hour each. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes, between 9 and 1 o’clock, were each occupied with no less than seven different subjects.

15. The school is well supplied with maps, but there was only one black board and part of another. An additional black board has, however, been ordered. Four for the whole school would not be too many.

16. I had to object to the arrangement of the junior classes while under instruction. The boys being seated in any order at several dining tables parallel to each other and very close, the teacher was placed at a disadvantage for exercising a proper control over the class. A very little management is required to have a more efficient arrangement of these classes, and it will, I hope, be adopted.

17. It is, however, evident that so long as the school is located in the present buildings—and it will be four or five years before the new Asylum is ready—many inconveniences are inevitable. The majority of the boys sleep in Stonehouse, a building at the top of a steep hill; a few sleep in the house at the bottom, which contains the dining and school-rooms. In all weathers the former have to perform two journeys a day between the two homes, while about 30 have to walk to Lower Norwood (about half a mile distant) every evening, to sleep there and return in the morning. The obvious disadvantage of these arrangements need not be pointed out, but the only practicable remedy appears to be a reduction in the number of scholars till the new building is constructed.

18. Having had an opportunity of perusing the report of the Inspector-General of Hospitals on the sanitary state of the Asylum, I may remark that, in company with the Principal, I visited every part of the buildings. I also took an opportunity of paying an early morning visit to the dormitories, without giving any notice of my intention. I

am able to report that I found the worst evils complained of in the Medical Report had been remedied.

19. On the 25th and 26th instant, I inspected the female branch of the Asylum. The number of girls on the books is 46, nearly double of the number when inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Pears. No less than 25 have been admitted within the last twelve months, several having joined within four, five, or six months prior to my inspection. Many of the recently admitted had received none but the most rudimentary instruction before their entrance into the Asylum. The Head Teacher, Miss Camp, a trained Schoolmistress from England, took charge of the instruction of the girls last March, the only teacher previously to her arrival having been Miss Harriman, formerly a pupil in the Female Asylum at Madras. Under these circumstances, it would obviously have been unreasonable to expect to find educational results of a very favorable character. In the female, as in the male branch also, secular instruction occupies but a small fraction of the working day. The afternoons are devoted to needle-work, and the girls perform the greater part of the household work of the Institution besides. The industrial occupations of the female branch I regard as more practical and more valuable than those in the male branch.

20. I examined the 1st and 2nd classes, containing respectively 12 and 13 scholars, in Arithmetic, Geography, History, Dictation, and Grammar. Their knowledge of these subjects is not equal to that possessed by the boys. Some of the girls, who had been drafted into this Institution from the Military Female Asylum in Madras, answered my questions, which were, however, of the most elementary character, pretty well, but the majority failed. The tabular statement of marks herewith forwarded will show the numerical results of this part of my examination. Here, too, I suggested a change of the histories read in the 1st and 2nd classes. A statement of the work done during the year is enclosed.

21. The 3rd class, consisting of 15 girls whose ages averaged about eight years, I heard read, spell, and go through a portion of the multiplication table. They had been taught chiefly by the senior girls, and with a fair amount of success.

22. The 4th class consists of little children learning the alphabet.

23. I went through the Institution, and found everything neat and in order.

24. Subjoined is a statement of the expenditure of the Male and Female branches of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum for the year ending 30th April 1863 :—

	Total of different heads.	Grand Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
<i>Male Branch.</i>		
Provisions...	7,675 7 5	
Clothing...	4,766 11 1	
Teachers...	3,261 6 11	
Matron and Servants...	4,542 1 3	
Books, Stationery, &c. ...	258 9 3	
Building, Repairs, and Furniture ...	2,488 5 6	
House-rent...	1,706 14 1	
Travelling expenses ...	100 12 8	
Contingencies ...	2,572 10 11	27,372 15 1
<i>Female Branch.</i>		
Provisions ...	2,617 6 9	
Clothing ...	2,537 4 3	
Teachers ...	719 14 10	
Matron and Servants...	2,408 8 5	
Books, Stationery, &c. ...	525 2 4	
Building, Repairs, and Furniture ...	303 0 2	
House-rent...	450 0 0	
Travelling expenses ...	1,604 14 0	
Contingencies ...	1,391 14 2	12,558 0 11
<i>General.</i>		
Clothing ...	*2,000 0 0	
Salaries...	4,421 2 1	
Books, Stationery, &c. ...	135 2 0	
House-rent ...	480 0 0	
Travelling and Out-fit ...	3,100 0 0	
Contingencies...	2 2 0	10,138 6 1
Total...		50,069 6 1

25. The number of withdrawals during the past year amounts to 18. The Principal has furnished me with the enclosed account of the circumstances in each case, and has also submitted an explanation of a matter that recently occasioned some unpleasantness, which I have the honor to forward for your information.

* The sum of Rupees 2,000 for clothing, under the head of "General" in the foregoing statement, has been remitted to England, but the clothing has not yet been received. The large charges for "Travelling" have been incurred in defraying the passage out to this country of the Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse and Miss Camp, and in connexion with the removal of the former Matron of the female branch.

NAMES.					NAMES.					NAMES.							
English.		Arithmetic.		Total.	English.		Arithmetic.		Total.	English.		Arithmetic.		Total.			
Dictation.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Grammar.		Dictation.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Grammar.		Dictation.	Grammar.						
20	64	60	31	60	235	20	30	70	80	60	240	20	30	40	90		
Alexander.....	20	64	60	31	60	235	Abbott, Josiah.....	18	23	264	17	844	Baines.....	10	30	15	55
Bright.....	20	23	40	124	30	1254	Allamby, Thomas.....	164	46	464	514	1604	Bonner.....	10	20	15	45
Downing.....	22	58	58	...	374	1734	Bannister, William.....	15	46	33	514	1454	Bonner.....	124	20	20	524
Droger.....	22	464	48	31	15	1624	Burton, William.....	15	...	33	554	1234	Breakell.....	124	20	25	574
Ford.....	22	464	36	50	15	1694	Copcutt, George.....	254	23	33	254	107	Burr.....	5	30	30	65
Franklin.....	17	114	32	434	...	104	Dillon, James.....	27	23	40	21	111	Fewkes.....	10	20	30	60
Green.....	18	114	24	184	74	794	Duckworth, George.....	24	46	734	24	169	Fargard.....	124	20	15	474
Hillier.....	19	35	40	31	26	151	Graham, Aitken.....	27	23	33	33	96	Forlong.....	24	...	5	74
J. Kearney.....	23	23	48	184	15	1274	Graham, Edward.....	21	23	664	254	1294	Fowler.....	24	10	15	244
W. Kearney.....	24	23	40	374	11	1354	Hill, James.....	164	...	664	424	1234	Franklin.....	124	20	10	434
W. Marshall.....	14	114	28	184	224	944	King, Samuel.....	24	114	20	254	75	Gilmore.....	5	...	25	30
Reilly.....	27	174	32	25	15	1164	Loane, Samuel.....	18	114	464	30	1014	Gunn.....	10	20	224	524
Smith.....	18	29	36	25	45	153	Loane, Timothy.....	184	114	53	84	804	Healy.....	5	10	10	25
Shaney.....	19	41	64	50	334	2264	McCarthy, John.....	104	...	40	424	93	Lampart.....	124	30	174	60
J. Simpson.....	18	23	32	50	334	1314	McCarthy, John.....	24	29	664	424	162	Leane.....	5	20	30	55
C. Simpson.....	24	464	24	50	60	204	Miller, John.....	15	35	664	424	159	Lovett.....	24	...	5	74
Thompson.....	25	58	48	374	60	2284	Patton, John.....	74	54	60	254	984	Lyness.....	124	30	724	...
Watara.....	23	58	44	64	334	165	Reid, William.....	24	35	664	424	168	Martin.....	10	...	20	20
Wat.....	19	464	48	31	334	178	Reilly, Michael.....	18	58	664	464	189	McDonough.....	24	30	5	374
Kowles.....	20	35	28	50	524	184	Rigby, Henry.....	12	404	464	84	1414	McEtroy.....	124	20	5	374
	414	708	808	592	6253,147		Simpson, David.....	224	46	60	84	137	Phillips.....	124	20	10	424
							Weir, Henry.....	21	46	464	514	165	Pounds.....	5	30	20	55
							Warburton, John.....	423	594	1170	7624	2,9494	Price.....	24	30	10	424
							Smith, Andrew.....						Prouse.....	5	20	5	30
													Skinner.....	5	20	20	45
													Snell.....	24	10	25	374
													Weir.....	10	30	15	55
													Wooten.....	15	30	5	50

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
ON CIRCUIT, OOTACAMUND,
28th September 1863.

A statement of work done by the different classes in the Male branch
of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, for the year 1863.

CLASS.	SUBJECTS.
First.....	<i>Scripture</i>.—Acts of Apostles and History ; part of Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers. <i>Arithmetic</i>.—Mensuration of Rectangular Areas and Solids ; Vulgar Fractions, and Simple Proportion (Colenso's.) <i>Grammar</i>.—Etymology ; Analysis of Simple and Complete Sentences ; Parsing. <i>History</i>.—Morris' History of India, to page 142 ; Morris' History of England, to page 93. <i>Geography</i>.—England, South India, and General Geography of Asia. <i>Writing</i>.—Dictation and Copy-writing.
Second...	<i>Scripture</i>.—Acts of Apostles and History ; part of Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers. <i>Arithmetic</i>.—Four Simple and Compound Rules ; Greatest Common Measure and least Common Multiple. <i>Grammar</i>.—Etymology. <i>History</i>.—Morris' History of England, to page 153. <i>Geography</i>.—General Geography of Asia and Europe. <i>Reading</i>.—Irish Fourth Book. <i>Writing</i>.—Dictation and Copy-writing.
Third....	<i>Scripture</i>.—Genesis, Exodus 14th chapter. <i>Arithmetic</i>.—Four Simple Rules, and Reduction of English and Indian Money ; Weights, Avoirdupois and Troy. <i>Grammar</i>.—McLeod's, to page 44. <i>Geography</i>.—First Geography, to chapter 15. <i>Reading</i>.—Third Reader. <i>Writing</i>.—Dictation and Copy-writing.
Fourth...	<i>Scripture</i>.—Old Testament ; Stories and Catechism. <i>Reading and Spelling</i>.—Irish Second Book. <i>Arithmetic</i>.—Simple Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication. <i>Writing</i>.—Copy-books and Dictation.
Fifth.....	<i>Scripture</i>.—Old Testament ; Stories and Hymns. <i>Reading</i>. <i>Arithmetic</i>.—Tables.
Sixth.....	<i>Alphabet</i>. <i>Arithmetic</i>.—Tables.

(True copy).

(Signed) H. BOWERS,

Acting Inspector of Schools, 5th Division.

SECOND CLASS.														
NAMES.	FIRST CLASS.					NAMES.	SECOND CLASS.							
	Dictation.	Grammar.	English.	Arithmetic.	Geography.		History.	Total.	Dictation.	Grammar.	English.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.
Marion Brown.....	24	43½	34	16½	36½	154½	Esther Brigant.....	13	...	...	34	33	6½	86
Mary A. Bonner.....	17	35	23	8	19½	102½	Agnes Clarke.....	18	17½	17½	28	33	19½	111
Adelaide Catley.....	21	70	68	16½	39	214½	Jane Downing.....	14	...	...	11½	16½	26	68
Charlotte Jones.....	3	26	34	16½	42	121½	Anne Jones.....	16	35	35	17	33	26	127
Jane A. Johnson.....	19	17½	51½	25	32½	99½	Alice Prouse.....	11	17½	17½	5½	16½	23½	74
Amelia Owen.....	25	17½	57	8	39	146½	Eliza Rigby.....	23	43½	43½	65½	16½	17	168½
Jane Sargent.....	19	35	57	8	52	171	Anne Rigby.....	6	17½	17½	23	8	13	67½
Anne Smith.....	8	17½	34	8	35½	103	Louisa Sargent.....	13	52½	52½	57	50	39	211½
Martha Scott.....	16	52½	51½	33	26	179	Barbara Smith.....	6	17½	17	23	25	19½	91
Martha Tanperton.....	15	52½	57	16½	13	154	Emily Scott.....	24	59½	59½	17	...	6½	100
Fanny Watson.....	15	52½	57	12½	39	158½	Jane Stephens.....	8	...	...	17	16½	13	54½
Isabella Wallace.....	10	17½	2	33	...	62½	Charlotte Vercander...	17	17½	17½	34	25	19½	113
Total...	192	419½	480	201½	374	1,667	Anne Watson.....	21	70	70	45½	41½	45½	223½
Average...	16	34½	40	16½	31½	138½	Total...	190	341	341	376	314½	274½	1,496
							Average...	14½	26½	26½	28½	24½	21½	115½

(Signed) H. BOWERS,
Acting Inspector of Schools, 5th Division.
INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
ON CIRCUIT, OOTACAMUND,
28th September 1863.

A statement of work done by the different classes in the Female branch of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, for the year 1863.

CLASS.	SUBJECTS.
First.....	<i>Scripture.</i>—Old Testament—The Pentateuch, and the Book of Joshua, Chap. 1—7. New Testament—The Life of our Lord. The Church Catechism. <i>Arithmetic.</i>—The Simple and Compound Rules. <i>Grammar.</i>—Parsing of simple sentences. <i>Geography.</i>—Palestine, India, and General Geography of Europe. <i>History.</i>—Morris' History of India, to page 77. Do. do. England, to page 132. <i>Writing.</i>—Dictation and Copy-writing. <i>Repetition Lessons.</i>—Scripture—The Sermon on the Mount and Parables; Prodigal Son, and Sower; Good Samaritan; Isaiah 53. Poetry—From the Fourth Book. <i>Industrial Work.</i>—Needle and Household work.
Second....	<i>Scripture.</i>—Old Testament—The Pentateuch, and the Book of Joshua, Chap. 1—7. New Testament—The Life of Our Lord. The Church Catechism. <i>Arithmetic.</i>—The Simple Rules. <i>Grammar.</i>—Parsing of simple sentences. <i>Geography.</i>—Palestine and India. <i>History.</i>—Morris' History of England, to page 132. <i>Writing.</i>—Dictation and Copy-writing. <i>Repetition Lessons.</i>—Scripture—The Sermon on the Mount; the 3rd Chapter of St. John's Gospel. Poetry—From the Fourth Book. <i>Industrial Work.</i>—Needle and Household work.
Third....	<i>Scripture.</i>—Stories from the Old and New Testaments. First Catechism; and Church Catechism to the Commandments; and Hymns. <i>Reading.</i>—English Second Book. <i>Arithmetic.</i>—Numeration and Addition. <i>Writing.</i>—Dictation and Copy-writing. <i>Industrial Work.</i>—Needle-work.
Fourth....	<i>Repetition Lessons.</i>—Parable of the Ten Virgins; Hymns. The First Catechism. <i>Arithmetic, Reading.</i>—Counting on the Abacus; Alphabet. <i>Industrial Work.</i>—Needle-work.

(True copy.)

(Signed) H. BOWERS,
Acting Inspector of Schools, 5th Division.

List of withdrawn boys and their causes since last examination, 1862.

No.	NAME.	When, and why withdrawn.
1	W. Lamb.....	27th October 1862. By his step-father, because his mother fretted so very much after him.
2	R. Atkins.....	23rd October 1862. In school only about two days. A very delicate little boy, unfitted to rough it in a large public school. His father requested that he might be admitted when older and stronger.
3	R. Stewart.....	7th November 1862. At the request of his mother to be made over to the care of an elder brother for maintenance and education.
4	J. Hewitt.....	14th November 1862. By his father, upon his becoming a Pensioner, in order to proceed to Europe.
5	F. Murdock...	14th November 1862. By their parents, after being in the Asylum only a few weeks, the parents objecting to their children "loving idles" and doing other things which the school considered menial work.
6	H. Murdock...	
7	P. Porter	23rd March 1863. Because he had attained the age of 16 years.
8	R. Bowers, R.C.	25th March 1863. By their step-father, because it "interfered with his religious duties" as a Romanist to allow them to remain any longer.
9	M. Bowers, R.C.	
10	C. Haudin	3rd April 1863. Left to go to the Doveton College, Madras.
11	T. Evans.....	12th April 1863. By his step-father, Serjeant Thorpe, the reason alleged being that during the seven months he was in the Asylum he was "growing daily deficient in his learning."
12	C. Traish.....	26th April 1863. Supposed to be withdrawn through the influence of Serjeant Thorpe. No reason given by his mother, a Conductor's widow.
13	F. Jackson.....	24th June 1863. By their step-father, Serjeant Pitcher, who gave as his sole reason that their mother could not bear them to be absent from her side.
14	J. Jackson.....	
15	M. Denny, R.C.	23rd August 1863. By their father, on his becoming a Pensioner, and leaving Wellington for Trichinopoly. He told the Principal that he intended to take them to Europe.
16	E. Denny, R.C.	
17	J. Green.....	22nd September 1863. By his father, the mother having for many months urged it; upon being unwilling, got her way.
18	T. Daman, R. C.	22nd September 1863. Because his mother (as she told the Principal) could not bear his being so far away.

To the above, I would wish to append a few remarks bearing upon the children and their parents.

When I first took charge of the Asylum, not wishing to put any bar to the freest communication between the boys and their relatives at a distance, I gave them permission to write whenever they liked, without any one seeing their letters. I soon found, however, that some of the boys, from 12 to 14 years of age, who had just joined the school, in their dislike of its discipline, and their anxiety to get back

to the indolent, free, and easy life which they had led at home, abused this privilege by filling their letters with the most abominable untruths. One lad described the school as everything that was horrible, stating that the boys themselves called it a "second hell." This lad's father, however, had the good sense to say that he should not remove him, he had made every inquiry before he placed him there, seen the school himself, and was satisfied with the way in which it was conducted; adding, that if he ever sent him such letters again, he would forward them on to me.

Two other lads complained, amongst other things, that they never had bread and jam at tea! their fond mother soon removed them. Another lad, in a fit of home sickness, in order to work upon the feelings of his friends to induce them to remove him, stated, in a letter, (ready written for the post with the intention of smuggling it out by some favorable opportunity, but left on his bed and brought to me) that he never had enough to eat, was at that time one of the dining-room orderlies, and when he washed up the plates after dinner was glad to eat rotten potatoes and other refuse to satisfy his cravings.

Through a similar medium, I have no doubt the reports which appeared in the *Poona Observer* were sent to Bellary. I was therein stated to be always running away either to Madras or Bangalore (though I have not left the Hills for a day since I joined), and when at Ooty, I was constantly going out sporting (though I never fired a gun in my life!)

The moral tone of the new-comers may be imagined from the above mendacious statements conveyed in private letters to their friends.

I must also add that, in many cases, the parents made it evident that they had no more regard for truth than their children. One man, a Non-Commissioned officer, who was the means of two lads being withdrawn from the school, was up at Ooty for a few days last Christmas, and, on his return to Bangalore, apparently out of sheer mischief, told the anxious parents of a lad still in the Asylum that he had seen their son, but was sorry to say that he was going about the "worse from liquor." This was brought to my notice by the lad himself, who, with tears, informed me of the slander, and of the severe reproof his father had administered to him. Another man, a Gunner of Artillery, apparently with the object of getting an orphan nephew out of the Institution, who had been placed in it by the officers of his station

against his own and his wife's wishes, published a variety of slanderous reports which were examined into by Artillery officers at Ooty, and shown to be pure slanders.

• Though I think it well to make the above statements, I do wish it to be understood that I condemn indiscriminately. There both parents and children who form honorable exceptions to the cases which I have mentioned, and I am happy to add that many lads, who give evidences on their arrival of grievous neglect in their training, gradually fall in with the discipline of the school; and, perhaps, though sadly home-sick, and discontented at first, get used to the school, from friendship amongst their school-fellows, and appear to be as happy as boys at a boarding school generally are. I am sure all is done that Christian kindness can devise to make them happy, and it is their own fault if they are not so.

(Signed) T. WHITEHOUSE, M.A.,
Principal.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 29th February 1864, No. 398; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor to submit a letter from the Secretary to the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, enclosing the revised draft rules* called for in Order of Government, No. 321, of the 10th December 1863.

2. The rules have generally been modified as prescribed by Government; but I have to remark that, I presume by an oversight, the addition to Rule 33, directed to be made in the 3rd paragraph of the above Order, has not been inserted. It is to be observed, however, that the addition referred to, viz., that the education given "shall include industrial instruction," is, to some extent, rendered unnecessary by Rule 46, which lays down that, "according to the means at the disposal of the Committee, and the opportunities that may be offered, they will adopt measures for qualifying the boys for employment in different trades and pursuits, and for the creation of industrial branches of various descriptions."

3. As noticed by Mr. Whitehouse, no provision is made in the scheme of studies for instruction in a vernacular language: it appears to me that early measures should be adopted to remedy this defect. •

* Omitted here—inserted as finally approved at page 239.

ORDER THEREON, 4th July 1864, No. 193.

The Governor in Council sanctions the revised rules for the management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, subject to the proviso that the Tamil language shall be added to the course of instruction in both branches of the Asylum. The necessary addition should be made to the scheme of instruction before the rules are published.

2. In regard to Industrial instruction, the provision made in Rule 46 appears to be sufficient for the present. When the new buildings shall have been erected, the nature of the Industrial instruction to be given can be more definitely stated in the rules.

3. The Governor in Council concurs in the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction, that the Principal should hold periodical examinations of the classes in their secular studies, in addition to his other duties.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT,
dated 12th July 1864.

I have visited the site of the new Lawrence Asylum, and am of opinion that it would be desirable to commence immediately the plantations which are required to shelter the buildings against the action of the south-west and north-east monsoons. Some attempts were made last year to plant some trees to the westward of the buildings, but these being made without any definite plan, and upon no system, have failed altogether. I have been over the ground with Mr. McIvor, and have sketched out upon the plan and noted upon the ground the extent of the plantations which will be required, which may be roughly estimated to extend over about 100 acres; and as it is very desirable that the plantations should be sufficient to shelter the buildings by the time that these latter are fit to receive the children, no time should be lost in preparing the ground and planting the trees. I think it would be wise to entrust this work to Mr. McIvor, and to hand over to him such a number of convicts as may be required to get the whole of the land in order for planting with as little delay as possible. He should be called upon to submit a sketch of the plantations he proposed to make, with an estimate of the amount of labor required to complete the preparation of the ground by the time that the season of 1865 will permit the planting to commence. As upwards of 200,000 trees will be required, I have written privately to the Governors of the Australian

Colonies, requesting them to cause seeds of the different forest trees to be collected and sent to Madras in the course of the present season; but it would be as well that an official request should be transmitted by the next Mail to the same effect, with directions that the seeds should be forwarded by the P. and O. Steamers, for there is great risk of loss by sending them in sailing vessels, a box from Queensland having been seriously damaged in its transit to me; an assurance should, of course, be given that the expense of collecting and shipping the seeds will be borne by this Government.

(Signed) W. T. DENISON.

ORDER THEREON, 23rd July 1864, No. 850.

Resolved accordingly, that Mr. McIvor be instructed to submit a sketch of the ground on the Lawrence Asylum site which should be planted, with an estimate of the amount and cost of the labor required to prepare the ground for planting at the proper season, as well as the cost of planting. Mr. McIvor will specify the number of convicts he will require for the work, in order that the requisite number may be placed at his disposal from the gang now employed under Captain Hankin.

2. Resolved, also, that application be made to the Governors of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and West Australia, for collections of seeds of the different forest trees indigenous to Australia, with a request that they may be collected and sent to Madras in the course of the present season by the Steamers of the P. and O. Company. The expenses of collecting and shipping the seeds will be borne by the Government of Madras.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 28th July 1864, No. 1434; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor to submit the report of the Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, for the year 1863-64; and I at the same time forward a Report furnished me by Mr. Bowers, Acting Inspector of Schools, 5th Division, consequent upon an inspection of the Asylum held by that officer in June last.

2. I beg to recommend that both Reports be published, and also the appendices to the Report of the Committee of Management. I would, however, omit the Proceedings of Government, Educational Department, No. 18, of the 20th June 1862, as I see no advantage in publishing the same in the present advanced stage of matters.

ORDER THEREON, 23rd August 1864, No. 234.

The Governor in Council has perused with much satisfaction the foregoing Reports on the state and progress of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund. These Reports shew that both branches of the Institution have been carefully and efficiently managed; that the children have been well instructed, and that marked improvement in their physical development has resulted from their removal to the bracing climate of Ootacamund. The question whether the climate of the Neilgherry Hills is suitable to Eurasian children, may now be considered to be quite set at rest.

2. Nothing is said by the Acting Inspector regarding the progress of the boys in the Industrial arts. The Governor in Council desires that this point may be noticed in future Inspection Reports.

3. The Governor in Council desires to convey the thanks of Government to the Committee of Management, for the care and attention which they have bestowed upon the Institution, the condition of which is very creditable to the Principal and his Assistants, both in the male and in the female branch.

4. Resolved that the Reports of the Committee and of the Inspector of Schools, together with copies of principal portions of the correspondence which has taken place regarding the establishment of the Lawrence Asylum, be printed as a Selection from the Records of Government.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

From the Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Asylum, dated Ootacamund, 22nd July 1864; to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

I have the honor, herewith, to forward the Report of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, accompanied with a copy of the Revised Rules, as sanctioned by the Madras Government, together with the other statements and tables called for by Government Order.

2. In adding the study of the Tamil language to the "Statement of Studies in the female branch," I have taken the liberty of putting it in the following form:—"The Tamil language (if required) will eventually form a subject of study."

3. It being thought by the Committee that there will be considerable difficulty in introducing it into the female branch, under its present organization, they will, therefore, be obliged by your referring the question to Government, and recommending that it should stand thus for the present.

4. Arrangements will be made to introduce the Tamil language into the male branch as early as practicable.

5. In writing out a fresh copy of the "Scheme of Instruction" in the male branch, Watts' Scripture History is inserted in conjunction with Riddles; the language of the latter being found, on trial, rather above the class at present.

6. Requesting that you will submit the papers to Government at your earliest convenience.

The Fourth Report of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, containing the Revised Rules as sanctioned by the Madras Government.

Ootacamund is situated on the summit and centre of the Neilgherry Hills in the south of India, within the Presidency of Madras. It lies between the 11th and 12th degrees of north latitude, and the 76th and 77th degrees of east longitude, on the confines of the Provinces of Coimbatore and Malabar. The mean annual temperature of the air at Ootacamund is 58°; the mean maximum is 68°; the mean minimum is 48°; the mean annual range 16°. On or near the ground, however, water freezes nearly every night for three months in the year. Ootacamund is 7,416 feet above the level of the sea.

The following table exhibits the mean temperature of the air at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, London, and Ootacamund, for January, April, July, and October:—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	London.	Ootacamund.
January.....	69°—1'	77°	78°—5'	36°—6'	50—2'
April.....	87°—1'	83°	89°—4'	49—9'	61°—5'
July.....	82°—1'	81°	89°	61°	56°—26'
October.....	82°—3'	84°	85°—7'	48°—4'	56

THE OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM
For the Orphan and other Children of European Soldiers, serving, or having served in the Presidency of Madras.

PATRONS.

The Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of Madras.
His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

H. R. DAWSON, Esq.

Captain DEANE.

P. GRANT, Esq., C. S.

L. C. INNES, Esq., C. S.

Major-General MACDOUGALL.

DR. MILLER.

Rev. G. E. MORRIS, M.A.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.

Colonel W. G. WOODS, *Provisional Member.*

Rev. T. WHITEHOUSE, M.A., *Principal and Secretary.*

Bankers.—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT AND CO., Madras, who are ready to receive any contributions, and place them to the credit of the Asylum.

REPORT.

IN bringing before the public the Fourth Report of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, it is due to those numerous friends who take a lively interest in its welfare, in the first place, to explain why no Report has been published since September 1861.

2. In 1862, measures were taken for increasing the number of the children, and permanently establishing the Institution, in accordance with the instructions conveyed to the Madras Government, in a Despatch of the Secretary of State for India, dated the 9th December 1861, which will be found in the Appendix. The Committee from this time regarded the Asylum as an Institution adopted by the State, and hence considered it advisable so to arrange matters that its future years should correspond with the Government Financial year, and therefore terminate on the 30th of April, instead of, as heretofore, on the 31st of August. This necessary step was one cause of delay.

3. It was, however, the full purpose of the Committee to publish a Report early in 1863, preparatory to which a review of the period which

had elapsed since September 1861 was prepared and read to the friends of the Institution assembled at the public distribution of prizes, on Easter Monday, April 6th, 1863. But the Committee considered that any report would be essentially imperfect unless the Rules of the Institution accompanied it, and hence felt it right to delay its publication until such time as their Rules (then in process of revision,) had received the final sanction of Government. Various delays succeeded, which have carried the Institution to the close of another financial year; but, at the same time, have placed the Committee in a position to publish their Revised Rules, as sanctioned by the Government of Madras.

4. The period to be reviewed in this Report is, therefore, an unusually lengthy one, during which many important changes, affecting the interests of the Institution, have occurred.

5. In August 1862, the Government Inspector, Colonel A. Pears, examined both branches of the Asylum, and, on the whole, reported favorably, as may be gathered from the following extracts:—

“The boys appear to me to have been well and carefully taught. As they have only 22½ hours of school-work in the week, it is not to be expected that they should have attained any higher standard of proficiency.

“A class of 24 boys have been taught singing and the theory of Music on Hullah's system by the Assistant Master, Mr. Little; and have made very good progress.

“Upon the whole, the results of the examination are very creditable to Mr. Armstrong, and to his Assistant, Mr. Little.

“The girls did not pass so good an examination as the boys. But considering there is but one teacher to 32 girls,* and that they have but 15 hours of school-work in the week, they did as well as could be reasonably expected. Three hours a day is given to needle-work, the girls making up, and keeping in repair, the whole of their clothing.

“I must, in conclusion, observe that in the healthy appearance, and in the general demeanour of the children (especially the boys), I perceive a decided improvement since last year. There is now nothing to be wished for in these respects.”

6. The Committee having submitted the name of the Reverend T. Whitehouse, M.A., to the Government of Madras, for the office of

* There were at this time only 21 Boarders, the rest were Day-scholars.

Principal, the Government sanctioned the appointment by an Order dated June 27th, 1862, No. 204, in the event of his services being available.

7. It may here be observed, that so far back as the early part of 1860, when Sir C. Trevelyan was anxious to amalgamate the Military Male Orphan Asylum at Madras with the Lawrence Asylum, Mr. Whitehouse had been induced to give up an interesting post of usefulness on the Western Coast, to undertake the charge of the united Institutions, and was sent Home for six months, in order that he might have the opportunity of visiting kindred Institutions in England. On his return to India, in the beginning of 1861, the question of amalgamation having received unexpected checks, was still unsettled, and instead of being at once transferred to the Hills, as was anticipated, he was put in temporary charge as Principal of the Military Male Orphan Asylum at Madras. Mr. Whitehouse held this appointment when his services were asked for by the Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. The Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum having consented to his removal, Mr. Whitehouse left Madras, and entered on his new duties at Ootacamund on the 1st August 1862.

8. Immediate steps were then taken to increase the number of pupils to the utmost limits of the temporary accommodation provided. The number in the male branch was raised by degrees from 52 in August 1862 till it reached 136 in the early part of 1863, the highest number that could in any way be accommodated in the buildings appropriated for the purpose. The services of a Third Master, and of a Pupil Teacher, were secured, and three Serjeants engaged instead of one, as highly requisite steps, consequent upon this increase of numbers.

9. In order to remove the boys as much as possible from native influence, likely to prove prejudicial to them in various ways, the number of native domestic servants was fixed at the lowest possible figure, and arrangements made for the cooking to be carried on under the superintendence of a European Pensioner of long established character, under whom the elder lads, in turn, are trained in the very useful and important art of plain cookery.

10. So far as means allowed, other arrangements were made for industrial work on the afternoons of each work-day, except Wednesday and Saturday. A small Carpenter's Class was already in existence, and to this was added a Tailor's and a Gardener's Class, whilst three

lads attended at the workshop of a Gun Smith who resided in the immediate vicinity of the school.

11. The female branch of the Institution sustained a serious loss in March 1862, by the resignation of a valued friend and fellow-helper, in Mrs. Brooking. The Committee felt that they could not allow her to retire from the post of Honorary Superintendent without some marked acknowledgment of the high estimate they entertained of the value of those gratuitous services she had rendered almost from the very commencement of this branch of the Asylum.

12. Other changes followed, which need not be particularized. Great difficulty was experienced in meeting with persons in all respects qualified for responsible positions in a large boarding school for girls, which led the Committee at length to write to Sir J. Lawrence, the present Governor-General, then residing in England, requesting him to select a lady who had had experience in teaching, and was possessed of other important qualifications for the post of Head Mistress. Sir J. Lawrence cheerfully responded to the request; and, as the result of his careful selection, Miss Camp arrived in India, and took charge of the female branch of the Institution in March 1863. Miss Harriman, who had so ably exerted herself in carrying on the educational work of the school, almost single-handed, for the space of ten months, and who had received her training at the Military Female Orphan Asylum at Madras, was retained to act as Assistant Mistress with Miss Camp.

13. Two months previous to Miss Camp's arrival, in consequence of the insufficient accommodation at Lower Norwood, the Committee had engaged Farrington House, (long used as a private school for boys) for the reception of the female branch of the establishment, it being considered the best adapted for the purpose of the houses then available in the place. Immediately after this engagement, they proceeded to elect as many girls from the list of applications as the accommodation would admit; and in this way the number of children in the female branch was gradually raised from 25, (the number who came from the Lower Norwood House) to the present number of 52.

14. Every exertion has also been made in this branch of the Institution to dispense, as far as possible, with native, and men servants; and thus almost all the in-door domestic duties are carried on by the girls themselves, under the direction of the Matron, Mrs. Wallace; in addition to which the girls make and mend all their own clothes, and occasionally do needle-work for the male branch.

15. The various buildings at present used for both branches of the Institution are, after all that is done for them, nothing more than a number of private houses, adapted to the use of large boarding schools; which adaptation, when the best is done, comes very far short of what the Committee consider essential to real comfort and good discipline.

16. It is obvious that, under these circumstances, the industrial training of the children, in which the Committee are so deeply interested, cannot be efficiently carried out, and they look forward most anxiously to the time when the noble and extensive buildings on the plateau above Lovedale shall receive their completion.

17. An impression having got abroad that since Government has adopted the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, subscriptions and donations are no longer necessary to augment its funds, the Committee would avail themselves of this opportunity to correct the mistake. When the new buildings just alluded to are completed, and ready to receive their respective inmates, the Government only contemplates an allowance sufficient for the support of 150 boys and 80 girls, leaving the cost of all additional children to be borne by the public, whilst the salaries of the Principal, the teachers, and servants, will be covered by the Government allowance. All the funded property of the Asylum has been already made over to Government to be expended in building purposes, and hereby the Asylum has been deprived of a certain source of income exceeding Rupees 3,000 per annum. No less a sum than Rupees 5,040 per annum is consumed in the single item of house-rent, whilst the cost of provisions and rate of wages are every year rising on the Hills. At this present time, the monthly expenditure exceeds the income by several hundred rupees, and were it not for the balance still in hand, the Committee would be compelled to reduce their present limited number of pupils; and they will be compelled to resort to this ere long, if further help be not forthcoming. From this it will appear plain that the Institution still needs not only the help of those old friends who stood by it in "the day of small things," but, of all others, both Civil and Military, who can appreciate the advantages likely to accrue from such an Institution to the children and families of our Soldiers.

18. The Committee are thankful that they are still able to bear their unqualified testimony to the suitability of the climate of the Hills to the constitution of Eurasians. The children of both branches have, through God's blessing, enjoyed a fair share of general good health;

and amongst boys and girls alike, the large proportion of Eurasian children vie with their companions, who are entirely of European descent, in robustness of make, and healthiness of appearance. The stoutness of limb, the colour and plumpness of their cheeks, together with other indications of a satisfactory development of constitution, surprise most visitors who have previously only seen this class of children in the sultry and deteriorating climate of the Plains. In support of these statements, the Committee would call attention to the Medical Officer's report, as given in the Appendix.

19. To this physical improvement may be added a corresponding mental and moral advancement among the children in general. Notwithstanding the constant accessions, and rapid increase of numbers, from all quarters, during the past two years, which have naturally been a source of considerable anxiety to those in charge of the Institution, the cases of serious delinquency, calling for marked punishment, have been comparatively rare. The children, both boys and girls, being at all times well employed, guarded from most of the evil influences which once surrounded them, and encouraged in what is good, through the instrumentality of a kindly Christian training, are gradually acquiring habits of industry and virtue, which must materially influence their after-life; and it is hoped, should they be spared, they will turn out into the world to become useful and well-conducted members of society.

20. With regard to the present state of education in the male and female branches of the Asylum, the Committee would simply refer to the last Report of H. Bowers, Esq., the Government Inspector, and to the written testimony of two other gentlemen, who kindly took part in the last examination of the schools. These documents will be found in the Appendix.

21. During the course of the past year, three boys have enlisted in the Band of Her Majesty's 105th at Wellington; and three have obtained respectable Civil situations, two at Ootacamund, and one in the Wynaad. Some four or five other lads are only waiting for suitable openings to start in life. Three of the girls who have attained the age of 16, are on the eve of quitting the female branch, one to take service with a lady, and the other two to return to their relatives.

22. The Committee cannot conclude their Report without recording their sense of the value of the services of their late Treasurer, J. Hall, Esq.

Under the existing circumstances of the Asylum, the Committee felt themselves bound to dispense with the office of Treasurer; but they arrived at this decision with considerable reluctance, on account of the able manner in which Mr. Hall had discharged his responsible duties from an early period of the history of the Institution.

23. The revised Rules, which have been sanctioned by Government, immediately follow this Report.

RULES OF THE OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

1. The object of this Institution is to provide for the children of Soldiers, of the British Army, who are serving, or have served, within the limits of the Presidency of Madras, a refuge both from the debilitating effects of a tropical climate, and from the serious drawbacks to the well-being of children, incidental to a barrack life; to afford them an education suitable to their condition in life, plain, practical, and essentially Christian; and, as far as practicable, to train them to useful occupations.

2. The Asylum received its designation, the "Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum" in honor of the memory of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B. In January 1860, it was transferred to the Government of Madras; and, by an Order of the Governor in Council, dated 2nd June 1862, it received its present constitution.

3. The Asylum consists of two separate branches, the male and the female, united under the general supervision and control of one head, designated the Principal, who is responsible to a governing body, named the Committee of Management.

4. The Asylum is designed to provide accommodation for 800 children, viz., 200 boys and 100 girls, to which numbers it is at present limited.

5. The Institution depends for its support, partly on a grant from Government, and partly on voluntary contributions. The Government grant is calculated to provide for the salaries of the Principal and his staff, and for the maintenance of 150 boys and 80 girls; all beyond those numbers will be maintained by the public.

6. No child will be admitted under five or above twelve years of age, except in special cases, to be decided by the Committee.

7. Children entitled to the benefits of the Institution are classified as follows:—

CLASS I.—Children of pure European parentage who have lost both parents.

CLASS II.—Children of European fathers and East Indian or Native Christian mothers who have lost both parents; and children of pure European parentage who have lost only one.

CLASS III.—Children of European fathers and East Indian or Native Christian mothers who have lost one parent; and children of pure European parentage who have both parents living.

CLASS IV.—All other children of Soldiers of the British Army not provided for in the preceding classes.

The order of precedence in the admission of candidates will be regulated in accordance with this classification.

8. Four years annual subscription of Rupees 50, or a donation of Rupees 300, shall confer the title to nominate one child for each such subscription or donation; and, in like proportion, for higher amounts; and these nominees will take precedence in admission of the other candidates in the several classes to which they belong.

9. The children of Soldiers of the ranks of Private and Corporal, who are only drawing the pay of those ranks, will be admitted free of charge. Children having living fathers above the rank of Corporal, will be charged according to the following scale, except under extraordinary circumstances, when the power of exemption from, or reduction of payment, shall be exercised by the Committee:—

	1st child.			2nd child.			3rd child.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Serjeants.....	3	0	0	2	0	0	Nil.		
Serjeant-Majors.....	4	0	0	2	8	0	1	0	0
Soldiers, retired or on Staff employ, if drawing Rupees 60, but less than Rupees 80, per mensem.....	5	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Do. do. Rs. 80, do. Rs. 120.	9	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
Do. do. „ 120, do. „ 150.	12	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0

MEMORANDUM.—In addition to the Government allowance (if any) of Rupees 2-8-0 per mensem.

10. In all cases where private Soldiers, or Non-Commissioned officers, hold appointments by which their income is increased, they shall pay the rate of that rank, the allowances of which most nearly approximate to their actual income from all sources.

11. From pensioned Soldiers whose incomes do not exceed the pay of a Private or Corporal, no payment shall be demanded. Other Pensioners will be required to pay according to the foregoing rule.

12. Applications for the admission of children must be made through the officers commanding regiments, or the heads of departments to which the parents or guardians are attached; in the case of Pensioners, through their Paymasters or employers; and of nominations, through the Donor or Subscriber nominating. Such applications must be addressed to the Secretary, who will furnish printed forms of application and a descriptive roll, to be filled up by the applicant. The baptismal certificate of the candidate will also be required with the last pay certificate, if in receipt of the Government allowance. The parents or guardians of candidates, whose cases do not answer to any of the foregoing descriptions, may apply direct to the Secretary.

13. The Secretary, in announcing the election of a candidate, will fix a reasonable time, to be determined by the Committee, for joining the Institution. If the summons be not attended to, the election will be considered void, and another candidate chosen, excepting for reasons which shall satisfy the Committee.

14. Applications for the removal of children shall be made through the channels prescribed in Rule 12, giving one month's notice.

15. Illegitimate children; children laboring under any form of disease which is likely to incapacitate them for the ordinary duties of life; the children of fathers, not Soldiers of the British Army, who are serving, or have served in India; and children of Soldiers who have been dismissed the service by sentence of Court Martial, are ineligible.

16. The government of the Asylum is vested in a Committee of Management, consisting of nine Members, resident for the time being on the Neilgherry Hills; four of whom are appointed by the Government, and five elected.

17. The Lord Bishop of Madras, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, are connected with the Institution in the capacity of Patrons, and are at liberty, at all times, to visit the Asylum, and to

refer to the Committee, or to the Government, any point which they may consider demanding attention.

18. The five elective Members shall be chosen by the votes of Donors to the Institution to the amount of Rupees 300, and Subscribers to the amount of Rupees 50 per annum, resident for the time being within the limits of the Presidency of Madras. Members of Committee, as such, shall be entitled to vote at each election.

19. A Provisional Member shall also be elected, according to the conditions of the preceding rule, to take the place of any vacating elective Member.

20. The death or resignation of a Member; or his ceasing to reside on the Neilgherry Hills; or his failing to attend four successive monthly Meetings of the Committee, without assigning satisfactory reasons, shall create a vacancy.

21. A vacancy, as soon as it occurs, shall be reported by the Secretary to the Committee, at their next ensuing regular Meeting; and if it be that of a Government Member, notice thereof shall forthwith be given to the Government. If the vacancy be that of an elective Member, the Provisional Member shall at once succeed thereto, and the election of a new Provisional Member be proceeded with under Rule 19.

22. Two months' notice of an election shall be given, and, with the voting papers to be furnished to the electors, the Committee shall submit the names of any gentleman resident on the Neilgherries, whom they may see occasion to recommend; the majority of votes determining the election. In the event of an equality of votes in favor of any two or more candidates, the decision between them shall rest with the Committee. The notice of the election of new Members to the Committee shall also be published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*.

23. The Committee are empowered to frame such bye-laws as they may consider necessary for the despatch of business. They shall hold a Meeting regularly once a month, on a day to be fixed by them. Four Members shall form a quorum.

24. Any three Members shall have the power of convening an Extraordinary Meeting of the Committee, giving the Secretary one week's notice of the same.

25. The Committee shall, at each monthly Meeting, appoint two of their Members to visit the Institution officially, and to report their

impressions at the next ensuing Meeting. Every department of the Institution shall be accessible to these visitors.

26. The Committee shall be at liberty to appoint, from time to time, two lady-visitors, who shall be requested to visit the female branch once a month, or oftener, if thought desirable; and to enter any remarks they may have to make in a book to be kept for the purpose, which, after each visit, is to be forwarded to the Secretary.

27. That Rupees 1,000 a year be paid to the Medical Officer in charge of the Asylum, and that he be required to pay a daily visit to each Institution, and to make a weekly inspection of everything affecting the health of the inmates, making a special report on such occasions; and with such arrangements the services of a simple Dresser will be sufficient for the duties to be performed with reference to those who may be sick.

28. The Principal of the Asylum shall invariably be a Clergyman of the Church of England, his appointment being subject to the approval of the Governor of Madras in Council. The appointments to all other offices in the Institution shall be at the disposal of the Committee.

29. The Principal is in superior charge of the Institution in both its branches. He will be responsible for the general direction of the education and discipline, and for the regulation of the interior economy of every department. As Principal, he will hold periodical examinations of the classes both in their religious and secular studies; as Chaplain, he has pastoral charge of the Institution; as Secretary, he is the executive officer of the Committee. He will also take charge of the accounts. In communication with the Committee, or such Sub-Committee as they may appoint, he will make all the necessary disbursements.

30. The Head Master will, under the direction of the Principal, superintend the tuition in the male branch, his special charge being the upper division of the school, and the training of pupil teachers, under the provisions of Rule 45.

31. The Head Mistress will, under the direction and supervision of the Principal, have entire charge of the female branch. She will be responsible for the moral and intellectual training of the girls, who will be subject to her control both in and out of school. Her authority will be that of a parent, as well as that of a teacher.

32. The domestic arrangements of the female branch will, for the present, be conducted by a Matron, who will be subordinate to the Head Mistress. She will also be required to instruct the girls in all the duties of housewifery, needle-work included, and to be present at their meals.

33. The education given in the schools shall be generally such as will fit the children to discharge their duties in that station of life in which the Providence of God has placed them.

34. In the religious lessons given in open school, all the leading truths of Christianity shall be inculcated, without unnecessary allusion to controverted points of faith and practice.

35. The Catechisms of the various Protestant bodies may be taught in private to the children of each body.

36. The authorized version of the Bible shall be read in school.

37. At the hours in which religious instruction is given in the schools, Priests of the Church of Rome, and accredited Ministers of Evangelical Protestant bodies, may attend and give instruction to the children of their respective communions, a place being set apart for that purpose, on giving previous notice of their wish so to do to the Secretary.

38. Priests of the Church of Rome, and accredited Ministers of Protestant bodies, shall have free access to the sick of their respective communions in the Infirmary, at all times.

39. Divine Service, in accordance with the rites of the Church of England, shall be celebrated twice on each Sunday in the Chapel of the Institution, all the inmates of the establishment being required to attend, subject, however, to the provisions of Rule 40.

40. On the application of a Priest of the Church of Rome, or accredited Minister of any Evangelical Protestant community, requesting permission to celebrate Divine Service on a Sunday with the members of his communion, a place shall be set apart for the purpose, and such members shall have permission to attend. Such application, however, must be made on the previous Saturday.

41. The form of prayers sanctioned for use in the Asylum shall be read every morning and evening throughout the year by the Principal, or such officer as he may appoint for the purpose.

42. The Institution is subject to Government inspection, and will be inspected and examined by the Government Inspector of Schools, at such times as the Director of Public Instruction, in communication with the Committee, may direct.

43. There shall be an annual examination of the schools in the month of May or June, conducted by the Government Inspector of Schools, aided by such persons as may be appointed by the Committee, with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction, after which there shall be a public distribution of prizes.

44. The Committee shall have the power of selecting, from time to time, a limited number of the most promising children, to be trained as pupil teachers (both boys and girls), with a view to their qualifying themselves for employment in the Educational Department of Government.

They shall be selected at about the age of 14 or 15, and continue under training for a period of (about) four years, entering into an engagement with the Committee, for the time being, to that effect. They shall receive 4 Rupees per mensem for the first year; after which, providing their progress and conduct be satisfactory, their monthly salaries shall be increased to 5 Rupees in the second, 7 Rupees in the third, and 10 Rupees in the fourth year of their apprenticeship. During the whole period of their engagement, the half of each month's salary shall be deposited in the Government Savings' Bank, in the name of the Principal, in trust for each pupil teacher specified by name; and should any of them be guilty of breach of engagement, the deposit shall be forfeited to the Institution.

45. Capitation money, at the rate of 5 Rupees per mensem, shall be allowed for each of the pupil teachers, to the Master or Mistress entrusted with their training.

46. According to the means at the disposal of the Committee, and to the opportunities that may be offered, they will adopt measures for qualifying the boys for employment in different trades and pursuits, and for the creation of Industrial branches of various descriptions.

47. The Principal will report to the Committee when any boy has attained the age of 16, and any girl that of 18 years. It will then be the duty of the Committee to take such measures as may seem suited for his or her settlement in life. Where any such boy or girl has parents, guardians, or other near relatives able to render assistance,

they will be required to remove the child on the Committee's calling for the same. This rule, however, shall be no bar to the Committee accepting any suitable engagement for a girl who shall have attained the age of 16 years.

48. The Committee of Management shall, by the 1st of June each year, submit to Government a report upon the condition and progress of the Asylums during the preceding official year; and, as appendices to the same, shall be furnished—

- (1.) A statement of accounts.
- (2.) A list of the establishment, with salaries attached.
- (3.) A statement showing the studies pursued by the several classes in both Asylums.
- (4.) A time table for the teachers, *i. e.*, shewing the disposal of their time; and
- (5.) A time table for the pupils.

The papers numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5, shall correspond to the 30th April immediately preceding the submission of the Report. The Committee shall forward their annual Report to the Director of Public Instruction for submission to Government. The Report of the Inspector of Schools can be added as an Appendix to the same, at the discretion of the Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX A.
*A General Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum,
for the year ending 30th April 1864*

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.			EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
By Balance 30th April 1863. ...	7,170	12	5	To Provisions. ...	18,653	10	2
" Grant-in-aid and Orphan Allowance. ...	55,904	4	10	" Clothing. ...	5,874	11	10
" Interest on Funded Property. ...	1,395	0	0	" Salaries... ..	20,634	1	11
" Donations and Subscriptions. ...	1,364	0	0	" Books, Stationery, &c. ...	992	14	11
" Payments, Tuition Fees and Fines... ..	2,243	12	6	" Building, Repairs and Furniture. ...	4,364	10	3
" Other Sources... ..	634	2	5	" House Rent. ...	5,021	2	1
				" Machinery and Table Furniture. ...	975	4	0
				" Contingencies. ...	4,247	4	6
					60,763	11	8
				By Balance in hand 30th April 1864. ...	7,948	4	6
Total...	68,712	0	2	Total...	68,712	0	2

B.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENT WITH SALARIES ATTACHED.

Male Branch.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.
Head Master	200	0	0	
Second Master	100	0	0	
Third Master	70	0	0	
Pupil Teacher (with board and clothing)	6	0	0	
Serjeant Major	62	7	2	
Qr. Mr. Serjeant, and Instructor in Carpentry	65	0	0	
Junior Serjeant, and Instructor in Gardening	40	0	0	
Matron	40	0	0	
Superintendent of Cooking	35	0	0	
Cook's Mate	7	0	0	
Two Maties	14	0	0	
Four Gardeners	25	0	0	
Cow Man	7	0	0	
Grass Cutter	5	0	0	
Barber	7	0	0	
Washerman, for 136 boys, at 8 Annas per head	68	0	0	
Toty	9	0	0	
Bandyman	7	0	0	
Peon	7	0	0	
Mussalchi	8	0	0	
Waterman	7	0	0	
Manager of Sewing Machine (with board and clothing)	10	0	0	
Three Tailors	39	0	0	
Two Shoemakers	24	0	0	
Hospital Matron and Nurse	35	0	0	
Boy officers	7	0	0	

Norwood Dormitories.

Matron	15	0	0
Gardener	7	0	0
Scavenger	6	0	0

Female Branch.

Head Mistress	130	0	0
Assistant Mistress	40	0	0
Matron	50	0	0
Monitor and Orderlies	2	0	0
One Shoemaker	12	0	0
Two Cook Women	14	0	0
Gardener	7	0	0

Carried over... 255 0 0 932 7

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Brought over...	255	0	0	932	7	2
Wood and Waterman	7	0	0			
Scavenger	6	0	0			
Washerman, for 52 girls, at 12 Annas per head	39	0	0			
				307	0	0

General.

Principal	500	0	0
Medical Officer	83	5	4
Writer	10	0	0
Gomastah	15	0	0
	608	5	4
	1,847	12	6

C.

SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION, MALE BRANCH.

1st Class.—The Holy Scriptures; Riddle's Scripture History; Church Catechism; Sinclair's Questions; Histories of England and India; the higher rules of Arithmetic; Grammar: Syntax, Morrell's Analysis, and Parsing; Geography: General and Physical; English Poetry: Arbuthnot's Selections, No. II; Writing and Dictation; Vocal Music on Hullah's system.

2nd Class.—The Holy Scriptures; Riddle's or Watt's Scripture History; Church Catechism; Sinclair's Questions; History of India; Arithmetic: Compound Rules, Vulgar Fractions, and Proportion; Grammar: Analysis of simple sentences, Parsing and Rules of Syntax; Geography: the World, Europe, and South India; English Poetry: Arbuthnot's Selections, No. I; Prose: Irish 4th Book; Writing and Dictation; Vocal Music on Hullah's system.

3rd Class.—The Holy Scriptures, chiefly the New Testament; Church Catechism; Scripture Texts from Faith and Duty; Bishop Davy's History of England; Arithmetic: Compound Rules; Grammar: Etymology; Geography: India; English Poetry and Prose: Irish 3rd Book and English Instructor, 3rd Book; Writing and Dictation.

4th Class.—Select Lessons from Scripture History; the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments; Hymns and Moral Songs; Arithmetic: Four Simple Rules and Tables; McLeod's Grammar: Part I; Geography: South India; Simple Lessons in English History; Reading: Irish 2nd Book and its Sequels; Spelling and Writing on Slates, and Dictation.

5th Class.—Stories from Old and New Testaments, V. E. Society ; First Catechism ; Hymns and Moral Songs ; Scripture and Natural History Prints ; Arithmetic : Elementary Rules and Tables ; Spelling ; and Writing on Slates.

In the afternoon, the boys of the two senior classes are divided as follows : Class I.—For instruction in Euclid, Algebra, Map, and Plan Drawing, and Surveying ; Class II.—For school orderly work, and such industrial occupations as are taught on the Asylum premises ; Class III.—For instruction in trades not taught in the Asylum.

The Tamil language will eventually form a subject of study.

SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION, FEMALE BRANCH.

1st Class.—The Holy Scriptures ; the Church Catechism ; Sinclair's Questions ; History of England ; Arithmetic : Compound Rules and Proportion ; Grammar : Rules of Syntax and Parsing ; Geography : General ; Poetry selected from Reading Books, &c. ; Writing in copy Books, and Dictation ; singing on Hullah's system.

2nd Class.—The Holy Scriptures ; the Church Catechism ; Sinclair's Questions ; History of India ; Arithmetic : the Four Simple Rules ; Grammar : Parsing of simple sentences ; Geography : India, Palestine, and Map of the World ; Poetry from Reading Books, &c. ; Writing in copy Books, and Dictation ; singing on Hullah's system.

3rd Class.—Selections from the New Testament ; the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments ; Hymns and Moral Songs ; Arithmetic : Numeration, Addition, and Tables ; Geography : Map of the World ; Grammar : McLeod's Grammar, Part I ; Reading : Irish 2nd Book ; Writing on Slates, and Dictation.

4th Class.—Stories from Old and New Testaments ; First Catechism Hymns and Moral Songs ; Texts of Scripture ; Arithmetic : Counting Adding, and Subtracting on the abacus ; Educational Prints ; Formation of Letters on Slates.

All the girls are taught Needle Work, and the two senior classes all kinds of household work.

When the schools are greatly increased in number, an Infants' school for the younger children of both sexes will be most essential.

The Tamil language, if required, will eventually form a subject of study.

D.
TABLE SHEWING THE TIME GIVEN TO THE CHILDREN BY THE TEACHERS, &c.
Male Branch.

	9-10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 A.M.	1 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	2 P.M.	2-30-4 P.M.	P. M. 4-30	6-45-8 P.M.
Principal	...	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd & Junior Classes in rotation.	...	Attends the dinner table on Mondays.	Engaged in office work.	...	Attends the Night School for preparation of work, on Thursdays, Wednesdays, and alternate Sundays.
Head Master.	1st Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	1st Class.	Disengaged.	Attends the dinner table on Sundays and Thursdays.	Upper section of the 1st Class.	...	Attends the Night School for the preparation of work, on Mondays and Tuesdays.
Second Master	2nd Class.	2nd Class.	4th Class.	2nd Class.	Conducts a special Singing Class.	Attends the dinner table on Tuesdays and Fridays.	Third and Junior Classes.	...	Attends the Night School for preparation of work, on Fridays, Saturdays, and alternate Sundays.
Third Master.	3rd Class.	3rd Class.	3rd Class.	3rd or 4th Class when not engaged with Principal.	Disengaged.	Attends the dinner table on Wednesdays & Saturdays.	Engaged with the Principal, in office work.	...	Has charge of Norwood Dormitories.
Pupil Teacher.	4th & 5th Classes.	5th Class.	5th Class.	Private Reading.	Disengaged.	Disengaged.	Third and Junior Classes.	...	Attends his own Class.
Monitor.	6th Class.	6th Class.	6th Class.	In charge of 5th and 6th Classes when dismissed.	Disengaged.	At dinner.	Third and Junior Classes.	...	

1. The Head Master, on Saturdays, examines the classes in rotation, in the work done during the week.
2. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Masters superintend, in rotation, the letter-writing of the boys on Saturdays.
3. Wednesdays and Saturdays are half holidays.

Female Branch.

	9-10 A.M.	10-10 A.M.	11-12 A.M.	12-1 P.M.	1 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	2-30 P.M.	5-6-45-8 P.M.
Principal.				1st Class on Fridays.				
Head Mistress.	1st Class.	On Monday 3rd Class, Wednesday 1st and 2nd Classes.	1st Class.	Monday and Wednesday 1st Class.	1st Class.	Disengaged.	Superintends the Needle Work.	Superintends the preparation of lessons on alternate evenings.
Second Mistress.	2nd Class.	On Monday 1st and 2nd Classes, Wednesday 3rd Class.	2nd Class.	Thursday and Tuesday 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Disengaged.	Teaches Needle Work.	Ditto.
Monitor.	3rd Class.	Attends her own Class on Monday and Wednesday.	3rd Class.	3rd Class.	Attends her own Class.	Disengaged.	Engaged at Needle Work.	Engaged in preparation of Lessons.

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The Principal examines the girls in their secular studies, as a general rule, once a quarter.

The Principal also catechizes both girls and boys on some specified religious subject previously prepared by them at the Evening Service on Sundays.

E.
OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM—TIME TABLE.
Male Branch.

Class.	9-10 A.M.	10-11 A.M.	11-12 A.M.	12-12½ P.M.	12½-1 P.M.	1-1½ P.M.	2½-3½ P.M.	3½-4 P.M.	6½-8 P.M.
I.	Arithmetic.	Scripture and Dictation.	English, Prose and Poetry alternately.	History and Geography alternately.	Writing.	A special Singing Class is instructed this half hour.			Preparation of work for following day.
II.	English, Prose and Poetry alternately.	Arithmetic.	Scripture and Dictation.	History and Geography alternately.	Writing.				Do.
III.	Arithmetic.	English.	History and Geography.	Scripture and Dictation.					Do.
IV.	Catechism and Scripture.	Reading and Spelling.	Arithmetic.	Grammar and Dictation.	Arithmetical Tables.				Do.
V.	Catechism and Scripture.	Reading and Spelling.	Arithmetic and Dictation.	Recreation.					
VI.	Catechism and Scripture.	Reading.	Spelling and Arithmetical Tables.	Recreation.					

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The whole of the 2nd, and portions of the 1st, 3rd, and 4th Classes are engaged from ½ past 2 to ½ past 4 p. m. in industrial work.

Female Branch.

Class.	Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
I.	A.M. 9	Prayer. Scripture.	Prayer. Scripture.	Prayer. Scripture.	Prayer. Scripture.	Prayer. Catechism.	Prayer.
	9-15	Copy writing. Arithmetic.	Dictation. Arithmetic.	Copy writing. Arithmetic.	Dictation. Arithmetic.	Eng, Prose & Poetry. Reading.	Holiday.
	10-45	English History. Geography.	Indian History. Grammar.	English History. Geography.	Indian History. Grammar.	Geography. Bible Lesson.	
II.	11-30						
	12½ to 1	Scripture. Copy writing. Arithmetic.	Scripture. Dictation. Arithmetic.	Scripture. Copy writing. Arithmetic.	Scripture. Dictation. Arithmetic.	Catechism. Eng, Prose & Poetry. Reading.	Holiday.
	10-45	Indian History. Geography.	Indian History. Grammar.	Indian History. Geography.	Indian History. Grammar.	Geography. Arithmetical tables.	
III.	9-15	Scripture. Recapitulation of Lessons.	Scripture. Writing.	Scripture. Recapitulation of Lessons.	Scripture. Writing.	Catechism: Recapitulation of Lessons.	Holiday.
	10-45	Reading and Spelling. Arithmetic.	Reading and Spelling. Arithmetic.	Reading and Spelling. Arithmetic.	Reading and Spelling. Arithmetic.	Reading and Spelling. Hymns.	
	11-30 to 12						

The girls are engaged in needle-work from 2-30 to 5 p. m. each day, Saturday excepted, which is a holiday. On Wednesday afternoon the elder girls attend Church. The remainder are at needle-work.

Diet Table—Male Branch.

Days.	Breakfast.	Dinner.		Supper.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	
Sunday.....	White Bread & Coffee.	Corn Beef and Plum Pudding.....	Corn Beef and Plum Pudding.....	White Bread and Tea.
Monday.....	Brown do.	Mutton Curry and Rice.....	Meat and vegetables.....	Brown do.
Tuesday.....	Brown do.	Meat and vegetables.....	Mutton Curry and Rice.....	Brown do.
Wednesday..	White do.	Curry and Rice.....	Roast Beef and vegetables, with suet pudding and treacle.....	White do.
Thursday....	Brown do.	Roast Beef and vegetables, with suet pudding and treacle.....	Curry and Rice.....	Brown do.
Friday.....	Brown do.	Curry and Rice.....	Irish Stew with dumplings.....	Brown do.
Saturday....	Brown do.	Irish Stew with dumplings.....	Curry and Rice.....	Brown do.

Proportion (for Children above 10 years of age.)
Butcher's meat, 6 oz. without bone. Vegetables every day. Bread, 1lb per diem. Tea or Coffee, ½ pint.
For Children under 10 years of age.

Butcher's meat, 5 oz. without bone. Bread, 12 oz. per diem. Tea or Coffee as above.

The Diet Table of the Female Branch is founded on similar principles, but a far greater variety of dishes is used in order that the elder girls may have more practice in Cooking.

*Memorandum of Pupils, Male and Female, at the Ootacamund
Lawrence Asylum, on the 30th April 1864.*

Sex.	Total number in the Asylum.	Entire orphans.	Fatherless.	Motherless.	Having both parents living.	Above 10 years of age.	Under 10 years of age.	Of pure European parentage.	Mixed parentage.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.
Boys...	127	33	48	25	21	99	28	63	64	3	124
Girls...	52	18	17	10	7	33	19	31	21	1	51
Total...	179	51	65	35	28	132	47	94	85	4	175

**MEDICAL REPORT OF THE OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM
FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30TH, 1864.**

The number of cases of illness admitted during the year was—boys 120, or 93 per cent. of strength; girls 32, or 64 per cent. of strength. The average of daily sick was—boys $3\frac{1}{3}$, girls $\frac{2}{3}$. The girls were, therefore, much more healthy than the boys, and this is more prominently brought out by the fact that in 249 days of the year there were no cases of sickness whatever among the girls, while in only 37 days did the boys enjoy complete exemption.

2. The proportion of European sick to Eurasian sick was as follows:—Europeans 86, or $91\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of European strength; Eurasians 66, or $77\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of Eurasian strength. So far, therefore, from the climate of the Hills proving inimical to children of mixed descent, it appears that, during the past year, at all events, the Eurasian inmates of the Asylum enjoyed a greater amount of health than did those of pure European descent.

3. The diseases of most common occurrence were, in the order of frequency, as follows:—Accidents 20, Influenza 20, Fevers 14, Dysentery 9, Ophthalmia 9, and Diarrhoea 6. The Accidents consisted entirely of the slight injuries to which children are liable in their play: and they all, with one exception, occurred among the boys. Of the Influenza cases, 15 occurred among the girls in the month of November, that disease having prevailed as an epidemic in the female branch of the Institution during a heavy burst of the north-east monsoon when the building was in a very leaky state. Of the Fevers, three were Ephemeral, nine Intermittent, and two Continued; and exactly one-half of the cases occurred in the month of June. The cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea were generally mild; they could, in many instances,

be attributed to the children having partaken of wild and unripe fruits: and they were pretty equally distributed over the whole year. There were only two cases of Measles, two of Hooping Cough, and one of Croup.

4. With the exception of Influenza, there was no epidemic. Measles of a severe type prevailed extensively in the station during the latter months of the official year, but both branches of the Institution entirely escaped the disease in an epidemic form.

5. The most healthy months of the year were the coldest and driest, December and January. Sickness slightly increased during the hot months, March, April, and May. There was a still further increase of sickness during the months of the south-west monsoon, June, July, and August. But the most unhealthy months were September, October, and November, the two former corresponding to the interval between the south-west and north-east monsoons, while the maximum of ill-health was reached in November during the prevalence of the north-east monsoon.

6. There has been no death; and this is the fourth successive year in which no casualty has occurred. There has been only one death since the commencement of the Institution in 1858, and the illness which proved fatal on that occasion was induced by the boy's own indiscretion.

7. It has been necessary to transfer only two children to the low country on account of their health. One was a boy who had contracted dysentery on his way from Kamptee before he came to the Hills, and he is now reported well, and fit to return to the Asylum. The other was a girl who had spitting of blood in consequence of a strong hereditary consumptive taint, and she also is said to be now in the enjoyment of comparative health.

8. The facts above recorded bear strong testimony to the suitability of the climate for European and East Indian children, as well as to the efficient sanitary management of the Institution. The appearance of the boys and girls contrasts very favorably with that of the generality of children in the plains: and even the puny and delicate after entering the Asylum, rapidly acquire a healthy and cheerful aspect. It is also observed that they are not subject to diseases of acclimatization and this immunity is due to careful regulation of diet, habits, and exercise, which is not usually attended to by other visitors to the Hills.

J. MILLER, M.D.,

Medical Officer to the O. L. Asylum.

OOTACAMUND, 1st May 1864.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL 1864.

	RS.	A.	P.
G. A. Ballard, Esq.	500	0	0
M. C. Chase, Esq. (since written back.)	50	0	0
Lieutenant H. R. Faber	24	0	0
L. C. Innes, Esq.	60	0	0
Captain W. Kerrich	40	0	0

Local Subscriptions.

Mrs. Babington	6	0	0
Mrs. Brooking... ..	18	0	0
Captain Deane	48	0	0
Mrs. Higgins... ..	24	0	0
Captain Hodgson... ..	20	0	0
Mrs. Hodgson... ..	10	0	0
Mr. Misquith	12	0	0
Mrs. Misquith... ..	12	0	0
Mrs. G. U. Pope	22	0	0
Mrs. H. Pope	22	0	0
Mrs. L. W. Stewart... ..	2	0	0
Rev. T. Whitehouse	12	0	0
Mrs. Whitehouse... ..	12	0	0
Captain H. W. Lumsden	40	0	0
Captain G. F. Pearson	100	0	0
Neale Porter, Esq.	20	0	0
G. N. Taylor, Esq.	50	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Tod	50	0	0
Lieutenant J. P. Warlow	40	0	0
Dr. J. T. Williams	100	0	0
Lieutenant D. W. Williams	70	0	0

From the Acting Inspector of Schools, 5th Division, dated Coimbatore,
14th July 1864, No. 115; to the Director of Public Instruction.

I have the honor to submit my Report on the Lawrence Asylum,
male and female branches, inspected during the week, June 20 to 25.

2. I must mention that as the Principal and Secretary was desir-
ous that a Report from the Government Inspector should be read at
the annual distribution of prizes fixed for the 25th June, when His
Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had consented to preside, and
there being no time to refer to you, I assumed that, under these
circumstances, you would make no objection to my compliance with

this request, and I accordingly furnished a report for the information
of the Committee, which was publicly read, and portions of which have
appeared in the public prints. I think it right to make this explanation,
as it may have appeared strange to you that an Inspector's Report
should appear in print before it had reached your office. For the
publication of it, I am not in any way responsible; though, in the
present case, I do not see that it is likely to do any harm.

3. By the arrangement of the Committee, the examination of the
pupils, both boys and girls, in their religious knowledge, was entrusted
to the Rev. Mr. Morris, and the secular subjects were divided between
Captain Milman and myself. The part assigned to me was the
examination of the 1st and 2nd classes of the male branch in all their
subjects of study, except religion, and of the 3rd in History and
Geography; as well as that of the 1st and 2nd classes of the female
branch of the Asylum.

4. The 1st class of the boys was examined in English language;
the History of England; the Geography of Europe and North America;
Arithmetic, as far as Decimals; and a little Euclid and Algebra.
The results in all subjects I consider most satisfactory. There has
been marked improvement made since the date of my last inspection,
which was held not quite a year ago. The per-centage of correct
answering in English language amounts to 59—a decidedly good
average. In History, the average reaches the high figure of 76 per cent.
The knowledge of the facts of English History shewn by the boys of this
class could scarcely be more accurate. In Arithmetic, also, the average
of correct answering is very good, amounting to 63 per cent.; while in
Geography the per-centage is 68. These high averages shew that the
labors of the Masters have not been bestowed chiefly on three or four
of the most promising boys in the class, to the comparative neglect of
the rest, but have been spent in bringing the class forward as one
whole. A few boys, forming a sort of upper division, have made a
commencement of Euclid and Algebra, and though their knowledge
of these subjects was very elementary at present, it was sound as far
as it went.

5. As instances of improvement, I would refer to the better
writing and more correct spelling in Dictation. The reading also
though still too hurried and somewhat indistinct, and marked by
certain common errors of pronunciation, is better than last year; the
knowledge of Grammar is more correct; whole Poetical Selection,

Part II, has been introduced among the studies of the class, which was not in use at the time of the last inspection. More attention, however, requires to be given to the explanation of the words and phrases met with in the poetical lessons, and to the practice of rendering the meaning of the author in the boys' own language. In these points I noticed a deficiency.

6. The 2nd class has labored under disadvantages during the year, caused by a change of Masters; and the results are consequently not so satisfactory as those in the class above. Yet, even here, the writing from Dictation shewed an improvement on that of last year; and the reading, though still not sufficiently distinct, was better. In Arithmetic, the 2nd had advanced as far as Vulgar Fractions, and worked sums with fair accuracy; but the method of working needs to be improved in respect of neatness and clearness. In the History of India, about half the class passed a fair examination; the rest doing only indifferently. Four or five boys knew nothing about the subject. In Geography, however, the class, as a whole, did better; one-third answering decidedly well; while, excepting some four or five who failed altogether, the rest did fairly. I am not, however, of opinion that, for these partial failures, the Master at present in charge of the class can be held responsible, as the boys have had the advantage of his teaching for only a comparatively short period.

7. The 3rd class I examined only in the History of England and the Geography of South India. In the former subject, the average obtained was 45 per cent., and in the latter 35 per cent. This result in the Geography of their own Presidency I do not regard as satisfactory.

8. I have drawn the attention of the Committee to the fact that in most of the classes there are boys who appear, from natural dullness, incapable of deriving advantage from the instructions of the Master in History or Geography, or the higher rules of Arithmetic, at all commensurate with the time bestowed on these studies. I have suggested, therefore, the propriety of some arrangement being made such as the formation of a supplemental class, by which the attention of these lads might be confined to such elementary studies as they can attend to with profit, while they will cease to be a clog on the classes for which their age and standing in the school seem best to fit them.

9. The good order, discipline, and general tone of the school, were quite satisfactory. I have much pleasure in expressing my opinion

that Mr. Armstrong and his Assistants must have performed their duties both zealously and judiciously to have produced results so gratifying as those which it is my duty to report. Some part of the success may also be due to the adoption by the Committee of the suggestion made last year, that more time should be devoted by the boys to strictly school work. There has, too, been an addition made to the school furniture, and the classes are now amply provided with maps and black boards.

10. I now turn to the female branch of the Asylum. The 1st class of the girls I examined in English language, Arithmetic, the Histories of England and India, and the Geography of Asia. In this, as in the male branch of the Asylum, I am able to report a decided progress since the date of my last visit. In English, the writing from Dictation was good, both as regards spelling and writing, the latter being in an unusually clear and legible hand. The reading of the girls I consider better than that of the boys in the corresponding classes, both as to pronunciation and evident appreciation of the sense of the passage read. Both the 1st and 2nd classes recited pieces of Poetry with much accuracy, but in explaining the meaning of what had been committed to memory, there was a failure. More attention will have to be paid to this point. The knowledge of Grammar possessed by this class is still very elementary. In the History of England, the girls of the 1st passed a good examination. About half the class secured remarkably good marks. In Geography, also, if some three or four be excepted who failed, the result was good. For some reason or other, Arithmetic is not generally a strong point with girls; and in this subject the class answered but indifferently. Still there were four or five girls able to work sums in the compound rules both correctly and readily.

11. The 2nd class was examined in English language, Arithmetic, and Geography. Considering that but nine months ago the girls of this class were just commencing the mere rudiments of education, I look upon the knowledge they displayed in all these subjects as creditable to themselves and their teachers. Miss Camp and Miss Harriman are evidently much interested in their work, and have proved themselves to be efficient teachers. It must be remembered, also, that only half the day is given to the literary part of the girls' education; the other half being devoted to the important matters of house-keeping and other industrial work. This distribution of time renders their progress in the subjects, in which it was my duty to test them, all the

more creditable, and if some doubt may be reasonably entertained whether the time spent by the boys in mechanical work is spent to the best profit, no room for such doubt appears to exist in the case of the girls.

12. The reports made by the Reverend Mr. Morris and Captain Milman were quite satisfactory.

13. There is, however, in the Asylum, still the deficiency noted in my last Report, the absence of any provision for teaching any vernacular language. In view of the occupations which the boys more especially may hereafter be called on to follow, an ability to read and write Tamil or Telugu cannot but be considered a great advantage. Many have a colloquial knowledge of Tamil, which a little pains might improve into a grammatical knowledge of it.

(Signed) HENRY BOWERS,
Acting Inspector of Schools, 5th Division.

Inspector's Report on the Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, at Ootacamund, examined on the 23rd and 24th June 1864.

NAMES.	FIRST CLASS.					NAMES.	SECOND CLASS.			
	English.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.		English.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Total.
Mary A. Bonner	62	...	29½	20	111½	Esther Bryant	55½	37½	50	143
Adelaide Catley	56	50	42½	50	198½	Catherine Baines	55	37½	30	122½
Agnes Clarke	61	...	42½	25	128½	Elizabeth Coffield	59	34	50	143
Mary Dean	42	5	...	...	47	Emily Carrole	49	28	30	107
Charlotte Jones	56½	15	60	55	186½	Eva Catley	39	22	20	81
Anne Jones	17½	10	51	30	161½	Gesegina Condry	45	28	20	93
Jane A. Johnson	52	15	51	50	168	Jane Downing	58½	31	40	129½
Amelia Owen	60	20	51	60	191	Louisa Dean	41	21	...	62
Eliza Rigby	46½	10	25½	40	122	Charlotte Fenn	53	15½	50	118½
Anne Smith	66	25	34	50	175	Emily Noblitt	26½	9	20	55½
Jane Sargent	74½	20	51	60	205½	Alice Prouse	64	34	30	128
Louisa Sargent	70	30	51	60	211	Anne Rigby	47	37½	10	94½
Martha Scott	67	50	34	35	186	Jane Rigby	31½	21	20	72½
Emily Scott.	38½	25	13	20	96½	Margaret Rayner	34	12½	...	46½
Martha Temperton	43	30	38	30	141	Barbara Smith	60	31	60	151
Charlotte Verlander	48	10	13	20	91	Jane Stephens	50	34	40	124
Fanny Watson	78½	40	34	45	197½	Sarlo Stephens	37	19	10	66
Isabella Wallace	64	20	17	35	126	Matilda Scaife	38	15	10	63
Anne Watson	61½	20	29½	50	161	Catherine Verlander	34	43½	45	122½
						Isipio Watson	44	43½	30	117½
						Isabella White	...	...	...	...
Total...	1,107½	395	667½	735	2,905	Total...	971	585½	615	2,171½
Average...	58½	20½	35½	38½	152½	Average...	46½	27½	29½	103½

(Signed) H. BOWERS, Acting Inspector of Schools, 5th Division.

[illegible]

(Signed) H. BOWERS, Acting Inspector of Schools, 5th Division.

From the President, Sanitary Commission, Madras, dated 20th July 1864, No. 201; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Proceedings of Government, dated 2nd ultmo, and the Order thereon, No. 154.*

2. The plans of the proposed Male and Female Lawrence Asylums have been carefully examined by this Commission, and appear, in most respects, to meet the requirements of the Institutions.

The following plans received :

1. Lower story plan, male branch.
2. Do. do. female branch.
3. Upper do. male branch.
4. Do. do. female branch.
5. Longitudinal and transverse sections, male branch.
6. Front and side elevation, male branch.
7. Details of urinals and privies.
8. Plan and section of work and play-sheds.
9. Plunge-bath.
10. Plan, section, and elevation of hospital.
11. Plan, section, and elevation of Principal's quarters.
12. Servants' quarters.
13. Section of Asylum sites.

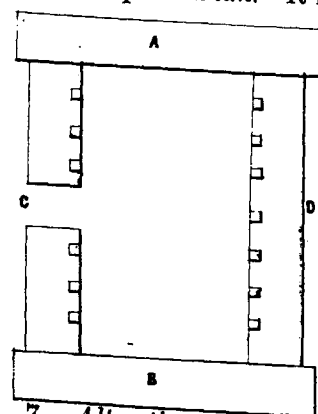
3. *Object of this Report.*—In certain particulars, however, it appears desirable to direct the attention of Government to some suggestions calculated, I believe, to promote the healthfulness and comfort of the occupants, as well as to diminish the large expenditure involved in the construction of these buildings.

4. In these observations, on the several portions of the plan, I have followed the order of the List of Estimate appended to

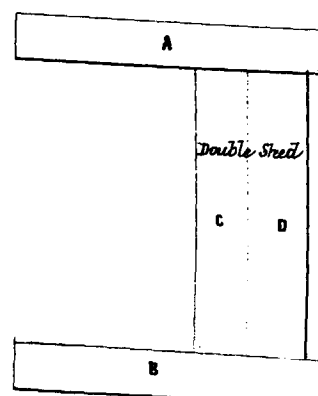
Colonel Walker's letter reviewing Major Farewell's proposals.

5. *Play-shed and Workshop.*—(List of Estimates, item 6.)—Although it may be beyond the proper functions of this Committee to criticise the cost of any building, I may be permitted to remark that the estimate for a play-shed and workshop, amounting to Rupees 50,190, appears to be exceedingly high for what seems to be simply a quadrangle of sheds 19 and 21 feet deep, and enclosing a space 100 × 257. The position of this out-building relatively to the Asylum, is not shewn in the plans submitted to this Commission, but if not in close proximity, it should be connected with the main building by a covered way, so as to prevent the children getting wet in monsoon weather.

6. *Proposed Plan.*—It is also to be observed that the sheds of the long sides of the quadrangle are left open on the inner side facing the Gymnasium Court-yard. This will render them practically of little use in the monsoon, and could be easily remedied by altering the present arrangement of the buildings as shewn in the margin; blocks A and B being sheds enclosed on both sides, and C and D on the outer side only.



7. *Alteration suggested.*—I would suggest that blocks C and D should be approximated and made to form one double shed, closed at both outsides, and that the Gymnasium should be continued in the space enclosed on three sides by the sheds thus re-arranged.



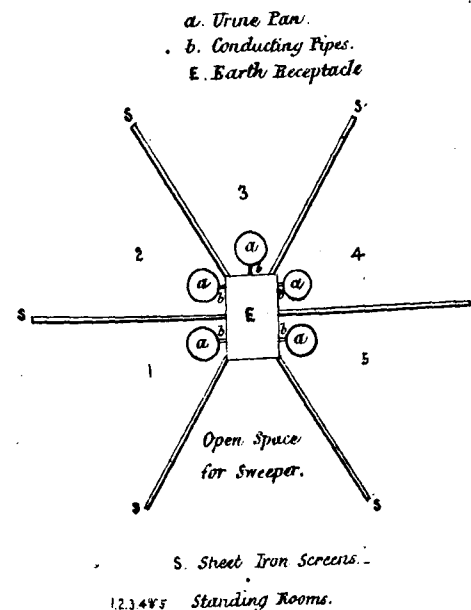
This would in no degree diminish the actual superficial extent of covered ground, and would make it available for use at all seasons, while the depth of this double shed (42-8) would allow of its being more useful as a play-room than two rooms of open shed of the same length. A slight diminution of expense would also be effected.

8. *Privies and Urinaries, cost of.*—(List of Estimates, item 7.)—The proposed expenditure upon “privies, urinaries, and covered passages” thereto for the two Asylums, amounts to Rupees 17,750. This would include, apparently, 32 privy seats for boys and 32 for girls, and 16 urine receptacles for boys and the same for girls. An examination of these figures will shew that for two privy seats and one urinal, the charge will be 559 Rupees, or, estimating the cost of each item as nearly equal, about 184 Rupees for each privy seat.

9. *Cost of erection in Fort Saint George.*—We have been favored by Captain H. W. Wood with a calculation of the cost of a very suitable latrine erected by that officer for the Garrison of Fort Saint George, and we find that each seat in this privy (constructed on a precisely

similar plan) was only 88-12-0, or less than half of that proposed by Major Farewell.

10. *Urinals for females not required.*—We also believe that separate urinals for females are not required; the omission of these will effect a saving of Rupees 2,944.



11. *Suggested improvement in those for the Male Asylum.*—The urinals for males might, without difficulty, be constructed on the same principle as those manufactured by Mr. Jennings, shewn at page 93 of the “Report of the Commission appointed for improving the Sanitary condition of Barracks and Hospitals” (1863).

Three or four of these might be introduced into the building now designed as a privy, and the urinals might be got rid of altogether as distinct buildings, and a further sum of Rupees 2,944 thus saved.

12. *Punjab system recommended for adoption.*—The Commission observe that the Punjab system of conservancy is proposed to be adopted in the latrines of these Institutions. This system consists in the removal of excreta without the addition of water. But this method of cleansing privies, although an improvement in conservancy, does not in any degree deodorize the excreta, as is effectually done by the use of sifted dry earth on the “dry earth conservancy system.”

Dry earth system to be preferred.—This method of conservancy has been fully tried in the General Hospital, with complete success.

13. *Arrangements required for the Dry earth system.*—This Commission would, therefore, strongly recommend that at the Lawrence Asylum, the “Dry earth system” should be adopted. The fittings proposed in Major Farewell’s plans are well adapted for this, but the air-tight urinals should be re-placed with simple metal boxes to contain

dry earth, and of sufficient size to be carried to a distance, where the earth which has been saturated with urine could be buried.

14. *Unnecessary brick-work in proposed latrines.*—In point of construction, I would observe that Major Farewell has apparently planned brick wall partitions between the seats. These are unnecessary, as sheet-iron (painted, in the first instance, with coal tar) is both cheaper and better adapted, besides being less absorbent of evil smells and not requiring repair.

15. *Considerable economy practicable.*—If, as I have proposed, this last alteration be made, if the urinals are dispensed with, and the approach to the privy correspondingly shortened, it may be hoped that a very considerable reduction may be effected in this item of expense.

16. *Site of buildings.*—I am unable to offer any remarks upon the suitability or otherwise of the site chosen for the main buildings, or as to the relative positions occupied by the several buildings, as the survey of the ground selected for them has not been received.

The detailed arrangement of rooms, as shewn in the plans of the lower and upper stories, appears generally suitable; but there are one or two points to which the attention of Government should, I think, be given.

17. *Night closets.*—The “water-closet” for night use should be worked on the dry earth system, instead of the Punjaub system. (Vide paragraph 6 of Major Farewell’s letter, No. 274).

18. *Baths.*—The plunge-baths, though of sufficient size, do not appear to allow sufficient space for the bathers to dress. Both for convenience and decency, this defect should be remedied. For, it must be borne in mind, that the elder portion of these (more particularly in the female branch) require a certain amount of privacy while dressing and undressing.

19. *Washing rooms.*—The “washing-rooms” are provided with portable basins which will require to be carried or moved to be emptied and filled. This is an objectionable arrangement, as it is certain to result in breakage of the basins and slopping of water. It would be much better to have fixed “ware-basins” with plugs emptying into a pipe by which the water could be carried off, each basin being replenished at will by a “bibcock” above it.

20. We have no doubt that it will suggest itself to Major Farewell that it is desirable that the basins should be arranged at three or four

different heights, to suit the different stature of boys of 15 or 16, and of, perhaps, five or six years only.

I only allude to this point, as no indication is given in the plan of any notice having been taken of this necessity.

21. Children washing should stand on wooden gratings, and every possible means should be adopted to keep the floors dry.

22. *Unnecessary masonry in these rooms.*—It seems somewhat doubtful whether any necessity exists for the heavy masonry provided in the plan to support the basins. Light iron supports could easily sustain a platform of granite slabs into which the proposed “plug basins” could be fitted flush with the surface of the stone. This would, we believe, greatly lessen the cost of construction where brick building materials are expensive. Asphalte is very much preferable to granite as a flooring for the washing-rooms; but, perhaps, might be found too expensive. If granite is, on this account, preferred, the jointings should be carefully cemented, to prevent percolation of water and the resulting dampness of the ground. Asphalte possesses the advantage of an opportunity being offered by it of giving to the floor a sufficient slope to allow of its being washed dry in a very few minutes.

23. *Foot basins required.*—No provision appears to have been made for washing the feet of the children. We think this ought to be done by supplying a limited number of foot basins, fitted as the hand basins, but of larger size, and almost on the level of the ground.

24. The heavy masonry wall between the parallel rows of basins might be, with advantage and economy, re-placed by iron sheeting, to rise to a height of, say, 6½ feet from the ground.

25. *Waste water.*—In order to secure as fully as possible the greatest practicable avoidance of damp in the washing-rooms, we would recommend that all waste water should be conveyed away by closed pipes, to empty into a reservoir some distance from the building. The storage of waste bathing water in close proximity to a house fully occupied, is objectionable: no doubt, the water reservoir could be made useful for gardening purposes.

Drinking fountains required.—The arrangement of the school-rooms appears good, but we are struck with the want of a drinking fountain either in, or close to these apartments. Some such provision should be made here and in the sleeping apartments and dining-rooms.

26. *Removal of rain-water.*—This Commission fully concurs with the Acting Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, as to the inadvisability of the method proposed by Major Farewell, of

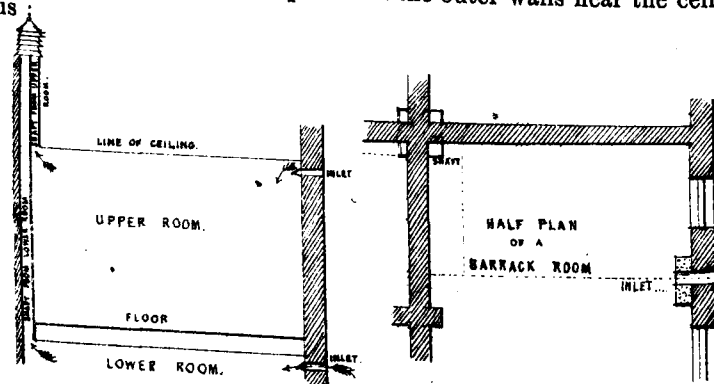
removing the main water by a channel under the basement. Mr. Shaw's objections on this subject are so pertinent, that we have merely to intimate our entire concurrence with them. All pipes conducting water from a building should be so placed as to be readily accessible to inspection and examination at all times. This is the only way of securing the immediate detection of leakage on the one hand, and on the other the possibility of repairs being effected without injury to buildings, and at small cost.

27. *Ventilation.*—Major Farewell does not enter very fully into the subject of ventilation, but from this report, and from the sections of the building, we gather that the following provisions are made for that object.

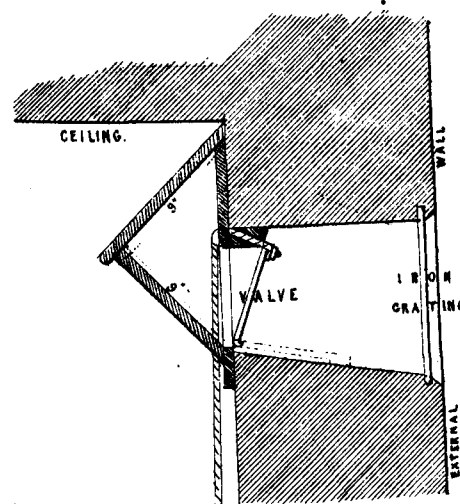
28. Upon both floors the rooms are provided with open fire-places, which are meant to serve solely as means of ventilation. The upper rooms are also provided with Mair's patent roof ventilation; and it is stated that the supply of air in these rooms can be increased at pleasure by opening the doors. In the lower rooms, it is proposed to secure ventilation by carrying shafts through the walls of the upper story, communicating with the atmosphere, below the eaves of the building and opening into the rooms below the ceilings. These shafts are made in both walls, and at intervals of twenty-five feet apart.

29. *Improvements suggested.*—We are of opinion that the ventilation provided for in the upper rooms is sufficient; but in the lower rooms, instead of having ventilating shafts upon both sides, we strongly recommend the adoption of the arrangement suggested by the "Commission appointed in England for improving the Sanitary condition of Barracks and Hospitals."

30. This arrangement is shewn at page 76 of their Report. The inlets should, of course, be placed in the outer walls near the ceiling; thus



and we recommend that they should be of the section here shewn.—(Page 75 of same Report.)



We further recommend that the "inlets" should not be placed immediately opposite the ventilating shafts, but that they should be respectively placed between every two adjacent ventilating shafts at points equi-distant from both.

31. The foregoing recommendations will not be a cause of any additional expense, it is believed, and, if complied with, will tend to promote the purity of the air in the class and

dinner rooms, and this point is one of considerable importance.

32. *Warming of the Institutions.*—In paragraph 14 of his letter under report, Major Farewell alludes very briefly to the artificial means of heating to be adopted in the main buildings. This he proposes to effect by stoves placed as shewn in the accompanying plans. The advantages hoped for by Major Farewell, namely, the benefit of fires below in the corridors and dining-rooms and of heating the dormitories above, would appear to be counter-balanced by one or two practical objections to the use of stoves in closed buildings, unless they are supplied abundantly with fresh air; and for this sufficient provision has not, we consider, been made.—(Vide paragraph 29). It is to be regretted that no design of the stoves proposed has been forwarded, but, as Major Farewell has to depend upon wood as his fuel, we suppose that those in which slow combustion is effected would probably be selected by him.

That economy of fuel results from their use, and that a maximum of heat is evolved with a minimum of expenditure of fuel, cannot be doubted. But whether the original Arnott's stove be intended, or the more recent modifications of it, I would strongly recommend that the use of them should be avoided.

33. The recorded opinions of the highest authorities are strongly against the use of stoves in places densely occupied, and I am further

compelled to remark that, as open fires are inadmissible as being likely to produce accidents, and as the children are liable to feel cold most when at repose during the day, as at meals or during school hours, the use of any apparatus in the *dining halls* and *passages* only should not be relied on as capable of sufficiently heating the school-rooms.

34. The use of artificial heating apparatus at night will not be required, as the children, if provided with sufficient warm bed-clothing, will not suffer from cold, especially as they will sleep in dormitories fully occupied.

It appears that the position of the stoves placed at the end of the school-rooms close to, and impeding the light from the windows, is little calculated to promote warmth, a great portion of the evolved heat being likely to be wasted by the adjacent glass windows.

35. In order to establish fully the evils attendant on the use of the stoves, it would be necessary to enter upon details of the known objections to these modes of heating. To summarize these remarks, which are to be found in all standard works of reference, would be to pass too lightly over a very important subject. I simply refer to the more practical of them in these remarks. I lose no time, however, in directing attention to this subject, as it is one which, to be dealt with satisfactorily, must be considered before the construction of the building is completed, or even very far advanced.

36. To employ in a large room open stoves capable of adequately heating the dining-rooms and passages, and from them the school-rooms, &c., would not only cause the consumption of a great deal of wood, but if (as Major Farewell seems to propose) the stove-pipe is carried right up to a height of 34 feet to the roof, the draught would be so great as probably to over-heat the stove-pipe, and as certainly burn the surrounding air.

37. The scorching of the air by its contact with metal at a high heat forms a practical objection to the use of most of the stoves now employed.

38. Slow combustion stoves are open to another and even more serious objection, namely, their tendency to cause a deflux of carbonic acid from the ash-pit into the apartment.

* Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, 4th Ed., Vol. II, pages 749 to 753.

39. Dr. Ure,* many years ago, directed attention to these facts, and, in reporting on the ill-health of a number of gentlemen

working at an office in the long room of the London Custom House, he observed upon the objections above named, and demonstrated the amount of illness to which they may give rise. He says, finally, "In conclusion, I take leave to state to you my firm conviction that the only method of warming your long room and subsidiary apartments, combining salubrity, safety, and economy, with convenience in erection and durable comfort in use, is by a series of steam-pipes laid along the floor, at the line of the desk partitions, in suitable lengths, with small arched junction-pipes rising over the several door-ways to keep the passages clear, and at the same time to allow a free expansion and contraction in the pipes, thereby providing for the permanent soundness of the joints."

40. *Proposed method of warming.*—The arrangement of pipes here indicated is one that might, with advantage, be imitated in the class-rooms and dining-rooms of the Asylum; it will not then, probably, be found necessary to erect any stoves or to use the open fire-places, to both of which there are strong objections.

41. If not attended with too great expense, I would suggest that the lower floor of the building should, when the weather is cold, be heated by hot air or hot water.

42. The "Derby," "Cockle," or "Belper" stove, has been successfully employed in the Derby Infirmary, and would appear suitable for the purposes here indicated, while its adoption in a hospital would seem to prove that it is not considered a source of discomfort or injury to patients. I shall be happy to forward, for the perusal of Major Farewell, a description of this stove, which, it will be seen, can be employed in hot weather to ventilate the building, and it is comparatively inexpensive in cost of erection.

43. By this system, or by that suggested in the next paragraph, all risk of fire is avoided, as the process of burning wood to warm the water or air can be carried on outside the building, or in the cook-rooms.

44. Should it, however, be desired to substitute hot water distributed by pipes, some of the usual plans might be adopted. But whether hot air or hot water be used, I would prominently bring to notice the necessity of having the tubing as little as possible in contact with wood work, owing to the tendency of the latter to become altered by constant exposure to high heat, even though far below the burning point.

45. This fact, first noticed by the late Mr. Braidwood of the London Fire Brigade, and now well known, induces me to recommend that the "low pressure hot water apparatus" should be adopted, and that the precaution I have noticed should be carefully borne in mind.*

* Vide on this point Dr. Wynter's "Curiosities of Civilization," (1860), pp. 418 & 419.

46. The low pressure system of hot water pipes could, according to the recommendation noted in paragraphs 39 and 40, be erected at small cost, and be fed from a boiler in the kitchen range. As the tubing should only extend to the corridors, dining, and school-rooms, it would probably be found not to be as expensive as the proposed stoves, while it would be more efficacious in promoting the comfort of the children, and this without any risk of injuring their health.

47. *No latrine accommodation for servants.*—I would direct attention to the fact that, according to the plans submitted to this Commission, no latrine accommodation has been provided for servants attached to the establishment. This defect ought to be remedied by the erection of two dry earth latrines, one for males and one for females.

48. The Commission have perused the Report of Mr. Shaw, Acting Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, and concur with him in the suggestions appended to his letter.

49. *Dormitories.*—They observe with regret that the arrangements of the building and the necessity for strict supervision at night, seem to render it necessary to place so large a number as sixty-five persons in a single room. This is open to objection, but the ill-effect of a crowded dormitory, in a great measure, may be avoided by the insertion of one ventilating pane of perforated zinc in each window.

50. *Plunge-baths.*—With reference to Mr. Shaw's observations, we think that the plunge-baths should be approached by a covered way, as otherwise in the monsoon access to them may be difficult.

51. *Cooking rooms.*—The cook-rooms are, we observe, on the ground floor of the building. The nature of the ground may prevent the selection of any appropriate site outside the main building, which would be preferable. But in any case, the teachers' cooking-rooms, both downstairs and upstairs, should, I think, be removed. They must be a source of discomfort to the occupant of the building, and may prove a cause of danger to it.

52. *Hospital.*—In the hospital, the "separate ward" should be provided with an entirely independent entrance at the end of the building. One of the "night-pan rooms" attached to it, should be made into a lavatory, so as to promote the comfort of the inmates who require entire seclusion. Similar means of ventilation, as have been recommended for the dining and school-rooms, should be provided for the hospital wards, and an open fire-place would be found the best means of heating these apartments. This should be protected with a wire-guard kept locked.

53. *Water.*—Water should be laid on for the lavatories, and filtered water provided for the patients as well as for all the Asylum.

54. We concur in Mr. Shaw's remarks relative to the position of the cook-rooms and lavatories, and latrines of the hospital.

55. *Parsonage.*—Among the out-buildings, our attention was arrested by the parsonage, the rooms of which might be better distributed. The cost, £3,214 appears somewhat out of proportion to the accommodation afforded.

56. I have considered it advisable to furnish in this letter illustrations, to make perfectly clear to Government the nature of the recommendations of this Commission. In order to expedite the passing of final orders thereon, I may add that I am prepared to supply copies of these drawings to Major Farewell, should he desire them.

57. It is, however, probable that the plan of urinal shewn opposite paragraph 10, will be alone required, as the Report on the improvement of Barracks and Hospitals is probably already in his possession.

ORDER THEREON, 9th September 1864, No. 263.

In their report, recorded above, the Sanitary Commissioners give their opinion on the plans and estimates of the proposed Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, with reference to their fulfilment of sanitary requirements, and, generally, with reference to the cost of the building.

2. The Superintending Engineer of the 7th Division, Colonel Walker, considers that the design does credit to Major Farewell, and appears entirely to approve of the plans and estimates, except as respects the cost of excavation, in which he considers that a considerable reduction (Rupees 55,000) may be made. He states that the Principal

of the existing Institution considers the "general arrangements of all the parts excellent, and admirably suited for the purpose to which they are to be hereafter devoted." The Committee of Management have also approved the plan generally.

3. The Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department thinks that the plans, with some exceptions remarked upon by him, meet all sanitary requirements.

4. The Sanitary Commissioners consider that the plans appear in most respects to meet the requirements of the Institution; but they agree with Dr. Shaw in objecting to the system of draining the main buildings, and suggest important alterations in the ventilation and the arrangement of the privies, &c., and the mode of warming the buildings.

5. The estimated cost of the whole is $11\frac{1}{2}$ lacs, including a Chapel, for which plans and estimates have not yet been prepared.

6. The Governor in Council is unable to concur with the officers above named in their opinion of the plan, which he considers defective in several very important respects, while it involves an expenditure quite disproportioned to the object to be attained. For instance, the vacant or unemployed space in passages or corridors bears a very undue proportion to that occupied for the purposes of the Institution. The passages on the ground-floor occupy an area of 13,896 square feet, while the area of the rooms does not exceed 21,312 feet; and as these passages are carried up to the roof, the same proportion exists in the upper story, so that, in point of fact, nearly two-thirds of the area roofed over is occupied by passages, though it is proposed to use a portion of these passages as dining-rooms. Again, the dormitories are merely long galleries with openings only on one side to the outer air, and these far apart; while as many as 65 children are to sleep in one room. In four of these galleries, each of which is intended for 39 children, and is 99 feet in length, a space of 28 feet at one end is without any opening at all to the external air. The same arrangement extends to the lower floor. The school-rooms are 98 feet long by 18 feet wide, and have 28 feet without a window, and, therefore, dark; a space sure to become a receptacle for rubbish, while almost useless for educational purposes. Besides this, in such rooms, the pupils cannot be under their master's eye, and he cannot bring together a class without disturbing the other children.

7. The long passages on the ground-floor are to be used as dining-rooms, and one of them as a Chapel on Sundays. For this purpose, the tables must be removed and the benches brought from the other wing for morning service; the tables being re-placed for the midday meal and again removed for evening service, and again re-placed. The width being 18 feet, it is impossible to get the children to less than 150 feet of its length (233 feet); a distance far too great for the voice to be heard distinctly. Independently of these reasons, the employment of a room used for other purposes, as a Chapel, is very objectionable. The Institution will contain 800 children, besides the masters and their families, and a large body of domestics, many of whom will be Europeans. The performance of Divine Service in a room temporarily adapted for the purpose, is not calculated to produce such a beneficial effect on the children as the more decent, orderly, and joint worship of the whole establishment in a place set apart for the worship of God, and for that only. The plan and estimate for a Chapel should, therefore, be prepared without delay.

8. The washing-rooms in the Girls' Asylum are too large (apparently in order to use up surplus space); the kitchen, scullery, wash-house, laundry, dairy, and cheese-room, are all under the dormitories—these should occupy detached buildings. The drains running under the building cannot be altered under the present plan.

9. It appears to the Governor in Council that some of the defects above noticed may be remedied by a very simple modification. Retaining the same width of building, 62 feet, the dormitories might be made transverse instead of longitudinal, opening from a passage or corridor of reasonable width parallel to the front wall of the building; each room would then be 52 or 53 feet long and 18 feet wide, and would hold 20 children, giving to each 48 feet of floor. These rooms would have a window or windows at each end, and might have additional ventilators in the gables; while the cubical area for each child might be increased by running the front wall of the room to the height of 7 or 8 feet only, throwing thus the whole of the passage up to the roof into the room. As each room would be, including one wall, say 20 feet in width, the whole length of the building, irrespective of masters' houses, would be $20 \times 20 = 400$ feet, while at present the length is 644. The space occupied by two bed-rooms (37·6 or 38 feet into 51 or 52 in the clear) would make a well-shaped school-room, large enough for 100 children, where each child would have 19·38 space on the floor.

The same sized room would accommodate easily 200 as a dining-room. The space, therefore, of 12 rooms, out of 20 in the upper floor, would be sufficient to accommodate the children at school and at their meals; and there would then be 7,500 square feet or thereabouts for the store-rooms, washing-room, &c., required, and which might, with propriety, be placed in the main building. The kitchen and scullery should be detached, and the wash-house and laundry might be placed over these; and the space gained in length of building, viz., upwards of 200 feet, would admit of a central building as a Chapel in one block, with the house for the Principal as a central point in the other block, and yet occupy much less space than at present.

10. A copy of this order and of the letter of the Sanitary Commissioners will be forthwith forwarded to Colonel Walker and Major Farewell, and they will be instructed to revise the plans with the least possible delay, with reference to the suggestions made above and those contained in Dr. Shaw's letter of the 15th March, and the letter of the Sanitary Commissioners, and to submit them, if possible, in the rough to His Excellency the Governor before he leaves the Hills.

11. The re-construction of the plans will necessarily involve some delay in the execution of the work, and probably it will not be possible to expend the whole of the Budget allotment of 1½ lacs during the current year. If this be the case, the Government desire that some portion be diverted to other works; for instance, the Coonoor new Ghaut trace and the Coimbatore Station Travellers' Bungalow and Choultry. This, however, will be considered in the Public Works Department.

12. Mr. Ellis will be requested to supply copies of the illustration of his letter to obviate delay in the forwarding of the copy of his letter to Major Farewell.

(Signed) J. D. SIM,
Secretary to Government.

From the Superintending Engineer, 7th Division, dated Ootacamund, 19th September 1864, No. 119; to the Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, Madras.

I have the honor to forward (with a view to the issue of further orders on certain points) a Memorandum I have drawn up on the

Sanitary Commission Report, which accompanied G. O. No. 263 of 9th September.

2. Major Farewell and myself have lost no time in revising the Lawrence Asylum plans as directed in that Order, and rough drafts will be ready for submission to His Excellency the Governor this week.

3. Copy of the enclosed Memorandum has been sent direct to the Chief Secretary to Government.

MEMORANDUM ON REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Paragraphs 5 to 7. *Workshops and Play-sheds.*—These, which are combined in Major Farewell's plans, have already been undertaken as absolutely necessary to afford shelter to the people employed on the construction of the Asylum; and their cost will be greatly reduced below the amount objected to, by the use of brick in mud instead of in chunam, which has been necessitated to expedite their completion. I am now of opinion that the one range already built will suffice for workshops; that the play-sheds open on one side should be constructed according to the original design; and that a double play-shed, as proposed by the Sanitary Commission, be substituted for the other work-shed as yet untouched. The abolition of the central halls, which were a main feature of Major Farewell's designs, will necessitate ampler out-door accommodation for the boys. A play-ground and sheds for the girls will also be required, and Fives' Courts (hitherto overlooked) will have to be provided, the most economical plan being to build, one against each of the four ends of the wings of the Boys' Asylum. Altogether, therefore, it would appear that the sum allowed by Major Farewell, for work and play-sheds, cannot be reduced; and if the proposal of the Sanitary Commission, to connect these with the main buildings by covered ways, be carried out, these alone will cost a considerable sum owing to the distances and inequalities of the ground.

Paragraphs 8 to 15. *Privies, Urinaries, and Covered Passages.*—The Executive and Superintending Engineers have not conceived themselves authorized to deviate from the standard plans supplied them for such buildings. But nothing will be easier than to adapt them so that the "dry earth system" of deodorization alluded to may be combined with the "Punjaub system" of conservancy; only it will not be possible to introduce patent urinals into the boys' privies with-

out, enlarging the latter. And it is very questionable whether they should not be kept separate; also whether the privies should be brought nearer the buildings than 60 feet, as recommended. The statement that brick wall partitions have been planned between seats of latrines, is incorrect; they are of timber. Sheet iron can be substituted if required, but at greater cost. If separate urinals for the females are dispensed with, a corresponding saving will be made; but the expediency of it is questioned.

Paragraphs 18 & 50. *Plunge-baths*.—Additional space will be afforded for dressing, by elongating the ends of these buildings, and screening them off. The distance at which it is proposed to place them from the main buildings, for convenience of supply of water, will make their connection by covered ways very expensive. Supply by steam power may, of course, be carried out, but at increased permanent cost. Possibly, the girls' plunging bath may be dispensed with, and the means of effectual ablution be afforded in rooms within their building.

Paragraphs 19 to 25. *Washing rooms*.—As for the privies, the Executive and Superintending Engineers do not hold themselves responsible for the plans of washing apparatus, which are standard. Adaptation to heights of children according to ages has, however, been overlooked by them. The recommendations of the Sanitary Commission are based entirely on the adoption of the constant supply system, involving the use of reservoirs at high levels, and much piping and fittings, regarding which the orders of Government have yet to be definitely given. The breakage of such fittings will be much more inconvenient and difficult to remedy than any damage likely to accrue to the metal utensils estimated for. Wooden gratings are provided, though erroneously colored as of metal, in the plans. Asphalte flooring will be less expensive than granite, but also much less durable, and is not recommended. Granite slab washing tables pierced for basins would be very costly. Should the Government not order the "constant supply system" to be adopted, water filters of the pattern which the Sanitary Commission may approve, will have to be provided in each dormitory, school, and dining-room.*

* Basins 1½ feet diameter are considered large enough for washing the feet, as well as for other purposes.

Paragraph 26. *Disposal of Roof Drainage*.—The modifications of plan ordered by Government will obviate all objections made on this score.

Paragraphs 27 to 31. *Ventilation*.—The system adopted by Major Farewell is identical with that proposed. An error in the sectional drawing has given rise to the misconception.

Paragraphs 32 to 46. *Warming*.—Previous to any further action being taken by the officers of the Public Works Department in this matter, it is absolutely necessary that the orders of Government be passed as to the adoption of one or other system of warming, whether by hot air or hot water.

Paragraph 47. *Servants' Latrines* will be provided.

Paragraphs 48 to 55. Require no special remark; they will be attended to. But paragraph 54 is based on a misconception of Dr. Shaw's. A closer examination of the plan will shew that it provides exactly what he requires.

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ORDER THEREON, 26th October 1864, No. 325.

His Excellency the Governor, to whom the rough plan ordered in the Proceedings of Government, under date the 9th ultimo, was submitted by the Executive Engineer previous to his departure from Ootacamund, has furnished Major Farewell with verbal instructions on several of the points noticed in the foregoing Memorandum.

2. Any other points on which orders may be required can be made the subject of a separate reference.

3. The Governor in Council desires to have before him a Statement of the prices charged on the Neilgherries for materials and workmanship of various kinds, for the purpose of comparing them with the prices elsewhere. This will be called for in the Department of Public Works.

4. He also requests the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum to furnish a Statement of the cost incurred, during the year ending on the 30th ultimo, for each child in that Institution on account of clothing, food, fuel, servants' wages, &c. The Directors of the Military Male and Female Orphan Asylums at Madras are also requested to submit a similar Statement.

