

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Exd.

} 1908.

Enclosures

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G.O., No. 264, 2nd April 1908.

College of Engineering, Madras.

Appointing a Committee to consider the question of the buildings and site required for the --.

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

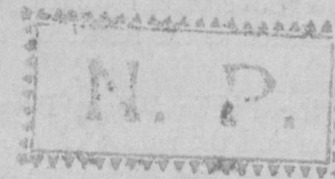
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G.O., No. 264, 2nd April 1908.



College of Engineering, Madras.

Appointing a Committee to consider the question of the buildings and site required for
the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O., No. 35, Educational, dated 15th January 1908.

II

Letter—from W. H. JAMES, Esq., Principal, College of Engineering, Madras.
To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
Dated—the 30th December 1907.
No.—1307-C.

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the proposed removal of the College from its present location.

It will be advisable that I should, in the first place, state briefly the general lines along which in my opinion the College should develop.

In considering this question it should be borne in mind that practically all the men required in Southern India for technical work in any way connected with Engineering are trained at the College, and in the future we are likely to see a greatly increased demand not only for Government work but also for the development of industries which must be established as the result of the efforts now being made by Government.

In the past the needs of the Public Works Department have to a great extent indicated the lines of progression and the nature of the work done in the College, but a broader view should now be taken and the course of training should be such that, while not losing sight of the requirements of the Public Works Department and Local Fund Boards, we may turn out men who will be able to utilize their knowledge in other directions.

The College reorganisation committee proposed to accomplish this in part by separating the training of Civil and Mechanical Engineering students in the Engineer class after the first year, and this is a very necessary reform as it is quite impossible to provide a satisfactory combined course as is now attempted. In all probability this principle of bifurcation will have to be applied later on also to the Upper subordinate class.

It is now indispensable that Mechanical Engineers should have some training in Electrical Engineering and the day is not far distant when the College will be called on to supply men who have specialized in Electrical Engineering.

There is furthermore some demand at present for men in connection with the mining and metallurgical industries that are being started in Southern India, and, as it is generally recognised that the specialised knowledge required must be based on a preliminary engineering training, it is essential that the College should in the near future provide for the training of such men.

The chief reason that induced the committee to suggest the advisability of changing the location of the College was the limited space available on the present site for laboratories and workshops. The laboratory accommodation and equipment should be generally such as to serve the following purposes :—

(a) To enable students to grasp the principles of the experimental sciences closely allied to Engineering, by the use of apparatus and machines illustrating those principles and with which measurements of the fundamental physical quantities may be made.

(b) To afford them opportunities for becoming familiar with the experimental data, which are essential to the Engineer, by the aid of demonstrations on large testing machines, manipulation of smaller machines, and other general experimental work connected with the special subjects on which instruction is given.

(c) The investigation of problems connected with the practice of engineering in this country. Work of this sort should be taken up by or under the direct supervision of the senior members of the staff, and it would be a very valuable training for the students, who would be called on to assist during the hours devoted to their laboratory courses. The space required will naturally depend on the particular researches undertaken, and possible requirements can only be met by providing sufficient laboratory accommodation, and consideration from time to time in the matter of equipment.

(d) The formation of a centre equipped with the necessary facilities for the calibration and standardisation of instruments used for engineering and technical work in Southern India.

The workshops should be designed with the training of the students as the sole end in view, and should be such that they may have opportunities for becoming conversant with all ordinary workshop processes. The shops would ordinarily be engaged on college work, and commercial work in competition with local firms should not be undertaken. When of advantage however for reasons of economy and increased efficiency in the training of students, there would be no objection to a limited amount of Government work being taken up.

The sanctioned numbers of students at present admitted to the various classes for the three years' courses are as follows :—

Engineer class	..	..	..	..	..	3 × 20 =	60
Upper subordinate class	..	..	..	..	..	3 × 35 =	105
Lower subordinate class	..	..	..	..	..	3 × 60 =	180
Military Probationers	..	..	..	..	..		5
							—
Total ..							350
							—

In addition there will be students who have failed at an examination, and who are allowed to stay an extra year, say in number about 50 for the nine divisions of the three classes, and also a few casual students, making in all at least 400 students for whom we must provide accommodation at the start in the new buildings, and within ten years at a moderate computation it will probably be found necessary to increase the number of admissions to 500.

The lecture rooms and drawing offices should accordingly be designed for the accommodation of about 500 students, and the laboratories and workshops should be arranged so that extensions may be conveniently made when called for.

The following is a brief statement of the buildings and accommodation that will be required :—

(1) Main College building containing drawing offices, lecture rooms, office rooms for Principal, Professors and Clerks, Museum, Model Room Library, etc.

(2) In a block combined with or separate from the above, physical, chemical and geological laboratories arranged so that extension can be readily made for metallurgical and mining departments. As only the students of the Engineer class work in these laboratories it will be sufficient at present if provision is made for about 30 students in the chemical and physical laboratories, and about 15 in the geological laboratory.

(3) Instrument store and repair rooms for the surveying side, and other general store rooms.

(4) Engineering laboratories—

- (a) Power station and heat engine laboratory,
- (b) Hydraulic laboratory,
- (c) Strength of materials laboratory.
- (d) Mechanical engineering (general) laboratory.
- (e) Electrical engineering laboratory.
- (f) Accommodation for general testing work and class demonstrations.

(5) Workshops—

- (a) Carpenters' and pattern-makers' shop.
- (b) Machine shop, with benches, etc., and space for erecting work.
- (c) Smithy, of say, six forges, etc.
- (d) Foundry, with small cupola.
- (e) General repair shop with pit for motorcar work, etc.

A few further remarks with regard to equipment will be in place here, and I take the laboratories in the order given :—

(a) *Power-station and heat engine laboratory.*—If the college is residential, it will be advisable, wherever it may be located, that the students' hostels and residences of the members of the staff should be supplied with current for lighting and other purposes. The particular type of plant to be put in can only be decided on when our requirements have been determined and tenders received from manufacturers, but it would in any case be partly remunerative expenditure as a fixed charge would be made for all lights and fans in use for other than college requirements. This plant would form a very valuable part of our equipment as it could be run to a great extent by squads of students in regular rotation and would afford them in that way some experience of station work on a small scale. If it is decided to instal a gas plant for power, it will be necessary to procure a small steam plant in addition, as it is very necessary that students should be trained in the management and testing of steam-engines, etc. A very moderate equipment for this purpose would comprise a steam-engine, preferably compound, fitted with condenser and suitable valve gear, one or two examples of the more common steam turbines, a water-tube boiler, and the necessary appliances, such as dynamometers and measuring tanks, for carrying out ordinary efficiency and other tests. An elaborate experimental engine is not suggested as research work in thermodynamics can be carried out under more favourable conditions elsewhere. These with the gas and oil-engines we have at present would provide the students with ample facilities for becoming familiar with the various types of prime-movers in ordinary use.

(b) *Hydraulic laboratory.*—The equipment of this laboratory will depend to some extent on the nature of the investigations to be undertaken, but for instructional purposes our requirements are fairly definite. In the first place adequate supplies of water at high and low pressures should be available. For the former a hydraulic accumulator of sufficient capacity would be required, and it could also, if convenient, supply the large testing and other machines with hydraulic power. Water for low pressure could be stored in tanks on the roof and discharged after use into a reservoir outside from where it could be again lifted to the tanks by means of pumps. Examples of the more common types of turbines, with suitable means for measuring the horse-power developed, should be provided. With the electric power available it would also be a comparatively easy matter to make arrangements for carrying out trials of pumps and water-lifting appliances, and in all probability as pump irrigation spreads in the Presidency, this will form an important line of investigation for the laboratory. In addition to other minor apparatus, a tank fitted for experiments on discharges through orifices, and arrangements for carrying out experiments on the flow of water through pipes, etc., would be necessary. A channel for the investigation of problems connected with the flow of water, determination of co-efficients for notches and weirs, etc., could be constructed outside the laboratory, the particular arrangements to be adopted naturally depending on the site.

(c) *Strength of materials laboratory.*—The work done in this laboratory would be solely in connection with the testing of materials of construction. In addition to the 100-ton machine we now possess, a large compression machine will be required, if we are to obtain data which can be safely used in the design of irrigation and other works in this Presidency. With a new 20-ton machine, efficient impact, torsion, and bending machines, and the apparatus we have at present, the equipment of the laboratory would be fairly complete. An electric or hand-traveller to run the length of the laboratory would be a useful and time-saving appliance, and if the large machine is installed something of the sort is indispensable.

(d) *Mechanical engineering laboratory.*—A great part of the work in connection with Mechanical Engineering would be done in the other laboratories, and this particular laboratory is intended for somewhat general work such as oil testing, calorimetric work, etc., and for the accommodation of experimental apparatus used in connection with applied mechanics, machine design, etc. For the most part therefore the apparatus would be of a relatively simple nature and would be constructed in the College workshops.

Electrical engineering laboratory.—Arrangements would be made in this laboratory for the necessary practical instruction in connection with the courses in Electrical Engineering and for general electrical testing work. It will be necessary to provide complete sets of instruments such as primary and secondary cells, standards of resistance, galvanometers, potentiometers, rheostats, condensers, and any other apparatus that might be required for carrying out tests of insulation, magnetic induction, hysteresis, alternate current transformers and other appliances and also for the calibration of commercial measuring instruments.

In connection with the power station an installation of secondary batteries is essential for the supply of a steady current for laboratory and other purposes, and with suitable transformers, rotary convertors, etc., it would be possible to obtain a supply of current of any ordinary phase and frequency. A few dynamos and examples of various types of direct and alternate current motors would be required for testing and demonstration purposes.

Provision should also be made for photometric work, and if deemed necessary arrangements might be made later on for instruction in telegraphy, etc.

It is hardly necessary to enter into detail at this stage with regard to workshop equipment. Elaborate tools are not required but we should possess a fair number of modern machines as the training of students in College workshops loses much of its value if they have to deal with a lot of antiquated machine tools.

For the main College buildings no allotment would be required for furniture as what we have at present would be sufficient for our immediate needs and additions could be made as required from the annual grants. The fittings for the scientific laboratories could be made very cheaply in the College shops.

With regard to the equipment of the laboratories and workshops I do not suggest that a large sum should be expended in an attempt to provide elaborate equipment at the start, but rather that grants should be made from time to time to enable us to keep in touch with developments in engineering practice. On this basis of minimum requirement we have got out estimates and plans in more or less detail for the various buildings and tentative schemes for the arrangements of the laboratories. The figures obtained therefrom are only approximate as the planning and working out in detail of the equipment of engineering laboratories is a matter which will take some time and will entail considerable correspondence with manufacturers. For our present purpose the prices have been taken from such catalogues as we possess, and the figures will probably be somewhat modified when gone in more closely, but they at any rate give now an idea of the probable cost :—

Cost of buildings.

	RS.
Main College buildings	5,50,000
Stores	50,000
Machine shop	40,000
Carpenter's shop	30,000
Smith's shop and foundry	11,000
Power house	13,500
Engineering laboratories	50,000
	7,44,500

Equipment.

	RS.
Chemical, Physical and Geological laboratories	6,000
Power-house (including plant for supply of current to hostels, Rupees 45,000)	70,000
Hydraulic laboratory	30,000
Strength of materials laboratory (without the large machine suggested)	8,000
Mechanical Engineering laboratory	2,000
Electrical do.	10,000
Carpenter's shop	6,000
Machine shop	23,000
Smith's shop and foundry	6,000
Wiring, fans, etc., for main college buildings	5,000
Total	1,67,000

The college will, I presume, be residential if it is moved from its present position. This is essential, not only for the reasons which apply to all educational institutions, but also, since the greater part of our practical and laboratory work must be done during the cooler hours of the day and therefore the hour of attendance for the majority of the students will be 6-30 A.M., it is almost absolutely necessary that the students should live in the immediate neighbourhood of the college. We find no great difficulty in this respect at present owing to the fact that some of our students live at the Victoria Hostel and nearly all the others take up their quarters in Triplicane.

We shall have to provide accommodation for 400 students in all—Hindu, European and Military students. With regard to Hindu students from my experience of hostel work, I am satisfied that a man devoting only part of his spare time to the work cannot properly look after more than about 100 students, so that on this principle it would be convenient to provide separate blocks for the several classes and to place each under the charge of an instructor. Free quarters might be provided for the instructors in consideration of the work and responsibility they would undertake in this connection, and the services of some of the Hindu Assistants might be made available in the same way for the superintendence of the kitchen department. The estimated cost of instructors' quarters, hostel main and subsidiary buildings works out approximately as follows:—

	RS.
Three Instructors' quarters	30,000
Three Assistant Instructors' quarters	6,000
Hostel buildings	2,50,000
Wiring for lights, etc.	20,000
Night Superintendent's quarters	3,000
Sick ward and dispensary	15,000
Servants' quarters	2,400
Total	3,26,400

The students and servants would be charged rent for their quarters, and the extent to which the above expenditure should be made remunerative would be a matter to be dealt with by Government when considering the question of regulations for the hostel.

The sanctioned number of military students at present is 25, and as they are nearly all non-commissioned officers it would be necessary to provide a limited number of married men's in addition to the ordinary single men's quarters.

It is very essential that strict supervision should be exercised over the men, and it is my intention to propose for this and other reasons that a senior non-commissioned officer on the active list should be engaged to act as Superintendent of military students and also to take charge of the drill and gymnastic classes. If this should be sanctioned, quarters must be provided for the Superintendent. Accommodation would also be required for a limited number of European and Eurasian students, but they would be charged rent to give a fair return on the money expended. The estimated cost of these buildings is—

	RS.
Quarters for Superintendent of military students	4,500
Married military students' quarters	20,000
Single military students' quarters	15,000
Mess house including kitchens, etc.	17,000
European students' quarters	11,000
Total	67,500

A Principal's residence and quarters for a number of peons and lascars will be required in addition to the above, but the necessity for residences for other members of the staff will naturally depend on whether suitable accommodation can be found in the immediate neighbourhood of the college.

Madras rates, which are rather high, have been taken for the estimates of the buildings, and on this basis the total cost with the contemplated equipment is as follows:—

	RS.
College buildings, etc.	7,44,500
Equipment	1,67,000
Hostels and instructors' quarters	3,26,400
Military students' quarters	67,500
Principal's residence, etc.	30,000
Quarters for peons, etc.	6,000
Total	13,41,400

Against this should be set the value of the buildings and ground now occupied by the college, which was estimated by the Reorganization Committee at the moderate amount of 4 lakhs, so that the net cost works out at about 9½ lakhs of which about 3 lakhs may be regarded as directly remunerative expenditure.

The site suggested for the new buildings by the Committee is that at Saidapet about to be vacated by the College of Agriculture. I have had an accurate survey made of the place and also of the Government land on the other side of the drain, which runs from Saidapet to the river, and I forward a tracing herewith (No. 1).

I do not regard the site as particularly suitable for our purpose, and although of apparently considerable area the only part suitable for building on is that above the maximum flood line. It will be noted that the frontage on the road is very narrow owing to extension of the buildings of the Teachers' College. The best part of the land to the south is taken up by the Commissariat for slaughter-yards and across the drain the Municipality have a lien for cemetery purposes on the only good land.

I have attempted a distribution on the area available of the buildings required (Tracing No. 2), and it will be seen at once that it is insufficient. The arrangement is not very satisfactory; no space is left for residences for the Principal and other

members of the staff, and the land outside the flood line that can be used is quite inadequate for recreation grounds. For this latter purpose with 400 students in residence, from 12 to 15 acres will be required as it is most essential that men who have to look forward to a great deal of outdoor work should be encouraged and in fact as far as possible compelled to indulge in field games and exercises. Further there are obvious objections to having slaughter-houses near Hindu students' quarters, so that unless the area now occupied by the Commissariat can be made available, on these grounds only the Saidapet site may be dismissed as impossible.

Assuming this land is handed over by the Army authorities, and the narrow road frontage broadened by taking up the space not actually occupied by Teachers' College buildings, and giving that institution room for expansion behind, it will be possible to arrange the College buildings, hostels, and some residence in a fairly satisfactory manner, but for playing fields it will be necessary to obtain some of the land on the other side of the drain. Although with the reservations stated the Saidapet site would probably provide the space required, I am not prepared to recommend it as an ideal place for the College.

If Government consider it essential that the College should be in the immediate neighbourhood of Madras, I would suggest that the tract of land bordering on Elliott's Beach would be more suitable. This site is shown on the accompanying tracing (No. 3), and with its sandy soil and general configuration it can hardly but prove a very healthy place for a large residential College, which I am not absolutely satisfied would be the case at Saidapet. It is not Government land, but as it is nearly all waste it would cost a comparatively small sum, and in this connection I would point out that the existing buildings at Saidapet could not be used to any appreciable extent for our work, so that the cost of land elsewhere would be more than balanced by the value of the buildings we should have to demolish. A possible distribution of buildings is shown on plan No. 4 to the same scale as No. 2.

If, however, Government are prepared to consider the possibility of locating the College out of Madras, I would suggest Coimbatore as being best suited and most convenient. The chief considerations in a question of this sort are obviously accessibility and climate. I have tabulated the distances travelled by students from their homes to Madras for the last three years, and give for comparison the figures to Coimbatore. It will be seen that, although the comparatively few students from the northern districts would have to travel somewhat greater distances, the average train miles are much the same in both cases:—

	1904.	1905.	1906.
To Madras	236.1	253.9	255.7
To Coimbatore	251.6	254.8	250.1

As regards climate, the greater part of the instruction given in the College is of the nature of practical demonstrations, as distinct from lectures, and comprises survey field work, workshop training, laboratory and testing work and drawing office practice, and for work of this nature evidently a cool climate is of considerable advantage both for members of the staff and students.

There are on the other hand certain disadvantages in the College not being in the neighbourhood of Madras, chief among which would be the separation from other Government offices, and from the Engineering works to which it has been the custom to send students from time to time on visits of inspection. In this latter respect, however, it would be an easy matter to arrange that the training of the students should not suffer in any way, and as far as the welfare of the students is concerned the change would be beneficial in all respects.

In conclusion I would submit that little more can be done in the way of preparing plans and estimates until Government pass orders regarding the location of the College.

I.—STATEMENT showing distances from students' homes to Madras.

District.	Distance.	Number of students in 1904.	Total distance in train miles.	Number of students in 1905.	Total distance in train miles.	Number of students in 1906.	Total distance in train miles.
Ganjām (Berhampur)	657	3	1,461	4	1,948	2	974
Vizagapatam	487	11	3,971	12	4,332	8	2,888
Godāvari (Rajahmundry)	361	12	3,216	17	4,556	23	6,164
Kistna (Bezwada)	268	..	..	..	..	1	307
Bellary	307	..	..	1	319	2	638
Kurnool	319	3	330	4	440	3	330
Nellore	110	13	..	13	..	14	..
Madras	..	15	525	15	525	12	4.0
Chingleput	35	1	162	1	162	1	162
Cuddapah	162	11	891	8	648	8	648
North Arcot (Vellore)	81	10	1,300	6	780	8	1,040
South Arcot (Cuddalore)	130	91	20,020	86	18,920	76	16,720
Tanjore	220	25	6,275	27	6,777	27	6,777
Trichinopoly	251	16	5,552	18	6,246	17	5,899
Madura	347	8	3,568	12	5,352	17	7,582
Tinnevely (Bridge)	446	5	1,530	11	3,366	18	5,508
Coimbatore	306	10	2,070	13	2,691	13	2,691
Salem	207	7	2,898	5	2,070	8	3,312
Malabar (Calicut)	414	3	1,593	6	3,186	5	2,655
South Canara (Mangalore)	531	1	220	3	660	2	440
Pudukkottai (Tanjore)	220	2	850	3	1,275	2	850
Cochin (Ernakulam)	425	9	4,014	15	6,690	12	5,352
Travancore (Trivandrum)	446	5	1,095	4	876	4	876
Mysore (Bangalore)	219	2	250	2	250	1	125
Pondicherry	125	1	538	2	1,076	1	538
Hyderabad	538	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	264	62,329	283	73,145	285	72,896
Average train miles per student	..	..	236.1	..	253.9	..	255.7

II.—STATEMENT showing distances from students' homes to Coimbatore.

District.	Distance.	Number of students in 1904.	Total distance in train miles.	Number of students in 1905.	Total distance in train miles.	Number of students in 1906.	Total distance in train miles.
Ganjām (Berhampur)	963	3	2,379	4	3,172	2	1,586
Vizagapatam	793	11	7,337	12	8,004	8	5,336
Godāvari (Rajahmundry)	667	12	6,888	17	9,768	23	13,202
Kistna (Bezwada)	574	..	..	..	..	1	527
Bellary	527	..	..	1	539	2	1,078
Kurnool	539	..	..	..	..	3	1,113
Nellore	371	3	1,113	4	1,484	3	1,113
Madras	306	13	3,978	13	3,978	14	4,284
Chingleput	302	15	4,530	15	4,530	12	3,624
Cuddapah	382	1	382	1	382	1	382
North Arcot (Vellore)	225	11	2,475	8	1,800	8	1,800
South Arcot (Cuddalore)	354	10	3,540	6	2,124	8	2,832
Tanjore	182	91	16,562	86	15,652	76	13,832
Trichinopoly	251	25	3,775	27	4,077	27	4,077
Madura	247	16	3,952	18	4,446	17	4,199
Tinnevely (Bridge)	346	8	2,768	12	4,152	17	5,882
Coimbatore	..	5	..	11	..	18	..
Salem	99	10	990	13	1,287	13	1,287
Malabar (Calicut)	107	7	749	5	535	8	856
South Canara (Mangalore)	225	3	675	6	1,350	5	1,125
Pudukkottai (Tanjore)	182	1	182	3	546	2	364
Cochin (Ernakulam)	119	2	238	3	357	2	238
Travancore (Trivandrum)	119	9	1,071	15	1,785	12	1,428
Mysore (Bangalore)	261	5	1,305	4	1,044	4	1,044
Pondicherry	340	2	698	2	698	1	349
Hyderabad	844	1	844	2	1,688	1	844
Totals	..	264	66,431	288	73,388	285	71,289
Average train miles per student	..	..	251.6	..	254.8	..	250.1

N. Ref. on Cur. No. 7719/07, dated 4th January 1908.

Submitted to Government, through the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

2. I think that the suggestion to transfer the college to Coimbatore is quite worthy of consideration. I will make enquiries as to the possibility of making use of the existing Agricultural College buildings at Saidapet for the Teachers' College. If this were done, a considerable portion of the land could be given up for other purposes.

A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S.,
Director of Public Instruction.

Order—No. 264, Educational, dated 2nd April 1908.

The Government resolve to appoint a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen to consider the question of the buildings and site for the College of Engineering :—

The Hon'ble Mr. F. J. Wilson—*President.*

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Bourne.

Mr. W. H. James.

2. The Committee will be furnished with a copy of Mr. James' letter to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1307 C., dated 30th December 1907, containing his recommendations in regard to the new buildings and site. The Committee will be informed that the Government are not prepared to reopen the question of the site and that the new buildings should be erected on the site of the College of Agriculture at Saidapet. The chief objection to this site which has been urged by Mr. James is that as a considerable portion of it is below the flood line the area available for building is insufficient. The Government do not consider that all land which has ever been covered by water in a time of phenomenal flood is necessarily to be regarded as useless for building purposes. The Committee will therefore be requested to see whether all the buildings really required for the Engineering College cannot be fitted into the site in question, provision being made, if absolutely necessary, for the hostel for students and a play-ground on the land between the Adyar river and Guindy Park.

3. Mr. James' proposals as regards the buildings required are unduly ambitious and are estimated to cost nearly 13½ lakhs. The Committee will be requested to revise the plan of the buildings so as to bring the cost down to about 8 lakhs.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Hon'ble Mr. F. J. Wilson, through the Public Works Department.
„ Mr. W. H. James, through the Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 264, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 2ND APRIL 1908.

[SUBJECT.—*Site for the College of Engineering, Madras.*]

From the Superintending Engineer, V Circle, dated 19th September 1907, No. 682-W.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Executive Engineer, Presidency division, reports that the papers relating to the Agricultural College buildings at Saidapet have been transferred to the Consulting Architect for disposal. In May last at the instance of Colonel Love it was decided that the question of adapting the Agricultural College buildings at Saidapet for the Engineering College may lie over till the return of Mr. James who was then on leave. Mr. James has since returned and the question has to be decided now. The Consulting Architect may be asked what is being done in the matter.

P. K. SUBBA AIYAR—24-9-07.

Consulting Architect informs me that the matter is lying over pending Mr. James' report. A reminder might be sent.

A. G. ROMILLY—27-9-07.

Draft reminder submitted accordingly.

C.V.G.—1-10-07.

The reminder should go to Mr. James. Consulting Architect cannot take action till he knows the requirements of the college.

A. G. ROMILLY—3-10-07.

Draft reminder to Mr. James submitted.

C.V.G.—5-10-07.

Issue.

A. G. ROMILLY—8-10-07.

[Memorandum No. 4825-C., dated 12th October 1907.]

*From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 4th January 1908,
N. Ref. on C. No. 7719.*

The Director of Public Instruction submits a report by Mr. W. H. James, Principal of the College of Engineering, on the question of the location, equipment and accommodation of the college. Mr. James suggests the transfer of the college to Coimbatore. The Director, Dr. Bourne, remarks that the suggestion is worthy of consideration.

2. In G.O., No. 657, Educational, dated 10th October 1906, the Government decided upon the removal of the college to Saidapet where the Agricultural College buildings will be available after the completion of the new Agricultural College, and the Research Institute buildings at Coimbatore. The following were the circumstances in which the decision as to the removal of the Engineering College to Saidapet was arrived at:—

The Committee who reported on the question of the reorganisation of the college in 1905 reported as below:—

“Neither the accommodation nor the equipment in the existing college (at Chepauk) gives the minimum that is absolutely necessary and it is not possible to erect suitable buildings on the existing site nor to extend the existing buildings. Arrangements should be made to construct new buildings in a suitable site. The site of the Agricultural College, if available, will be suitable. The College should be residential. . . . The total cost is roughly estimated at 12 lakhs.

Colonel Love, the then Principal, remarked—

“The existing accommodation in regard to lecture room and drawing office is adequate, but insufficient in regard to laboratories and workshops. If the college continues to be non-residential, there is room at Chepauk for the additional buildings required for many years to come. The present site has many advantages. If the college is to be residential, site for a hostel could be found south of the Presidency College.

“The Saidapet site is not an ideal site; it is inconveniently far from the industrial centre of Madras containing the Government Brickfields, Lime Kilns, Cement works, Buckingham Mills, Harbour works, Gun Carriage Factory, Massey & Co.’s works, etc. The area occupied by the Agricultural College proper is too restricted. The existing Agricultural College buildings would be of little use.

“Should removal from Chepauk be decided upon, search should be made for some central position in Madras, and failing that it should be considered whether the institution should not be transferred to Bangalore where there are facilities for the teaching of survey.”

Thereon, the Hon’ble Mr. Forbes, as Member in charge of the Educational Department, noted that the best and most economical site seemed to be that of the Agricultural College at Saidapet where there was room for laboratories, workshops and residential quarters. In this view the Hon’ble Mr. Stokes and His Excellency the Governor concurred.

3. Mr. James now points out that the Saidapet site is not particularly suitable and that though it is of considerable area, only a small part of it is suitable for building on and this is insufficient. He suggests Coimbatore as being best suited and most convenient. The total cost of buildings, laboratories, etc., is roughly estimated at Rs. 13,40,000 (in round figures). The Committee’s approximate estimate of buildings, etc., at Saidapet site was at 12 lakhs.

4. If it is considered that the College should be near Madras, Mr. James would suggest the tract of land bordering on Elliot’s beach as being more suitable than

This is a case of bad noting. Mr. James says the exact opposite of what is here conveyed. He also says the land is not Government land.

F. J. WILSON.

Saidapet. The site is sandy soil and can hardly but prove a very healthy place for a large residential college. The land being not Government land but waste can be acquired at very little cost.

The mistake which occurred in fair copying the note is regretted and has now been rectified.

P. K. SUBBA AIYAR—15-2-08.

The papers have to be forwarded to Government (in the Educational Department) with any remarks the Chief Engineer has to make.

P. K. SUBBA AIYAR—21-1-08.

Submitted.

A. G. ROMILLY—21-1-08.

The first point to consider is why the decision to adopt the site at Saidapet should not be adhered to. I have gone into the matter with Mr. James, the Principal of the College. I conclude from this and an examination of the plans of this site and the buildings required that the site is too small unless the piece of land now occupied by the Military slaughter-houses, etc., and also that occupied by the Teachers’ College be taken into it. There would probably be objections and certainly delay if any proposal were made to acquire the land occupied by the slaughter-houses and with regard to the acquirement of the site occupied by the Teachers’ College this would involve throwing away of the one and odd lakhs spent on this College and the construction presumably of a new Teachers’ college elsewhere. I think from this that the result of going into the requirements of the new Engineering College, assuming these as described to be considered necessary, is that the Saidapet site is not suitable. If this be accepted two alternatives are suggested (1) to place the new college and buildings on a site beyond the Adyar at Elliot’s beach, (2) to erect the buildings at Coimbatore.

2. In both cases it would seem that there would be no Engineering difficulty and that ample and suitable ground could be obtained. Dr. Bourne, the Director of Public Instruction, considers the proposal to build at Coimbatore well worthy of consideration and although he does not give his reasons I understand these have to do with climate and proximity to the new Agricultural College and Institute at Coimbatore.

On the other hand I think there are reasons for keeping the Engineering College at Madras. Mr. James himself gives some of these in the penultimate paragraph of his report. Other reasons which I would advance are, that it is desirable that an arrangement should be come to under which all Government testing of materials both for general investigation purposes and in regard to local orders or contracts should be conducted at the college laboratories in close association with the Technical section of the Chief Engineer’s office and that in regard to Engineering education generally it is an advantage for the Chief Engineer to be in touch with the Principal of the College.

3. Having regard to these reasons I submit then that Madras is the best place for the College and as the Saidapet site is cramped and as far away from the centre of the town as Elliot’s beach where there is ample room that this site might well be determined on. The site would appear to be a perfectly healthy one, and there is already a residential building there which might perhaps be acquired for the Principal’s residence.

4. The point is submitted for orders as the site has to be taken account of in preparing plans for the buildings.

F. J. WILSON—15-2-08.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see the Secretary’s note, dated 7th January 1908, on page 1 of the notes with G.O., No. 35, Educational, dated 15th January 1908, and paragraph 1 of the order. The question of the site for the College of Engineering has now been reopened.

2. In paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 657, Educational, dated 10th October 1906, the Government decided that the site of the Agricultural College at Saidapet would be the most suitable site for the College of Engineering. This decision was arrived at after full consideration. Please see paragraphs 5 to 8 of the notes on pages 2 to 4 of K.W. G.O., No. 657, Educational, dated 10th October 1906. Mr. James now considers, and the Hon’ble Mr. F. J. Wilson concurs in the view that the site of the

Agricultural College at Saidapet is insufficient for an Engineering College with the points cannot I think be considered as complete requirements, unless the slaughter-house of the Army Department and a portion of the premises of the Teachers' College are included. The Chief Engineer however considers that any interference with the Teachers' College compound will be undesirable.

H. D. TAYLOR.

3. The question for consideration is whether the site of the Agricultural College should be adhered to, and if another site is to be found, whether the site near Elliot's beach should be adopted, or whether the College should be removed to Coimbatore. The Hon'ble Mr. Wilson is not in favour of the last proposal—*vide* pages 10 and 11 of note file.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—22-2-08.

C. A. SOUTER—24-2-08.

There seems to be a craze at present for removing institutions to Coimbatore.

Coimbatore is out of the question.

H. B[RADLEY].

I quite agree.

G. S[TOKES].

and Research Institute could compensate for the loss of workshops—even if the laboratories were very fully equipped.

2. If this is agreed upon, the question is whether the College should be located at Saidapet or at Elliot's beach. The only objection to Saidapet is the alleged want of space and unless there is any real objection on that score, I would not reopen the question. The site cannot be extended by encroaching on the Teachers' College, and the Military Department would probably object most strongly to the removal of its slaughter-house.

In the case of the Elliot's beach site the question again arises as to its distance from Madras and from any workshops.

3. Mr. James estimates the total cost of buildings, quarters and equipment at Rs. 13,41,400.

The question is whether *all* these buildings are essential—whether hostel accommodation for 400 students is necessary. Such of them as reside in Madras would not require hostel accommodation. This appears to be one direction in which the demand for room may be reduced.

4. The Director of Public Instruction has not offered any detailed suggestions on the proposals. He appears to be more anxious to get additional room for the Teachers' College than to see what accommodation is really necessary for the Engineering College and how it can be fitted to the site available. He has offered no remarks on Mr. James' suggestion for the acquisition of the Military slaughter

See tracings—received only to-day from Public Works Department, having been mislaid.

H. D. TAYLOR.

houses and a portion of the Teacher's College land or as to the general question whether the buildings may not be reduced to a more reasonable number (proportions) especially as regards hostel accommodation.

H. D. TAYLOR—25-2-08.

I certainly do not consider that the site question should be reopened. There is ample room at Saidapet for the buildings required for the College. If there is not room for a hostel also, and a hostel is really necessary, I cannot see why it should not be erected somewhere in the neighbourhood of the present Agricultural College site, say across the river, or anywhere else that may be convenient. Playgrounds could easily be obtained between the river and Guindy park. Anyhow I see no reason to allow this question to be reopened.

H. B[RADLEY]—5-3-08.

Please draft. (The Educational file should be separated from that of Public Works Department.)

H. D. TAYLOR—6-3-08.

A draft order is submitted for approval.

The portion of the current relating to Educational has been separated from that of the Public Works Department.

T.K.—7-3-08.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—7-3-08.

C. A. SOUTER—9-3-08.

Type please.

H. D. TAYLOR—10-3-08.

Draft typed and submitted.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—10-3-08.

For approval.

H. D. TAYLOR—10-3-08.

May issue.

H. B[RADLEY]—11-3-08.

In my opinion a hostel is not only unnecessary but objectionable. The College should not be residential. Of that I have no doubt. I therefore entirely agree that the question of the site should not be reopened. I think that the provision of hostel accommodation should be left entirely out of the question and that plans should be sent in showing the allocation of the buildings without any reference to the provision of residential accommodation for students. I would modify the order accordingly.

G. S[TOKES]—12-3-08.

The proposal that the College should be non-residential is new and means a complete change of policy. The Committee of the Reorganization of the Engineering College have all along expressed the opinion that the college should be residential, and the Government in two Government Orders [of October 1906 and January 1908] have accepted that recommendation and laid it down that the college was to be residential. It was pointed out that the site of Saidapet was at an inconvenient distance from Madras, but Mr. Forbes met the objection and said this was immaterial *because* the college was to be residential.

Mr. James gives excellent reasons why the college at Saidapet should be residential. If now the Government go back on their previous decision and declare that the college is to be non-residential, then I think the question of site *must* be reopened. Colonel Love stated (*vide* notes to G.O., No. 657, dated 10th October 1906, page 3) that if the college continued to be non-residential, there was room at Chepauk for the additional buildings required for many years to come, and I am rather inclined to think that he is right. So the first thing to be settled is *whether the college is to be residential or not*.

As I have said above I do not think Saidapet a good site if the college is to be non-residential. I have always assumed that it would be residential. If the college is to be residential, then comes the question how are we to meet the objections pointed out by Mr. James. He is apparently the only person who has gone into details and he says positively that the space available is insufficient for the buildings required.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bradley, on the other hand, says "There is ample room for the buildings required." At present it has not, so far as I know, been decided what buildings are required. I really think that before any orders are passed we must come to a decision as to three questions, viz.—

(1) Is the college to be residential?

(2) What buildings are actually required?

The answer to this will very largely depend on the answer to No. (1).

If the present policy is to be adhered to, then I think we should have a small committee to recommend plans to Government and I should say the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, the Director of Public Instruction and Mr. James should be the committee.

(3) Is space available at Saidapet?

This in its turn will depend on the answer to No. (2) and may, I think, be referred to the same committee.

I am very sorry to throw this back into the melting pot, but the notes have raised questions which must, I think, be settled before we say positively that the question of site is not to be reopened.

A. L[AWLEY]—15-3-08.

I wrote there is ample space "for the buildings required for the college", and my next sentence shows that I was not considering the hostel to be part of the college but a separate building altogether.

H. B[RADLEY]—17-3-08.

I do not think that the question whether the college should be residential or not should be reopened now. It was very carefully considered in 1906, and then decided that it should be residential. I find no good grounds for reconsidering the matter now.

2. With regard to Mr. James' objections to the site already chosen, they are based (1) on the supposition that the hostel is to be in the same premises with the college, (2) that all land which has now been covered by flood water is to be regarded as useless for building. I cannot accept the latter proposition. The flood referred to was a most extraordinary one, and I am certain that many acres of land which were covered by it are safe building sites. As to the former I consider that there is ample room for a college without a hostel on the Saidapet site and I feel confident that a site for a hostel can be obtained within a mile of the college site.

3. Mr. James wants 13 lakhs which will probably be 20 before he has done. The former committee suggested only 8 lakhs. Whatever we do I think Mr. James should be told that he is asking far too much and then his notions will probably become far less lordly.

4. I am quite ready to refer the whole subject to the committee suggested by His Excellency. But rather than spend 13 lakhs on this college I would prefer to keep it non-residential and let it stay, as Colonel Love proposed, where it is.

H. B[RADLEY]—18-3-08.

If the college is to be residential, i.e., to provide living accommodation for all the students in it at the cost of many lakhs of rupees I think it would be best to leave it where it is and non-residential.

G. S[TOKES]—18-3-08.

1. I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Bradley that the policy of a residential college should be adhered to.

2. I would like to see the committee to consider the question of buildings and site appointed, the constitution to be as suggested in my previous note.

The committee should be sent a copy of Mr. James' memorandum and recommendations and should be told that the Government are not prepared to reopen the question of the site, that they do not consider that all land which has ever been covered by water in a time of phenomenal flood is necessarily to be regarded as useless for building site and that they consider the plans drawn out by Mr. James on a 13-lakh basis are unduly ambitious and that plans revised on an 8-lakh basis for all buildings should be prepared.

The committee to fit such buildings in the Saidapet site, making provision—if absolutely necessary—for the hostel and play-ground and to be located elsewhere—say between the Adyar river and Guindy Park.

If my Honourable Colleagues agree to this proposal, I should like to see the terms of reference before they issue to the committee.

A. L[AWLEY]—22-3-08.

I agree to the above proposals.

H. B[RADLEY]—23-3-08.

Seen.

G. S[TOKES]—24-3-08.

Please revise the draft accordingly.

H. D. TAYLOR—25-3-08.

A revised draft is submitted for approval.

2. In paragraph 18 of their report the committee on the reorganisation of the College of Engineering stated that the approximate cost of removal of the college to the site of the College of Agriculture, Saidapet, would not exceed 8 lakhs. From the details of the estimate appended to the committee's report, given on page 8 of G.O., No. 655, Educational, dated 3rd October 1905, it will be observed that total cost of the removal was estimated by the committee roughly at 12 lakhs, and that the 8 lakhs mentioned in paragraph 18 of the report represents the net cost, after deducting from the estimate the book value of present buildings, recreation ground and Principal's house and ground, amounting to 4 lakhs.

K. RANGASWAMI AIVANGAR—26-3-08.

C. A. SOUTER—27-3-08.

The decision is that the new buildings shall not cost more than Rs. 8 lakhs in bricks and mortar. There need be no reference to adjustments of book value. For approval.

H. D. TAYLOR—28-3-08.

Approved.

H. B[RADLEY]—28-3-08.

A. L[AWLEY]—2-4-08.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—2-4-08.

[G.O., No. 264, Educational, dated 2nd April 1908.]

Please note number of classes at College of Engineering and attendance in each. Number of Military students.

The maximum number that the present class when full can provide for.

2. What is the actual area of the Agricultural College and Farm buildings and of the site of the Veterinary Hospital?

H. D. TAYLOR—17-3-08.

G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March 1907. Under the revised rules for the College of Engineering, there are the following classes in the College of Engineering :—

(1) the Engineer class—the maximum strength of this class is	20
(2) Upper Subordinate class	30
(3) Lower Subordinate class	60

Rule 10 on page 7 of G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March 1907.

For each year there will be three such classes, so that the maximum number of classes will be *nine* and the number of students that may be admitted into these classes is 330. Under the rules in force in 1906 there were four classes—

	Maximum number of students.
(1) Engineer class	20
(2) Engineer Subordinate class	30
(3) Sub-Overseer and Surveyor class	35
(4) Draftsman's class	35

Items (3) and (4) are now comprised in a single class, the Lower Subordinate class. The total number of students in 1906 in all these classes was 337 including 45 students undergoing practical course.

Page 3 of G.O., No. 396, Educational, dated 20th June 1907.

Rule 41 on page 11 of G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March 1907.

* They can be admitted only into this class.

Paragraph 9, page 5 of G.O., No. 396, Educational, dated 20th June 1907.

3. Agricultural College Buildings—

	ACRES.
College buildings and compound	21½
Cottages for students	3½
Botanical garden	14½
Farm	151
Total	190½
Veterinary Hospital	15½

Vide pages 7 and 8 of the Agricultural College Calendar.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—17-3-08.

Submitted to the Honourable Member. Even if provisions were to be made for a few Ceylon students there would be no need to provide accommodation for more than 350 students.

Provision would have to be made for 15 military students.

H. D. TAYLOR—18-3-08.

Thanks. We have no information as to the extent above maximum flood level.

H. B[RADLEY]—18-3-08.

H. D. TAYLOR—19-3-08.

Seen.

G. S[TOKES]—24-3-08.

Please revise the draft accordingly.

H. D. TAYLOR—25-3-08.

A revised draft is submitted for approval.

2. In paragraph 18 of their report the committee on the reorganisation of the College of Engineering stated that the approximate cost of removal of the college to the site of the College of Agriculture, Saidapet, would not exceed 8 lakhs. From the details of the estimate appended to the committee's report, given on page 8 of G.O., No. 655, Educational, dated 3rd October 1905, it will be observed that total cost of the removal was estimated by the committee roughly at 12 lakhs, and that the 8 lakhs mentioned in paragraph 18 of the report represents the net cost, after deducting from the estimate the book value of present buildings, recreation ground and Principal's house and ground, amounting to 4 lakhs.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—26-3-08.

C. A. SOUTER—27-3-08.

The decision is that the new buildings shall not cost more than Rs. 8 lakhs in bricks and mortar. There need be no reference to adjustments of book value. For approval.

H. D. TAYLOR—28-3-08.

Approved.

H. B[RADLEY]—28-3-08.

A. L[AWLEY]—2-4-08.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—2-4-08.

[G.O., No. 264, Educational, dated 2nd April 1908.]

Please note number of classes at College of Engineering and attendance in each. Number of Military students.

The maximum number that the present class when full can provide for.

2. What is the actual area of the Agricultural College and Farm buildings and of the site of the Veterinary Hospital?

H. D. TAYLOR—17-3-08.

G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March 1907.

Under the revised rules for the College of Engineering, there are the following classes in the College of Engineering :—

Rule 10 on page 7 of G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March 1907.	(1) the Engineer class—the maximum strength of this class is	20
	(2) Upper Subordinate class	30
	(3) Lower Subordinate class	60

For each year there will be three such classes, so that the maximum number of classes will be *nine* and the number of students that may be admitted into these classes is 330. Under the rules in force in 1906 there were four classes—

	Maximum number of students.
(1) Engineer class	20
(2) Engineer Subordinate class	30
(3) Sub-Overseer and Surveyor class	35
(4) Draftsman's class	35

Items (3) and (4) are now comprised in a single class, the Lower Subordinate class. The total number of students in 1906 in all these classes was 337 including 45 students undergoing practical course.

Page 3 of G.O., No. 396, Educational, dated 20th June 1907.

Rule 41 on page 11 of G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March 1907.

* They can be admitted only into this class.

Paragraph 9, page 5 of G.O., No. 396, Educational, dated 20th June 1907.

2. The maximum number of Military students who can be admitted in the Upper* Subordinate class in a year is 5. The actual number of military students in 1906 in the three divisions of the class was seven excluding one student undergoing practical course.

3. Agricultural College Buildings—

Vide pages 7 and 8 of the Agricultural College Calendar.

	ACRES.
College buildings and compound	21½
Cottages for students	3½
Botanical garden	14½
Farm	151
Total	190½
Veterinary Hospital	15½

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—17-3-08.

Submitted to the Honourable Member. Even if provisions were to be made for a few Ceylon students there would be no need to provide accommodation for more than 350 students.

Provision would have to be made for 15 military students.

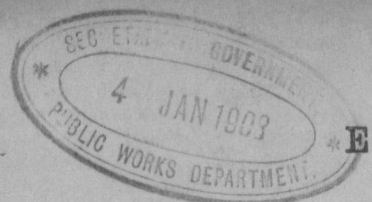
H. D. TAYLOR—18-3-08.

Thanks. We have no information as to the extent above maximum flood level.

H. B[RADLEY]—18-3-08.

H. D. TAYLOR—19-3-08.

Stock Form No. 135.
4,000-27-4-06.



EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Received.....190 , Registered.....190

Subject.

Submitting a communication from the Principal, College of Engineering, Madras making proposals for the removal of the College from its present location.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 27

Spare copies

N. Ref on Cur No. 7719/07

Station Madras, Dated the 4 January 1908.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction,

Madras.

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department

Through

The Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

CURRENT No. 267
PASSED ON BY
R. C.
U. R. C.
REF.
R. K.
D. O.

DR

Sketch with
the original
C. 264 708

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13

Educational Department.

Pass.

Please put this in type
r show prog.

161
25-6-08

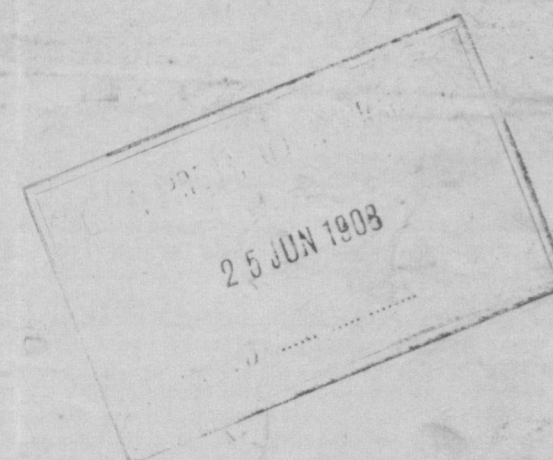
Please note number of classes at College
of Engineering and attendance in each.

Number of Military students.

The maximum number that the present class
when full can provide for

2. What is the actual area of the
Agricultural College and Farm buildings and of
the site of the Veterinary Hospital ?

H.D.T.
17-3-08.



Gene 159 Edl d 20-3-07. N.

Rule 10 on page 7 of Gene 159 Edl d 20-3-07. N.

For maximum number of students in each class see rule 26 on page 10 of Gene 159 Edl d 20-3-07. N.

Maximum no. of students.

20
30
35
35.

Page 3 of Gene 396 Edl d 20-6-07. M.

Rule 11 on page 11 of Gene 159 Edl d 20-3-07. N.
* they can be admitted only into this class.

Para 9. page 5 of Gene 396 Edl d 20-6-07. M.

2P M
Under the revised rules for the College of Engineering, there are the following classes in the College of Engineering:-

- (1) the Engineer Class - the maximum strength of this class is 20
(2) Upper Subordinate class 30
(3) Lower Subordinate Class 60

For each year there will be three such classes so that, the maximum number of classes will be nine and the number of students that may be admitted into these classes is 330. Under the Rules in force in 1906 there were four classes

- (1) Engineer Class
(2) Engineer Subordinate Class
(3) Suboverseer and Surveyor Class
(4) Draftsman's Class.

Items (3) and (4) are now comprised in a single class, the Lower Subordinate class. The total number of students in 1906 in all these classes was 337 including 45 students undergoing practical course.

2. The maximum number of Military students who can be admitted in the Upper Subordinate class in a year is 5. The actual number of military students in 1906, in the three divisions of the class was 7 excluding one student undergoing practical course.

3. Agricultural College buildings.

College

vide pages 7 & 8 of the Agri-
Cultural College Calendar
hub 4p.

College buildings and compound	21½ acres
Cottages for students	3½ acres
Botanical garden	14½ acres
Farm	151 acres
	190½ acres
Veterinary Hospital	15½ acres.

K.R.
17-3-08.

Submitted to the Hon. Member. Even if
provision were to be made for a few
Agla students there would be no
need to provide accommodation for
more than 350 students.
Provision would have to be made for
10- military students.

450
183-08

CIRCULATED IN EDL.
AND LEG. DEPT.

Box Ordinary No.
Bag Confidential 18/3/08.

Thanks - we have no informa-
-tion as to the extent above menci-
-oned flood level.

1003
18308

153-08

READ ALSO:—

" " , " ""

190

" " " " " , " , " 190

No. 264, dated 24/1 1908

Pr

appoint a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen to consider the question of the buildings and site for the College of Engineering:-

The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne

Mr. W.H. James.

2. The Committee will be furnished with a copy of Mr. James' letter to the Director of Public Instruction No.1307 C. dated 30th December 1907, containing his recommendation

2.

32P 17

recommendations in regard to the new buildings and site. The Committee will be informed that the Government are not prepared to re-open the question of the site and that the new buildings should be erected on the site of the College of Agriculture at Saidapet. The chief objection to this site which has been urged by Mr. James is that as a considerable portion of it is below the flood line the area available for building is insufficient. The Government do not consider that ~~all~~ ^{all} land which has ~~been~~ ^{will} been covered by water in a time of phenomenal flood is necessarily to be regarded as ~~useless~~ ^{useless} for building purposes. The Committee will therefore be requested to see whether all the buildings ~~required~~ ^{will} required for the Engineering College ~~could~~ ^{can} not be fitted into the site in question, provision being made, if absolutely necessary, for the hostel for students and ^a play-ground on the land between the Adyar river and Guindy Park.

3. Mr. James' proposals as regards the buildings required are unduly ambitious and are estimated to cost nearly 13½ lakhs. The Committee will be requested to revise the plan

of

3.

33P 18

of the buildings so as to bring the
cost down to about 8 lakhs.

26.3.08

27.3.8.

28.3.08

To

The D.P.I.
" P.W.D.

Mr. F.J. Wilson, through the P.W.D.
Mr. W.H. James through the D.P.I.

20/4/8