

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

FOR RECORD ONLY.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1903.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 848, 24th December 1908.

Commercial Education.

Informing the Council of Native Education that it is open to them to subsidize one or more nominees to attend the lectures that are now being delivered by Professor Lees Smith at Bombay on — and to inspect the commercial institutions in that city.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from M.R.Ry. S. RAJAGOPALACHARI, B.A., Joint Secretary to the Council of Native Education, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 19th September 1908.

I am directed by the Council of Native Education to place before His Excellency's Government for their kind consideration the suggestions made hereunder in connection with an important step taken by the Bombay Government for the spread of commercial education in that Presidency.

2. One of the chief obstacles to the industrial and commercial development of India is the lack of a sound knowledge of economics and commercial principles.

3. It will be seen from the extract herewith sent that the Bombay Government have decided to invite Professor Lees Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science to deliver at least ten lectures during the approaching cold weather season. His Excellency the Governor in Council at Bombay is of opinion that the appreciation of these lectures will lead to a repetition of the course and the eventual establishment of a chair of commerce at the University.

4. The Council desires that a candidate possessing high educational qualifications preferably a first-class graduate or a Master of Arts be deputed by the Madras Government to attend the lectures and also to inspect the various institutions for commercial education in Bombay for a period of one year.

5. The Council further desires that with a view to attract able men of high qualifications for this work the stipend of the candidate attending these special lectures in Bombay be fixed at Rs. 100 during the first year and that afterwards the fully qualified lecturer be taken into the Provincial Service of the Educational Department.

6. The Council ventures to think that such a person may be deputed to lecture in various centres of this Presidency to teachers who are actually engaged in teaching so that the knowledge thus acquired by them may be utilized for the benefit of their pupils later on, and that the lectures to be delivered on commercial subjects be in English and also in vernaculars so that the large majority of the people engaged in commerce without a knowledge of English may also be benefited.

7. Should His Excellency's Government approve of the suggestions herein made, the Council will, if so required, invite applications from candidates and appoint a committee consisting of three members of the Council of Native Education to examine the applications and will finally submit two names to His Excellency's Government for final selection.

ENCLOSURE.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The "Hindu" of the 28th August 1908.

An important scheme of commercial education for Bombay of possible utility for the whole of India has been set on foot, says a Bombay telegram, by the Bombay Government. In March, Government addressed the mercantile bodies of the Presidency regarding the proposed scheme for the award of scholarships for higher commercial education at the English Universities. It is suggested that the following subjects should be included in the curriculum :— Commercial Geography of the World in general and of India and the Indian Seas in particular ;

Currency Banking ; Organisation of factories and control of labour ; Exploitation of markets ; Theory of railway rates and connected branches of railway economics ; general theory of application of power ; and commercial law and usages. Government pointed out that such a course in its entirety could not be obtained in the commercial sections of modern English Universities. English courses would teach much about Europe and America, but little about India and in regard to some subjects mentioned, would be quite useless. Government suggested therefore that a lecturer might be brought out from England next cold weather season and left free to organise such training, getting in touch with the various commercial communities in the Presidency and stimulating interest in the matter. These proposals Government now state have met with general approval, and they have therefore invited Professor Lees Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science, to deliver at least ten lectures in Bombay in the next cold weather season. The expenses are estimated at £450, of which Government will bear a part, provided the rest is met by the contributions from the important commercial associations in the Presidency. Government is of opinion that in the event of the lectures being appreciated, there will be a demand for a repetition of the course, which might eventually lead to the establishment of a chair of commerce at the University.

II

Letter—from H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department.

Dated—the 21st October 1908.

No.—2110-2.

In a correspondence which appeared in one of the local newspapers, it is stated that the Government of Bombay have decided to invite Professor Lees Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science to deliver a few lectures in Bombay during the next cold season on subjects connected with commercial education.

2. I am directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, you will be good enough to furnish this Government with particulars of the scheme above referred to, if any decision has been arrived at on the subject, together with copies of any papers which may be available in connection with the subject.

III

Letter—from R. E. ENTHOVEN, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Bombay Castle, the 3rd November 1908.

No.—2657.

With reference to the letter from the Government of Madras in the Educational Department No. 2110-2, dated the 21st

Government letters Nos. 695-97, dated 26th March 1908.
Government letter No. 1972, dated 31st July 1908, to
Professor Lees Smith and the papers underlying it.
Press Note No. 2084, dated 15th August 1908.
Government letter No. 2362, dated 24th September 1908,
to Professor Lees Smith and the papers underlying it.
Press Note No. 2619, dated 28th October 1908.

instant, I am directed to forward herewith copies of the papers specified in the margin which furnish the information required in connection with the lectures to be delivered by Professor Lees Smith

on higher commercial subjects during the ensuing cold weather.

IV

Letter—from H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department.

Dated—the 7th December 1908.

No.—2404-1.

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the papers forwarded with your letter No. 2657, dated 3rd November 1908, and to request that you will be good enough to furnish this Government with a copy of my letter to you, No. 2110-2, dated 21st October 1908.

V

Memorandum No. 2404-2, dated 7th December 1908.

The Council of Native Education is requested to be good enough to furnish Government with a copy of its letter, dated 19th September 1908, addressed to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, on the subject of deputing a candidate to Bombay to attend Professor Lees Smith's lectures on higher commercial subjects.

(By Order.)

C. A. SOUTER,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

To the Joint Secretary to the Council of Native Education.

VI

Letter—from M.R.Ry. S. RAJAGOPALACHARI, B.A., Joint Secretary to the Council of Native Education, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 11th December 1908.

With reference to your official memorandum No. 2404-2, dated 7th December 1908, I beg to furnish Government with a copy of the letter of the Council of Native Education, dated 19th September 1908, on the subject of deputing a candidate to Bombay to attend Professor Lees Smith's lectures on higher commercial subjects.

2. I beg to add that I was directed by the Council to send a similar representation to the University with a request to depute a candidate to attend the same lectures so that the candidate after undergoing the probationary period might be appointed an University lecturer. (The copy of the Syndicate's reply is herewith submitted.)

3. It was pointed out in the Council's letter to the University that the Council's suggestions are in accordance with the usual practice of giving stipends to young men before entertainment in the Archaeological and in the Postal departments.

4. In conclusion I beg to add that the Government may be pleased to make the selection of the suitable candidate without further reference to the Council as there is no sufficient time for necessary correspondence between the Council and the Government.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from the Registrar, University of Madras.

To—the Joint Secretary to the Council of Native Education, Madras.

Dated—Senate House, the 5th November 1908.

No.—3484.

In reply to your letter, dated the 2nd October 1908, forwarding an extract from "the Hindu" of the 28th August 1908, with certain suggestions thereon, I have the honour to inform you by the direction of the Syndicate that the encouragement of commercial education is not a function which this University is at present in a position to undertake.

VII

Letter—from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department.

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

Dated—Bombay Castle, the 15th December 1908.

No.—3039.

With reference to your letter No. 2404-1, dated the 7th instant, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of your letter No. 2110-2, dated 21st October 1908.

Order—No. 848, Educational, dated 24th December 1908.

With reference to their letter of the 19th October 1908, requesting the Government to depute a candidate to Bombay to attend the lectures on commercial education delivered there by Professor Lees Smith and also to inspect the commercial institutions in that City, the Council of Native Education will be informed that the matter rests

with themselves, as it is open to them to subsidize one or more nominees to attend the lectures. The lectures are open to any person from any part of India who chooses to attend, and admission to the lectures is free, although tickets are issued in order to insure that suitable candidates, i.e., heads of firms, assistants or employes are admitted.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Council of Native Education (Order only).
,, Director of Public Instruction (Order only).

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 848, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
24TH DECEMBER 1908.

[SUBJECT.—*Requesting that a candidate may be deputed to attend Professor Lees Smith's lectures on commercial subjects in Bombay.*]

*From the Government of Bombay, dated 3rd November 1908, No. 2657.
From the Council of Native Education, dated 11th December 1908.*

With reference to a correspondence appearing in the *Hindu* of the 28th August 1908 which stated that the Government of Bombay had decided to organise a course of training in higher commercial subjects in Bombay and had decided as a preliminary measure to invite Professor Lees Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science to deliver at least ten lectures in Bombay during this cold weather, the Council of Native Education, Madras, requested—

(1) that a candidate possessing high educational qualifications, preferably a first-class Graduate or a Master of Arts might be deputed by the Madras Government to attend the lectures and also to inspect the various institutions for commercial education in Bombay for a period of one year;

Paragraph 5 *ibid.*

(2) that the stipend of the candidate might be fixed at Rs. 100 a month for the first year; and

Ibid.

(3) that he might then be taken into the Provincial Educational Service.

2. The Council pointed out that such a person might be deputed to lecture in various centres of this Presidency to teachers who were actually engaged in teaching, so that the knowledge thus acquired by the teachers might be utilized later on for the benefit of their pupils. The Council also suggested that the lectures should be in English as well as in vernaculars so that the large majority of the people engaged in commerce without the knowledge of English might also be benefited.

Paragraph 6 *ibid.*

Ibid.

should be in English as well as in vernaculars so that the large majority of the people engaged in commerce without the knowledge of English might also be benefited.

Paragraph 7 *ibid.*

If the Government approved of these proposals, the Council stated that it would, if so required, invite applications from candidates, appoint a committee of three members to consider the applications and then submit two names to Government for selection.

3. Attention is invited to the Press note, dated 15th August 1908, issued by the Government of Bombay which gives a brief summary of the proposals made by the several mercantile bodies of the Bombay Presidency and the decision of the Bombay Government which culminated in sending an invitation to Professor Lees Smith. The estimated cost of the scheme, namely, paying Professor Smith's expenses and adequately

No. 848, EDUCATIONAL, 24TH DECEMBER 1908.

remunerating him for his work, is £500. The Government of Bombay have undertaken to bear part of the cost, provided that the rest is met by contributions from important commercial associations. Up to 28th October 1908 a total contribution of Rs. 4,550 has been made by several leading gentlemen and firms of Bombay.

Vide the Professor's letter.

Professor Lees Smith was to have arrived in Bombay on the 11th instant. The first lecture was to be delivered on the 13th instant. About two lectures will be delivered each week and the Professor has arranged to allow himself six weeks in Bombay. Admission to the lectures will be free but by ticket in order to insure that only suitable candidates are admitted.

4. The Syndicate of the Madras University who were addressed by the Council of Native Education on the subject have stated that "the encouragement of commercial education is not a function which this University is at present in a position to undertake."

5. The points for consideration are—

(1) whether it is worth while to depute a candidate to attend Professor Lees Smith's lectures which will last for about six weeks and to pay him a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem;

(2) whether the candidate may then be allowed to go about and inspect the various institutions for commercial education in Bombay for a period of one year at the same rate of stipend; and

(3) whether any hope may be held out to the candidate that he will after the course of one year be taken to the Provincial Educational Service.

6. The papers may, perhaps, be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction u.o. for remarks in the first instance.

P.R.—13-12-08.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—14-12-08.

This file originated in September. I understand that office has lost the original note file which was once circulated?

H. D. TAYLOR.

Submitted that the file was not circulated; but it went to the Director of Public Instruction u.o.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR.

I submit that there is little in the proposal of the Council of Native Education. It will be observed that in Bombay the cost of the lectures has been met very largely by private persons. Nor can a person who attends these lectures become qualified to lecture himself, unless he has already had experience in commercial education.

C. A. SOUTER—15-12-08.

H. D. TAYLOR—16-12-08.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The original file came to me on 8th October 1908 and was returned by me on 12th October 1908 with the following remarks* :—

"It would appear that the best thing the Council of Native Education can do is
Yes: it is for them. | to subsidize one or more nominees to attend the lectures.
G. S. F[ORBES].

If Government depute any one it may well be the headmaster of the School of Commerce, Calicut. If this can be arranged it might be a very good thing. The feasibility or otherwise depends upon the length of the course. It would be well to secure particulars from the Bombay Government."

A

No. 848, EDUCATIONAL, 24TH DECEMBER 1908.

The particulars seem to have been called for and form the current.

I think it is now too late to do anything. Our headmaster can read the lectures which it seems likely will be printed, and if a similar course is given another year, his deputation may be considered.

Yes.

G. S. F[ORBES].

The first of Lees Smith's lectures is reported in to-night's *Hindu*.

A. G. BOURNE—17-12-08.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

It is now clearly too late to take any action and the Council may be informed accordingly.

The Director of Public Instruction in his original note, as reproduced at "A" *supra*, was not in favour of any action being taken by Government.

H. D. TAYLOR—19-12-08.

I would inform the "Council of Native Education" that the matter rests with themselves. The lectures are open to any person from any part of India who chooses to attend (and pays the fee?)

Verify as to fees.

H. D. TAYLOR.

G. S. F[ORBES]—21-12-08.

Draft please.

H. D. TAYLOR—22-12-08.

Draft submitted below.

It does not appear that any fees are levied for admission to the lectures of Professor Lees Smith. From paragraph 2 of the Press note it is observed that admission to the lectures is free but by tickets in order to insure that suitable candidates, *i.e.*, heads of firms, assistants or employees, are admitted.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—23-12-08.

C. A. SOUTER—23-12-08.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—24-12-08.

[G.O., No. 848, Educational, dated 24th December 1908.]

CURRENT FILE.

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PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. _____

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, etc., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Despatcher to note the return of the papers to the departments concerned.



Edl. N° 2110
22-9-08.
Pachaiyappa's College,
Madras,
19th September 1908.

From
Mr. S. Rajagopalachariar B.A.
Joint Secretary to the
Council of Native Education.
To
The Secretary to
The Government of Madras
Educational Department.

Sir,

I am directed by the Council of Native Education to place before His Excellency's Government for their kind consideration the suggestions made hereunder in connection with ^{an important} ~~trial~~ ^{step} taken by the Bombay Government for the spread of Commercial Education in that Presidency.

2. One of the chief obstacles to the Industrial and Commercial development of India is the lack of a sound knowledge of economics and Commercial principles.

3. It will be seen from the extract herewith sent that the Bombay Government have decided to invite Professor Lees Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science to deliver at least ^{ten} lectures during the approaching cold weather season. His Excellency the Governor in Council at Bombay is of opinion that the appreciation of these lectures will lead to a repetition of the course and the eventual establishment of a chair of Commerce at the University.

4. The Council desires that a candidate possessing high educational qualifications preferably a first class graduate or a master of Arts be deputed by the Madras Government to attend the lectures and also to inspect the various institutions for Commercial

Education

condition in Bombay for a period of one year.

5. The Council further desires that, with a view to attract able men of high qualifications for this work, the ^{stipend} ~~step~~ end of the candidate attending these special lectures in Bombay be fixed at Rs.100 during the first year and that afterwards the fully qualified lecturer be taken into the Provincial Service of the Educational Department.

6. The Council ventures to think that such a person may be deputed to lecture in various centres of this Presidency to teachers who are actually engaged in teaching, so that the knowledge thus acquired by them may be utilized for the benefit of their pupils latter on and that ~~that~~ the lectures to be delivered on Commercial subjects be in English and also in Vernaculars so that the large majority of people engaged in commerce without a knowledge of English may also be benefited.

7. Should ^d His Excellency's Government approve of the suggestions hereunder made the Council will, if so required, invite applications from candidates and appoint a Committee consisting of three members of the Council of Native Education to examine the applications and will finally submit two names to His Excellency's Government for final selection.

I beg to remain,

S i r,

Your obedient servant,

A. Rajappalackani

Joint Secretary to

The Council of Native Education.

3 10

Commercial Education in Bombay. (Hindu, August 21).
=====

An important scheme of Commercial Education for Bombay, of possible utility for the whole of India, has been set on foot, says a Bombay telegram, by the Bombay Government. In March, Government addressed the mercantile bodies of the Presidency regarding the proposed scheme for the award of scholarships for higher Commercial Education at the English Universities. It is suggested that the following subjects should be included in the curriculum:-

Commercial Geography of the world in General and of India and Indian seas in particular; Currency Banking; Organisation of factories and control of labour; Exploitation of markets; Theory of Railway rates and connected Branches of Railway economics; General theory of the application of power; and Commercial law and usages. Government pointed out that such a course in its entirety could not be obtained in the Commercial sections of Modern English Universities. English courses would teach much about Europe and America, but little about India and in regard to some subjects mentioned, would be quite useless. Government suggested therefore that a lecturer might be brought out from England next cold weather and left free to organise such training getting in touch with the various commercial communities in the Presidency and stimulating interest in the matter. These proposals Government now state, have met with general approval, and they have therefore invited Professor Lees Smith, of the London School of Economics and Political Science to deliver at least ten lectures in Bombay in the next cold season. The expenses are estimated at £450, of which Government bear a part, provided the rest is met by the Contributions from the Important Commercial Associations in the Presidency. Government is of opinion that in the event of lectures being appreciated, there will be a demand for a repetition of the course, which might eventually lead to the establishment of a chair of Commerce at the University.

NOTES.

C.No. 2110 From the Council of Native Education No. , dated 19. 9. 1908.

SUBJECT. Institution of lectures in Commercial subjects.

E.

The Joint Secretary to the Council of Native Education Madras, forwards an extract from the Hindu of 21st August, 1908, headed "Commercial Education in Bombay". From this it is observed that the Bombay Government have decided to invite Professor Lees Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science to deliver at least ten lectures ^{in Bombay} during the approaching cold weather, with the object of teaching the people in the following subjects:-

- (1) Commercial Geography of the world in general and of India and Indian Seas in particular;
- (2) Currency banking;
- (3) Organisation of factories and Control of labour;
- (4) Exploitation of markets;
- (5) Theory of railway rates and Connected branches of railway economies;
- (6) General theory of the application of power; and
- (7) Commercial law and usages.

Para. 4 of this letter -
page 1 of 4

2. The Council of Native Education desires that a
- = Candidate possessing high educational qualifications
- = preferably a first class graduate or a master of
- = Arts be deputed by the Madras Government to attend
- = the lectures and also to inspect the various institutions
- = for Commercial education in Bombay for a period of
- one

one year." With ^{the} view of attracting able men the Council proposes that the stipend of the Candidate may be fixed at Rs. 100 ^{per m.} for this period, and that he may then be taken into the Provincial Education Service.

3. The Council hopes that by means of such a person the teachers in various centres of the Presidency may be educated and gradually through the latter a large majority of people engaged in Commerce without a knowledge of English may also be benefited. Should Govt. approve of this suggestion the Council will, if so required, invite applications from Candidates and appoint a Committee consisting of three members of the Council who will select & submit to Government two names for final selection by Government.

4. Attention is in this connection invited to the letter of the Govt. of India No. 310 d. 16th May 1906 printed on pages 2 and 3 of G.O. 543-544 Edl d. 16th August, 06 in which they proposed to institute a scheme of Scholarships for the encouragement of the study of Commercial subjects in England by Natives of India. The Secretary of State, however, declined to sanction the scheme - vide G.O. 143 Edl d. 25th February 1908.

5. In Bombay the expenses ^{of Prof. Lees Smith} are estimated at £450 of which Government will bear a part, provided the rest is met by Contributions from the

Para. 6 of their letter - page 2 of 24.

Para. 7 - do.

There is no reason why the Council should be asked to select Candidates unless it contributes towards the cost of the stipends.

80
5.10.08

N.

F.

E.

the important Commercial Associations in the Presidency. The expenditure as far as Madras is concerned will be Rs 1,200 for the first year and Rs 2,400 per annum ^{subsequently} if the appointments be added to the Cadre of the Provincial Educational Service. The Council of Native Education is silent as to whether any part or the whole of this sum will be met by contributions ^{from} of the leading Firms in Madras. 6. It is for consideration whether the Council's suggestions may be approved.

HA

3.10.08

It is for consideration whether before considering the suggestion of the Council of Native Education, it would not be better to obtain from the Bombay Govt full particulars of the Scheme of lectures referred to in the Article on 'Commercial Education in Bombay' in the Hindu of the 21st Augt 1908.

2. With regard to the Council's proposal that it may be asked to select Candidates for the Scholarship, if one should be instituted, it is observed that there seems to be no reason why the Council should have a hand in the selection of Candidates for the Scholarship, if it does not contribute towards the cost of the Scholarship. May the Council

HA

5.10.08

19
Sec.

The Proposal of the Council comes to this, that a well-educated man is to be sent to Bombay to attend Prof. Smith's lectures & inspect ~~for~~ institutions of a commercial nature for a year & on the strength of this is to be taken into the Prov. S. S. Service as a lecturer on commerce & economics. The proposal seems childish in the face of it. To be a competent lecturer in these subjects a man must have undergone a thorough course of study in them. This man by lecturing in what he cannot have a competent knowledge will probably teach economics quite unsuited to his hearers.

Oct 7-10-8.

The Sec. ~~has~~ ^{has} ~~advised~~ ^{advised} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Adm. for the~~ ^{Adm. for the} ~~Govt. of~~ ^{Govt. of} ~~India~~ ^{India} ~~has~~ ^{has} ~~declined~~ ^{declined} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~take~~ ^{take} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~action~~ ^{action} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~matter~~ ^{matter} ~~but~~ ^{but} ~~has~~ ^{has} ~~gone~~ ^{gone} ~~further~~ ^{further}

S. P. D. no for sender.

S. P. D. in

10
8-10-08

27
8/10

Ed No 2110-1
8-10-08

Rec'd on 10-10-8

NOTES.

Page 5

U.O. No. 70 Dated 12-10-08.

It would appear that the best thing the Council of Native Education can do is to subsidize one or more nominees to attend the lectures.

If Government defute anyone it may well be the Headmaster of the School of Commerce, Calicut. If this can be arranged it might be a very good thing. The feasibility or otherwise depends upon the length of the course &c - It would be well to secure particulars from the Bombay Government.

Ad 11.10.08

Submitted for orders as to whether particulars regarding the lectures may in the first instance be obtained from the Bombay Government.

Ad
13.10.08

Draft please
Ad
15.10.08

The draft letter placed below is submitted for approval.

Ad
16.10.08
Ad
19.10.08

Sec
Very issue
Ad

may
Ad
20/10/08



Ad
15.10.08

16

Interact Memo

Letter:- No 2110-2 of 28-10-08

To

The Secretary to the Government

of Bombay,

Educational Department.

Sir,

In a correspondence which appeared in one of the local newspapers, it is stated that the Government of Bombay have decided to invite Professor Lees Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science to deliver a few lectures in Bombay during the next cold season on subjects connected with commercial education.

2. I am directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, you will be good enough to furnish this Government with

~~the~~ particulars of the scheme above referred to, ^{as given to be annexed as} if it has been decided on ^{on the subject, together with copies of any letters} and with all papers connected with the subject.

I have etc.

DESPATCHED

21 OCT 1908

MA

20/10/08

Cbs 20.10.08

MA

Commercial Education : Proposal for organizing a course of training in
commercial subjects in Bombay.

No. 695 of 1908.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1908.

From

S. M. EDWARDES, Esq., I.C.S.,
Deputy Secretary to Government;

To

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Karachi.
The President, Indian Merchants' Association, Bombay.
The Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.
The Chairman, Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association.
The Master, Bombay Presidency Trades Association.

Sir,

I am directed* to invite your attention to the correspondence ending with your letter No. ^{716, dated 9th August 1906,} to the ^{584, dated 14th August 1906,} Director of Public Instruction in this Presidency regarding the proposed scheme for the award of scholarships for higher commercial education at English Universities. It has been suggested that the curriculum should include the following among other subjects—

* In letters addressed to Nos. 3 to 6 for "I am directed to invite . . . English Universities" read "With reference to the proposal made in 1906 for the award of scholarships to Indian students for higher commercial education at English Universities."

Commercial geography of the world in general, and of India and the Indian seas in particular.

Currency and banking.

Organization of factories and control of labour.

Exploitation of markets.

Theory of railway rates, and connected branches of railway economies.

General theory of the application of power.

Commercial law and usages.

Under the first head there should be a close study of the production and trade statistics of the country; the exports should be traced to their destination, and the working up of what is at present exported raw would be examined in detail. Then the accepted methods of working factories and the considerations affecting the use of power should come in for discussion: the creation of a market, the laws that govern freights, and so on, should be familiarly known; and generally the student should be familiarised with the working of an industry on a large scale.

2. It will be apparent that such a course of training could not be obtained in its entirety in the commercial sections of the modern English Universities, as too much time would be devoted to subjects of little importance to India, and too little time to what is most important here. The English courses would teach much about Europe and America and little about India, while they could do little or nothing to help Indian students in the matter of controlling labour in a country where the accepted western methods have been proved to lead to failure, and the science of market exploitation for India has yet to be written. The last consideration seems to be of special importance. The theory of advertisement as affecting western peoples has been worked out in much detail and applied with the most remarkable results in practice; but the methods that succeed in the West leave Indian consumers almost untouched.

3. Having regard to the considerations set forth above, it seems to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the most satisfactory school of Commerce would be one established in India itself, because the course of study and instruction

5
would be adapted to the needs of the country, and that no place in India is so well suited for the experiment as Bombay. It has also been represented that commercial training must be given on a fairly large scale if any appreciable effect is to be produced on the business of the country as a whole. A school of Commerce in Bombay would, therefore, be much more useful than a system of scholarships tenable in England, both as affording a better scheme of training and as providing for a larger number of students.

4. It has been proposed that as an experimental measure a lecturer in the subject might be brought out from England next winter and that he should be left free to organize the course of training. He would then have to get in touch with the commercial communities in this Presidency, stimulate the demand for education, and then set to work to meet it. If the people engaged in commerce and industry could be induced to take an interest in the proposed experiment it might eventually lead to the establishment of a Chair of Commerce in one of the Government Colleges. These are the lines on which, as it is proposed, a system of training in higher commercial subjects might be developed in this Presidency. The Governor in Council trusts that he may look for the co-operation of the mercantile community in working out this scheme. With these remarks I am* to request that you will favour Government with the opinion of your Chamber on the subject generally and whether the proposed experiment of bringing out a Lecturer meets with approval.

*In letters addressed to Nos. 3 to 6 for the words "am to request" read "am directed to request."

No. 695, dated 26th March 1906.

From—S. M. Edwardes, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to Government;
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

Copy forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information, with a request that he will be good enough to obtain and forward the opinions of Managers of Commercial Institutions in Bombay with any remarks he may have to offer.

No. 697 of 1908.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1908.

From
S. M. EDWARDES, ESQ., I.C.S.,
Deputy Secretary to Government;

To
The Honorary Secretary, Bombay Club.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter No. 695, dated 26th March 1908, addressed to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, and other mercantile bodies regarding a proposal to bring out from England next winter a Lecturer in Commerce to organize a course of training in commercial subjects in Bombay, and to request that, if there be no objection, it may be affixed to the notice board of the Club or otherwise brought to the notice of members of the Bombay Club, whose opinions His Excellency in Council would be glad to know. His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that members of the Club who are interested in the matter will favour Government with their views on the proposal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. M. EDWARDES,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

13 mnt
Commercial Education: Proposal for organizing a course of training in higher commercial subjects in Bombay.

Dated 6th April 1908.

From—C. H. Chetham, Esq., Secretary, Karachi Chamber of Commerce;
To—The Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 695, dated 26th March 1908, referring to previous correspondence ending with this Chamber's letter No. 584, dated 14th August 1906, to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, regarding the proposed scheme for the award of scholarships for higher commercial education at English Universities on the subjects included in the curriculum suggested, and intimating that as it is apparent that the course of training could not be obtained in its entirety in the commercial sections of the modern English Universities, having regard to the requirements of India, it seems to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the most satisfactory School of Commerce would be one established in India itself, because the course of study and instruction would be adapted to the needs of the country, and that no place in India is so well suited for the experiment as Bombay.

I am directed to state in reply that the Committee of the Chamber after careful consideration are of opinion that the establishment of a School of Commerce in India at Bombay would unquestionably provide a better training for students in the direction indicated than scholarships to English Universities, but they do not consider however that opportunities yet exist in Sind for turning a scheme such as that indicated to any practical account.

No. 157, dated 16th April 1908.

From—Munmohandas Ramji, Esq., Chairman, Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association;

To—The Deputy Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 695 of the 26th March 1908, and am desired by my Committee to say that they are very much gratified and pleased to see His Excellency the Governor in Council take such keen and deep interest in the commercial welfare of this country as to devote a portion of his most valuable time to the consideration and advancement of a matter which has the most cordial approval and support of my Committee.

2. My Committee fully endorse the views expressed in paragraph 2 of your letter, and think that the most satisfactory and in fact the only proper way of awakening and educating the Indian people to an interest in commercial training and learning would be the establishment of a course of training in the country itself by means of School of Commerce.

3. My Committee on inquiries find that this object is being achieved on a small scale by private enterprise, which however is a charitable institution, viz., the Byramji Jijibhoy Commercial Training Institute. But the usefulness of this training and the beneficial results accruing therefrom would be more effective and better appreciated, if it is conducted by or under the direct control of the Government.

4. My Committee, in conclusion, whilst cordially approving and supporting the principle involved in the proposal for the development of a system of training in higher commercial subjects, would respectfully submit that the experiment should be made on such lines as to ensure all chances of its success.

No. 446, dated 21st April 1908.

From—H. E. E. Procter, Esq., Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce;
To—The Deputy Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 695 of the 26th March 1908 regarding a proposed scheme for the higher commercial education of natives of India in which category it is presumed Eurasians and domiciled Europeans are also included.

2. In a former communication my Committee were in favour of the establishment of scholarships for this purpose at English Universities; but they now agree with His Excellency the Governor in considering that it would be more satisfactory if a School of Commerce could be formed in India itself, as this course would more suitably provide for the special requirements of this country, and would attract a larger number of students, than a system of scholarships tenable only in England. It is however thought advisable not to wholly discountenance the idea of granting scholarships, as it may hereafter be found advantageous to send selected students to complete a special course of studies in Europe or America.

3. My Committee also support His Excellency's proposal to bring out a competent Lecturer from England to organise the necessary system of training; and they welcome the suggestion that Bombay should be chosen as the seat of the proposed School of Commerce.

4. As regards the curriculum of studies my Committee after careful consideration of the whole subject, especially in its application to India, beg to suggest the following as suitable for a two years' course:—

1. Accounts—Commercial, Industrial and Banking.
2. Commercial Documents.
3. Insurance.
4. Monetary Systems—Parities and Comparison of Exchanges.
5. Transactions in Merchandise and Exchange.
6. Railways—Theory of Rates and connected Branches of Railway Economics.
7. Invoices, Account Sales.
8. Commercial Arithmetic, Interest, Life Assurance.
9. Commercial and Industrial Geography of all parts of the world, but more especially of India.
10. Mining generally.
11. Studies in Commerce and Industries comprising—
 - (a) the study of the various raw materials, and the use to which they are put;
 - (b) the study of the industrial processes by which the raw materials are converted into merchantable products.
12. General Theory of the application of Power.
13. A general knowledge of the application of Civil Law.
14. Commercial Legislation, and Maritime Law.
15. Political Economy.
16. Commercial Correspondence.
17. Maritime Equipment, that is, a general elementary knowledge of sailing vessels and steamers, estimation of their capacities, reading of charts, working of machinery, etc.
18. Languages—English, Urdu, the lingua Franca of India, and one foreign tongue.

The above is a brief outline of the suggested studies subject to modifications that may hereafter be found from experience to be more desirable for the special needs of this country. I am to add in conclusion that Government may be assured of the active co-operation of the Mercantile Community in working out the proposed scheme.

Dated 27th April 1908.

From—J. B. Leslie Rogers, Esq., Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay;
To—The Deputy Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 695 of the 26th March 1908 regarding a proposed scheme for the higher commercial education of natives of India.

2. My Committee are in accord with Government in considering it desirable to establish a School of Commerce in India itself, as they are of opinion that this course would more suitably provide for the special requirements of this country, than merely a system of scholarships tenable only in England.

3. They, however, think it advisable not to wholly discontinue the former proposal to grant scholarships, as it may hereafter be found advantageous in connection with the School of Commerce to send selected students to complete special courses of studies in Europe and America.

4. My Committee also support His Excellency the Governor's proposal to bring out a competent Lecturer from England to organise the necessary system of training; and they welcome the suggestion that Bombay should be chosen as the seat of the suggested school.

No. 1278, dated 8th May 1908.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction;
To—The Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

With reference to your No. 696 of the 26th March 1908, I have the honour to forward a letter from the Principal, Elphinstone High School, recording the opinions of the leading Commercial teachers in Bombay.

2. I have often questioned business men in Bombay and I have always gathered from them that they do not want men with an elaborate commercial training.

3. How far such a training would be sought by natives intending to trade on their own account with their own capital I am not in a position to judge. I think that Mr. Mistry's suggestion is a good one, that Government should ascertain the result of the experiment said to have been tried in Calcutta.

4. The real difficulty, it appears to me, would be to get teachers. An Englishman fresh from Europe would be ignorant of local conditions. An Indian would be without general training.

5. I would suggest as a beginning that a graduate of Birmingham or Manchester be asked to come out and deliver a three months' course of lectures in the cold weather on those subjects which require no special knowledge of India. He would utilise his leisure to enquire on the spot into the possibilities of commercial education.

6. I am inclined to think that occasional courses of winter lectures by English graduates supplemented by the work of capable local teachers might meet all requirements at first. It is necessary in a matter of this kind to proceed tentatively and experimentally and not to embark a great deal of money in a scheme which may not ultimately prove attractive.

7. The great difficulty is that those natives who are sufficiently educated to follow a difficult and elaborate course of instruction are not generally men with business capacity or capital.

8. The idea of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce appears to be to train up Europeans and Eurasians to be Directors and Managers of business concerns. But this, I imagine, is not the object which Government have in view. I would suggest in any case the desirability of ascertaining the views of natives engaged in business.

No. 37, dated 22nd April 1908.

From—F. W. Marrs, Esq., Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay;
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

In reference to your No. 88, dated the 4th instant, I have the honour to state that I communicated with the four gentlemen mentioned therein and appointed a time to meet them. Mr. Aiyar, of the B. J. College of Commerce, sent by letter a statement of his views and his Vice-Principal interviewed me together with Mr. N. R. Mistry, F.S.A.A., C.A., of the Accountancy Institution. Mr. Davar, of the College of Commerce, is not in Bombay, but his representative who was unable to attend communicated his opinion. Mr. Billimoria did not attend the meeting, nor has any communication been received from him.

Lecturer.

1. The proposal to bring out a Lecturer in Commerce and subsequently institute a Chair in that subject met with approval. At the same time it was pointed out that it was necessary to act with caution. According to Mr. Aiyar the initial difficulty will be to secure the services of a Lecturer competent to handle the problems of Indian Commerce and though a graduate of the Birmingham or Manchester University may, in a few years, be expected to familiarize himself with such problems, he should have enough assistants to relieve him of routine work.

Curriculum.

2. The suggested curriculum is accepted as it stands with the following modification suggested by Mr. Mistry. That the course should be divided into two parts—Commercial and Industrial—and that subjects like public finance and the organization of factories should be considered as part of the Industrial Course. In other words, he wishes to follow the example of Manchester University and arrange a course by which a student will, on the one hand, receive a broad training calculated to fit him for public and commercial life, and, on the other hand, instruction in special subjects which will, as a rule, be selected because of their close connection with the employment to which he is looking forward. The curriculum of the Manchester University is appended from which it will be seen that these special subjects are not technological. Mr. Aiyar thinks the curriculum good as an ideal but too difficult to be taught in its entirety in the beginning.

Use and popularity of the course.

3. A further point arose, *viz.*, the class for which it was proposed to provide, the clerk or the embryo merchant. As regards clerks the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in a letter, dated the 18th August 1903, to the Director of Public Instruction stated that an advanced examination in commercial subjects was not a desideratum in Bombay and was not likely to be of practical benefit to the subordinate staff in business or through them to their employers. In 1902 at the request of Government the Committee of the Chamber reported the names of candidates successful in the Senior and Junior Examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce for facility of reference by members desiring to employ clerks so qualified. In the report of 1903 it was stated that the register had not been consulted by a single employer. It would appear, therefore, that the merchants look for

clerks who can write shorthand, typewrite and keep books rather than for men trained in higher commercial education who would aspire to be advisers and confidential assistants and managers. Mr. Aiyar considers that men capable of benefiting by higher commercial education (*i.e.*, embryo merchants) are difficult to secure, but if the University instituted a degree in commerce and a college were established affiliated to the University and staffed by Professors from Birmingham and Manchester, it would become popular and highly useful.

Mr. Mistry considers this proposal premature, as there is little enthusiasm on the part of the people for higher commercial education and little inclination or until the exports exceed the imports, little opportunity to use their capital in schemes involving high financial problems. Government has already instituted a commercial course in Calcutta and enquiries should be made as to the syllabus adopted and the success and popularity of the course, before taking further steps.

4. The Acting Principal, Davar's College of Commerce, writes that the training in the subjects mentioned by Government will produce beneficial results if a solid foundation is laid, but one Lecturer will be insufficient. The work should be entrusted to acknowledged experts in different lines. He suggests also the introduction of foreign languages which would be useful in business.

On the whole, however, he inclines to favour the original idea of sending out candidates to English Universities.

APPENDIX.

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

Subjects required for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce.

- (1) Political Economy.
- (2) Geography.
- (3) Modern History.
- (4) A Modern Language.
- (5) The Organisation of Industry and Commerce.
- (6) Accounting.
- (7) Commercial Law.
- (8) One or more special subjects.

The special subjects include pure and applied Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Physiology, Geology, Mental and Moral Science, Engineering, a second Modern Language, Currency and Banking, Accountancy, Foreign Trade and Exchanges, Railway Economics and Transport, Insurance, Public Finance, Statistics, Laws of Patents, International Law, etc.

No. 1525, dated 27th May 1908.

From—R. E. Enthoven, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department;

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to paragraph 4 of Mr. Earle's letter No. 1173, dated 24th March 1903, I am directed to state that this Government are informed that a course for higher commercial education has been instituted in Calcutta, and to request that, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, you will be good enough to furnish this Government with information as to the syllabus adopted and the success and popularity of the course.

Dated 15th June 1908.

From—G. D. Traylen, Esq., Master, Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Limited;

To—The Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

In reply to your letter No. 1530 of May 27th, calling attention to your letter No. 695 of March 26th regarding a School of Commerce in Bombay, I have to apologise for the delay of reply, owing to the illness and departure for Europe of the late Master of this Association.

The letter has been discussed in Committee, and has also been circulated to the members, and I have the honour to append herewith the general views of this Association with regard to the subject.

In submitting the same I would state that the opinion there expressed is given with all respect and deference to the views of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and that if the project is brought forward the co-operation of this Association is respectfully tendered.

Re School of Commerce in Bombay.

With reference to the proposal of His Excellency the Governor in Council that a School of Commerce should be founded in Bombay, including in its curriculum the subjects mentioned in your letter No. 695 of March 26th, 1908, the general opinion of this Association is as follows:—

The proposal does not appear to us as being of great utility, as commercial training can scarcely be acquired either at school or college, actual service in mercantile business of any nature being highly necessary to any one desiring practical acquaintance with its various branches, with the ultimate object of operating with any measure of success. The native of India who elects to enter commerce generally does so under better natural conditions than his European brother, and has proved himself second to none in the control of whatever branch of commerce he enters. As an importer or exporter his keenness and knowledge of the markets is well known both in India and Europe. As a banker he inherits the astuteness of generations. In the management of factories and the control of labour he has shown that he can get the greatest possible results at the lowest cost, and generally is a born merchant thoroughly conversant with Commercial Law and its usages, and moreover he is able to gain and perfect a knowledge of commerce of practical use, in India, without Government assistance.

Western methods applied to India have often proved failures, and it appears probable that a Lecturer from the West, with no practical acquaintance of the East and its customs, would scarcely be competent to organize a system of commercial training really useful to natives of India, and the biography of any successful business man discloses the fact that his success was due to a practical knowledge gained by actual service and not from theoretical teaching.

Dated 23rd June 1908.

From—Munmohandas Ramji, Esq., President, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay;

To—The Deputy Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

I am directed by my Committee to acknowledge receipt of your communication No. 695, dated 26th March last, on the subject of a commercial class which the Government contemplates establishing in the city.

My Committee beg to express their great satisfaction at the important movement which His Excellency's Government has set on foot with the object of training young men in the higher branches of commercial education and the several economic "topics" of the highest practical utility mentioned in the opening part of your letter under acknowledgment. There is undoubtedly felt for a long time the need of such education in a city of such first commercial and industrial importance as Bombay. At present no such education is imparted at our private or public seminaries and colleges. Neither the local University seems to have been alive to the necessity of such education and its far reaching effects of a most beneficial character in the near future to the trade, commerce and manufactures of Bombay.

My Committee are generally in accord with the reasons set out in the second paragraph of your letter, that the kind of commercial training which is contemplated is not obtainable in its entirety at modern English Universities, and that therefore in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council a School of Commerce might well be established in India itself, as stated in the succeeding paragraph. The Committee are also at one with the opinion that no place in India is so well suited for the experiment as Bombay. They beg however to point out that there ought not to be drawn any comparison between the proposed scheme of a Commercial College and the practice of giving scholarships for study in Europe or America. To draw such a comparison, as is done in your letter, is not just, inasmuch as these two are not distinct and conflicting schemes, but are essential complements of any comprehensive scheme of commercial education. While admitting the great benefits which would accrue to students by attending the classes in the proposed school at Bombay, my Committee are strongly of conviction that it would be a great error of judgment to take so unwise a step as to discontinue scholarships for study in Europe or America. They believe that even the education which English Universities, or for that matter Continental and American Universities, are capable of imparting from the broad and general point would be of no mean value. If those Universities underrate the particular conditions for teaching such subjects as are contemplated in the programme of the Bombay School, they are, in the opinion of my Committee, better organized and better

qualified every way for a broad and general view of commerce. In short, they cannot shut their eyes to the superior quality of teaching, both theoretical and practical, which the European Universities are capable of imparting. The value of commercial education as imparted at the University of Birmingham or Manchester, and at the Harrow and Yale Universities in the United States will hardly be denied. Were a choice to be made between the proposed Bombay School and the English or other Universities, my Committee would sooner give preference to the latter than the former. The broad foundations in the science of commerce in all its branches which could be had in those Universities are extremely doubtful to be attained here. Indeed, my Committee would be glad to combine the respective advantages which both would afford as calculated to make the student every way more proficient and well grounded than they would be either under the one scheme or the other. The specific knowledge of the exploitation of Indian commerce in its numerous details could be best learnt by the student in Bombay, while the broader and more general knowledge could be learnt in the foreign Universities. The most brilliant of the scholar who has completed his course here might be allowed to complete his studies in any European or American University. For such a purpose the present system of scholarships ought to be maintained in the spirit of the original object for which they were endowed. But my Committee repeat and repeat it with emphasis that it would be a grievous error to discontinue those scholarships under any circumstances.

Coming to the fourth paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment, in which it is proposed to import a Lecturer from England for the proposed local school, my Committee fail to see what object could be served by such a Lecturer. In the first place, he would be new to the country, and, in the second place, he would have himself to learn a great deal of the practical conditions of the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of the country, specially of Bombay, before he could be in a position to teach with anything like satisfaction the class or classes which may be entrusted to his charge. It is not the case as if a competent Lecturer, every way qualified for the purpose in view, could not be obtained in India. In the opinion of my Committee such would be found, provided the lectureship, with its fair emoluments, was widely advertised. But to get a Lecturer from abroad who will have himself to learn first of the peculiar local conditions, mode of business, etc., before he can teach is a proposal which, my Committee are constrained to observe, does not commend itself to them; and if such a Lecturer is insisted upon, the most probable result, it is to be feared, would be that the school would run the risk of being pronounced a failure after some time and thus the excellent object the Government has in view may be defeated. The Government cannot be unaware of the great complaint which has been made for a long number of years in all parts of India as to the mediocre quality, for the most part, of men who are, from time to time, brought here from English Universities as Professors. Bearing in mind that complaint, so well grounded, my Committee cannot approve of the proposed Lecturer from England.

Lastly, my Committee are to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that they will be glad to co-operate with the Government in establishing this Commercial Training School, provided it is in harmony with the opinions herein expressed, as my Committee would otherwise refrain from being a party to an organization which does not accord with its own wishes on the subject. My Committee would also desire to be informed of the nature of the co-operation which the Government expects. If it is to be of a financial character, then it may be stated at once that it will be beyond the power of the Chamber to assist. Any other co-operation which is within its ability to afford will be cordially given, provided the lines on which the school is instituted are those already suggested above.

No. 2948, dated 11th July 1908.

From—W. S. Milne, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department (Education);

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department.

With reference to Mr. Enthoven's letter No. 1525, dated the 27th May 1908, asking

Paragraphs 380—393 of the Quinquennial Review of Progress on Education in Bengal for the years 1902-03—1900-07

Notification No. 1964, dated the 11th April 1905 (copy enclosed).

Report of the Government Commercial Classes, Calcutta, for the year 1907-08 (copy enclosed).

for information regarding the advanced commercial classes at Calcutta, I am directed to invite a reference to the papers noted on the margin.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1964—The 11th April 1905.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased generally to accept the recommendations made by the Committee appointed to consider the question of commercial education at the Presidency College, Calcutta, and to direct

that the following prospectus, showing the courses of study, the examinations, the rates of fees, and other cognate matters, as now provisionally decided upon, be published for general information:—

(1) Arrangements have been made for instruction and examination in two different courses of study—one to be a complete course every part of which shall be obligatory, and the other to consist of a series of lectures or classes all or any of which may be attended at option. The lectures in the former course shall be delivered during the day, while those in the latter shall be delivered in the evening only.

Day course.

(2) The following shall be the subjects prescribed for the day course:—

(i) English (modern), and especially English Correspondence, including Commercial Correspondence, Letter-drafting and *Precis* Writing;

(ii) Arithmetic, including Commercial and Mental Arithmetic;

(iii) one of the following languages, namely, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Uriya, French, German or Latin;

(iv) one of the following subjects, namely, Book-keeping, Shorthand-writing or Type-writing; and

(v) Commercial History and Geography.

The course shall extend over a period of two years, at the end of which an examination shall be held in the prescribed subjects, in all of which the candidates will be required to pass. No candidate will be allowed to pass unless his answers on every subject are written in a good, legible handwriting.

Evening course.

(3) The following shall be the subjects prescribed for the evening course:—

(i) Outlines of Political Economy;

(ii) Banking and Currency;

(iii) Commercial and Industrial Law;

(iv) Annuities and Insurance;

(v) Book-keeping;

(vi) Shorthand-writing;

(vii) Type-writing; and

(viii) English (modern).

In these subjects special examinations shall be held, candidates being allowed to take up each separately and to obtain certificates of having passed in it.

(4) Certificates shall be awarded by the Education Department to students passing the examinations, and shall require endorsement by the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and lists of successful candidates, without classification, shall be published by that Chamber and by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

Admission.

(5) There will be no age-limit for candidates for either course.

Candidates who have passed the "C Class" Examination of High Schools or the Entrance Examination will be eligible for admission to the day course; but others will be admitted only if they satisfy the Education Department, by passing a preliminary test-examination of a similar standard, that they have sufficient general education to enable them to derive advantage from the lectures. Candidates who have not attended the lectures in the day course will be allowed to compete at the examination only if they have passed the Entrance or the "C Class" Examination or satisfied the Education Department, by passing a preliminary test-examination, that they have a reasonable prospect of success. The form of certificate to be issued to students who have passed this examination, as laid down in paragraph (2) above, shall show whether the student has passed the "C Class" or Entrance Examination or not and also whether he has duly attended the lectures prescribed for the day course. Those only who have passed the "C Class" or Entrance Examination, and after attending the full day course of lectures have passed the prescribed examination, will be considered to be eligible for the full commercial certificate.

Candidates who have attended the lectures in the day course, will be eligible for admission to the evening course and allowed to compete at the examinations; but others will be admitted and allowed to compete only if they satisfy the Education Department by passing a preliminary test-examination that they have sufficient general education to enable them to derive advantage from the lectures, or that they have a reasonable prospect of success, as the case may be. The certificates issued on the result of the examination in this course, as laid down in paragraph (3)

above, shall show whether the students have attended the lectures prescribed for the day course and have passed such examination and also whether they have attended the evening course of lectures.

(6) The fees shall not exceed Rs. 3 *per mensem* payable for the whole school year for the entire day course, and the like sum for each series of fifteen lectures in the evening course on—

Fees.

- (i) Banking and Currency;
- (ii) Commercial and Industrial Law;
- (iii) Annuities and Insurance;
- (iv) English (modern).

The fee for each course of thirty-two lectures on the outlines of Political Economy shall be Rs. 5.

As the evening lectures on Book-keeping, Shorthand-writing, and Type-writing will be on advanced portions of those subjects and will continue over a considerable period, the fee for each course shall be Rs. 10.

(7) The setting of the papers for the examinations will be left to an Examination Board, which shall be constituted for the purpose by the Director of Public Instruction, and upon which the Education Department, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce shall be represented.

(8) Three gold medals, offered by the Remington Type-writer Company, shall be awarded on the results of the examination on the evening course of lectures on Type-writing to the three students awarded the highest marks for efficiency.

Should any other prizes be offered hereafter, the fact will be announced and the terms on which they are offered for competition published in due course.

Opening of classes.

(9) The evening course of lectures on Political Economy began on the 7th March last. The new classes in the day course will be opened next June.

2. The Government of Bengal will be prepared to consider applications for grants-in-aid, which will probably take the form of contributions towards the salaries of the necessary lecturers, to enable other colleges and high schools to introduce schemes of education on the lines laid down in the case of the Presidency College by the prospectus above; but these will be dealt with separately and considered on their merits as they are received.

3. Four scholarships, of Rs. 16, Rs. 12, Rs. 8 and Rs. 8 *per mensem*, tenable for two years, respectively, are under existing arrangements, available for candidates admitted to the day course who have passed the "C Class" Examination; and candidates who have obtained similar scholarships at the Entrance Examination will be permitted to hold them during the day course.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Report of the Government Commercial Classes, Calcutta, for the year 1907-08.

The classes remained under my charge throughout the year. The staff of the institution is as follows:—

Day classes.

Mr. J. A. Chapman. ...	...	Lecturer on Modern English.
Babu Sarada Kanta Ganguly, M.A....	Do.	Commercial Arithmetic.
" Devendra Nath Sen, M.A. ...	Do.	Commercial History and Geography.
" Girindra Kumar Sen, M.A. ...	Do.	Commercial Bengali.
" Debendra Lal Dutt, B.A. ...	Do.	Shorthand and Type-writing.
Mr. M. K. Dandekar, B.A. ...	Do.	Book-keeping.

Evening classes.

Mr. F. H. Stewart, M.A. (Oxon.) ...	...	Lecturer on Modern English.
" Harry Stokes, Bar.-at-Law ...	Do.	Mercantile Law.
" J. A. Chapman ...	...	Lecturer (Honorary) on Banking and Currency.
Babu Debendra Lal Dutt, B.A. ...	...	Lecturer on Shorthand and Type-writing.
Mr. M. K. Danekar, B.A. ...	Do.	Book-keeping.

2. The number of pupils who joined the various classes at the beginning of the session 1907-08 was as follows:—

Day classes.

Second year class ...	...	...	...	20
First year class ...	...	...	...	45
				65

Evening classes.

Modern English class ...	...	...	...	20
Mercantile Law class ...	...	...	...	8
Banking and Currency class ...	...	...	...	14
Shorthand class ...	...	...	...	39
Type-writing class ...	...	...	...	31
Advanced Book-keeping class ...	...	...	...	12
Junior do. do. ...	...	...	...	16
				140

3. The following table shows the number of lectures delivered on some of the subjects of the evening course:—

Modern English ...	...	...	71 lectures.
Mercantile Law ...	...	...	25 "
Banking and Currency ...	...	...	39 "
Advanced Book-keeping... ..	...	...	105 "
Junior Book-keeping ...	...	...	88 "

The evening classes for the study of Shorthand and Type-writing have met daily throughout the year except on Saturdays and holidays.

4. No lectures have been delivered on Political Economy and Annuities and Insurance, as classes could not be formed for the study of these subjects.

The sum of Rs. 500 has been spent on the library. The library now consists of 204 volumes, and contains a number of standard works on Political Economy, Banking and Currency, Mercantile Law, History, etc. Over 70 volumes of general literature are now in the library.

6. The Commercial Course Advisory and Examination Board is composed of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. F. H. Stewart.	Mr. H. R. James.
Babu Amulyadhone Addy.	" Lockhart Smith.
Mr. R. J. Watson.	" J. A. Chapman (Secretary).
" W. H. Arden Wood.	

The Board have drawn up rules for its constitution, and these have been submitted to the Director of Public Instruction. My thanks are due to the members of the Board for the great interest they have taken in the work that has come before them.

7. The results of the examinations held in 1907 were as follows:—

7 candidates passed the Commercial Course Final Examination.	
9 do. do. Special Examination in Shorthand.	
6 do. do. do. do. Type-writing.	
6 do. do. do. do. Book-keeping.	
2 do. do. do. do. Banking and Currency.	

The Commercial Course Final and a Special Examinations, 1908, will be held during the current month. The lists of candidates are not yet full. The applications for admission so far accepted are as follows:—

16 candidates for the Commercial Course Final Examination.	
4 do. do. Special Examination in Mercantile Law.	
4 do. do. do. do. Banking and Currency.	
5 do. do. do. do. Book-keeping.	
16 do. do. do. do. Shorthand.	
21 do. do. do. do. Type-writing.	
1 candidate do. do. do. do. Modern English.	

8. The following table shows the income and expenditure of the institution during the year:—

Income.				Rs.
Admission fees ...	...	...	...	141
Tuition fees ...	...	...	...	2,730
Examination fees ...	...	...	...	60
				2,931

Expenditure.

			Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment (Gazetted)	...	...	5,389	9	6
Do. (Non-Gazetted)	...	...	11,894	12	4
			Rs.	a.	p.
Teaching staff	...	...	11,180	15	8
Clerical do.	...	...	333	12	8
Menial do.	...	...	380	0	0
Contingencies	...	...	6,080	6	2
Rent and taxes	...	...	4,414	2	5
Electric current	...	...	357	15	0
Library	...	...	500	0	0
General	...	...	808	4	9
Scholarships	...	...	933	4	6
Examination charges	...	...	2,082	8	0
			26,380	8	6

The cost of the examinations held during the year was met by the Principal of the Presidency College out of funds provided in his budget. Similarly the greater part of the establishment charge for March and April was drawn and disbursed by the Principal. These charges have, however, been included in the above figures. Part of the income of the year was collected in the Presidency College. I have not been furnished with the figures, and have therefore not included them in those given.

9. There was a small improvement in the number of students who joined the first year day class at the beginning of the session 1907-08 compared with the preceding year; but the number fell considerably short of the corresponding figure for the session 1906-07. That session was the first after the re-organization of the classes. Many of the students who then joined the first year class were youths who had failed to pass the First Arts Examination of the University, and, as I have since learned, the idea prevailed among many of them that the Commercial Course Final Examination would prove an easier examination to pass, and that if they passed they would have as good, or a better, chance of securing Government service. The students who came to us with this idea in their minds were, I should say, hardly those we should have wished to attract. The best of them, when they passed, were all eager to enter Government service, and they have since either done so, or hope to do so. One who has so far failed to do so, is pressing us to secure the addition of the Commercial Course Final Examination to the list of examinations which are accepted for the purpose of admission to the Pleaders Examination and he is supported by another who at present holds a not very lucrative post, in Government service.

I have ascertained by enquiry among the students that less than 20 per cent. of them are the sons of business men. This would not matter, if our students took to business; but that they do not do. If they did, we should be introducing better class people to business.

Students must have passed the "C" class examination of High Schools, or the University Matriculation Examination, or an examination of a similar standard, before they may come to us. The average age of the students who appeared for the last "C" class final examination of High Schools was 17 years 10 months, and the average age of those who appeared for the last "B" class final examination of High Schools was 18 years 3 months. This means that youths reach the stage at which they may begin the study of our day course at the age when most of them want to begin earning money. This makes me wish, as the person most intimately associated with commercial education in Bengal, to have some opportunity of organizing and controlling commercial classes for younger people than our day class pupils. In 1906 I suggested that the Director of Public Instruction should empower me to inspect the "C" classes of High Schools, and this he was good enough to do. I soon found that the mere right of inspecting the classes and of making suggestions, valuable as it was, was much less than I wanted. To increase my hold over the classes, I next suggested that the Commercial Course Advisory and Examination Board should control the "C" class final examination. This was agreed to, and the last examination was conducted by the Board. In the meantime, however, a conference had been held by the Director to consider proposals for a School Final Examination, and the conference had decided, on grounds which I do not doubt were strong, on a policy which, if carried out, will necessitate the control of the "C" final examination, or its equivalent, being taken out of the hands of the Board. To anticipate some such decision as the conference has since come to, the Board in August 1907 addressed proposals to the Director for the opening of "C" classes in connection with the commercial classes, the students of such C classes to study a syllabus specially prepared by the Board, and to be examined in some subjects by

examiners nominated by the Board. These proposals are still under consideration. I am still strongly of opinion that it is desirable that we should open "C" classes in connection with the commercial classes, and that the students of such "C" classes should study a special syllabus, and that their examination should be controlled by the Board.

I wish to be on my guard against falling into the error of thinking that things never change. Only a small proportion of our present day class pupils are the sons of business men; but this proportion may increase, and we should not neglect any step which may tend to its increase. Similarly, though the best of our present pupils seek Government service, the number of those who take to business may, as time goes on, increase. I am surprised that there is not a single Muhammadan among our present day class pupils, nor a single Eurasian, nor a Marwari, nor a Parsi. Members of these communities engage in business. It is perhaps that the existence of these classes is not even yet widely known to the public. I am to ask that wider publicity than is usual may be given to this report.

To pass now to the evening classes. The number of pupils has, as a rule, been disappointingly small. When a class is too small, the lecturer is apt to feel discouraged, unless the members of the class show a more than usual interest in the subject. Of one class, the Banking and Currency class, which I lectured to myself, I may say that it showed this interest, and I think that the same could be said of other classes. During the session a text-book on Mercantile Law, specially prepared for Indian students, has been published, and a text-book on the subject of Banking and Currency, with special reference to Indian Banking and Currency, is in course of preparation. If few students have been taught these subjects during the past session, work has been done which will make it possible for more successful teaching of these subjects to be given in future. I notice that a few, if only a few, of the students which the "Association for the Advancement of the Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians" annually sends abroad, go to study Banking and Currency. This is an encouraging sign; and I think that before long we should be able to maintain that Indian Banking and Currency is a subject that can be taught better in India than elsewhere. A lecturer on the subject in India will naturally pay far more attention to the special features of Banking and Currency problems in India than a lecturer in America.

It has recently been announced that the Government of India will give an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 to the University of Calcutta for the maintenance of a Chair of Economics. It is the local Government's intention, as soon as sufficient pupils can be attracted, to arrange for the delivery of lectures on Political Economy in this institution, and a class for the study of Banking and Currency already exists. I am very apprehensive that the opening of classes by the University for the study of Economics will injure our classes. It is very probable that the University will not charge fees. Perhaps, if the danger I apprehend proves to be a real one, the local Government will be prepared to make the corresponding classes of this institution free also.

I think we must count on the heads of the leading firms in Calcutta, European as well as Indian, but Indian more specially than European, to help us to make our evening classes a success. If the heads of even a few firms were so far interested in what we are doing as to care to make an effort to persuade the younger members of their staff to join our classes, we should soon cease to complain of lack of numbers. I should like to explain what is done in Scotland to encourage bank apprentices to study the subjects prescribed for the examinations held by the Institute of Bankers. First, each bank promises to give £5 to each apprentice who passes the Associates' examination, and £10 to each apprentice who passes the Members' examination. Secondly, the banks maintain in the important towns libraries from which books are lent gratis to the apprentices. Thirdly, the inspectors of branches have instructions to let all the apprentices know that they are expected to pass at least one of the two examinations.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have very kindly opened a fund from which prizes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 will be awarded on the results of the coming special examinations. Government do not award any scholarships to those who pass the Commercial Course final examinations. The understanding is that the students, after passing this examination, will find employment, and will be able to afford to pay the fees charged for the evening classes in advanced work. My experience is that young Indians, when they first get employment, can very ill afford to spend money on continuing their education. As a rule, I believe, the young Indian has, as soon as he becomes a wage-earner, to support some member, or members, of his family, or to contribute towards the cost of the education of his younger brothers. Under the circumstances I should like Government to award a number of small scholarships, say, of Rs. 5 a month, to some of those who pass the Commercial Course final examination, such scholarships to be held while the students are regular members of one or more evening classes.

May I ask to be supplied with twenty copies of this report? I wish to present it to the Muhammadan and other Societies.

J. A. CHAPMAN,

Officer-in-charge of the Government Commercial Classes.

19
12
No. 1970 of 1908.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1908.

From

R. E. ENTHOVEN, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government;

To

The Registrar, Bombay University.

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of a letter No. 695, dated 26th March 1908, addressed by this Government to the commercial bodies of this Presidency specified in the margin. It appears from the replies of these Chambers and Associations that the proposal to organize a course of training in higher commercial subjects in Bombay has met with general approval. His Excellency the Governor in Council has accordingly decided, as a preliminary measure, to invite Professor

The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.
The Chamber of Commerce, Karachi.
The Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau,
Bombay.
The Millowners' Association, Bombay.
The Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants'
Association.
The Bombay Presidency Trades Association.

Lees Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science to deliver at least ten lectures during the ensuing winter. It is estimated that a sum of £450 or Rs. 6,750 will be required to pay for Professor Smith's expenses from London to Bombay and back and to remunerate him adequately for the work which will occupy him in Bombay for about six weeks. Government are prepared to bear part of the cost provided that the rest is met from contributions by the Bombay University and the important commercial bodies in this Presidency. Admission to the lectures will be free but by ticket in order to insure that suitable candidates, i.e., heads of firms, assistants or employes, are admitted. The bodies co-operating in financing the scheme will be allowed a certain number of tickets.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that if the proposed lectures are appreciated, there will be a demand for a repetition of the course which might eventually lead to the establishment of a Chair of Commerce at the University. He therefore considers that the lectures should be delivered under the auspices of the Bombay University and that the necessary arrangements in respect of the provision of a hall, etc., should be made by the Syndicate. I am to inquire whether this proposal meets with the approval of the Senate and whether the University is prepared to contribute towards the cost of the scheme.

I have, etc.,

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to Government.

No. 1971 of 1908.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1908.

From

R. E. ENTHOVEN, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government;

To

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.
The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Karachi.
The Secretary, Millowners' Association, Bombay.
The Chairman, Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter

No. 446, dated 21st April 1908,
No. 179, dated 6th April 1908,
dated 27th April 1908,
No. 157, dated 16th April 1908,

I am directed to state that the proposal to organize a course of training in higher commercial subjects in Bombay has met with general approval. His Excellency the

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R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to Government.

No. 1972 of 1908.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1908.

From

R. E. ENTHOVEN, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government;

To

Professor LEES SMITH.

Sir,

I am directed by the Government of Bombay to enquire whether you can make it convenient to deliver a course of at least ten lectures in Bombay in the cold weather season of 1908-09 dealing with the higher aspects of commerce. The object in view is to interest the commercial public of Western India in the larger questions and the higher economics connected with commerce, so that eventually some permanent provision may be made for teaching these subjects. It has been ascertained from Professor Mackinder that you would probably be willing to come to Bombay if you are paid a sum of £450 including all charges. I am to say that this Government are prepared to arrange for payment on this scale, and to inquire, in case you are disposed to accept the offer, the approximate date of your arrival in Bombay.

I have, etc.,

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to Government.

Edcl 379-4

17
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Bombay Castle, 31st July 1908.

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No. 1972 of 1908.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1908.

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I have, etc.,

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to Government.

Edcl 379-4

19
25/3/1906
Press Note.

On 26th March last the following letter was addressed by Government to the several Mercantile Bodies in this Presidency :—

"I am directed to invite your attention to the correspondence ending with your letter No. ^{716, dated 9th August 1906,} ^{584, dated 14th August 1906,} to the Director of Public Instruction in this Presidency regarding the proposed scheme for the award of scholarships for higher commercial education at English Universities. It has been suggested that the curriculum should include the following among other subjects—

Commercial geography of the world in general, and of India and the Indian seas in particular.

Currency and banking.

Organization of factories and control of labour.

Exploitation of markets.

Theory of railway rates, and connected branches of railway economies.

General theory of the application of power.

Commercial law and usages.

"Under the first head there should be a close study of the production and trade statistics of the country; the exports should be traced to their destination, and the working up of what is at present exported raw would be examined in detail. Then the accepted methods of working factories and the considerations affecting the use of power should come in for discussion: the creation of a market, the laws that govern freights, and so on, should be familiarly known; and generally the student should be familiarised with the working of an industry on a large scale.

"2. It will be apparent that such a course of training could not be obtained in its entirety in the commercial sections of the modern English Universities, as too much time would be devoted to subjects of little importance to India, and too little time to what is most important here. The English courses would teach much about Europe and America and little about India, while they could do little or nothing to help Indian students in the matter of controlling labour in a country where the accepted western methods have been proved to lead to failure, and the science of market exploitation for India has yet to be written. The last consideration seems to be of special importance. The theory of advertisement as affecting western peoples has been worked out in much detail and applied with the most remarkable results in practice; but the methods that succeed in the West leave Indian consumers almost untouched.

"3. Having regard to the considerations set forth above, it seems to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the most satisfactory school of Commerce would be one established in India itself, because the course of study and instruction would be adapted to the needs of the country, and that no place in India is so well suited for the experiment as Bombay. It has also been represented that commercial training must be given on a fairly large scale if any appreciable effect is to be produced on the business of the country as a whole. A school of Commerce in Bombay would, therefore, be much more useful than a system of scholarships tenable in England, both as affording a better scheme of training and as providing for a larger number of students.

"4. It has been proposed that as an experimental measure a Lecturer in the subject might be brought out from England next winter and that he should be left free to organize the course of training. He would then have to get in touch with the commercial communities in this Presidency, stimulate the demand for education, and then set to work to meet it. If the people engaged in commerce and industry could be induced to take an interest in the proposed experiment, it might eventually lead to the establishment of a Chair of Commerce in one of the Government Colleges. These are the lines on which,

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as it is proposed, a system of training in higher commercial subjects might be developed in this Presidency. The Governor in Council trusts that he may look for the co-operation of the mercantile community in working out this scheme. With these remarks I am to request that you will favour Government with the opinion of your ^{Chamber}_{Association} on the subject generally and whether the proposed experiment of bringing out a Lecturer meets with approval."

2. The proposal made in this letter to organise a course of training in higher commercial subjects in Bombay having met with general approval, His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided, as a preliminary measure, to invite Professor Lees Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science to deliver at least ten lectures in Bombay during the approaching cold weather season. It is estimated that a sum of £450 will be required to pay Professor Smith's expenses and to remunerate him adequately for the work. Government are prepared to bear part of the cost provided that the rest is met by contributions from important Commercial Associations in this Presidency. Admission to the lectures will be free but by ticket in order to insure that suitable candidates, i. e., heads of firms, assistants or employés are admitted. The Association co-operating in financing the scheme will be allowed a certain number of tickets. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that in event of the proposed lectures being appreciated, there will be a demand for a repetition of the course; and this might eventually lead to the establishment of a Chair of Commerce at the University.

No. 2084 of 1908.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th August 1908.

Forwarded to—

The Editors' Tables and Editors of Newspapers,
The Oriental Translator to Government.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to Government.

21
Commercial Education: Arrangements for the delivery of Professor H. B. Lees Smith's lectures on higher —.

No. 990, dated 6th August 1908.

From—J. B. Leslie Rogers, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay;

To—The Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1971 of the 31st ultimo, regarding His Excellency the Governor's proposal to invite Professor Lees Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science to deliver at least ten lectures in Bombay during the ensuing winter.

My Committee are entirely in agreement with His Excellency's proposal, and they desire me to forward you the enclosed cheque for Rs. 500 in support of the movement.

Dated 12th August 1908.

From—J. B. Leslie Rogers, Esq., Secretary, Millowners' Association Bombay;

To—The Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1971 of the 31st ultimo, regarding a proposal to invite Professor Lees Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science to deliver a series of lectures during the ensuing winter.

My Committee, while feeling that the suggested course of lectures is likely to be beneficial, much regret they are unable to afford any financial support, as the funds of the Association are not in a position to permit of any such contribution.

No. 491, dated 21st August 1908.

From—The Secretary, Karachi Chamber of Commerce;

To—The Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to acknowledge your No. 1971 of 31st ultimo, regarding the suggested invitation to Professor Lees Smith to deliver a course of lectures. My Committee have carefully considered the proposal but are of opinion that the suggested lectures are not sufficiently advantageous to members of this Chamber to warrant them contributing towards the cost of the same.

No. 2255, dated 7th September 1908.

From—The Secretary to Government, Educational Department;

To—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge with thanks the cheque for Rs. 500 forwarded with your letter No. 990, dated 6th August 1908, being the Chamber's contribution towards the cost of Professor Lees Smith's lectures on higher commercial subjects in Bombay.

No. T.A.M.-598, dated 7th September 1908.

From—F. C. Harrison, Esq., I.C.S., Accountant General, Bombay;

To—The Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

I have the honour to intimate that a sum of Rs. 1,500 has been paid into the Bank of Bombay on the 27th August 1908 by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and

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2
Company, being a contribution from Mr. Jacob Sassoon "towards the expenses of the course of lectures on the higher aspects of commerce which are going to be given by Mr. Lees Smith during the coming winter." As this office has no information on the subject, the amount received has been credited to XIX—Education—Contributions—Popular Contributions, pending the receipt of any orders Government may be pleased to pass on the subject.

No. 2295, dated 14th September 1908.

From—R. E. Enthoven, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Educational Department;

To—The Accountant General.

Forwarding copies of Government letters Nos. 1970—1972, dated 31st July 1908, and letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, No. 990, dated 6th August 1908, with the cheque for Rs. 500, to the Accountant General with a request that the amount may be credited to Government.

No. 291, dated 3rd September 1908.

From—Manmohandas Ramji, Esq., Chairman, Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, Bombay;

To—The Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1971 of 1908, dated 31st July 1908.

In reply, I am directed to say with much pleasure that this Association will contribute Rs. 250 towards the cost estimated by Government for Professor Smith's travelling charges and remuneration.

I am at the same time to inform Government that the members desire to have printed copies of Professor Smith's lectures if published.

No. 1643, dated 7th September 1908.

From—F. M. Dastur, Esq., M.A., Registrar, University of Bombay;

To—The Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

With reference to your letter No. 1970, dated the 31st July last, I have the honour to inform you that the Syndicate are prepared to lend the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University for the purpose of the delivering of the lectures on Commercial subjects by Professor Lees Smith and to make the necessary arrangements but that they regret that the financial position of the University does not admit of their making any contribution.

No. 2296, dated 14th September 1908.

From—R. E. Enthoven, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Educational Department;

To—The Chairman, Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association.

With reference to your letter No. 291, dated 3rd instant, I am directed to convey the thanks of His Excellency the Governor in Council for the contribution of Rs. 250 made by the Association towards the expenses of Professor Lees Smith's lectures on higher commercial subjects in Bombay. I am to request that the amount may be paid to the Accountant General.

No. 2297, dated 14th September 1908.

From—R. E. Enthoven, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Educational Department;

To—The Accountant General, Bombay.

Forwarding copy of Government letter No. 2296, dated 14th September 1908, to the Accountant General in continuation of Government memorandum No. 2295, dated 14th September 1908.

23
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Dated 20th August 1908.

From—Professor H. B. Lees Smith;

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I shall have to take two weeks before I can definitely reply to the proposal that I should deliver about ten lectures in Bombay, as I must first be sure that I can provide for my work in this country being done during the time I am away. I can, however, say now that I am anxious to accept the invitation, and do not anticipate any obstacle.

2. There are one or two points which, to save time, I will raise now. In suggesting £450 (four hundred and fifty pounds) as a reasonable payment to Mr. Mackinder, I underestimated the expense of finding substitutes to do my work here. But your cold weather season is our busiest period in the academic world and I have engagements in both London and Bristol. It will be a heavy expense to pay other equally busy men to take my place and I feel justified in asking the Government for a fee of £500 (five hundred pounds). The work will not otherwise be very adequately remunerated. I suppose that the lectures would extend over a month or more. It occurs to me that it might be well to arrange for single lectures in Poona and one or two other places.

3. It will help me greatly if I am sent papers indicating what is already being done in the way of economic teaching in India.

4. Unless I am prevented from accepting the invitation, I propose to arrive in Bombay during the first week of December.

No. 2236, dated 4th September 1908.

From—R. E. Enthoven, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Educational Department;

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

With reference to your letter No. 1278, dated 8th May 1908, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of Government letter No. 1972, dated 31st July 1908, and the papers underlying the same, together with extract paragraph 3 of a letter from Professor Lees Smith, dated 20th August 1908, in which he asks to be supplied with papers indicating what is being done in the way of economic teaching in India. In this Presidency there are some commercial classes which prepare candidates for the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations and examinations of other mercantile bodies. I am to request that copies of any papers relating to these classes and any further information you can give may be forwarded at a very early date for transmission to Professor Lees Smith. A copy of Government Resolution No. 2110, dated 20th August 1908, on the last report on the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations will be forwarded to the Professor.

No. 5944, dated 12th September 1908.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, C.I.E., M.A., Director of Public Instruction;

To—The Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

In reply to your No. 2236 of the 4th September 1908, I have the honour to forward prospectuses and publications of four Commercial Classes in Bombay. I will send others as I receive them.

No. 6050, dated 15th September 1908.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, C.I.E., M.A., Director of Public Instruction;

To—The Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

In continuation of this office No. 5944, dated the 12th instant, I have the honour to forward prospectuses and publications of six Commercial Classes.

21X 20
No. 2331, dated 19th September 1908.
From—R. E. Enthoven, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to Government;
To—Professor H. B. Lees Smith.

With reference to your letter of the 20th ultimo, I am directed to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to increase the fee for delivering a course of lectures on commercial subjects in Bombay from £450 to £500. I am to request that you will be good enough to inform me definitely as soon as possible whether you are able to accept the offer.

2. I forward for your information the prospectuses and publications of the Commercial Classes in the Bombay Presidency noted in the margin,* together with a copy of Government Resolution No. 2110, dated 20th August 1908, on the last report on the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations held in Bombay.

- *1. Davar's College of Commerce.
2. The Accountancy Institution, Bombay.
3. Benjamin's Commercial Institution.
4. The Techno-Accountancy Institute.
5. Mistri's Accountancy Institution.
6. B. J. College of Commerce.
7. Aiyar's School of Commerce, Bombay.
8. The Bombay Commercial Classes, Jambulwadi.
9. The Bhavnagar Commercial Institution.
10. Kala-Bhavan (Technical Institute), Baroda.

No. 6097, dated 16th September 1908.
From—The Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, C.I.E., M.A., Director of Public Instruction;

To—The Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

In continuation of this office No. 6050 of 15th September 1908, I have the honour to forward prospectuses and publications of nine Commercial Classes.

No. 2332, dated 19th September 1908.
From—R. E. Enthoven, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Educational Department;
To—Professor H. B. Lees Smith.

- In continuation of my letter
- †1. Tutorial High School, Sleator Road, Bombay.
 2. St. Mary's College, Mazagon, Bombay.
 - Bo 3. Day's Commercial Institution, Apollo Street, Fort, mbay.
 4. The Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
 5. C. H. Sopariwalla's Commercial Classes, Picket Road, Bombay.
 6. The Alexandra Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
 7. Script Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Jambul Building, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
 8. The Commercial Training Institution, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
 9. The Universal Training Institute of Commerce, Baroda and Broach.

No. 2331, dated the 19th September 1908, I am directed to forward for your information the prospectuses and publications of nine Commercial Classes in the Bombay Presidency noted in the margin.†

No. 6140, dated 17th September 1908.
From—The Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, C.I.E., M.A., Director of Public Instruction;

To—The Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

In continuation of this office No. 6097 of 16th September 1908, I have the honour to forward the accompanying prospectus of the Girgaum Typewriting Company.

No. 5939, dated 12th September 1908.
From—The Director of Public Instruction;
To—The Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Submitting the following letter dated 4th September 1908 from Mr. P. N. Wadia, Managing Trustee, Byramjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution:—

"It is with intense gratification and thankfulness that we have read the latest Government Notification No. 2085 of 15th ultimo, about providing an

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organised course of training in higher Commercial subjects in Bombay. I note that His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided to invite Professor Lees Smith to deliver a course of lectures on Commercial Education during the approaching cold weather season.

"As this institution is now located in a new building specially designed and erected for it at Queen's Road, and as this is at present the chief centre of Commercial Education in the Presidency, if not in India, and as in this building we have as you know a spacious hall on the second floor, I beg leave to suggest that the lectures of Professor Lees Smith be delivered in the lecture hall of this institution. I beg to submit that in my humble opinion this seems to be the most appropriate place for the delivery of such lectures. The Trustees will gladly place the hall at the disposal of Government and provide the necessary facilities for the purpose."

No. 2347, dated 22nd September 1908.
From—R. E. Enthoven, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Educational Department;
To—The Managing Trustee, Byramjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution.

With reference to your letter dated the 4th instant, I am directed to convey the thanks of His Excellency the Governor in Council to the Trustees of the Institution for their offer of the hall of the Institution for the delivery of Professor Lees Smith's lectures on higher Commercial Education. I am to state that Government will probably be glad to avail themselves of the offer and to request that you will be good enough to furnish information showing the dimensions of the hall and seating accommodation.

No. 2348, dated 22nd September 1908.
From—R. E. Enthoven, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Educational Department;
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

Forwarding copy of Government letter No. 2347, dated 22nd September 1908, to the Director of Public Instruction with reference to his memorandum No. 5939, dated 12th September 1908.

Dated 24th September 1908.
From—The Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby, C.I.E., M.A., Director of Public Instruction;
To—The Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

In continuation to this office No. 6140 of the 17th instant, I have the honour to forward the accompanying prospectus* of the Byramji Jejeebhoy College of Commerce, Bombay.

Dated 1st September 1908.
From—Professor H. B. Lees Smith;
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am glad to write that I am now able to definitely accept the invitation to lecture in Bombay. I shall reach Bombay by the P. & O. line, starting from London in the *Victoria* on November 20th, and arriving in Bombay by the *Salsette* on December 11th. I shall be prepared to give the first lecture on December 13th.

* Sent to Professor H. B. Lees Smith on 26th September 1908 as an accompaniment to Government letter No. 2332, dated 19th September 1908.

I suppose that about two lectures will be delivered each week and have arranged to allow myself six weeks in Bombay. I am thinking carefully as to what treatment will be most suitable in the lectures; but if you can send me any reports, discussions or other papers that throw even the faintest light upon the subject I shall welcome them.

No. 2362 of 1908.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1908.

From

R. E. ENTHOVEN, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government;

To

PROFESSOR H. B. LEES SMITH,

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated the 1st September 1908, and in continuation of my letters Nos. 2331 and 2332, dated 19th idem, I am directed to forward herewith copies of the papers noted in the margin.

Government letter No. 695, dated 26th March 1908.
Press Note No. 2084, dated 15th August 1908.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to Government.

Press Note.

The following contributions have been received towards the expenses of Professor Lees Smith's lectures on higher commercial subjects in the ensuing cold weather :—

	Rs.
Jacob Sassoon, Esquire	1,500
Bombay Chamber of Commerce	500
Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association	250
Members of the Mill-owners' Association :—	
	Rs.
Fazulbhai Currimbhai Ebrahim, Esquire...	100
The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Kt.	100
N. N. Wadia, Esquire	100
Dwarkanadas Dharamsey, Esquire	100
Sir Sassoon David, Kt.	100
M. Goculdas, Esquire	100
Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	100
Munmohandas Ramji, Esquire	100
Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart.	100
Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons & Co.	100
Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co.	100
Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia, Esquire	100
Messrs. Gordhandas & Mulraj Khataw	100
Messrs. Rehemoobhai & Gulamhusen Allana	100
S. B. Bharucha, Esquire	100
Messrs. Vithaldas Gopaldas & Co.	100
Messrs. Bradbury Brady & Co.	100
Messrs. B. D. Petit, Sons & Co.	100
Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Esnail & Co.	100
Messrs. Ranchhordas Narotumdas & Co.	100
Ahmedbhai Habibbhai, Esquire	100
Messrs. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram & Co.	100
	2,200
Lallubhai Samaldas, Esquire	100
Total	4,550

No. 2619 of 1908.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1908.

Forwarded to—

The Editors' Tables and Editors of Newspapers,
The Oriental Translator to Government.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to Government.

Edcl 469

30 128

READ AGAIN G.O., No., dated 190

” ” ” ” ” ” 190

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 2404, From the Comptroller of the Treasury, No. 2657, dated 3. 11. 1908

" " 2637, " " Council of Nature, egg, " " " " 11-12-1908.

” ” ” 190

ORDER.

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No. 848, dated 24-12-1908

gone today

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With reference to Their
letter of the 19th October 1908,
requesting the Government to
depute a Candidate to Bombay
to attend the lectures on Com-
mercial Education ~~to be~~ delivered
thereby by Professor Lees Smith
and also to inspect the Com-
mercial institutions in that
City, the Council of Native
Education will be informed
that the matter rests with
themselves, as it is open to
them

NOTES. / 3 Page 2

them to subdivide one or more
 nominees to attend the
 lectures. The lectures are open
 to any person from any part
 of India who chooses to
 attend, and the admission to
 the lectures is free, although
 tickets are issued in order to
 insure that suitable candidates,
 i.e., heads of firms, assistant
 or employees are admitted.

RD
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To The Council of Native Ed.
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 D.P.S. (order only)

TO PRESS, MADRAS.
OOTY.

A	B	C
Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.	Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.	As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.
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(b) Three copies of proof of all notes should be sent for approval, except when instructions are given to the contrary.

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Corrected proof received for striking on.....	20/1/09 <i>LB</i>
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