

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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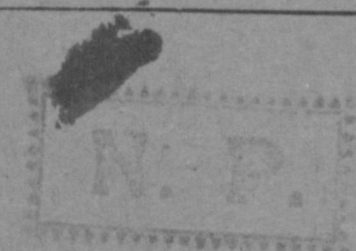
} 1910.

Enclosures

Spare copies

12

G.O., No. 387, 6th July 1910.



Medical College.

Directing that the newly appointed Lecturer in Physics at the — should, in lieu of assisting the Professor of Physics at the Presidency College, undertake part of the Chemistry teaching at the — so as to afford relief to Colonel VanGeyzel from his lecturing duties.

Further paper

G.O. 238 Pub 17.2.13.

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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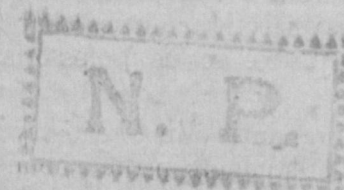
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Medical College.

Directing that the newly appointed Lecturer in Physics at the — should, in lieu of assisting the Professor of Physics at the Presidency College, undertake part of the Chemistry teaching at the — so as to afford relief to Colonel VanGeyzel from his lecturing duties.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O., No. 439, Educational, dated 27th July 1909.

ABSTRACT.—Sanctioning, with effect from 1910, an additional appointment in the Subordinate Educational service in order to provide for lectures on Experimental Physics to the students of the Medical College and requesting the Director of Public Instruction to submit a proposition statement therefor.

II

(i)

Letter—from Lieut.-Col. J. L. VANGEYZEL, M.B., F.I.C., F.C.S., I.M.S., Chemical Examiner, Madras.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras).

Dated—the 24th February 1910.

No.—420.

I have the honour to bring to the notice of Government the conditions under which the Chemical Examiner has recently been obliged to conduct his duties. Owing to the very large number of students admitted into the Medical College in the past year, the Chemical Examiner's College duties have increased so much that he has been unable to give to his analytical duties that supervision which he ought to give to them, nor could he do justice to his professorial work which required him to teach such large classes.

2. To show how the teaching duties in Chemistry have gradually increased, I would mention that the number of students in the Chemistry classes (Inorganic and Organic) used to be about 62 to 66 from the year 1890 to 1900; for the next seven years it ranged from 97 to 107. In 1908, during my absence on furlough, the numbers in the Chemistry classes were 137; Major A. Miller, I.M.S., who acted for me, protested in vain, and he temporised by giving up time from the Chemical Examiner's duties and mixing up different classes, leaving it on record that he did so only as a "temporary measure." In 1909, just before I returned from furlough, the number of fresh admissions to the College had raised the number of students for the Chemistry classes to 154. Thus there has been an increase in the past ten years of nearly 140 per cent. Whereas the numbers in 1907 were already too large for effective teaching (about 100 students), now they are 50 per cent. greater. When I returned from furlough in September 1909, I found Major Miller struggling on with all this extra work; but greater difficulties were in store than he had encountered. Not to mention the difficulty of supervising the work of so many students, the Laboratory accommodation would not permit of such large numbers being taught their practical courses together, during the three months of the spring session, as had been the practice hitherto. As all these students were obliged to comply with the University rules, which require certificates of attendance on practical courses before their examinations in April next, there was no alternative but to split the classes at once and to double the teaching duties by extending these practical courses over six months instead of three as hitherto. Formerly the Chemistry lecture courses were given in the six months of the autumn session, and the practical courses in the three months of the spring session; but now the practical courses have encroached into the autumn

session. Not only was this the case, but the lecture course itself had to be doubled. I was compelled to curtail some of the teaching, to leave more to the Assistant, and attempted the almost impossible task of dividing my supervision for six months between two different sets of practical classes which were doing different kinds of experimental work, at the same hours. No other arrangement was possible under all the circumstances. The Laboratory cannot well be larger; it holds 80 students. The teaching of fairly large classes under the old syllabus of the Madras University was practicable; but the new courses cannot be taught to large classes without more supervision of the individual work. The London University, before it recognises a practical course, requires that there should be one teacher for every 15 students in addition to the Professor; and I have been obliged to attempt to teach two practical classes of 70 to 80 students each with only one assistant. The classes were already getting too large in 1907 for effective teaching by the Professor and one assistant; but now the teaching has been further weakened by all these circumstances.

3. The effect of all this on the Chemical Examiner's Analytical work has been that, whereas formerly he was required to be absent for about an hour (and occasionally two hours) a day from the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory, he has lately had to be absent for two hours at a stretch for part and over three hours at a stretch during the rest of the two recent college sessions. Such prolonged absence from the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory, on account of attendance at College work, has caused serious interruption of the analytical duties and he has been obliged to depute analytical work to assistants which he ought to do himself, to sign certificates jointly with them for work which he could not satisfactorily check, and in some instances even for work unavoidably incomplete on account of accidents arising from want of his supervision which has been impossible. This of itself is a serious state of things in medico-legal work of the gravest and most responsible character. Further for about five months the work had got into arrears: quite recently there were 30 medico-legal cases (besides a number of miscellaneous analyses) on hand, and telegrams from several magistrates asking for the results of analyses. By taking these up out of their turn, others were further delayed and the work became disorganised to a certain extent, and delayed in some cases for five weeks. The Laboratory was open during the Christmas holidays, and by leaving a certain amount of class work in the College without my personal supervision, I have now managed to get fairly even with the analytical work. The College sessions are drawing to a close and until now I have not had leisure to do more than bring this state of things orally to the notice of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. I have in the meantime done my best for the Chemical Examiner's duties and the professorial work, but a position has arisen (by the admission of these large numbers of students to the College), which is too serious for repetition, and cannot continue as a permanent working arrangement so far as the Chemical Examiner is concerned.

4. To add to all these difficulties, the Chemical Examiner was asked to undertake, with the aid of one extra assistant, a series of silt analyses in connection with the Kistna and Cauvery Reservoir projects. Major Miller consented on the understanding that the number of samples would be about 40 *per mensem*; and he left me with this work also on hand. As Colonel Ellis's scheme developed, the number of samples soon rose to over 100 *per mensem*. The ordinary staff was working its hands off to keep down arrears and I was obliged to engage two extra assistants temporarily to cope with this extra work; though my own difficulties were really enhanced thereby for I could hardly find time to supervise the work of the ordinary staff. To the best of my ability I arranged for checks and distribution of the supervision and all these silt analyses were finished last month. I mention this incident only to show how the Chemical Examiner's ordinary analytical duties are liable to be increased insidiously and without possibility of evasion (for there is generally some special work on hand for which extra assistance is wanted for one department or another) and how difficult effective supervision is even at ordinary times. It is not the extra work itself that I complain of, for the whole staff often work till past night fall and frequently on holidays; computations of results, their consideration and framing of opinions, and paper work is often done at home to save time in the office. But what I complain of is that from the clashing of duties I can neither give to the analytical work that supervision which I ought to give, nor can the teaching work in

the College be made as effective as it should be. It is a difficulty which will temporarily cease, when the College closes shortly, but it will recur when the College re-opens and will continue for nine months out of the year unless something is done in the meantime to meet it. Moreover it is a difficulty which must gradually permeate the whole College as these large numbers of students receive promotion into higher classes; and the difficulty of teaching such large numbers in other practical classes and in the clinical wards will gradually require additions to the teaching staff in those directions also.

5. Writing from the Chemical Examiner's point of view one of two remedies is open, viz., either to restrict the number of admissions to the M.B. and L.M. & S. classes or to appoint at least one extra teacher in Chemistry. The first of these courses is one which is adopted in other colleges, the admissions to such colleges being restricted to the laboratory and lecture room accommodation and to the capacity of the teaching staff to properly supervise the work. The Presidency College, e.g., advertises its vacancies and prescribes the conditions under which the selection of students will be made from all the applicants. In the case of the Medical College, almost every applicant is admitted with the results represented in the preceding paragraphs. There is an old order, viz., G.O., No. 65, Educational, dated 4th February 1878, approving the following condition which was required to be notified in the Gazette, viz.:—"The number of admissions to the senior department (i.e., the "M.B. and C.M. and L.M. & S.) annually will depend on the capabilities for teaching "of the college and clinical hospitals, and on the requirements of Government in "connection with the education of its medical subordinates, the number of such "vacancies to be annually published in the Gazette." The College was then intended primarily for educating Military Medical subordinates, and vacancies existing after admitting the full number of military students were to be open to the public on payment of certain fees. This order has, so far as I know, never been repealed, but it has been honoured more in the breach than the observance. If, on the other hand, it be now considered undesirable to limit the number of admissions to the M.B. and L.M. & S. classes of the College in this manner, it will be necessary to add to the Chemistry teaching staff.

6. In this connection I would mention that the Government recently decided to relieve the Chemical Examiner from next July of the Lectureship in Physics on the ground that the work was "incompatible with the proper discharge of his other duties as Chemical Examiner which are sufficiently onerous." These Physics duties are however so light (about 2½ hours per week, on an average, for six months) that the relief thus sought to be afforded to the Chemical Examiner is quite inadequate: in fact the relief not only disappears completely but it is exceeded by the burden which has been simultaneously imposed of teaching extra classes in Chemistry; and far more extra teaching in Chemistry has been imposed by the admission of such large numbers of students than has been taken off by relieving the Chemical Examiner of the Physics Lectureship. While I was on furlough lately, and not knowing the intention of Government, I frequently visited several of the laboratories of the best London schools, and learnt the details of their work in the preliminary scientific courses, especially in the teaching of the Physics courses to medical students. I also obtained the rarely given permissions to attend as a visitor the examinations of the London University and of the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians with a view to learn their methods and the standards of their examinations. I had thus every opportunity of getting to know exactly the kind of course in Physics which is required for medical students to enable them to properly appreciate their subsequent studies in Physiology, Pathology and Hygiene, etc. I was thus prepared to give the students in this College the benefit of my new experience in this subject and have already done so to some extent during the past session; but this will not be possible under the new arrangement by which Government have decided to relieve me of the lectureship in Physics. The direction, however, in which relief has been required and is now imperative is in the Chemistry subjects and not in Physics.

7. I do not know whether, in view of all the circumstances now revealed, the Government will consider it necessary to revise the arrangements already made regarding the course of Physics in the Medical College; but in any case, if it is

considered inadvisable to restrict the number of admissions into the Medical College in the manner set forth in the old Government order which is unrepealed, then I trust I have satisfactorily shown that an extra teacher qualified not merely to assist the Professor but also to undertake some of the teaching work in Chemistry, is necessary: not only because the teaching of the new practical courses cannot otherwise be properly done but also because the Chemical Examiner would otherwise be permanently placed in the position which compels him for several of the busiest months of the year to be responsible for medico-legal and other analytical work which he cannot properly supervise on account of interruptions caused by these increased College duties. It would be useless to propose any addition to the staff of the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory because it is impossible for him, under the present conditions, to properly supervise the work even of the existing staff of assistants.

Endorsement—from the Hon'ble Surgeon-General P. H. BENSON, M.B., V.H.S.,
I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
Dated—the 1st March 1910.
No.—70 Es/1056.

I have the honour to forward the accompanying letter from the Chemical Examiner, Madras, together with duplicate copy thereof and to say that as the proposal is to add to the Chemistry teaching staff of the Madras Medical College with which this department has no concern I am unable to offer any remarks beyond stating that any relief given to the Chemical Examiner by reducing his teaching work will allow him to devote more time to analytical work. I am strongly of opinion that a limit should be placed on the number of students admitted annually to the M.B. and L.M. & S. classes as, if they are allowed to go on steadily increasing as they are, the present professorial staff will not be able to cope with the work. I trust you will offer your remarks on Colonel VanGeyzel's letter from the point of view of the Educational Department and forward the same to Government.

(ii)

Letter—from Lieut.-Col. J. L. VANGHEYSEL, M.B., F.I.C., F.C.S., I.M.S., Chemical Examiner, Madras.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras).
Dated—the 5th April 1910.
No.—708.

In continuation of my letter No. 420, dated 24th February 1910, I have the honour to state further that the relief to be afforded to the Chemical Examiner by the transfer of revenue analyses to the Board's Laboratory, in accordance with G.O., No. 194, Public, dated 11th March 1910, does not meet the situation which I have brought to the notice of Government in my above-mentioned letter.

2. These revenue analyses (chiefly the examination of toddy residues for the purpose of prosecuting cases of limed toddy) were an extra piece of work which I undertook at the request of the Board, and the Board paid for an extra assistant, during the toddy season only, to do that work under my supervision, because the ordinary staff of the Chemical Examiner was already too busy to undertake anything more; now, when this extra work is transferred the extra assistant will go with it to the Board's Laboratory and the Chemical Examiner's permanent staff therefore gets no relief. I have, in my letter, not asked for an additional assistant to the staff of the Chemical Examiner, for it is impossible for me to properly supervise the work even of the existing staff as explained in that letter. The slight relief as regards supervision which the Chemical Examiner gets from the transfer of these extraordinary revenue analyses does not help him out of his teaching difficulties, caused by the admission of large numbers of students into the College, because these revenue analyses were performed chiefly while the College was in vacation—otherwise I could not well have undertaken their supervision.

3. The effect of the increased College duties has been, as I have already explained in my letter, to compel the Chemical Examiner to delegate to his Assistants far more analytical work than is proper in the public interests and to lessen the amount of supervision which he can himself give to this work, but yet to leave him responsible for a great deal which he cannot do or supervise himself. In medico-legal work, whose results involve the safety to life and property of accused or suspected persons, in the ordinary legal analyses involving the interests of merchants and the public generally and requiring the exercise not merely of routine knowledge possessed by Assistants but calling for the application of the experience and skill of the Chief Analyst, a state of things which requires the Chief Analyst (who is the only Government medico-legal expert in this Presidency) to certify in such cases to the results of work which he is unable to satisfactorily check and supervise is unsatisfactory. It is for this reason that I have asked the Government to consider the question of affording some relief in the direction of my professorial duties. I am accustomed to work hard and I do not complain against overwork, but that the professorial attached duties have grown so big that they clash with and prevent the Chemical Examiner from performing his analytical duties in the way that they ought to be performed.

4. It is not only from this point of view but also from the point of view of the interests of the Medical College itself that relief is called for. The Professor of Chemistry has always had more lecturing and teaching to do than any other Professor in the Medical College; he has to lecture every day, and sometimes twice a day, they only once on certain days; and now the Professor of Chemistry's teaching duties have increased still more while the others have not yet felt the stress of these large classes and have not brought it to notice yet. If Government will kindly make enquiries, they will find that the Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College was last year doing, in addition to his work as Chemical Examiner, as much teaching as any full-time Professor in other Colleges. The subordinate assistance too which other Professors in the Medical College receive in their practical classes is in excess of that which the Professor of Chemistry has received, although his classes have been larger than theirs, e.g., the Physiology Professor has two paid demonstrators in addition to his ordinary class Assistant, the Professor of Chemistry has to do everything with only one Assistant. The new courses of Practical Chemistry prescribed in the revised University Regulations require far more personal supervision of individual student's work than the old courses, and the Professor and one Assistant cannot properly supervise and teach these large classes.

5. Therefore, it is not only because these extra teaching duties make so large a claim on the Chemical Examiner's time and interfere so seriously with his analytical duties, but also because the interests of the teaching itself require it, that I have asked that extra assistance may be given to the Professor of Chemistry, or that the number of admissions into the M.B. and C.M. classes should be limited to the capacity of the present teaching staff in Chemistry.

Endorsement—from the Hon'ble Surgeon-General P. H. BENSON, M.B., V.H.S., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

To—the Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 12th April 1910.

No.—70/Es-2203.

Forwarded in continuation of this office No. 70-Es/1056, dated 1st March 1910.
2. I am in entire agreement with the Chemical Examiner.

Endorsement—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—May 1910.

No.—N. Ref. on Cur. 1496/10.

Submitted to Government.

2. At a time when much effort is being put forth to wean students from a purely literary career it seems most undesirable to limit the number of students studying medicine, this number is after all very small. The staff or the time

available for teaching work or both should be increased as necessity arises. It is necessary at present to deal only with the question raised by the Chemical Examiner. The whole question is bound up with the amount of work that should be done by the Chemical Examiner as such and with this I am not concerned.

3. A possible course would be to restrict admissions to the Medical College to those who had previously acquired a sufficient knowledge of Physics, Chemistry and Biology—in other words to make them study these subjects outside the Medical College instead of inside. When this question was last raised the proposal was successfully opposed by the Faculty and the existing University Regulations not only insist upon the concurrent study of practical (Human) Anatomy but upon the courses in the above-mentioned subjects being attended in a College of Medicine (University Regulation 274). Even were it however decided to reopen this question it seems desirable that some specific action should be taken now as much time must elapse before any settlement of the general question could be arrived at.

4. It might be possible to make over the whole of the Chemical teaching to another Commissioned officer leaving Lieutenant-Colonel VanGeyzel who claims to be particularly well qualified for it to undertake as part of his ordinary duties the light work of teaching Physics.

If another Commissioned officer is not available, the arrangements proposed above in regard to Physics might be adopted and an additional full-time assistant be appointed to undertake a large share of the Chemical teaching instead of or even in addition to the part-time assistant sanctioned in G.O., No. 532, Educational, dated 23rd September 1909, for Physical work.

5. Some arrangements for teaching Physics will have to be made before the College opens in July next.

III

Memorandum No. 1193-1, Educational, dated 22nd June 1910.

With reference to paragraph 4 of his endorsement R.O.C. No. 1496/10, dated May 1910, the Director of Public Instruction is requested to state whether employment at the Medical College as therein suggested of a full-time assistant to undertake a large share of the chemical teaching in lieu of the existing part-time assistant sanctioned in G.O., No. 532, Educational, dated 23rd September 1909, who also assists the Professor of Physics at the Presidency College when not lecturing at the Medical College, will affect the work of the Presidency College to any appreciable extent.

(By Order.)

S. H. SLATER,
Ag. Asst. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

IV

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—the 29th June 1910.

No.—Ref. on C. 1496.

With reference to Memorandum No. 1193-1, Educational, dated 22nd June 1910, I have the honour to state that I am unable to consult the Professor of Physics, Presidency College, as he is at present out of India, but I think the Presidency College should be able to manage without the additional part-time assistant sanctioned in G.O., No. 532, Educational, dated 23rd September 1909, at any rate for a year or two until all the Honours classes are at work.

As the Medical College reopens on the 1st proximo, I request the favour of early orders with regard to the arrangement for the teaching of Physics in that institution.

Order—No. 387, Educational, dated 6th July 1910.

The Government, while agreeing that Colonel VanGeyzel requires some relief from his lecturing duties, consider that in order to afford him such relief it is not desirable arbitrarily to restrict the number of medical students admitted into the Medical College as he proposes; nor is it at present possible to appoint another Commissioned Medical officer to lecture in Chemistry as suggested by the Director of Public Instruction.

2. The arrangement that commends itself to the Government is to require the newly sanctioned lecturer in Physics at the Medical College to do part of the Chemistry teaching and thus afford the desired relief to the Professor of Chemistry. The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that the holder of the appointment sanctioned in G.O., No. 439, Educational, dated 27th July 1909, should devote his whole time to the Medical College and should, in lieu of assisting the Professor of Physics at the Presidency College, undertake part of the Chemistry teaching at the Medical College.

(True Extract.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction,
" Surgeon-General.
" Public Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 387, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
6TH JULY 1910.

[SUBJECT.—*Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College.*]

Previous papers :

G.O., No.	347, Edl.,	dated	9th May	1891.
" "	45, Pub.	"	10th January	1902.
" "	294, Pub.	"	12th April	1907.
" "	816, Pub.	"	1st October	1908.
" "	439, Edl.	"	27th July	1909.
" "	532, Edl.	"	23rd September	"
" "	900, Pub.	"	16th November	"
" "	194, Pub.	"	11th March	1910.
" "	355, Pub.	"	10th May	"

Endorsement of the Director of Public Instruction, dated May 1910, No. 1496.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Chemical Examiner, Madras (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Z. VanGeyzel, I. M.S.) represents that, owing to the very large number of students admitted into the Medical College in the past year, his duties as Professor of Chemistry have increased so much that he has been unable to give to his analytical duties that supervision which he ought to give to them, nor could he do justice to his professorial work which required him to teach such large classes. He therefore requests that, either the number of admissions to the M.B. and L.M.S. classes may be restricted or that an extra teacher qualified not merely to assist the Professor but also to undertake some of the teaching work in Chemistry may be appointed.

2. In support of his proposals, Lieutenant-Colonel VanGeyzel states that the number of students in the Chemistry classes which used to be about 62 to 66 from 1890 to 1900, has in 1909 increased to 154. He also states that the College laboratory can accommodate only 80 students, and, as the University regulations require certificates of attendance on practical courses, it has become necessary to split the classes and double the teaching duties by extending the practical courses over six months instead of three months as hitherto. In consequence of this increase in the College duties, the Chemical Examiner has, it is stated, to be absent from his laboratory for two or three hours at a stretch, and is obliged to depute analytical work to assistants which he ought to do himself, to sign certificates jointly with them for work which he could not satisfactorily check, and in some instances even for work unavoidably incomplete on account of accidents arising from want of supervision. Lieutenant-Colonel VanGeyzel states that this is a serious state of things in Medico-legal work of the gravest and most responsible character. Attention is also solicited to

G.O., No. 355, dated 10th May 1910. paragraph 2 of the Chemical Examiner's report for 1909, wherein he represented

that the progressive increase in the analytical work, together with the concurrent increase of College duties, left him no time for original research and that the present state of things, if allowed to continue, must end in stagnation and react upon the work of the department.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel VanGeyzel admits that, as a result of the orders passed in G.O., No. 439, Educational, dated 27th July 1909, he has been relieved of the duty of lecturing on Physics to the students of the Medical College and that further relief has recently been given by the transfer of the revenue analyses to the Board's

laboratory (G.O., No. 194, Public, dated 11th March 1910). He, however, states that the relief afforded is quite inadequate as compared with the burden imposed on him of teaching *extra* classes in Chemistry (*vide* paragraph 6 of his letter No. 420, dated 24th February 1910, and paragraph 2 of letter No. 708, dated 5th April 1910). Lieutenant-Colonel VanGeyzel suggests that the orders passed in G.O., No. 439, Educational, dated 27th July 1909, might be reconsidered and that he might be allowed to lecture in Physics as he has recently improved his knowledge of the subject. The Chemical Examiner hitherto drew an honorarium of Rs. 700 for lecturing in Physics, but, under paragraph 2 of Home Department resolution No. 1828-39, dated 24th December 1901, it is open to this Government to require him to undertake the work without extra remuneration.

4. The Surgeon-General, in forwarding the above representations, states that he is in entire agreement with the Chemical Examiner. The Director of Public Instruction is of the opinion that it is undesirable to limit the number of students studying Medicine, which number is after all very small. He therefore suggests that Lieutenant-Colonel VanGeyzel may, in addition to his duties as Chemical Examiner, be entrusted only with the light work of teaching Physics, and that the whole of the Chemical teaching may be made over to another Commissioned Medical Officer. If another Commissioned Medical Officer is not available, the Director of Public Instruction suggests that an additional full-time Assistant may be appointed to undertake a large share of the Chemical teaching instead of, or even in addition to the part-time assistant sanctioned in G.O., No. 532, Educational, dated 23rd September 1909, for lecturing in Physics.

5. The appointments held by Commissioned Medical Officers at the Presidency town and their duties will be found detailed on page (iii) of the preface to the Madras Civil Medical List. It will be seen from the list that none of the officers mentioned therein can, in addition to his other duties, be entrusted with the duty of lecturing in Chemistry in the Medical College. It will also be seen from paragraph 3 of the Government of India's despatch to the Secretary of State No. 447, dated 13th December 1906, that the teaching of Chemistry to the students of the Medical College is part of the ordinary duties of the Chemical Examiner, and that no separate allowance is likely to be sanctioned if the duties of Professor of Chemistry are to be entrusted to another Indian Medical Service Officer at the Presidency town. It may also be mentioned in this connection that, under the orders reproduced in paragraph 341 of the Manual of Appointments and Allowances, no Medical Officer can draw more than one professorial allowance as a substantive arrangement.

6. There thus remains for consideration the other recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, viz., that an additional full-time Assistant should be appointed to undertake a large share of the teaching in Chemistry. The proposal is one for consideration in the Educational Department, and the papers may, it is submitted, be transferred (u.o.) to that department for disposal.

N. KAILASA SARMA—21-5-10.

Please put up the reports of Chemical Examiners for other Provinces for the last two years.

J. W. BHORE—24-5-10.

The Bombay reports have not been put up.

J. W. BHORE—30-5-10.

The Chemical Examiner brings to the notice of Government that his work has greatly increased of late and requests that steps may be taken to grant him some relief. The case is set out under the two following heads:—

I. Increase in work.

II. Lieutenant-Colonel VanGeyzel's suggestions for dealing with it.

2. *I. Increase in work.*—The work falls under two heads, (i) Chemical analysis and (ii) Teaching work.

(i) *Analysis.*—Lieutenant-Colonel VanGeyzel complains that this portion of his work has increased so much that it leaves him little time for original research. The numbers of analyses conducted during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909 are 3,501, 3,266 and 3,852 respectively. These figures however take no account of the substantial relief which has recently been afforded to the Chemical Examiner. He has been relieved of the duty of examining water for Municipalities and of the analysis of toddy for the Separate Revenue Department. Moreover the analysis of water and silt for the Public Works Department conducted in 1909 for which two extra Assistants were granted is not a permanent addition to the work and will disappear in future. Excluding these items which in future will not form part of the Chemical Examiner's duties, the figures will read as follows:—2,919, 2,848 and 2,849.

3. The numbers of analyses conducted by the Chemical Examiners of other Provinces as far as figures are available (some of the reports are not forthcoming) are given below for purposes of comparison:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Bombay	4,715	5,449	} Not available.
Bengal	7,473	6,525	
Punjab	3,668	3,966	
North-West Frontier Province*	489	480	
United Provinces	2,642	2,973	2,938

4. The staffs in the case of the various Provinces, as gathered from the Civil Budget estimates, are as follow:—

Bombay.

One Chemical Examiner.
One Probationer (temporary).
Two Assistant Chemical Examiners.
One Hospital Assistant.
Eight Clerks and Assistants
One Chemical Assistant.

Bengal.

One Chemical Examiner.
Two Probationers (temporary).
Six Assistant Chemical Examiners.
Five Clerks.
Five Laboratory Assistants.

Punjab.

One Chemical Examiner.
Two Assistants.
Two Clerks.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

One Chemical Examiner (and Bacteriologist).
One Assistant Chemical Examiner.
Two Clerks.

Madras.

One Chemical Examiner.
Three Assistant Chemical Examiners.
One Clerk.
One Typist.
One Laboratory Supervisor.

5. *Lectures.*—Lieutenant-Colonel VanGeyzel points out that the number of students is steadily on the increase. Since 1901 the numbers have grown from about 66 to 154, thus rendering the Chemistry class too unwieldy to be lectured to as formerly. The splitting up of the class and the duplicating of the lectures was necessitated. He says that the increase in this department of his work has re-acted detrimentally on his analytical work. Whereas formerly he used to be absent from the Chemical Examiner's laboratory an hour and sometimes two hours a day, now he has to be absent from it for two hours regularly and for three hours for a part of the College session.

6. *Remedies suggested.*—Lieutenant-Colonel VanGeyzel suggests two possible remedies to alter this state of things (1) either to restrict admissions or (2) appoint an extra teacher in Chemistry.

(1) Dr. Bourne has given reasons against any such restrictions and it would perhaps be inadvisable to consider this alternative.

(2) The other suggestion is that an extra teacher should be appointed in Chemistry not merely to assist the Professor but to undertake part of the teaching. Formerly the Chemical Examiner lectured both in Chemistry and Physics. On a complaint of heavy work, however, last year during Lieutenant-Colonel VanGeyzel's G.O., No. 439, Educational, dated 27th July 1909, absence the Chemical Examiner was relieved of the duty of lecturing on Experimental Physics. This was entrusted

to a separate lecturer appointed in G.O., No. 439, Educational, dated 27th July 1909, whose services were to be employed in the Presidency College when he was not wanted at the Medical College. Lieutenant-Colonel VanGeyzel now says that the duty of lecturing in Experimental Physics is extremely light and asks that it might be re-transferred to him, a request explicable perhaps in part by the fact that the Physics lectureship carries with it an honorarium of Rs. 700. He further asks that he might be relieved of part of his duties as Chemical Lecturer. Dr. Bourne has no objection to this arrangement

if a Commissioned Medical Officer is available to lecture in Chemistry. He suggests that an additional full-time Assistant may be appointed to undertake a large share of the Chemical teaching instead of or even in addition to the part-time Assistant sanctioned for Physics work. I submit that, if a re-arrangement is considered necessary, it might perhaps suffice, in place of the part-time Assistant for Physics to appoint a whole-time Assistant for the teaching of Chemistry.

7. If the duty of lecturing in Physics is to be re-transferred to Lieutenant-Colonel VanGeyzel, the question of allowing him to draw the honorarium may be considered with reference to paragraph 2 of the Home Department letter No. 1828-39, dated 24th December 1901.

8. As far as information can be gathered from the Civil Lists of the Provinces, it appears that, in Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab and Madras, the Chemical Examiners lecture in Chemistry at the various Medical Colleges. In the United Provinces there appears to be a Medical School, but neither the Chemical Examiner nor a Commissioned Medical Officer appears to lecture at it.

J. W. BHORE—3-6-10.

Where is the Surgeon-General's communication of 1st March 1910 to which he refers in that of 12th April?

W. S. MEYER—6-6-10.

The communication referred to has not been forwarded by the Director of Public Instruction.

N. KAILASA SARMA—6-6-10.

J. W. BHORE—6-6-10.

Ask Surgeon-General for a copy of it.

W. S. MEYER—7-6-10.

Draft official memorandum is submitted.

N.K.—7-6-10.

Issue!

J. W. BHORE—7-6-10.

[Official Memorandum No. 1929-1, dated 7th June 1910.]

A copy of Surgeon-General's Endorsement No. 70 Es-1056, dated 1st March 1910, has been added to paper under consideration. The file is resubmitted.

N.K.—13-6-10.

J. W. BHORE—13-6-10.

Colonel VanGeyzel seems to have made out a case for some relief from his lecturing duties.

2. With reference to Dr. Bourne's endorsement, it will be out of the question to appoint another Commissioned Medical Officer for Chemical teaching. We have not got a man to spare, and the Indian Medical Service staff cannot, under present orders, be increased.

3. I do not think either that it is desirable to go back on the recent arrangement for relieving Colonel VanGeyzel of Physics teaching. As Mr. Bhore notes, his request that he should get it again may not be entirely disinterested.

4. The best plan seems to be that recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, viz., that in lieu of the part-time Assistant (so far as the Medical College is concerned) sanctioned * for Physics work, there should be a full-time man who could deal also with part of the

Chemistry lectures. We should, however, have the remarks of Educational Department on this point.

5. I agree with Dr. Bourne that it is not desirable arbitrarily to restrict the number of medical students.

W. S. MEYER—14-6-10.

Colonel VanGeyzel has not as much to do as his confreres in Bombay, the Punjab and United Provinces. What he wants is the Rs. 700 for the Physics lectureship. I accept the Chief Secretary's proposal in his paragraph 4.

J. N. A[TRINSON]—15-6-10.

Now let Educational Department see.

W. S. MEYER—16-6-10.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

It is submitted that this department may accept the proposal made by the Chief Secretary in paragraph 4 of his note above. The existing part-time Physics lecturer was told off for duty at the Presidency College when he was not wanted at the Medical College, simply because his work at the latter institution was very limited and it was considered desirable that his spare hours should be utilized at the Presidency College, and not because the Presidency College asked for or was in need of extra help—*vide* paragraph 3 of Dr. Bourne's u.o. note, dated 11th July 1909, on page 5 of the notes with G.O., No. 439, Educational, dated 27th July 1909. The course of lectures in Physics at the Medical College consists of forty lectures delivered in the Autumn Session of the College (July to December) and are spread over a period of about six months. This gives an average of less than seven lectures a month or roughly about two lectures.

Vide letter to India No. 347, Educational, dated 9th May 1891.

Vide paragraph 3, page 33 of the Medical College calendar for 1909-1910.

The number of lectures in Chemistry delivered by the Chemical Examiner is not known; but if the present part-time lecturer in Physics is made a full-time one, to which there appears to be no objection, he can certainly do a portion and probably a considerable portion of the Chemistry lecturing, and thus give substantial relief to the Chemical Examiner.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—20-6-10.

The Director of Public Instruction does not seem to have considered the effect on the Presidency College for making this present part-time lecturer in Physics a whole-time lecturer.

S. H. SLATER—20-6-10.

Better ask the Director of Public Instruction by official memorandum whether the proposal now made will affect the Presidency College to any appreciable extent.

L. M. WYNCH—21-6-10.

The draft memorandum placed below is submitted for approval.

P.R.—21-6-10.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—21-6-10.

Issue.

S. H. SLATER—22-6-10.

[Memorandum No. 1193-1, Educational, dated 22nd June 1910.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.O. No. 1496, dated 29th June 1910.

The Director of Public Instruction considers that the Presidency College should be able to manage without the additional part-time Assistant sanctioned in G.O., No. 532, Educational, dated 23rd September 1909, at any rate for a year or two until all the honours classes are at work.

2. He requests early orders with regard to the arrangement for the teaching of Physics in the Medical College.

T.K.—2-7-10.

This department may, I submit, accept the proposal contained in paragraph 4 of Chief Secretary's note, page 5, and approved by the Honourable Member.

S. H. SLATER—2-7-10.

To the Public Department.

L. M. WYNCH—4-7-10

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Orders have now to be issued modifying the arrangement sanctioned in G.O., No. 439, Educational, dated 27th July 1909. The file may, it is submitted, be transferred (u.o.) to Educational for disposal.

N. KAILASA SARMA—4-7-10.

Will Educational accept transfer of the file?

J. W. BHOSE—4-7-10.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Please draft for Honourable Member's approval.

L. M. WYNCH—5-7-10.

Draft submitted for approval.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM PILLAI—5-7-10.

S. H. SLATER—5-7-10.

L. M. WYNCH—5-7-10.

I approve of the draft. I suppose Dr. Bourne knows that the Physics Assistant can lecture in Chemistry. A man I presume may be a competent lecturer in Physics and yet quite unable to lecture in Chemistry. But Dr. Bourne writes as if the present man can do both, or that he can find a man to do both.

M. H[AMMICK]—6-7-10.

Issue.

L. M. WYNCH—6-7-10.

[G.O., No. 387, Educational, dated 6th July 1910.]

G.O.No.439 Edl., dated 27th July 1909.

G.No.1311, from the Public Department, No.1929-3, dated 4th July 1910.

ORDER:
P.S.

387 & 6.7.10

Mr Govt., while agreeing that Col. VanGeyzel ~~seems to have made~~ ^{he requires} ~~out a case for~~ some relief from his lecturing duties, ~~But the Government~~ consider that in order to afford him such relief it is not desirable arbitrarily to restrict the number of medical students admitted into the Medical College as he proposes nor is it at present possible to appoint another Commissioned Medical officer to lecture in Chemistry as suggested by the D.P.I.

Not for E.I.

2 The arrangement that commenced itself in the Govt. is ..

2. In these circumstances the best plan seems to be to require the newly sanctioned lecturer in Physics at the Medical College to do part of the Chemistry teaching and thus afford the desired relief to the Professor of Chemistry. The Governor-in-Council is accordingly pleased to direct that the holder of the appointment sanctioned in G.O.No.439 Edl., dated 27th July 1909 should devote his whole time to the Medical College and should, in lieu of assisting the Professor of Physics at the Presidency College, undertake

2.

part of the Chemistry teaching at the
Medical College.

7/14.
5-7-10

Sm
5/7

Lub.
5/7/10

To

The D. P. I.,

" Surgeon General

" Public Department.

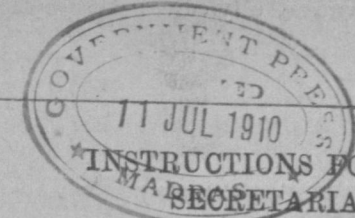
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G.O., No. 387, dated 6-7-1900.

(b)
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(b)
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Docket *Medical College Directing that the newly appointed Lecturer in Physics at the ... should be relieved of assisting the Professor of Physics at the Presidency College under the part of the Chemistry teaching at the ... as to appoint relief to Col. Vangerzel from his lecturing duties.*

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