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Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd

} 1911.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., Nos. 841, 842, 30th November 1911

Report on Public Instruction.

Recording, with remarks, the — in the Madras Presidency for 1910-11.

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

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Enclosures

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G.O., Nos. 841, 842, 30th November 1911.

Report on Public Instruction.

Recording, with remarks, the — in the Madras Presidency for 1910-11.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1910-11.

Order—No. 841, Educational, dated 30th November 1911.

Recorded.

2. The report has been much curtailed with reference to the recent orders of the Government of India directing that, while the quinquennial reports should contain information of a more elaborate character, the intervening annual reports should be shortened so as to consist of a mere general summary of the salient features of the year. The chief events of the year are summarized in paragraph 2 of the report.

3. *General Statistics.*—Judged by numerical statistics, the period under report was one of advance, the total number of institutions and their strength having increased. The increase was confined to public institutions, elementary schools having mainly contributed to it. The fall under private institutions is not of importance considering their ephemeral character. While it is very gratifying to learn that the year was marked by great improvement in meeting the requirements of secondary education, and that the progress of elementary education was shown by the increase in the number of pupils, both girls and boys, it is only too clear from a study of the tables appended to the report how much requires to be done. There is, however, every hope that during the next quinquennium the advance in all directions will be rapid.

4. *Expenditure.*—Excluding, for purposes of comparison, the expenditure on technical and industrial schools which were transferred to the control of the Educational department in the latter part of the year, the total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, from provincial, local and municipal funds and from fees and other sources was the largest on record amounting to 125.68 lakhs against 119.39 the previous year. Provincial funds contributed 44.48 lakhs or 3.18 lakhs more, including contributions to local boards and municipal councils to the extent of Rs. 1,91,358 and Rs. 8,710, respectively; local and municipal funds spent about the same as in the previous year, while fees and other sources, including subscriptions, income from endowments and the like contributed about 69 lakhs or some three lakhs more, thus indicating that private agencies are striving to spend more money from their own funds on the maintenance of their schools. Of the expenditure of 125.68 lakhs, 90.14 lakhs represented direct outlay, i.e., expenditure on colleges and schools, the balance

(35.54 lakhs) being classed as "indirect," that is, expenditure on the University, direction, inspection, buildings, furniture, scholarships and other miscellaneous items, including 9.86 lakhs on hostels. The expenditure from public funds on secondary and elementary schools was 29.91 lakhs, all but 4.3 lakhs appertaining to elementary institutions. A sum of 18.66 lakhs or 1.14 lakhs more than in the previous year was spent from public funds on grants-in-aid to institutions under private management, the increase being borne wholly by provincial funds. As in the previous year, the average annual cost of education per head of population was five annas, public funds providing As. 2-8.

5. *Secondary and Elementary Schools.*—In consequence of the conversion of weak incomplete secondary schools into complete elementary schools, secondary schools declined both in number and strength, while partly for the same reason and partly owing to the opening of fifth standards elementary schools of the higher grade increased in both respects. Elementary schools with standards up to the fourth declined in number though they had an accession to their strength. The increase in the number and strength of the higher and lower elementary schools as a whole is satisfactory. The Director of Public Instruction's proposals for removing the causes which retard the development of schools with standards higher than the third are under the consideration of Government.

6. *Special Schools.*—The scheme for the re-organization of the training schools for mistresses has been sanctioned and is being brought into force, while a corresponding scheme for the improvement of training schools for masters will be placed before the Government of India at an early date. The department of industries was transferred to the control of the Director of Public Instruction with effect from the 1st January 1911 and it was decided to strengthen it by the addition of three experts for dyeing, leather work and weaving. The dyeing expert joined just before the close of the year and his report on the dyeing industry of this Presidency is now under the consideration of Government. The leather expert arrived only in September last, while the post of weaving expert has been vacant since its creation, no suitable candidate being available.

7. *Female Education.*—The education of girls showed a marked advance, there having been 11,000 more under instruction at the close of the year. The re-organization of the training schools for mistresses already referred to will, it is hoped, accelerate the rate of progress. A ten years' programme for the development of female education has been called for by the Government of India and the Director of Public Instruction's proposals on the subject are awaited.

8. *European Education.*—The absence of a training school for European teachers in this Presidency and the consequent paucity of qualified teachers continue to stand in the way of the progress of the education of this class of the community. It is a matter for regret that no European teacher from this Presidency has availed himself of the training afforded in the training school at Sanavar. The suggestion of the Inspector of European and Training Schools that a modified form of secondary school-leaving certificate scheme may be introduced into European schools should be examined by the Director of Public Instruction separately.

9. *Muhammadan Education.*—The education of this class made some progress. The number of public elementary schools chiefly intended for Muhammadans increased from 1,018 to 1,139 and the number of pupils in these schools rose from 57,311 to 64,528. There is, however, little indication of any marked advance.

10. *Panchama Education.*—There was a small increase in the number of Panchama boys being educated in public elementary schools and the total expenditure on Panchama education showed some advance. Here also, however, it is clear that the progress made is very slow.

11. The thanks of Government are due to the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone and the other officers of the department for their work during the year. The most satisfactory features of the year seem to be the improvement in the teaching and equipment of secondary schools and the general progress made in the provision

for elementary education. The improvement of the training institutions both for masters and mistresses and the greater encouragement of local boards and municipalities in the matter of primary education are matters of urgent importance.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.
" Accountant-General.
" Registrar, Madras University.
" Local and Municipal Department.
Editors' Table.

Endorsement—No. 842, Educational, dated 30th November 1911.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Education.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 841-42, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 30TH NOVEMBER 1911.

[SUBJECT.—*Public Instruction Report for 1910-1911.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 7390, dated 18th November 1911.

The report has been considerably curtailed with reference to the orders of the Government of India embodied in G.O. No. 475, Educational, dated 15th July 1911.

2. The chief events of the year are summarized in paragraph 2 of the report. To these may be added the transfer to this department of the control of the department of industrial education which is only incidentally mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 8 of the report.

3. The Director of Public Instruction's letter, R.C. No. 6664/10, dated 23rd January 1911, referred to in paragraph 7 of the report, was returned by the Honourable Member on the 14th instant and has been sent to Press to be put in type.

4. Reference is made in paragraph 8 of the report to the schemes for the re-organization of the training schools for masters and for mistresses. The latter scheme G.O. No. 679, Educational, dated 27th September 1911, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The Director of Public Instruction's proposals for the former have been approved and the Government of India is to be addressed.

G.O. No. 424, Educational, dated 1st July 1911.

5. In paragraph 10 the question of the opening of a training school for European teachers in connection with the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, has been raised. On the advice of Mr. Stone this has been given up as not feasible.

The Inspector of European and Training Schools suggests a modified form of secondary school-leaving certificate for European schools in place of the Middle and the High school examinations. Mr. Stone considers this not feasible as few of the European schools are at present fit for such a scheme. Dr. Bourne may perhaps consider the point.

Paragraph 10 of report.

6. The report does not seem to require any lengthy review like the reviews of previous years, the Director's report being itself something like the Government's review.

For orders as to whether it may be recorded with a few remarks, as noted above.

Corrections have been made in three places in the report with reference to the telephonic message of the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction of this date.

R. SUNDARAM AIYAR—15-11-11.

A brief paragraph like paragraph 4 of the last Government review, so as to bring increase in outlay, total and from Provincial. Exclude industrial receipts and charges, if possible, so as to make the comparison fair.

2. Secondary education—reference to decrease.

3. Elementary education—reference to increase and state that proposals in No. 6864, dated 23rd January 1911, are under consideration with reference to programme of expansion and general questions raised by India.

4. Training schools—say how the schemes stand.

Work of dyeing and leather experts.

5. Female education—sanction of training schools scheme.
6. Europeans—await views of the permanent Director of Public Instruction.
7. Muhammadans and Panchamas—success satisfactory.

L. DAVIDSON—16-11-11.

A draft is submitted for approval.

R. SUNDARAM AIYAR—17-11-11.

I have not scrutinized the form of the accompanying draft order on the report of Public Instruction for the reason that on discussing the matter with Dr. Bourne yesterday I found that he held strongly an idea which had appealed to me in the first instance, namely, that a logical sequel of G.O. No. 475, dated 15th July 1911, is in future to confine the criticism of Government to the quinquennial educational reports and merely to "record" the intervening annual reports. Where the Director's own report is, under the orders of the Government of India, a mere general summary of the salient features of the year, covering half a dozen pages, it is obvious that a Government review on the lines previously adopted would be out of place. Another reason against committing Government to any pronouncement of policy is to be found in the condition of flux in which the Educational Department has been placed by the creation of the Hon'ble Mr. Butler's appointment and the general stock-taking which is now in progress.

2. It is for consideration therefore whether the draft (which picks out half a dozen points in the report which seemed to me to be suitable for comment) should not be replaced by two or three sentences, *e.g.*—

"Recorded with the remark that in view of the curtailment of the report directed by the Government of India His Excellency the Governor in Council does not propose to enter upon any detailed review of the operations of the Educational Department during 1910-1911. It will suffice to say that the year was one of general progress and to convey the acknowledgments of Government to the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne and the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone for their efficient administration of the department."

L. DAVIDSON—20-11-11.

I do not think we can merely record the report: Government must comment to some extent on the figures. It is, however, very difficult to say a little and create the right impression. So far as I can see our progress, judged by the census figures of the last census, is disappointing. We progress but population is progressing faster. However we may leave till next year any detailed examination of the state of things. The draft says about enough. The Government of India desires to relieve Inspectors and the Director of Public Instruction from the labour every year of examining and commenting in detail, but Government surely is expected to note advance or the reverse.

Please put the draft in proof and let me see before issue.

M. H[AMMICK]—24-11-11.

The draft has been put in type and is submitted.

T.K.—28-11-11.

In paragraph 4 of the review, the following statement occurs:—

"The expenditure from public funds on secondary and elementary schools was 29.91 lakhs, all but 4.3 lakhs appertaining to elementary schools."

Honourable Member remarks on this—

"I do not understand how 4.3 lakhs is got. I make it 5.57 + .63 + .32—see page 20, volume I, General tables. You should always show where the figures come from."

In General table 4, on page 20 of volume I, under "secondary schools" are also included "middle vernacular schools" which are elementary schools with standards above the fourth which, for the purposes of the General table, are classed as secondary schools—please see footnote marked ‡ on page 20. The expenditure from public funds on these schools amounts to Rs. 2,21,522 (31,902 + 37,708 + 13,496 + 1,22,421 + 2,236 + 13,759), and if this is deducted from the total expenditure for secondary schools shown in the General table (5,57,033 + 63,205 + 32,188), 6,52,426, we get 4,30,904 (6,52,426—2,21,522) which is the figure shown in paragraph 4 of the review."

Reference is also solicited to the statement numbered 21 on page 118 of volume II which shows the expenditure from public funds on secondary schools alone as Rs. 4,30,904, the same figure.

R. SUNDARAM AIYAR—28-11-11.

With draft in proof. I have noted various verbal improvements therein.

L. DAVIDSON—28-11-11.

I approve, the order may issue.

M. H[AMMICK]—29-11-11.

[G.O. Nos. 841-42, Educational, dated 30th November 1911.]

Nos. , EDUCATIONAL, NOVEMBER 1911;
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1910-11.

Order—No. 840, Educational, dated 30 November 1911.

Recorded.

2. The report has been much curtailed with reference to the recent orders of the Government of India. ~~That Government has pointed out that~~ the quinquennial reports should contain information of a more elaborate character, ~~while the intervening annual reports should be shortened so as to contain no more than a general summary of the salient features of the year.~~ The chief events of the year are summarized in paragraph 2 of the report.

3. *General Statistics.*—Judged by numerical statistics, the ~~year~~ ^{period under report} was one of advance, the total number of institutions and their strength having increased. The increase was confined to public institutions, elementary schools having mainly contributed to it. The fall under private institutions is not of importance considering their ephemeral character. While it is very gratifying to learn that the year was marked by great improvement in meeting the requirements of secondary education; and that the progress of elementary education was shown by the increase in the number of pupils, both girls and boys, it is only too clear from a study of the tables appended to the report how much requires to be done. There is, however, every hope that during the next quinquennium, the advance in the matter of education in all directions will be rapid.

4. *Expenditure.*—Excluding, for purposes of comparison, the expenditure on technical and industrial schools which were transferred to the control of the Educational department in the latter part of the year, the total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, from provincial, local and municipal funds and from fees and other sources was the largest on record amounting to 125.68 lakhs against 119.39 the previous year. Provincial funds contributed 44 lakhs or 34 lakhs more, including contributions to local boards and municipal councils to the extent of Rs. 1,91,353 and 8,710, respectively; local and municipal funds spent about the same as in previous year, while fees and other sources, including subscriptions, income from endowments, and the like contributed about 69 lakhs or about 4 lakhs more, thus indicating that private agencies are striving to spend more money from their own funds on the maintenance of their schools. Of the expenditure of 125.68 lakhs, 90.14 lakhs represented direct expenditure (i.e., expenditure on colleges and schools, the balance 35.54 lakhs being classed as "indirect," that is, expenditure on university, direction, inspection, buildings, furniture, scholarships and other miscellaneous

Rs. 11

C/1/1

Outlay, i.e.,

some three

Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1910-11

Order No. 10, Educational, dated November 1911

2. The report has been much criticised with reference to the recent orders of the Government of India. It is pointed out that the information in the report is not reliable and that the figures are not correct. It is also pointed out that the report is not a true and correct statement of the facts and figures of the Madras Presidency.

3. General remarks.—The report is a very good one and contains a great deal of valuable information. It is a very complete and accurate statement of the facts and figures of the Madras Presidency. It is a very good example of the kind of report that should be made by the Government of India.

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items including an expenditure of 9.86 lakhs on hostels. The expenditure from public funds on secondary and elementary schools was 29.91 lakhs, all but 4.3 lakhs appertaining to elementary schools. A sum of 18.66 lakhs or 1.16 lakhs more than in the previous year was spent from public funds on grants in aid to institutions under private management, the increase being borne wholly by provincial funds. As in the previous year, the average annual cost of education per head of population was Rs. 5, public funds providing Rs. 2-3.

5. Secondary and Elementary Schools.—In consequence of the conversion of weak incomplete secondary schools into complete elementary schools, secondary schools declined both in number and strength, while partly for the same reason and partly owing to the opening of fifth standards in some of the schools, elementary schools of the higher grade increased in both respects. Elementary schools with standards up to the fourth declined in number though they had an accession to their strength. The increase in the number and strength of the higher and lower elementary schools as a whole is satisfactory. The Director of Public Instruction's proposals for removing the causes which retard the development of schools with standards higher than the third are under the consideration of Government.

6. Special Schools.—The scheme for the reorganization of the training schools for mistresses has been sanctioned by the Government of India and is being brought into force, while a corresponding scheme for the reorganization of the training schools for masters has been approved and will be placed before the Government of India shortly. The department of Industries was transferred to the control of this department from 1st January 1911 and was strengthened by the addition of three experts for dyeing, leather work and weaving. The dyeing expert joined just before the close of the year and his report on the dyeing industry of this Presidency is now under the consideration of Government. The leather expert joined only in September last, while the post of weaving expert has been vacant since its creation, no suitable candidate being available.

7. Female Education.—The education of females showed a marked advance, there having been 11,000 more girls under instruction at the close of the year. The reorganization of the training schools for mistresses already referred to will, it is hoped, accelerate the progress. A ten years' programme for the development of female education has been called for by the Government of India and the Director of Public Instruction's proposals on the subject are awaited.

8. European Education.—The absence of a training school for European teachers in this Presidency and the paucity of qualified teachers in consequence continue to stand in the way of the progress of the education of this class of the community. It is a matter for regret that no European teacher from this Presidency has availed himself of the training afforded in the training school at Sanavar. The suggestion of the Inspector of European and Training Schools that a modified form of secondary school-leaving certificate scheme may be introduced into European schools should be examined by the Director of Public Instruction separately.

9. Muhammadan Education.—The education of this class made some progress. The number of public elementary schools chiefly intended for Muhammadans increased from 1,018 to 1,139 and the number of pupils in these schools rose from 57,311 to 64,528. There is, however, little indication of any marked advance.

10. Panchama Education.—There was a small increase in the number of Panchama boys being educated in public elementary schools and the total expenditure on Panchama education showed some advance. Here however also it is clear that the progress made is very slow.

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informant

at an early date.

the Director of Public Instruction into effect

Nos. , EDUCATIONAL, NOVEMBER 1911.

11. The thanks of Government are due to Dr. Bourne, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone and the other officers of the department for their work during the year. The most satisfactory features of the year seem to be the improvement in the teaching and equipment of secondary schools and the general progress made in the provision for elementary education. The improvement of the training institutions both for masters and mistresses and the greater encouragement of local boards and municipalities in the matter of primary education are matters of urgent importance.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
 „ Surgeon-General.
 „ Accountant-General.
 „ Registrar, Madras University.
 „ Local and Municipal Department
 Editors' Table.

Endorsement— No. 842, Educational, dated 30 November 1911.
Copy to the Government of India, Department of Education.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

G.O., etc., Nos. , , November 1911.
Report on Public Instruction.

Recording the — in the Madras Presidency for 1910-11.

, with remarks,

Read - the following paper :-

Report on PUBLIC INSTRUCTION with the Madras Press for 1910-11

Order
P.S.

Recorded.

The report has been much curtailed in the reference to the recent orders of the Govt of India. That Govt has pointed out that the quinquennial reports should contain information of a more elaborate character, while the inter-annual annual reports are to be

Para 3 of the report

shortened so as to contain no more than a general summary of the salient features of the year.

2. The chief events of the year are summarized in para. 2 of the report.

3. General Statistics. Judged by numerical statistics, the year was one of advance, the total number of institutions and their strength having increased. The increase was confined to public institutions, elementary schools having mainly contributed to it. The fall under private institutions is not of importance considering their ephemeral character.

4. Expenditure. Excluding for purposes of comparison, the expenditure on technical and industrial schools which were transferred to the control of the Educational Department in the latter part of the year, the total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, from provincial local and municipal funds and from fees and other sources was the largest on record amounting to 125.68 lakhs against 119.39 the previous year. Provincial funds contributed 44.4 lakhs or 34.4 lakhs more, including contributions to local boards and municipal councils to the extent of Rs. 1,91,358 and 8,710 respectively; local and municipal funds spent about the same as in previous year, while fees and other

While it is very gratifying to learn that the year was marked by great improvement in meeting the requirements of secondary education, & that the progress of elementary education was shown by the success of the number of pupils both girls & boys, it is not too clear from a

study of the Para 3 of the report later appended that the report has not much required to be done. There is however every hope that the next quinquennial will show advance in the mass of education in all directions will be rapid.

11. The thanks of Government are due to the Board, the Local Board, and the other officers of the department for their work during the year. The most satisfactory features of the year seem to be the improvement in the teaching and equipment of secondary schools and the general progress made in the provision for elementary education. The improvement of the institutions both for masters and mistresses, and the greater encouragement of local boards and municipalities in the matter of primary education are matters of urgent importance.

L. DAVISON,
Secy. to Government

To the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.
The Government of India,
Department of Education,
Calcutta.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Education,
Calcutta.
L. DAVISON,
Secy. to Government.
November 1911.
Report on Public Instruction.
November 1911.
G.O. No. 10,000, etc.

cf. Statement (17) on page 118
of Vol II of the report.

cf. General table (2) - on pages 104-11
of Vol I of the report.

General table (8) on page 32 of
the report Vol I

I do not understand how
4.3 lakhs is 80% - I made
5.57 + .63 + 32 = 88%
p. 20 Vol I said
30) on page 122 of Vol II
lakhs

You will always
show where the figures
come from -
will be answered in
my
p. 20
27.11.11

Para 6 of the report. Vol I

other sources, including subscriptions,
income from Endowments and the like
contributed ~~about 69 lakhs~~ ^{about 69 lakhs} or about 3 lakhs
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while

Para 7 of the report.

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F.F.

Para 8 of the report.

3.

while partly for the same reason and partly owing to the opening of fifth standards in some of the schools, elementary schools of the higher grade increased in both respects. Elementary schools with standards up to the fourth declined in number though they had an accession to their strength. The D.P.I.E

proposals for removing the causes which retard the development of ^{schools and standards higher than} ~~schools~~ are under the consideration of Government, with reference to the five years' programme for the expansion of elementary education and other general questions called for by the Government of India and other general questions.

5. Special schools. The scheme for the reorganization of the training schools for mistresses has been sanctioned by the Government of India and is being brought into force, while a corresponding scheme for the reorganization of the training schools for masters has been approved and will be placed before the Govt. of India shortly. The department of industries was transferred to the control of this department from 1st January 1911 and was strengthened by the addition of

three experts for dyeing, leather work and weaving. The dyeing expert joined just before the close of the year and his report on the dyeing industry of the Presidency is now under the consideration of Govt. The leather expert joined only

in September last while the post of weaving expert has been vacant since its creation, no suitable candidate being available.

6. Female Education. The education of females showed a marked advance, there having been 11,000 more girls under instruction at the close of the year. The reorganization of the training schools for mistresses already referred to will, it is hoped, accelerate the progress. A ten years' programme for the development of female education has been called for by the Government of India and the D.P.I.'s proposals on the subject are awaited.

7. European Education. The absence of a training school for European teachers in this Presidency and the paucity of qualified teachers in consequence continue to stand in the way of the progress of the education of this class of the community. It is a matter for regret that no European teacher from this Presidency has availed himself of the training afforded in the training school at Sanavar. The suggestion of the Inspector of European and Training schools that a modified form of secondary school leaving certificate scheme may be introduced into European schools should be examined by the D.P.I. separately.

Para 9 of the report.

Para 10 of the report.

8. Muhammadan Education.

The education of these classes made some progress

The thanks of Govt are due to the officers. Be known, the Hon W Stone and the other officers of the Department for their work during the year.

I do not understand the remarks of the D.P. on Paichama Education. The latter p. 108 says to show a distinct falling off in the number of Paichama schools & scholars. So where is progress? I do not understand.

The number of public elementary schools and students in Muhammadan increased from 100, to 1,129 & the number of pupils in these schools rose from 57,311 to 64,528.

(Re)
17.11.11

To The D.P. marked advance in education of any

- ... S.P.
- ... A.P.
- ... Registrar M.A.
- ... School Dept.
- ... En. J. Depd

Sept 16/12/11

9. Paichama Education. There was a marked increase in the number of Paichama schools, & the total number of public elementary schools, & the total expenditure on Paichama Education was also increased. Here Ende is very slow. Copy to the Govt. of D. Dept. of Education

Signed
16/12/11
9/12/11

The most satisfactory feature of the year seems to be the improvement in the teaching & equipment of Secondary schools & the general progress made in elementary education.

The improvement of the training in telegraphy for the Master & his helpers & the encouragement of local & municipal authorities in the matter of primary education are matters of great importance.

Archives 3(a)---85,006---16-8-77.

தேதி: 24.4.98 கையொப்பம்: _____

குறிப்பு:—(1) ஒரே கோரிக்கையில் ஒன்றுக்கு மேற்
பட்ட துறைகளோடு தொடர்புள்ள
ஆவணங்களைச் சேர்க்கக்கூடாது.

(2) கோரிக்கை இரட்டப்படிக்கலாக
எழுதப்படவேண்டும்.

267

[P.T.O.]

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, but only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

A

Please send proof in triplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

B

Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

Type may be released after usual interval at once.

C

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.

Type may be released after usual interval.

Clerk.

Clerk.

Clerk.

Supdt.

Supdt.

Supdt.

(b) Three copies of proof of all notes should be sent for approval, except when instructions are given to the contrary.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

^{Three} ~~Three~~ copies of proof of the order & notes are required very urgently by this evening. Please see the Secy's instructions at the end of the notes.

7/8
27-11-11

12.25 P.M.

Dear Please send revised proofs very urgently.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

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