

Edd (1915) Department.

His SERIES.

G.O. No. 1423-*Edd*

DATED 14-12-15

[Despatch Abstract.]

School and college hygiene.

Forwarding to the D.P. 1 copies of reports on the action taken by some other Govts in regard to questions connected with —



No. 1820
Government of India,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
(Education)
Delhi, the 17th November 1915.

Defda 20/11/15

A copy of the undermentioned papers is forwarded to the Government of Madras, for information, in continuation of this Department endorsement no. 648, dated the 25th March 1915.

*no 413
no 415*

By order,

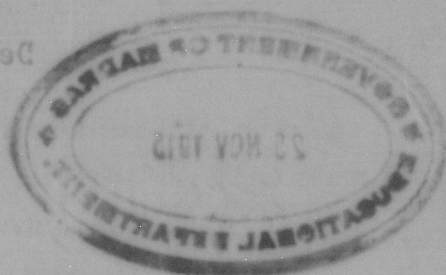
G. Mann

Asst. Secretary to the Government of India.

- page 269*
1. Letter from the Government of Bihar and Orissa, no. 988-E, dated the 31st May 1915 and enclosure.
 - 10/11* 2. Letter from the Government of the Punjab, no. 187 (Home-Edn.), dated the 14th June 1915.
 - 12* 3. Letter to the Government of the Punjab, no. 1759, dated the 10th November 1915.
 - 13/10* 4. Letter to the Government of Bihar and Orissa no. 1819, dated the 17th November 1915.

J.B.N.

8/11



A copy of the undermentioned papers is forwarded to the
Government of India for information, in con-
tinuation of this Department endorsement no. 648, dated the

22nd March 1915.

By order,

Asst. Secretary to the Government of India.

1. Letter from the Government of Bihar and Orissa, no. 328-E,
dated the 31st May 1915 and enclosure.

2. Letter from the Government of the Punjab, no. 187 (Home-Edn.),
dated the 14th June 1915.

3. Letter to the Government of the Punjab, no. 1753, dated the
10th November 1915.

4. Letter to the Government of Bihar and Orissa no. 1512,
dated the 17th November 1915.

J.B.N.

No. 988-E., dated Ranchi, the 31st May 1915.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. H. McPHERSON, I.C.S., Officiating Chief Secretary to the
Government of Bihar and Orissa, Education Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with Mr. Sharp's
letter no. 1143 (Education), dated the 24th June 1913, on the subject of para-
graph 7 of the Resolution no. 301-C. D., recorded on the 21st February 1913,
by the Government of India in the Department of Education, in which a
thorough enquiry by a committee of experts into the question of school and
college hygiene was suggested and the scope of such enquiry briefly indicated.

Chapter XII, paragraphs 4 to 8 and 14.
" XIII, " 23 to 27.
" XIV, " 5, 9, 12 and 15.
" XV, " 13 and 15.

2. The subject was dealt with so far
as colleges are concerned, by the Patna
University Committee, in their report, a
copy of which has already been submitted

to the Government of India. The local Government agree generally with the
recommendations made by the Committee.

3. The question of school hygiene was referred to a committee, presided
over by the Sanitary Commissioner, a copy of whose report is appended. The
Lieutenant-Governor in Council is generally in agreement with the recommen-
dations of the committee regarding type plans for schools and hostels, dimen-
sions of rooms, sanitary conveniences, play-grounds, lighting, ventilation and
furniture, and has already passed orders approving of the proposals made by
them. The type plans for schools and hostels have now been prepared. The
present communication deals with a few points which require special consi-
deration.

4. *The introduction of a simple and more practical course of hygiene.*—
The Committee deprecated the institution of hygiene as a separate subject of
examination, but recommended that some instruction in the elementary prin-
ciples of hygiene should be given as part of the syllabus in nature study; that
a short primer should be written containing simple rules for, and explanations of,
the treatment of the more important diseases; and that the attention of
Headmasters should be drawn to the great importance of keeping school
buildings and their surroundings clean and tidy, in order that cleanly habits
may be instilled into the pupils. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council accepts
these suggestions, and arrangements are being made for the preparation of the
proposed primer in consultation with the provincial centre of the St. John's
Ambulance Association. It has also been settled that the Provincial Centre
of the Association will arrange for lectures on hygiene to be delivered at the
Patna Training College and the five first grade training schools. Hygiene is
already taught at the medical schools at Bankipore and Cuttack; and, if pos-
sible, the lectures given at these institutions will be attended by students read-
ing in the local training schools. The arrangements to be made for the other
three training schools are still under the joint consideration of the Director of
Public Instruction and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

5. *The inspection of male scholars with special reference to infectious
diseases, eyesight, and malaria.*—On this subject the Hygiene Committee
have gone beyond the intentions of the Government of India in recommending
the general medical treatment of school children and the appointment of medi-
cal advisers to all schools, whether managed or aided by Government. Finan-
cial considerations render these proposals impracticable, at least for some
years to come. Efforts must at present be confined to the periodical medical
inspection of school boys and school buildings in municipal areas; and the
Lieutenant-Governor in Council considers that it should be made part of the
duties of Municipal Health Officers, where these exist, to inspect, not only
municipal schools, but also all Higher and Middle Schools in the Municipality.
When such inspection reveals the existence of disease or sanitary defects, they
should call attention to them and make suggestions for their correction. The
Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and Civil Surgeons should also make periodi-
cal visits of inspection to schools and advise the authorities. The Director of
Public Instruction has been asked to submit detailed proposals on these lines.

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6. *Appointment of a Director of Physical Training.*—Under existing arrangements a few drill masters and gymnastic instructors are deputed annually from Bihar and Orissa to undergo a course of training under the Physical Director of the Young Men's Christian Association at Calcutta, and a contribution is made by the Local Government to cover the incidental expenses. The Hygiene Committee have deprecated the appointment of a Director of Physical Training on the ground that it is inadvisable to relieve Headmasters of the responsibility for seeing that the pupils in their schools undergo the requisite physical training. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, however, does not consider that the appointment of an expert would in any way affect the responsibility of Headmasters, while it would undoubtedly greatly improve the efficacy of the training. He has accordingly asked the Director of Public Instruction to submit proposals for the appointment of such an officer, who will perform the duties of an Inspector of Schools in his own particular sphere. It will be his duty to see that physical training in the schools is conducted on proper lines and to advise the headmasters accordingly. In the meantime, the existing system of periodical deputations to the Young Men's Christian Association at Calcutta will be continued.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE APPOINTED IN GOVERNMENT LETTER No. 1014-E, DATED THE 26TH MAY 1913, TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The Conference assembled at Bankipore on the 11th and 12th of August 1913, and there were present :—

- (1) Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. HARE, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Bihar and Orissa;
- (2) Mr. V. H. JACKSON, Professor of Physics in the Patna College;
- (3) Miss M. HONEYBURN, Inspectress of Schools, Bihar and Orissa;
- (4) Khan Sahib AMJAD ALI, late Headmaster of the Patna Collegiate School;
- (5) Miss S. B. BANERJI, Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Orissa Division;
- (6) Major J. G. P. MURRAY, Civil Surgeon of Cuttack;
- (7) Mr. J. N. TURNBULL, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.
- (8) Mr. D. N. SEN, Principal of the Bihar National College;
- (9) Maulvi ABDUL QAUYUM, Assistant Surgeon in charge of Educational Hostel and Messes at Bankipore;
- (10) Babu SRI RANG BIHARI LAL, M.A., Headmaster of the Sitamarhi High School;
- (11) Mr. G. E. FAWCUS, Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

The discussion was based on a note which the Sanitary Commissioner had circulated to all the members, dealing *seriatim* with the different points raised by the Government of India.

I.—*The condition of School houses, hostels and other places where pupils reside, from the point of view of sanitation.*

A.—*School Houses.*

(i) *Type Plans for Primary Schools.*—The type-plans for Board Primary Schools and Model Girls' Schools were considered and it was resolved that a 5 feet verandah is too narrow, because the pupils frequently walk on the verandah. It was therefore decided that if this can be done without very great expense, the verandah should be widened to 8 feet. Miss Banerji suggested that in girls schools a side verandah should be built on which the pupils could perform their physical exercises. She pointed out that girls will go into the open for this purpose.

(ii) *Type Plans for Secondary Schools.*—The Conference recommended that type plans should be prepared for High Schools, Middle English Schools and Middle Vernacular Schools, and that these type plans should form the basis of all projects towards the cost of which a grant is applied for.

(iii) *Dimensions.*—With regard to the dimensions required in schools of different classes, the Conference was of the opinion that for secondary schools 10 to 12 square feet for each pupil and 100 to 122 cubic feet would be sufficient: for primary schools 8 to 10 square feet and 80 to 100 cubic feet.

(iv) *Lighting.*—The Conference was generally of the opinion that, as far as possible, school buildings should be made, to face north and south, but Mr. Sen urged that the direction of the prevailing wind should be the first consideration. They also considered that a verandah should be provided on the southern side but not on the northern, and that the addition of verandahs on the east and west, if possible, was desirable in secondary schools. All classrooms should be lighted from the north as far as possible, and their interior should be whitewashed.

(v) *Ventilation*.—The class-rooms should be in a single row and not more than 4 ft. of space should be left between the top of the windows and the roof; all windows should be made to open completely.

(vi) *Furniture*.—It was decided that three standard sizes of furniture should be prescribed suitable for pupils in the primary, middle and high school stages, respectively. The three types suggested are the following:—

	For Primary Classes.	For Middle Classes.	For High School Classes.
1	2	3	4
	Inches.	Inches.	
Height of seat-board	12	15	18
Width of seat-board	8	9	10
Height from the top of the seat to the front edge of the desk.	8	10	12
Height from the floor to the back edge of the desk.	24	30	36
Distance between the edge of the desk and the seat.	3	3½	4
Width of the top of the desk (horizontal part) .	4	4	4
Width of the top of the desk (inclined part) .	11	12	13
Depth of the book-shelf	10	10	10
Distance of the book-shelf from the top of the desk.	5	5	5
Width of the seat and desk	18	21	24

Plans should be prepared to show the exact meaning of these measurements. The pupils should be able to lean slightly back when reading and both the seat and the inclined portion of the desk should be made to fold back. The inclined portion of the desk when folded back may be utilised as a book-rest. The conference was unanimously of the opinion that desks should be provided for all classes of secondary schools and in primary school where possible. The black-board should be on a side of the room where there are no windows.

(vii) *Tiffin-rooms*.—Some discussion took place as to what was meant by a tiffin-room and it became clear that it was unnecessary to provide any rooms where boys could actually eat their midday meal. It was, however, decided to be necessary that separate rooms for Hindus and for Muhammadans should be built at each school in which water could be kept, together with any food that the boys or girls might happen to bring with them for their midday meal, though it was pointed out that food is seldom brought in this way. The floor of these water-rooms should be pucca. For primary schools it was considered that it would be unnecessary to build separate water-rooms and that a small portion of the verandah might be enclosed to serve the purpose.

(viii) *Wells*.—There should be a separate pucca well for each school with more than 100 pupils irrespective of its status. The well should be at least 4 feet in diameter and should be provided with a well-top of the pattern approved by the Sanitary Board.

(ix) *Sanitary Conveniences*.—It was resolved that 4 per cent. of urinals and 2 per cent. of latrines should be provided for each day school and that

over and above these a separate latrine and urinal should be provided for the teachers. For schools in rural areas no such provision is necessary.

B.—Hostels.

(i) *Type-plans*.—Type-plans for hostels are being prepared. The Conference was of the opinion that 40 square feet of floor space was enough for each pupil in large dormitories; but that for hostels the standard of 60 square feet should be maintained.

(ii) *Lighting and Ventilation*.—As for school buildings.

(iii) *Furniture*.—Each pupil should be provided with a wooden bed, a table, a chair, a book-self and a set of clothes pegs. He should be required to provide himself with a mosquito net. Good lamps should be provided, either one for each boy or a large lamp to light the whole room.

(iv) *Outhouses*.—The Conference considered it necessary to provide separate kitchens for each of the messes into which the boys living in a hostel would break up. The dining-room provided in the type-plan will probably not be required except for Bengali boys. In other cases it can be used as a living room.

(v) *Water-supply*.—Wherever a competent mistri is available all wells should be sealed over with a cover which cannot be opened except for repairs and a strong pump should be provided with which to lift up the water into an overhead cistern from which it can be delivered by a pipe-line to the cook-house, to the bathing platform, to the Superintendent's quarters and wherever else it may be required. At the bathing platform, wherever the supply of water and arrangements for drainage permit of this being done, a long covered cistern should be provided with taps for 10 per cent. of the boys and capable of holding a maximum of 4 gallons per head of water for bathing and washing. Bathing platforms intended for Muhammadan boys should be covered over.

(vi) *Sanitary Conveniences*.—These should be provided for hostels on the scale of at least 3 per cent. of urinals and 8 per cent. of latrines. They must be placed as far away as possible from the cook-house and dining-rooms, and a covered receptacle in which to store the night-soil during the day time must also be provided. Small dust-bins are also required to hold the sweepings of the school rooms and the kitchen refuse.

(vii) *Drainage*.—Masonry drains should always be provided to carry off the waste water from the bathing platform, the cook-house, and the dining-rooms and they should be connected up either with the Municipal masonry drain or with a large covered cess-pit, without any masonry bottom, which can be cleaned out from time to time.

(viii) *Ward Servants*.—It was decided that one ward servant should be provided for each 50 boarders.

(ix) *Infirmiry*.—All hostels should be provided with a separate sick-room in a separate block at some distance away from the main block, and where possible this infirmary should be separated from the main block by a wall or fence and should be provided with a separate cook-room, well and privy. The accommodation should be for 8 per cent. of the pupils living in the hostel. The room should be divided up into units of 240 square feet and the furniture provided should consist of an iron bed, a low combined bedside table and locker for each inmate and one chair for each room. A separate ward servant should be provided for the sick-room.

2. The professional examination of building plans from the hygienic point of view.

The present arrangements were accepted as satisfactory. It is the practice that no grant is given by Government for any new building or for the extension of, or for alterations to, existing buildings to the value of more than Rs500 unless the plans have been approved by the Director of Public Instruction and by the Sanitary Commissioner. For petty works costing not more than Rs500 the approval of the Divisional Inspector and of the District Civil Surgeon is accepted.

3. *The introduction of a simple and more practical course of hygiene; whether it should be a compulsory subject in the various schemes of school leaving certificates, and whether it should be recommended to Universities as part of their Matriculation Examination.*

The Conference viewed with some amusement the present syllabus in hygiene and considered that it was obvious at first sight that it was far too elaborate and technical. They were of the opinion that hygiene should not be made a separate subject of examination in schools; but that some instruction in the elementary principles of hygiene should be given as part of the syllabus in nature-study. A very short book should be written, containing some rules in connection with the more important diseases and very simple explanations should be given of the reasons for these rules. The book should not contain more than 20 pages. The Conference recommended that the attention of Headmasters should be drawn to the great importance of keeping school buildings and their surroundings absolutely clean and tidy, and considered that this was one of the best methods of inculcating the supreme importance of cleanliness in the boys' homes.

4. *The inspection, where possible, of male scholars with special reference to infectious diseases, eye-sight and malaria.*

The staff required.—While deprecating any additions to the present inspecting staff, the Conference was of the opinion that a medical officer of a status not lower than that of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon should be provided for all Indian schools wherever arrangements can be made with the present medical staff. The medical officer should attend the school at least once a week and should see and treat all cases sent to him by the class teachers at any time. He should at once inform the Headmaster of any case of infectious disease. In towns with a population of more than 50,000 it was decided that a special Medical Officer of the rank of an Assistant Surgeon should be appointed.

Where a medical officer has been appointed, a small supply of bandages and of the drugs in most common use should be kept for his use, in a locked almirah at all schools with more than 100 pupils and a sick register should be maintained.

The medical officer should once a month examine the sanitary condition of the school premises and should make a written report to the Headmaster in a book to be kept specially for the purpose. The special medical officer to be appointed for towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants should once a year thoroughly examine the condition of each pupil and should keep detailed records of their height, weight, chest-girth and physical condition.

Where there is a hostel the medical officer should, as far as possible, attend daily at an hour fixed for each school and at such other times as may be necessary in urgent cases.

The four European boarding schools should be under the personal supervision of the Civil Surgeon of the district and the European day schools should be under the Medical Officers of the Railways.

(ii) *Fees.*—A capitation fee of eight annas a year for each pupil should be paid to the medical officer in all Indian day schools. In secondary schools this sum will be paid by the pupils themselves, but in primary schools it will be necessary for Government to meet the cost.

For hostels the medical officer should draw an allowance according to the scale sanctioned in letter no. 937, dated the 25th of July 1902, from the Government of India. This allowance should be over and above any capitation grant which he may receive for attendance on day scholars. The cost of the simple medicines alluded to above should be also met by Government. More expensive medicines can either be purchased privately or obtained from local dispensaries as at present.

For the European Boarding Schools a fixed monthly allowance of Rs50 for each school should be given to the Civil Surgeon, and where the number of pupils exceeds 200 an additional allowance at the rate of Rs25 for each additional 100 pupils should be given. The cost of this allowance will have to be met by Government.

Where Lady Doctors are available, similar arrangements should be made at schools for Indian girls. The Lady Doctors should be allowed an annual capitation allowance of Re. 1 in view of the smaller number of pupils involved, and the cost should be made by Government.

(iii) *Sanitary Precautions.*—The special precautions to be adopted for the management and treatment of infectious diseases, such as small-pox, cholera, measles, chicken-pox, mumps, enteric, etc., will depend on the advice given by the medical officer in each particular case. In areas where vaccination is compulsory the medical officer should draw the attention of the Civil Surgeon to any cases where pupils have not been vaccinated.

As regards malaria, the Conference agreed that Inspecting Officers and medical officers of schools should be instructed to inculcate the advantages of giving prophylactic doses of quinine to each pupil on two consecutive days in each week from July to December.

(iv) *Defective sight and diseases of the eye.*—With regard to the prevention and treatment of defective eye-sight and diseases of the eye the Conference was of the opinion that no practical suggestions could be made at the present time owing to the absence of qualified specialists, but as these matter are of very great importance to the welfare of the pupils they considered that much more attention should be paid to preventive measures, such as the prescription of well-printed books with large, clear and well-spaced type; the discouragement of books printed on glazed paper, the proper lighting of school-rooms and hostels, and the discouraging of the practice of reading late at night. In all hostels the time for "lights out" should not be later than 10 p.m.

5. *The length of the school day, home studies, and the effect upon health of the present system of working for formal examinations.*

(i) *In Primary Schools.*—Here the Conference agreed that the hours are so indefinite that it is impossible to lay down any fixed scale. It was, however, resolved that for the infant classes the school day should not exceed four hours, that for primary schools it should not exceed five hours and that the maximum length of a period should not exceed three quarters of an hour. The limits mentioned should include two intervals of between 15 and 20 minutes for relaxation.

(ii) *For Secondary Schools.*—It was decided that the maximum length of the school day should be 5½ hours inclusive of one interval of half an hour for relaxation. In addition to this the compulsory period of study in a hostel should be limited to four hours and the home work of boys not living in hostels should as far as possible be regulated in the same way.

(iii) *Examinations.*—In considering the effect of examinations on the health of the pupils it was recognised that formal examinations are to some extent a necessary evil, but it was suggested that much might be done to distribute the strain of working for them if it were laid down that in all school examinations for promotion at least 50 per cent. of the marks allotted to each subject should be assigned to the work done during the school term. The Conference feared that it would not be possible to follow this system in examinations on the result of which scholarships are awarded or in the Matriculation Examination of the University.

3. *The requirements in the way of recreation grounds, gardens, gymnasias, reading rooms, common rooms, etc.*

(i) *Play-grounds.*—It was decided that one football ground of a size of at least 100 yards by 60 yards for each 100 boys should be considered the minimum in all schools in which European games are played. In primary schools and girls' schools it will be sufficient to provide a small space for native games, and, where the space available is very limited, each class should make use of it in turn. The play-grounds attached to girls' schools should be surrounded by high walls.

(ii) *Gardens.*—The Conference considered that gardens were primarily intended for use in connection with nature study and, though they undoubtedly

provide occasions of physical exercise, it seemed scarcely necessary to allude to them in dealing with the question of the school hygiene.

(iii) *Physical Exercise*.—Organised physical exercise in some form or other is so essential to health and discipline that the Conference was strongly of the opinion that it should be made compulsory in all boys' schools. It was also decided that at least one hour a week should be devoted to drill under the supervision of a qualified master and that the time should be broken up into two or three shorter periods. Drill should be encouraged in girls' schools, but should not be made compulsory in them.

(iv) *Gymnasia*.—An endeavour should be made to provide all Government High Schools and, if possible, all Aided High Schools with gymnasia. Exercise in the gymnasium should be one of the approval forms of physical exercise but it should not be made alternative with drill as its disciplinary value is considerably less. The Conference noted that type-plans for gymnasia were being prepared.

(v) *Reading Rooms and Common Rooms*.—The Conference suggested that the school hall should always be open to pupils for use as a reading room or common room between the close of the school day and 7 P.M., and that a supply of light literature suitable for boys should be provided. Those high schools which have no halls at the present time should be instructed to take early steps to provide them.

The conference next proceeded to discuss the letter from the Government of India, No. 1143, dated the 24th June 1913, with special reference to the suggestions—

- (a) that the St. John Ambulance Association might render aid in connection with the teaching of hygiene, and
- (b) that a Physical Instructor should be appointed on terms similar to those on which Dr. Gray is engaged in Bengal.

With regard to the former point the Conference suggested that the Civil Surgeon, who is the local representative of the Association in each district, might be asked to deliver occasional lectures to the two highest classes of high schools, but they did not consider that anything further was practicable. In this connection it was also suggested that the two peripatetic lecturers recently appointed to deliver lectures on the best means for combating malaria might be asked to deliver their lectures also at all the first-grade Training Schools.

With regard to the second point, the Conference was of the opinion that it is the duty of all Headmasters to see that all the pupils in their schools take the required amount of physical exercise, and they deprecated any system which would place part of the responsibility on other shoulders. The training of drill and gymnastic masters is of course a matter of importance; but it was noted that arrangements for this are already being made.

No. 187 (Home—Edn.), dated the 14th June 1915.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Gokhale, M.A., C.S.I., Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Home (Education) Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.

I am directed to reply to Mr. Sharp's letter no. 1141, dated the 24th June 1913, on the subject of the enquiry into questions relating to school and college hygiene which was recommended in the Government of India, Department of Education, Resolution no. 301-C. D., dated the 21st February 1913.

2. It was suggested in the resolution that a small committee of medical and educational experts should be appointed in each province to consider a number of questions, of which a list was appended, bearing on the health of school pupils. Most of these questions, I am to say, had already been discussed at educational conferences held in the province, and action had been taken on their recommendations. It appeared unlikely in the circumstances that a new committee could be constituted so as to deal adequately with all the subjects enumerated in the resolution, which cover a wide field and required previous investigation and experience. It was decided, therefore, to refer the main questions of school hygiene in the general aspect to the provincial Sanitary Conference which was to meet in August 1913, leaving it to the Conference to define, if necessary, the scope of such special enquiries as might afterwards be deemed advisable.

3. *School buildings*.—Among the questions of which a list was given in paragraph 7 of the resolution, the preparation of suitable type designs for school buildings received careful attention several years ago, and designs were drawn out by the Public Works Department in consultation with officers of the Department of Education, embodying the accepted principles of school planning as adapted to the conditions of the province. These designs have proved of great assistance to school managers, and have been followed in the case of new Government High School buildings which have been already erected or are in course of erection. The sites usually chosen for new school buildings are open spaces outside the towns where there is room for hostels and playgrounds, and the opinion of the local medical officers is obtained as to their sanitary character. Plans for primary school buildings vary according to the requirements of the different parts of the province, but are based on general hygiene principles. The tendency towards overcrowding in secondary schools was discussed at some length in the Sanitary Conference, and a resolution was passed in favour of pressure being brought to bear on school managers to conform, as far as possible, to departmental regulations in this respect. The Lieutenant-Governor in the course of his tours during the last two years has seen a great number of the new buildings for secondary schools—Government, Board and Aided—either erected or in course of erection, and he has been much impressed by the remarkable improvement in their standard, whether as regards design, accommodation or surroundings. The standard set by Government in its high schools is being closely followed, and even exceeded in the case of some aided institutions.

4. *Teaching of hygiene*.—The teaching of the principles of hygiene and sanitation in schools was also discussed in the Conference. The text-books formerly prescribed for the lower classes of schools, which were summaries, containing simple rules for the preservation of health, made little, if any, appeal to the pupils' imagination, and were regarded chiefly as aids to passing examinations. These have now been replaced by a book entitled "Life, Light, and Cleanliness," written by Major Perry, I.M.S., at the request of the Text-Book Committee, in which an attempt is made to impress the principles of sanitation on the pupils' minds in the form of a history. The Punjab Sanitary Conference passed two resolutions on this subject:—(a) that where hygiene was already taught the course should be more practical, and (b) that hygiene should be a separate compulsory subject in all training institutions, and that the course should be such as to qualify the teachers to carry out the foregoing resolution. Excluding a few high schools in which physiology and hygiene are taken up as a separate subject by candidates for the University Matriculation, lessons in the principles of sanitation are only given in

the lower classes, and by teachers who have received no special training for the purpose. The first resolution, therefore, cannot be given effect to unless the second is found to be practicable, and this is as yet uncertain. As a beginning, arrangements have been made for courses of lectures on hygiene to be delivered in training institutions by local medical officers wherever this is possible.

5. *Medical inspection of scholars.*—The question of instituting a systematic medical inspection of college students and school pupils has been engaging attention in this province for several years, and many local inspections have from time to time been carried out. Particulars regarding some of them were given in the reports on education in the province for the years 1911-12 and 1912-13. The managers of secondary schools would welcome the institution of medical inspection organised by the State, but there has been some doubt as to the particular agency which could be most effectively employed. The Sanitary Conference passed a resolution that the existing Provincial Medical Department should be utilised as far as possible. But it was recognised that the employment of whole-time inspectors would in any case be necessary, and Government has decided to appoint, in the first instance, six Assistant Surgeons, two for the Lahore and one for each of the remaining four divisions, for this particular duty, who will begin by inspecting secondary schools situated in the larger centres. The arrangement is experimental, and its success will depend on the zeal and competence of the medical officers employed, the extent to which parents can be induced to co-operate, and the possibility of ensuring that inspection is supplemented by treatment where necessary.

6. *Length of the school day, etc.*—Questions relating to the curricula of studies in schools were considered to be outside the scope of the Sanitary Conference, and did not figure in their agenda. The shortening and simplifying of curricula had, however, previously been fully considered in successive educational conferences, the outcome being the revised time-tables and schemes of studies given in the latest editions of the Punjab Education Code, which do not impose an excessive strain on the pupil, and are so arranged as to graduate the length of the school day throughout the junior classes, and to provide sufficient breaks of study. Instructions regulating home tasks have been issued by the Department of Education. The chief obstacles met with in this connection are that many parents imagine that their children are being neglected if they are not kept all day at school, and that teachers of an inferior type find it easier to set long home tasks and to insist on the memorising of text-books, than to improve their methods of teaching.

7. *Playgrounds, etc.*—With the aid of the liberal grants sanctioned in recent years by the Government of India for capital expenditure on educational objects, open sites outside the towns have been acquired in many cases for new high school buildings, with playing-fields attached. In the case of schools situated within the towns playing-fields within easy reach can only be obtained at a cost which is often prohibitive, and indefinitely large sums could be spent on this object alone. Assistance is given, so far as funds are available, to all schemes of this nature designed to promote the physical and social welfare of the student populations, provided that the expenditure proposed is on a moderate scale; and there has been a very noticeable improvement recently. Where the difficulty or cost of acquiring land for play-grounds is a bar, it has often been found possible to provide facilities by putting portions of encamping-grounds, police parade grounds, or other Government sites, at the disposal of the schools for their games.

8. *Inspecting agency, etc.*—Arrangements have been made, as in other provinces, to obtain the aid of a director of physical training from the Young Mens' Christian Association. In view of the strengthening of the superior inspecting staff in this province which has already received the sanction of Government, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that any special addition of staff is needed for the purposes of school hygiene, etc., with the exception of the appointment of the medical inspectors referred to in paragraph 5 of this letter. For First Aid classes in schools the co-operation and assistance of the St. John's Ambulance Association, which has recently been reorganised in the Punjab, will be relied on.

12/59 Dated the 10th November 1915.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education,

To—The Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Home (Education) Department.

I am directed to refer to the Hon'ble Mr. Godley's letter no. 187-(Home-Edn.), dated the 14th June 1915, regarding the measures taken in the Punjab for the promotion of school and college hygiene.

2. It is observed from paragraph 5 of your letter that the local Government has decided to appoint six Assistant Surgeons for the medical inspection of children in secondary schools. The Government of India desire to point out that for some years to come any such inspecting agency will be engaged in the preliminary investigation of the existing conditions of health in schools and it will be necessary for each province to obtain actual records of such conditions before any concerted measures of improvement are determined. In these circumstances it seems essential that the work of inspection should be carried out on a uniform principle and the results correlated by a thoroughly skilled officer, such as some provinces already possess. But in view of the difficulties created by the present financial conditions the Government of India are unable to suggest the immediate creation of such an appointment. And for the same reason they feel constrained to request that, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the appointment of the six Assistant Surgeons referred to above should be postponed until the present financial situation is improved.

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No. 1819, Dated the 17th November 1915.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Education Department.

I am directed to refer to your letter no. 988-E, dated the 31st May 1915, describing the steps which have been taken for the promotion of school hygiene in Bihar and Orissa. *Page 234/15*

2. In paragraph 5 it is stated that financial considerations at present preclude the appointment of a special inspecting staff for the medical examination of male scholars, and that in the circumstances efforts must for the time being be confined to the periodical medical inspection of school boys and school buildings in municipal areas. The Government of India appreciate the difficulties created by the present financial conditions. At the same time they wish to emphasize the importance of uniformity in inspection of the conditions of Health in schools and the correlation of the results obtained. For this purpose it seems necessary to employ some regular inspecting staff, and the Government of India therefore hope that when the financial position improves it will be possible to do something towards this end.

3. The Government of India observe that instructions have been issued for the preparation of a short primer on elementary hygiene. As some difficulty seems to have been experienced in making a selection from among existing books, I am to enclose for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council a copy of the report of the Sub-Committee appointed in Bengal some time ago to examine the question of text books on hygiene. *Page 14/23*

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No. 4410, dated Calcutta, the 21st April 1914.

From—Major W. W. CLEMESHA, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., President of the Hygiene Sub-Committee,

To—The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

With reference to the resolution contained in paragraph 5 of the Proceedings of the first meeting of the Special Committee convened under Government Order no. 1972-T. G., dated the 22nd September 1913, to inquire into school and college hygiene, I have the honour to submit a copy of the report of the Sub-Committee appointed thereunder to consider the whole question of the instruction in sanitation and hygiene in schools with special reference to the present syllabuses.

REPORT OF THE HYGIENE SUB-COMMITTEE.

At the first meeting of the Special Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal (General Department no. 1972-T. G., dated the 22nd September 1913) to inquire into school and college hygiene, it was resolved to refer the whole question of the instruction in sanitation and hygiene with special reference to the present syllabus to a Sub-Committee whose business it should be to submit to the Committee definite recommendations about this instruction in general and the present syllabuses in particular. The Sub-Committee commenced work shortly after their appointment and held six formal and two informal meetings. Major W. W. Clemesha, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, was appointed as Chairman, and Mr. H. A. Stark, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, Secretary. On the whole the Committee meetings were well attended, and a large number of difficult and complex points relating to the education of school children in hygiene were carefully considered and discussed. The labours of the Sub-Committee naturally fall under two or three main heads.

The first of these to be taken up was the method of providing suitable teachers of hygiene and the best method of imparting instruction to the teachers themselves. Under this head the following resolutions (though not necessarily covering the whole of the ground) seemed to be all that is required for the time being, and it will be observed that they are fairly comprehensive in themselves—

- "(1) Resolved that every certificated teacher, whether Indian or European, should be required to satisfy the examiners in the subject of hygiene.
- "(2) Resolved that for the purpose of imparting instruction in hygiene in Government training colleges and schools there should be for each district a special teacher trained in hygiene; that he should be associated more particularly with all grades of training schools in the district. As a rider it was recommended that, to begin with, smart Sub-Inspectors might be sent up for training by the Sanitary Department preparatory to their being employed as District Inspectors in Hygiene. The term of their instruction in hygiene should be four months a year, until further development of the scheme be found necessary."

During the discussion on the above resolutions it was felt that eventually a fully equipped school of hygiene for training teachers would probably be required, but that it would be premature to recommend this at the present juncture. The Sanitary Commissioner was prepared to undertake the training of a limited number of members of the educational staff (*viz.*, one Sub-Inspector for a district) as teachers of hygiene until such time as a more permanent arrangement was felt to be necessary.

The third resolution, *viz.*—"That in the case of grown up women and girls in the higher classes of schools an advanced course of hygiene is essential, and that a thoroughly qualified medical woman should be appointed to teach hygiene in the schools under the jurisdiction of the Inspectresses of Schools"—was subsequently made the subject of discussion at a special meeting.

In dealing with the subject of hygiene in European schools it was felt that the Committee had not at their command sufficient information. Mr. Maclear, the Inspector of European Schools, was accordingly invited to attend the Sub-Committee meetings, and he was able to render much assistance in dealing with this subject.

The second and subsequent meetings were largely taken up in dealing with the subject of suitable text-books. Large numbers of these in both Bengali and English were circulated amongst the members of the Sub-Committee. Practically all the available books used by the education authorities in England and in this country were received and studied by the various members of the Committee. Two or three books in Bengali were also duly considered. As far as one is able to ascertain, no likely book on hygiene written either in English or in Bengali was excluded from the careful study of the members of the Committee.

In dealing with lower primary schools, the Committee was distinctly of opinion that no further attempt should be made than is now being made to teach hygiene up to

Standard III. A certain amount of oral instruction is given by the teacher, and some is already incorporated in the readers, but the Committee were strongly of opinion that no text-book on hygiene, however simple, was required earlier than Standard IV in vernacular schools.

It was therefore resolved—

“That ‘Village Sanitation’ by Dr. Kamakhy a Charan Banerji be used in Standard IV to supplement the departmental books and syllabus appointed for that standard in hygiene.”

The Sanitary Commissioner with his officers undertook to carefully revise, correct and improve the above work, as there appears to be a large number of errors in the present edition. This work is now actually being carried out. The members of the Educational Service sitting on this Committee were strongly opposed to the multiplication of text-books, and emphasized the desirability of keeping the price as low as was consistent with quality. The Committee were also strongly of opinion that the book mentioned in the resolution should be the only one used for all vernacular schools above Standard IV, and the same book would be used year after year.

In dealing with middle English schools, high schools, etc., and for all Indian schools where English is the medium of instruction it was decided that Wren's Health Reader was the most suitable for the pupils from Class 4th and upwards.

Turning now to text-books necessary for training teachers of Indian high schools, it was thought desirable to have text-books both in Bengali and in English for this purpose. Consequently, after much careful consideration it was resolved that—

“Dr. Bank's Manual of Hygiene, Revised Edition, and Dr. Harinath Ghosh's ‘Swasthya-Tattva’, Parts I and II, be used by teachers in Indian high schools.

The subject of the text-books on hygiene for European schools was also very carefully considered. Although a very large number of suitable books were submitted to and examined by the Committee, it was felt that, with the possible exception of Dr. Bank's book, none were really satisfactory. Many very excellent books are in use in English schools, but these all omitted matters dealing with life in the tropics.

It was therefore resolved—

“To draw up a syllabus in hygiene suitable for European boys' and girls' schools to be divided into three parts—A, B, C. The teaching of this syllabus to be largely at the discretion of the Inspector and Inspectress of European Schools and suitable text-books for each part being suggested.”

In the appendix to this report will be found a copy of the syllabus approved by the Committee and at least one suitable text-book for each particular section. The Committee were of opinion that in European schools it was undesirable to provide each child with a text-book, but that the teaching should consist of a series of lessons accompanied by demonstrations if possible. The text-books mentioned in the appendix are only intended as suitable for the teacher to prepare his or her series of lectures. This concludes the subjects of text-books.

The next subject that was discussed was the general arrangement for the teaching of hygiene in European schools.

It was resolved—

“That for each girls' school (European) an intelligent and suitable lady teacher should be trained by the St. John Ambulance Association in First Aid to the Injured and Nursing.”

The next subject to be taken up was that of the various aids and additions to the teaching of hygiene which were at present feasible. It was felt that magic lanterns and slides were best suited to attract the attention of Indian children.

It was therefore resolved—

“That in each district there would be a District Officer to teach hygiene in all Government schools in the district. He should be equipped with the following: a magic lantern, slides bearing on malaria, plague, water, life history of the house-fly, simple physiology, etc.”

The larger and more wealthy schools should certainly be encouraged to provide themselves with magic lanterns. The Education Department should be in a position to supply or to indicate where suitable slides on the subjects mentioned in the resolution above can be procured.

The Committee also wish to place on record their approval of the following charts and diagrams for teaching hygiene as far as the funds of the individual schools permitted:—

Schools should provide themselves with W. & A. K. Johnson's Physiological Diagrams, Series I, II, &c., and St. John Ambulance First Aid Diagrams, Thomas Nelson & Son's Royal Portfolio of Pictures and Diagrams for Object-lessons, Practical Physiology, Arnold's Diagrams.

Some members of the Committee were strongly in favour of making use of short sanitary maxims to be hung up in the school rooms.

The following resolution was passed:—

“That schools should further be provided with a series of six wall hygiene maxim cards to be published by the Baptist Mission Press of Calcutta.”

It was felt that while these suggestions cannot be considered to be in any way complete, they would be sufficient for the present time.

Finally, the subject of instruction in hygiene of girls, both Indian and European, received very careful and special consideration. The subject had already been dealt with fairly fully in the consideration of the syllabus and text-books necessary for European schools; but the Committee were strongly impressed with the fact that a great deal more of advanced teaching in purely domestic hygiene and in the management of children and invalids and of matters relating to maternity was possible in a country like India.

As regards Indian girls the following important resolution was passed:—

“In amplification of resolution 5 of 1912-13, it was considered that a fully qualified Bengali medical woman, preferably with European qualifications, should be appointed at a pay of from Rs50 rising to Rs500 to teach advanced hygiene and domestic economy in Indian girls' schools within the jurisdiction of the Inspectress of Schools, Calcutta.”

It was felt that no prescribed course of instruction should be laid down, but with a highly trained and tactful teacher it was better to leave matters entirely in her hands.

For teaching of a similar nature in European girls' schools, the following resolution was passed:—

“That the educational authorities should as far as possible encourage pupils of higher elementary schools to take the full supplementary domestic course after Standard VI, and that in lower secondary schools they should encourage the formation of domestic science supplementary classes to be attended either by pupils who have completed their sixteenth year or who have taken the Junior Cambridge Certificate.

“That a thoroughly well equipped school of domestic hygiene and allied subjects should be established in the near future in Calcutta, that the course should be made attractive and useful, and every endeavour should be made to adapt the course of teaching to the requirements of the rising generation of young women in Bengal.”

The educationists on the Committee were of opinion that there is very little demand for a school of this nature at present; but many members of the Committee considered that an attempt should be made to create such a demand.

This closed the work of the Committee.

The printed proceedings of each meeting to be found in the appendix.

W. W. CLEMESHA, M.D., D.P.H., MAJOR, I.M.S.,

President, Hygiene Sub-Committee.

CALCUTTA.

The 21st April 1914.

Syllabus for Hygiene for European Schools.

PART A—PHYSIOLOGY.

- (1) The human body as a whole.
- (2) The skeleton; its uses and names of bones.
- (3) The general distribution of the muscles and their functions.
- (4) The circulation of the blood: the action of the heart.
- (5) Description and function of the lungs with a brief description of the changes which go on in the blood during respiration.
- (6) The digestive organs, including mouth, stomach, intestinal tracts, &c.: a description of the digestive organs with the various secretory glands.
- (7) A short description of the various kinds of food and their uses.
- (8) A brief and simple description of the changes that food undergoes in process of digestion.
- (9) The excretory system, dealing particularly with the kidneys, sweat, glands, &c.
- (10) A description of the nervous system, with simple remarks on the function of the brain nerves, spinal cord, &c.

Text-book—Physiology—Huxley's Primer.

PART B—HYGIENE

- (1) Hygienic conditions connected with the house, such as ventilation, evils of overcrowding, &c.; proper methods of disposal of kitchen waste, bath water, and sewage, &c.

- (2) Proper arrangements for keeping food.
- (3) Cleanliness of surroundings: sites for building and sites to avoid.
- (4) Water—Necessity for pure water; brief description of good and bad wells; unsuitable sites for wells; necessity for town supply of pure water and where they usually come from; value of river water, lake and tank waters, rain water; simple method of purifying a doubtful water.
- (5) Milk—Danger of a bad milk supply; proper method of keeping and preserving milk.
- (6) Clothing and bodily cleanliness—Necessity for frequent bathing; proper and suitable clothing; evils arising from tight lacing and from unsuitably-shaped shoes; necessity for adequate supply of clean and suitable clothes and bedding; dangers attaching to dirty clothes; necessity for use of soap.
- (7) Bodily exercises—Necessity for exercises to strengthen muscles in promoting proper and upright carriage and proper respiration; suitable form of exercises for boys, particularly gymnastics, football and hockey, &c.; and skipping, gymnastics, &c., for girls.
- (8) For girls only—Description of the various methods of cooking food and their suitability under various circumstances of the home; necessity for special dietary and special cooking for young children and invalids.

Text-book—Reynolds' Hygiene Primer.

PART C—PREVENTION OF THE COMMON AND DANGEROUS DISEASES OF THIS COUNTRY.

- (1) Parasites—Dangers of infestation by parasites; a description of the commoner ones and the dangers. Worms—Short description of the ring-worm and the necessity for early treatment.
- (2) Water-borne diseases, particularly cholera, enteric, and dysentery.
- (3) The importance of flies playing in the spread of diseases with reference to cholera, enteric, &c.
- (4) Brief description of the personal and domestic prophylactic measures for plague.
- (5) Brief description of malaria and how it is carried by mosquitoes; very brief description of the parasite and its life cycle in mosquitoes; a description of the life cycle of insects with particular reference to mosquitoes; short description of the habits of mosquitoes and their breeding-places; difference between the anopheles and the culex; importance of treating or getting rid of breeding-places in the neighbourhood of houses; personal prophylaxis: mosquito curtain, quinine, &c.
- (6) Full St. John's Ambulance Course for Boys and St. John's Sick Nursing Course for Girls in addition.

Text-book—Dr. Banks' Manual of Hygiene, new edition.

Proceedings of the First Meeting of the Hygiene and Sanitation Sub-Committee, held in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, on Tuesday, the 9th December 1913.

PRESENT.

MAJOR W. W. CLEMESHA, I.M.S. (In the Chair).
 DR. J. H. GRAY.
 RAI DR. KOILASH CHANDRA BOSE, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
 MISS BROCK.
 MR. H. A. STARK Secretary.

ABSENT.

DR. SMITH ALLAN.
 BABU SARADA RANJAN ROY.
 SHAMSUL ULAMA MAULVI ABU NASR WAHID.

The Chairman observed that the Sub-Committee had been appointed at the First Meeting of the Special Committee appointed by Government to enquire into School and College Hygiene, and had been called together in terms of item 5 of the Proceedings of that Committee, dated the 22nd October 1913, and its business was to consider the present syllabuses in School Hygiene; to make definite recommendations regarding improvements that might be made in those syllabuses; and to advise what steps should be taken to give the subject the prominence it called for.

2. As the majority of the members of the Sub-Committee were not acquainted with the text-books now in use on Hygiene, it was decided to postpone consideration of them to the next meeting, by which time the Sub-Committee would receive copies of the various text-books from the Secretary.

3. The arrangements for teaching Hygiene were next discussed. The sense of the meeting was that the most hopeful means of spreading a knowledge of Hygiene was by providing schools with teachers who had themselves been carefully instructed in the subject. It was therefore—

Resolved that every certificated teacher, whether Indian or European, should be required to satisfy the examiners in the subject of Hygiene."

4. The meeting then considered the agency by which teachers might receive efficient instruction in Hygiene. It was anticipated that eventually a small school of Hygiene would be necessary; but to begin with it would be better to utilize such arrangements as now exist. The Sanitary Commissioner, Major Clemesha, said that there would be no difficulty in the way of his Department taking up the instruction in Hygiene of a limited number of teachers as a temporary measure and until matters had so advanced as to make permanent arrangements necessary. It was decided that, to commence with, only members of the educational services should receive training. It was accordingly—

Resolved that for the purpose of imparting instruction in Hygiene in Government educational institutions, there should be for each district a special teacher trained in Hygiene, and that he should be associated more particularly with all grades of training schools in the district. As a rider it was recommended that to begin with smart Sub-Inspectors might be sent up for training by the Sanitary Department preparatory to their being employed as instructors in Hygiene. The term of their instruction by the Sanitary Department should be 4 months a year, until further development of the scheme was found to be necessary.

5. It was also—

Resolved that in the case of grown-up women and of girls in the higher classes of schools, an advanced course of Hygiene is essential, and that a thoroughly qualified medical woman should be appointed to teach Hygiene in the schools under the jurisdiction of the Inspectresses of Schools.

6. It came under notice that Hygiene was entirely omitted from the curriculum of studies obtaining in schools for European boys. It was therefore—

Resolved that Mr. G. D'O. Maclear, Inspector of European Schools in Bengal, be invited to attend the next meeting of the Sub-Committee, and to favour the Sub-Committee with such proposals as he may desire to make for the introduction of a study of Hygiene in European schools for boys.

7. It was decided that the next meeting of the Sub-Committee be held in the office of the Director of Public Instruction on Monday, the 22nd December, at 2 p.m.

HERBERT A. STARK,
Secretary.

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Proceedings of the Third Meeting of the Hygiene and Sanitation Sub-Committees held in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner on Friday, the 30th January 1914.

Present:

MAJOR W. W. CLEMESHA, I.M.S. *In the chair.*
DR. SMITH ALLAN.
RAI KAILASH CHANDRA BOSE, BAHADUR, M.D., C.I.E.
MISS BROCK.
BABU SARADA RANJAN RAY.
MR. G. D'O. MACLEAR, Inspector of European Schools
(by invitation).
MR. H. A. STARK. *Secretary.*

Absent:

DR. J. H. GRAY.
SHAMS-UL-UTAMA MAULVI ABU NASAR WARID.

The Secretary stated that Dr. Gray was prevented by an engagement in connection with the Presidency Annual Athletic Sports from being present at the Meeting.

The Chairman reminded the members of the Committee that the business before them was to consider in what respects the text-books now used in schools by teachers and pupils might be improved, and what aids contributory to efficient instruction in Hygiene might be recommended to the general Committee. The books in question had been supplied to the members present, and had doubtless been examined by them.

After discussion, in course of which it transpired that—

- (1) a large percentage of children abandon education at the Lower Primary stage;
- (2) there is already a general complaint that school books cost more than school fees; and
- (3) the tender age and elementary attainments of children in Lower Primary classes make it undesirable to amplify their present studies; it was—

I. Resolved that in the Lower Primary classes of all grades of schools no further attempt be made than is now being made to teach Hygiene and Sanitation in them.

Having examined the syllabus in Hygiene prescribed by the vernacular scheme for Upper Primary classes, it was—

II. Resolved that "Village Sanitation" by Dr. Kamakhya Charan Banerji be employed in Standard IV to supplement the Departmental books and syllabus appointed for that standard in Hygiene. Babu Sarada Ranjan Ray also suggested that the Primer on Hygiene by Rai Bahadur Dr. Harinath Ghose should be recommended as an alternative text-book in Standard IV, with "Village Sanitation" by Kamakhya Charan Banerji.

Inasmuch as some of the members of the Committee were not familiar with the books through which Hygiene is being taught to Standards V and VI, it was—

III. Resolved that the Secretary provide members with copies of the relevant text-books, and that consideration of them be deferred till the next meeting.

The Committee proceeded to consider the teaching of Hygiene in the classes proper to a High School, in which classes at present no Hygiene is being taught; and decided that that subject should be taught in them through the medium of suitable text-books written in English. The Secretary undertook to supply members with copies of Dr. Banks' and Colonel Gupta's text-books of Hygiene, and any other Hygiene manuals he might discover, so that they might be considered at the next meeting.

In respect of schools for European boys and European girls, Mr. Maclear and Miss Brock, respectively, agreed to put themselves in communication with educational authorities at Home with a view to ascertaining what might be done for the introduction into these schools of a more suitable course in Hygiene than was offered by the Cambridge Local Examination text-books and syllabuses.

W. W. CLEMESHA,
Chairman.

HERBERT A. STARK,
Secretary.

Proceedings of the fourth meeting of the Hygiene Sub-Committee held in the office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, on Monday, the 16th March 1914.

PRESENT :

Major W. W. CLEMESHA, I.M.S.
Miss Brock.
Mr. G. D'O. MACLEAR.
Dr. J. H. GRAY.
Dr. SMITH ALLAN.
Mr. H. A. STARK—(*Secretary*).

ABSENT :

Rai Dr. KAILASH CHANDRA BOSE BAHADUR, C.I.E.
Babu SARADA RANJAN ROY.

THE subject for discussion was what text-books in Hygiene should be recommended for (a) pupils in the classes proper to a High English School and (b) teachers teaching Hygiene to these classes. After discussion it was decided that—

(1) In Indian High English Schools—

Pupils in classes I, II, III and IV should read Health Reader by Wren.

Teachers should use any of the following :—

Manual of Hygiene by Banks.
Swasthya-Tattwa, Parts I and II, by Harinath Ghosh.
Hygiene for Beginners by Reynolds.

(2) In European schools—

Pupils should read no text-book; but instruction should be by teachers proceeding in accordance with a syllabus to be drafted by Major Clemesha, who would divide the syllabus into three sections. The Inspector of European Schools would adapt the study of hygiene in relation to the particular constitution of each school.

Teachers should be advised to read Health Readers I to III, by Shelly and Stenhouse, and the chapters of Banks' Manual of Hygiene treating of tropical complaints.

It was settled that the next meeting of the committee would be on the 23rd March 1914.

W. W. CLEMESHA, I.M.S.,
Chairman.

H. A. STARK,
Secretary.

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15

*Proceedings of the fifth meeting of the Hygiene Sub-Committee held at the Office
of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, on Monday, the 23rd March 1914.*

PRESENT:

MAJOR W. W. CLEMESHA, I.M.S. (in the chair).
RAI DR. KAILASH CHANDHA BOSE, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
DR. SMITH ALLAN.
DR. J. H. GRAY.
MR. H. A. STARK (*Secretary*).

ABSENT:

MISS BROCK.
BABU SARADA RANJAN ROY.

The subjects before the meeting were—

- (a) the syllabus prepared by Major Clemesha, and
- (b) apparatus and other accessories to the teaching of Hygiene.

(a) Major Clemesha read the Syllabus of Hygiene which he had drawn up for European schools, and it was agreed that he should kindly circulate it to the members of the sub-committee so that they might have an opportunity of examining it and offering suggestions.

(b) In Resolution No. 2 of the 9th December 1913, it was contemplated that in each District there would be a District Officer to teach Hygiene in all Government schools in the district. He should be equipped with the following:—

A magic lantern.

Slides bearing on malaria, plague, water, life history of the house fly, simple physiology, etc.

Schools should provide themselves with W. and A. K. John's Physiological diagrams, series I, II, etc., and St. John Ambulance first aid diagrams.

On Dr. Gray's suggestion it was agreed that schools should further provide themselves with a series of six wall hygiene maxims cards to be published by the Baptist Mission Press of Calcutta.

Major Clemesha announced that he had just received a copy of Marsden's "Easy Lessons on Health," and that he would circulate it to members so that it might be considered along with the book already approved, *viz.*, "Village Sanitation."

W. W. CLEMESHA, I.M.S.,
Chairman.

H. A. STARK,
Secretary.

24 OFFICE NOTE.

16

SUBJECT.

Action taken by the Govt. of Bihar and the Punjab on certain questions connected with school and college hygiene.

From

The Govt. of India, no 1820, 8 17. 11. 15

Register No. 4178 Sol

The Govt. of India forward for the information of this Govt. copies of the reports from the Govt. of Bihar and Orissa and the Punjab on the action taken ~~the~~ by them in regard to certain questions connected with school and college hygiene as well as copies of the replies from the Govt. of India to those Govts. [A report on the action taken by the Madras Govt. is contained in letter no 124, dated the 9th February 1915]

2. In their replies the Govt. of India point out that the work of medical inspection of schools and pupils should be carried out on a uniform principle, that the results should be correlated by a thoroughly skilled officer, that for this purpose it would be necessary to employ some regular inspecting staff and that the present financial conditions preclude the immediate creation of the ~~the~~ appointments. Apparently these orders will not apply to the Madras

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4 pages 20 13 9 of

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para 3 page 13 of cf.

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Presidency where it is proposed only to make an experiment by the ^{for a short period} deputing of an assistant surgeon under the supervision of an I. M. S. officer to inspect the schools maintained by the Corporation of Madras and the pupils therein. ~~The file may perhaps be sent to Financial for perusal of Indian letters referred to above.~~

3. In regard to the selection of text books on hygiene the Govt. of India have forwarded for the information of the Govt. of Bihar and Orissa, a copy of the report of the sub-committee appointed in Bengal some time ago to examine the quality of text books on hygiene. It is for consideration whether a copy of this report may be sent to the local D. & I. for information.

Sd/- CA
29.11.15 21.12.15

& We may send the D. P. O. copies of all the reports of action in this matter taken in other Provinces. They contain a number of useful suggestions. We do not appear to be making as much use of the S. J. Sub. Ambulance Association as ~~we~~ we might.

S. 12.15

St. S. The Governor.

For "his information."

P

8.12.15.



By Rail
6.12.15



A draft order is submitted for approval

1712.15
1872.15

1872.15



” ” ” ” ” 191

C. No. 4178 Sol. From the Govt. of India, No. 1822, dated 17-4-1941

" "? " " , " 19

" " " " "..... , , , "

No. 14232, dated 14-12-19

meo'

Copies of the reports on the
achai taken by the Govt of
Bombay, Burma, Assam, ~~the~~
Northwest Frontier Province, the Hindu
Princies Bihar and Orissa are ~~the~~
^{in regard to} questions connected with school and
punjab are forwarded to the
D. P. D. for ^{his} information.

$\frac{6}{13.12.15}$

To The D.P.I. (200k)
(with the reports.)

Reports from Bihar &
Orissa & the Punjab are
sent. The rest will follow

given for copying _____
 copied _____
 examined _____
 signed _____

191 .

READ AGAIN G.O. No. _____
 191 .

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURE TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH MITO

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL

F.B.—

A = Copy in full.
 B = Not to be copied.
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 Q = Copy heading only.