

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1915.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 749, 7th July 1915.

Affiliation.

Sanctioning the — to the University of Madras of the Madanapalle High school in Group
iii of the Intermediate courses of study.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from F. DEWSBURY, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Registrar, University of Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Senate House, the 19th March 1915.
No.—1588.

I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to submit under Regulation 376 (d) for disposal by His Excellency the Governor in Council the accompanying application from the Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar, for the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school in Group iii of the Intermediate courses with Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Urdu as second languages for Part II and with Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu as second languages for Part III together with copies of the proceedings of the Syndicate and the Senate on the subject, and of the report submitted by the syndicate to the Senate. At its adjourned meeting held on the 6th March 1915 the Senate recorded its opinion that the affiliation may be granted by the Government provided that the college is placed under the management of a regularly constituted governing body on which the teaching staff is represented.

2. I am to add that under Regulation 64 the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar has lodged a protest against the above resolution of the Senate. The procedure laid down in that Regulation is being followed, and the protest and the memorandum that will be prepared in support of the Senate's resolution will in due course be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Governor in Council.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

(i)

Extract from the minutes of the adjourned meeting of the Syndicate held on February 13, 1914.

Read application No. 397, dated December 2, 1913, from the Theosophical Educational Trust, Madras, for the raising of the Madanapalle High school to a college affiliated to the University for the Intermediate courses of study in Groups i and iii.

A. 2252 of 1913.

Resolved that Mr. Mark Hunter, Dr. J. L. Simonsen, Rev. A. Moffat and Mr. F. E. Corley be requested to conduct a local inquiry in connection with the application, in accordance with the provisions of section 21 (2) (a) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

(ii)

Extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on April 7, 1914.

Considered the report of the local inquiry conducted by the Commission appointed to inspect the Madanapalle High school in connection with its application for affiliation as a second-grade college in Groups i and iii of the Intermediate courses of study.

A. 545.

Resolved that the recommendations of the Commission be adopted and that the Registrar take the necessary action thereon.

(iii)

Extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on September 1, 1914.

Read letter No. 4058, dated June 6, 1914, from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, stating that he does not consider that the affiliation of the Hindu High school, Madanapalle, as a second-grade college in Groups i and iii of the Intermediate courses of study need be opposed under Regulation 375 (b).

A. 859.

Resolved that the management of the Hindu High school, Madanapalle, be addressed in accordance with the final recommendation in the report of the Commission of Enquiry and be requested to state how far they will be willing to comply with the suggestion that inexperienced members of the staff should visit institutions already affiliated to the University in the Intermediate courses of study and that the management be requested to submit to the Syndicate for approval the detailed plans and statements enumerated in the report.

(iv)

Extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on October 6, 1914.

Considered again correspondence relating to the application from the Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar, for the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school as a college in Groups i and iii of the Intermediate courses of study, ending with letter dated September 24, 1914, from the Honorary Secretary to the Trust, stating that the management of the college will be prepared to comply with the suggestion made by the Commission appointed to conduct the local inquiry that the members of its staff should visit existing colleges for the purpose of studying their methods and furnishing certain further information asked for by the Syndicate;

A. 1645.

together with the report thereon of the Affiliation Committee of the Syndicate.

A. 1715.

Resolved that the report of the Affiliation Committee be accepted and that the Theosophical Educational Trust be informed that in the opinion of the Syndicate the scheme for the elevation of the Madanapalle High school into a second-grade college to be affiliated to the University is not yet sufficiently far advanced to justify the Syndicate in making a recommendation to the Senate and that the Trust be advised to resubmit the application for affiliation at a later date when sufficient progress has been made with the proposed buildings as to allow of a better estimate of their size and appearance.

(v)

Extract from the minutes of the adjourned meeting of the Syndicate held on February 9, 1915.

Read correspondence ending with the letter dated November 15, 1914, from the Honorary Secretary, Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar, requesting that the Madanapalle High school may be affiliated in Group iii of the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

A. 1946.

Also report thereon of the Affiliation Committee of the Syndicate stating that, until a regularly constituted governing body under section 21 (1) (a) of the Act (on which the teaching staff of the college is represented) has been instituted, the Syndicate should not recommend to the Senate that affiliation should be granted.

A. 186.

Resolved to recommend that the Senate record its opinion that the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school in Group iii of the Intermediate courses with Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu as second languages may be granted by the Government, provided that the college is placed under the management of a regularly constituted governing body on which the teaching staff is represented.

(vi)

Extract from the minutes of the Syndicate passed in circulation on February 16, 1915.

Read telegram dated February 16, 1915, from the Secretary, Theosophical Educational Trust, stating that the conditions stated in this office letter No. 832, dated February 10, 1915, as to governing body was at once complied with and that Mr. Trilokekar, Principal of the proposed Madanapalle College, has been appointed a member of the Trust, and

also stating that affiliation was also desired in Urdu and Malayalam for Part II only of the Intermediate course.

Resolved that the resolution dated February 9, 1915, on the same subject be amended so as to read as follows:—

“Resolved to recommend that the Senate record its opinion that the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school in Group iii of the Intermediate courses with Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Urdu as second languages for Part II and with Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu as second languages for Part III may be granted by the Government, provided that the college is placed under the management of a regularly constituted governing body on which the teaching staff is represented.”

(vii)

Extract from the minutes of the Syndicate passed in circulation on February 19, 1915.

Read further letter dated February 16, 1915, from the Honorary Secretary, Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar, confirming his telegram of the same date stating that Mr. C. S. Trilokekar, the Principal of the proposed college, Madanapalle, has already been appointed a member of the Trust, and assuming that, if it is desired that a separate governing body should be formed of a selected number of members of the Trust, they are prepared to form such a smaller body.

A. 317.

Resolved that the Secretary, Theosophical Educational Trust, be informed that in the opinion of the Syndicate a governing body for the college should be instituted separate from the Educational Trust and that he be invited to furnish information as to the precise constitution of any such body now contemplated by the Trust;

Also that the Registrar be empowered to incorporate in the revised Senate Agenda the above letter received from the Secretary to the Trust, as well as the subsequent correspondence with him on the constitution of a governing body separate from the Trust.

(viii)

Extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Syndicate held on March 2, 1915.

Read further correspondence with the Honorary Secretary, Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar, ending with his letter, dated February 26, 1915, stating that the Trust has constituted and appointed a governing body for the proposed college at Madanapalle separate from the Trust and forwarding copy of the rules regarding the governing body.

A. 367.

Resolved that the correspondence be recorded.

(ix)

Extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Senate held on March 5, 1915.

In the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone, Mr. K. Ramunni Menon proposed and Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar seconded:

That the Senate record its opinion that the application from the Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar, for the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school in Group iii of the Intermediate courses with Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Urdu as second languages for Part II and with Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu as second languages for Part III may be granted by the Government, provided that the college is placed under the management of a regularly constituted governing body on which the teaching staff is represented.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar proposed, as an amendment,—

That at the end of the proposition the following words be added: “and provided that no religious instruction is given in the college which is not in conformity with the ordinary accepted tenets of any long-established religion such as Hinduism, Christianity or Muham—
“madanism to which the students may belong”.

Mr. G. A. Natesan raised a point of order under section 21 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor ruled that the University Act imposed no limitation upon the nature of the opinion to be recorded by the Senate, and that the amendment was in order.

Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar seconded the amendment.

(x)

Extract from the minutes of the adjourned meeting of the Senate held on March 6, 1915.

The discussion on Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar's amendment to the motion regarding the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school was resumed.

After Mr. G. A. Natesan had spoken, Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar asked the permission of the Senate to withdraw the amendment of which he had given notice.

Permission was granted.

The original proposition was then before the meeting for discussion.

After Messrs. R. Littlehailes, K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, K. Ganapati Ayyar and A. Chatterton had spoken, the proposition was put to the meeting and carried, thirty-one members voting for the proposition and eleven against it.

(True Extract.)

SENATE HOUSE,
18th March 1915.

F. DEWSBURY,
Registrar.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

Report of the Syndicate upon the application from the Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar, for the affiliation of the Madanapalle High School in Group iii of the Intermediate Courses.

The Syndicate reports the following correspondence relative to this application:—

Letter No. 397, dated December 2, 1913, from the Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar, Madras, to the Registrar, University of Madras.

We have the honour to inform you that we have, during the present year, taken the ownership and management of the Madanapalle High school, and that during the last three years we, or Mr. Ernest Wood on our behalf, have made extensive additions and improvements to the land, buildings and equipment of the said school.

We now apply to you for immediate affiliation of this institution—hereafter to be called the Madanapalle College—as a college of the University of Madras, teaching for the Intermediate Examination in Arts, with the optional Groups i and iii. We beg to state also, for your information, that we intend to apply in 1915 for affiliation for the Bachelor of Arts Degree Examination.

(a) The college will be under our sole ownership and management. We are a registered body. Our Memorandum of Association is hereto attached.

(b) Several members of the college staff have already been engaged and additions will be made in 1914. We can confidently say that the teaching staff will compare more than favourably with those of other colleges of the kind.

(c) The college estate consists at present of about fifteen acres in the best and healthiest part of Madanapalle. College and hostel buildings have already been erected and fitted up, and are in process of extension. The hostel students are taken care of by the Principal and several teachers.

(d) A special library room has been built and is already well stocked. Additional books are constantly being added.

(e) A large laboratory (72' x 18') has been built and equipped in an up-to-date manner. It is already one of the best in the Presidency; but is undergoing further improvement. It will accommodate 34 students in practical chemistry, all working at the same time, and it provides equally for practical physics.

- (f) The Principal and several of the teachers live on the college premises.
 (g) We undertake the permanent maintenance of the college at a high level of efficiency.
 (h) There are no other colleges in the Telugu districts, except those on or near the railway line on the East Coast. The nearest college to the south is at Vellore, 100 miles distant; and the nearest to the north is that at Guntūr, over 400 miles distant.

We beg to assure you further that after the college is affiliated we shall inform the Syndicate at once of any transfer of management or change of staff.

ANNIE BESANT,
 President, Theosophical Educational Trust.

ERNEST WOOD,
 Secretary, Theosophical Educational Trust.

R. GIRI RAO,
 Correspondent, Madanapalle High School.

THE THEOSOPHICAL EDUCATIONAL TRUST.

In the matter of Act XXII of 1860 of the Acts of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, being an Act for the Registration of Literary, Scientific, Charitable Societies, and in the matter of the Theosophical Educational Trust.

Memorandum of Association.

1. The name of the Association is "The Theosophical Educational Trust".
2. The objects for which the Trust is established are—
 (a) To establish schools and colleges which shall be open to students of every faith and in which religious instruction shall be an integral part of education.
 (b) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the carrying out of the above object.
3. The names, addresses and occupations of the persons who are members of, and form the first members of the Trust, are as follows:—
 Annie Besant, President, T. S.; President, Board of Trustees, Central Hindu College, Benares.
 A. Schwarz, Treasurer, T.S.
 Sir S. Subramania Ayyar, K.C.I.E., LL.D., late Judge, High Court, Madras.
 The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. Sadasiva Ayyar, B.A., M.L., Judge, High Court, Madras.
 Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Ayyar, Judge, Chief Court, Mysore.
 Khan Bahadur N. D. Khandalavala, late Special Judge, Poona.
 G. Soobbiah Chetti, Head Appraiser, Customs House, Madras.
 B. P. Wadia, Honorary Superintendent, Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras.
 G. S. Arundale, M.A., LL.B., late Honorary Principal, Central Hindu College, Benares.
 Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.A., LL.B., Honorary Headmaster, Central Hindu Collegiate School, Benares.
 P. K. Telang, M.A., Honorary Professor, Central Hindu College, Benares.
 Francesca E. Arundale, Honorary Principal, Central Hindu College Girls' School, Benares.
 C. Kofel, Superintendent, Olcott Panchama Free Schools, Madras.
 J. R. Aria, Recording Secretary, T.S.
 Sris Chandra Bose, M.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur, Sub-Judge, Gorakhpur.
 Purnendu Narain Sinha, M.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur, Government Pleader, Bankipur.
 A. Mahadeva Sastri, Curator, Oriental Library, Mysore.
 Secretary: Ernest Wood, Adyar, Madras.

4. A copy of the Rules and Regulations of the said Theosophical Educational Trust is filed with this Memorandum of Association, and the undersigned being seven of the Members of the Trust do hereby certify that such copy of such Rules and Regulations of the said Theosophical Educational Trust is correct.

As witness our several and respective hands, dated this 25th day of April 1913.

Witness to the signatures:

M. A. SHARPE.
 A. VAN HOOK.

ANNIE BESANT.
 S. SUBRAMANIAM.
 A. SCHWARZ.
 T. SADASIVA AYYAR.
 B. P. WADIA.
 C. KOFEL.
 G. SOOBIBIAH.

Rules and Regulations for the Management of the Association named "The Theosophical Educational Trust", Adyar, Madras.

1. The Theosophical Educational Trust shall consist of not less than fourteen and not more than twenty-eight members. The members of the Trust shall all belong to the Esoteric Section of the Theosophical Society. The President of the Trust shall be the head of the E.S.
2. The General Body shall ordinarily meet once a year at the place and time of the annual meeting of the T.S. But a special meeting may be called at any time by the President, when the need arises.
3. At all meetings of the Trust, members thereof may vote in person, or in writing, or by proxy.
4. The quorum of an ordinary as well as of a special meeting of the General Body shall be three. If there be no quorum, the meeting may be adjourned *sine die*, or the Chairman of the meeting may adjourn it to another date when the business of the meeting shall be disposed of irrespective of whether there be a quorum present or not.
5. The President, or in his absence any member of the Trust chosen by the meeting, shall preside at all meetings of the Trust and the President or Chairman shall have a casting vote in the case of an equal division of the members voting on any question before the meeting.
6. The President shall appoint a Treasurer and Secretary and any other officials that he may find necessary, which appointments shall take effect from their dates.
7. Such officials being assistants to the President, the President shall have the authority to remove any of them from office.
8. The President shall be the custodian of all the archives and records of the Trust and shall conduct and direct the business of the Trust in compliance with its rules; he shall have discretionary powers in all matters not specifically provided for in these rules.
9. All subscriptions, donations and other moneys payable to the Trust shall be received by the President or the Treasurer, the receipt of either of whom in writing shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.
10. The securities and uninvested funds of the Trust shall be deposited in such Banks as the President shall select. Cheques drawn against the funds shall be signed by the President or by the Treasurer of the Trust.
11. The funds of the Trust not required for current expenses may be invested by the President in Government or other public securities, or in the purchase of immovable property, of first mortgages on such property, and he may sell, mortgage or otherwise transfer the same.
12. Documents and conveyances, in respect of the transfer of property belonging to the Trust, shall bear the signature of the President and shall have affixed to them, the seal of the Trust.
13. The Trust may sue and be sued in the name of the President.
14. The Secretary may, with the authority of the President, affix the seal of the Trust to all instruments requiring to be sealed, and all such instrument shall be signed by the President and by the Secretary.
15. The President, on assuming office, shall appoint a successor the appointment being revocable by him at any time previous to his death or resignation.

Head-quarters.

16. The head-quarters of the Trust are established at Adyar, Madras, and may be changed by the Trust at an annual meeting.

Finance.

17. The financial accounts of the Treasurer shall be audited annually by qualified auditors who shall be appointed by the Trust for the ensuing year at each annual meeting.

Letter No. 682, dated February 14, 1914, from the Registrar, University of Madras, to the Secretary to the Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar, Madras.

In connection with the application No. 397, dated December 2, 1913, from the Theosophical Educational Trust for the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school in Groups i and iii of the Intermediate courses of this University, I have the honour to state that the Syndicate has appointed a Commission consisting of Mr. Mark Hunter, M.A., the Rev. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., Dr. J. L. Simonsen and Mr. Ferrand E. Corley, M.A., to conduct an inquiry at the high school in accordance with section 21 (2) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

Mr. Mark Hunter has been requested to arrange with you the date of the inquiry convenient for the Commission and the school authorities.

class, the strength of Group i being thirty-two for each year; but it is not likely that the maximum strength will be reached for some time to come. The Secretary assured us that due strictness will be observed as regards both admissions and promotions.

Buildings.

The present buildings are only sufficient to meet the requirements of the school. Provision is to be made for the college partly by the construction of new buildings for the college and partly by taking over some of the school buildings. A new block will be put up for the dislodged school classes. Apart from the laboratory arrangements to be discussed separately, the school buildings which it is proposed to take over are sufficient, after several comparatively simple structural alterations have been carried out, to provide suitable lecture rooms for most of the subjects in which instruction will be given. It will be necessary to build a room to serve as a library and reading-room sufficiently large to accommodate a whole class, i.e., about ninety students, for library work. The management promises to provide a room of this kind. Should the Syndicate on other grounds favour the application for affiliation, we recommend that the management be requested to submit at an early date detailed plans showing exactly the provision it is prepared to make for (1) a lecture room for each subject, (2) library and reading-room, (3) Principal's room, (4) clerks' offices and (5) common room for the staff. The furniture and fittings at present in use are fairly satisfactory but are capable of considerable improvement; new furniture will have to be provided for the library and reading-room, and this, we understand, the management is quite ready to provide.

Admirable arrangements are at present made for the residence of pupils belonging to the school within the school building, and additional hostel buildings are in course of construction. The management fully recognize the importance of making provision for the supervision and physical welfare of the students not residing with parents and guardians. The rooms we saw were clean, bright and well ventilated and there is every reason to believe that on this side of college life, the arrangements to be made will leave little to be desired.

We should add that the school has an excellent situation in an estate consisting of nearly twenty acres "in the best and healthiest part of Madanapalle over half a mile distant from the nearest dwellings in the town". Thus there is ample room for the construction of such buildings as it may be from time to time necessary to construct, and ample space will still be left for playing fields and for other purposes. The management hopes in time to convert a large part of this land into a park where students may spend many of their hours out of doors.

The Principal's house is on the grounds.

Library.

The school possesses a library, but it contains little that would be of service for college work. The management undertake to provide at least Rs. 500 a year for the upkeep of a library, but an initial expenditure of not less than Rs. 5,000 will also be necessary. This, we understand, will be forthcoming. The management may be asked to submit a classified list of the books they intend to purchase in order to form the nucleus of a college library.

Science laboratories.

Lecture rooms and laboratories.—It is proposed that the Mathematics teaching (theoretical) be given in one of the lecture rooms, and that the practical Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry be done in the school laboratory. This laboratory is a room 72 feet $\times$ 18 feet, with four benches, 10 feet 2 inches $\times$ 3 feet 6 inches fitted for Chemistry, in the middle and at one end a lecture table and seats for about forty boys. At the other end of the room it is proposed to have two tables for practical Mathematics and Physics. This arrangement would not be satisfactory either for lectures or for practical work. If a laboratory were provided for the school elsewhere, this room might be used as a chemical laboratory for the college. The benches which are there at present would accommodate six students on each side and if other two benches about 7 feet long were provided there would be room for thirty-two students. The lecture table and seats should be removed and the space at the ends of the room utilized for a separate balance room and a store room. At least one fume cupboard with gas and water fittings should be available, and arrangements for steam and hot air ovens should be provided. An efficient still for the preparation of distilled water is required. The reagent shelving is inadequate and each student should have a set of re-agent bottles. The benches should be provided with cupboards so that each student may have his own set of apparatus.

A Physics laboratory should be provided having a floor space of at least 1,200 square feet and there should be a dark room and a small workshop. There should also be two science lecture rooms with suitable lecture tables and arranged so that they can be darkened for lantern work and demonstrations in optics.

Apparatus.

The management proposes to spend Rs. 5,000 on apparatus, including lecture apparatus and chemicals. As the estimate prepared by the Board of Studies for the initial equipment for laboratory work in Physics and Chemistry for twenty students amounted to £300, this sum is obviously insufficient.

Gas and water-supply.

An oil gas plant will be provided. Water will be supplied from a tank on the roof, holding about 1,000 gallons.

Menial staff.

It is proposed to provide a mechanic who would also look after the stores. It will also be necessary to provide an attendant for each laboratory.

Finances.

At our request the management placed before us a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure, which was subsequently revised. In the revised estimates the recurring charges were put at Rs. 10,200 per annum. This estimate is inadequate if effect be given to our recommendations; for firstly, the proposed staff falls short of what we consider necessary, no provision being made for Assistants in English and History; and secondly, half the salary of the great majority of the staff is debited to the school in consideration of work done in the school, an arrangement which we think objectionable. Again no account is taken of recurring laboratory and library charges in calculating the cost of general up-keep.

The management, however, guarantee an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 per annum on the laboratories and a minimum of Rs. 500 per annum on the library. If the college is to be maintained and adequately maintained as an institution entirely separate from the school, we think that the annual charges could scarcely be less than Rs. 18,000.

To meet these charges, the management has only to reckon students' fees, Government grant and the funds of the Trust. The first is an unknown quantity. The management reckon on forty students, or twenty in each class, each paying Rs. 88 per annum Rs. 3,520. Should the college prove a decided success the income from fees will, of course, be very largely increased, but, if admission be restricted to the really qualified, it is unlikely that anything like the maximum strength of ninety a class will be realized for many years to come or that the college will become even approximately self-supporting. Government grants are, we suppose, problematical, and will in any case merely supplement the contributions made by the Trust. Hence the financial stability of the institution depends upon the Trust being able and willing to meet each year a deficit, which unless the college obtain a phenomenal degree of success will probably seldom be less than Rs. 10,000 and may amount to Rs. 15,000. The former sum, it may be observed, was mentioned by the Secretary as the probable deficit the management would have to meet.

The non-recurring expenditure for the first year in the estimate of the management was roughly Rs. 26,000, the chief items allowed for being buildings, furniture, gas plant and scientific apparatus. As, however, the cost of building a new physical laboratory and new Science lecture rooms and building and stocking a library and reading-room were not included in the estimate, this total will probably have to be at least doubled. The management, we were informed, expects Government grants for the purchase of furniture, books and apparatus; but is prepared to meet the whole cost of building from their own resources. Non-recurring expenditure will, of course, not be confined to the first year.

The financial position of the proposed college, it is clear, will depend entirely upon the financial position of the Theosophical Educational Trust. The Trust has been founded only recently and no financial statements, so far as we are aware, have been published. Mrs. Besant, the President of the Trust, gave us to understand that she assumed full responsibility in the matter of meeting all initial charges and of maintaining the college at the proper standard of efficiency. In answer to our request to put the financial position into writing she wrote to Mr. Hunter as follows:—

"You asked me to put into writing our financial position.

"I need not give particulars as to our schools in Bankipur, Benares, Cawnpore and other places where the schools are self-supporting, though their accounts go through our hands.

"Outside these, Madanapalle is our only important school which needs much support.

"We have Rs. 1,020 a month, guaranteed subscriptions. We have a little over Rs. 30,000 in the bank uninvested; Rs. 5,128 invested at 6 per cent. in trust for Madanapalle. Rs. 45,000 invested in land which we can sell at any time. A gift shortly to be paid over of Rs. 50,000, and our funds will run up rapidly as soon as I begin to collect. I have just collected among my friends in two months Rs. 80,000 cash for the Young Men's Indian Association."

On the assumption that Mrs. Besant's figures are correct and her expectations justified,—and we are aware of no special reason for scepticism—the Trust is obviously in a position to meet the cost of building and equipping the proposed college and of maintaining it at the standard of efficiency required by the University so long, that is to say, as the power now apparently possessed by the Trust to raise whatever sums it may require, continues. In the absence of a regular endowment there can, of course, be no certainty of continued stability, and conditions might arise—such as the withdrawal from any cause of the personal influence of the President—which would seriously affect the financial position of the Trust. But the University may be

satisfied with something less than certainty, and provided there is a reasonable hope that the present conditions will be maintained, there appears to us no ground for withholding affiliation on financial considerations.

As the management propose a rate of fees which is rather above than below the usual rates, and as there is no college anywhere near Madanapalle, the affiliation of a college in Madanapalle would not involve any competition with any existing institutions, which would be injurious to the interests of education or discipline.

The management undertakes to report to the Syndicate any transference in the management and all changes in the staff.

We asked the management to state definitely whether, apart from considerations likely to appeal to the Trust, but irrelevant so far as the University is concerned, they considered there was any real need for an affiliated college in Madanapalle. In answer the Secretary put in the following note:—

(1) There is no college in the Central and Western Telugu country or in the Ceded districts. The nearest college to the north is at Guuntur, which is 418 miles distant, and the nearest to the south is Vellore, 105 miles distant. Madanapalle has three high schools near at hand: the Madanapalle High school; the Mission High school, Madanapalle; and the Punganur High school. To the south are schools at Chittoor, Tirupati, Venkatagiri; to the north are schools at Anantapur, Bellary, Gooty, Nandyal, Kurnool and Harpanahalle; to the west are schools at Cuddapah and Proddatur, the latter being a Theosophical school. That country people desire to send their boys to such a place is shown by the fact that we have already twenty-one school boys in the hostel.

(2) Our endeavour is to have a beautiful *country* college, where boys can acquire health as well as knowledge. Madanapalle is noted for its delightful and healthy climate, as is evidenced by its being selected largely as a mild hill station by European officials, and for the establishment of the new tuberculosis hospital. The school stands in nearly twenty acres of its own land, in the highest and the healthiest part, and over half a mile distant from the nearest dwellings of the town. We hope in time to convert a large part of the land into a beautiful park where students may spend many of their hours out of doors.

(3) We may remark incidentally that it is highly probable that many Theosophists will send their sons to study at Madanapalle, in preference to the crowded streets and dusty atmosphere of Madras, and others, no doubt, will be disposed to send their sons, who would not like to leave them loose and uncared for in the big city.

(4) We append hereto a few remarks from our Visitors' Book and other sources which show the opinions of notable people on the desirability of the opening of this college.

The remarks and opinions referred to are submitted to the Syndicate for information. They go to show that a number of persons of position, European and Indian, official and non-official, have highly commended the school, and some including the Sub-Collector, whose head-quarters are at Madanapalle, have expressly declared that the institution of a college in Madanapalle is much to be desired and would be a boon to the people of the district.

The idea of a "Country College" has undoubted attractions and an experiment in that direction is perhaps not undeserving of encouragement. Whether such a college would appeal to parents living at a distance, Theosophists and others, can only be determined after experiment. How many pupils qualified to enter on a University course are likely to proceed every year from the schools mentioned in the Secretary's note and what proportion of them will prefer the attractions of a country college in the neighbourhood, to the different, but perhaps not less powerful attractions afforded elsewhere, we have no means of determining. We recommend that the Director of Public Instruction be requested to inform the Syndicate whether, with reference to local conditions and requirements, there is need and room for such a college as it is proposed to establish at Madanapalle. If his reply is favourable and if the Syndicate is satisfied with regard to the financial position of the Trust, then a *prima facie* case for affiliation has been made out.

It will, however, not have escaped notice that the college for which affiliation is desired has as yet no existence. Buildings, staff, apparatus and general equipment for the most part are little more than proposals, and these proposals are still in many respects vague and indefinite. Further it must be added that, although the management have shown a quite remarkable readiness to fall in with all our suggestions, and are plainly anxious to meet every reasonable requirement, they started with a very inadequate conception of the aims and requirements of the University. The college at first proposed was merely a high school staffed by schoolmasters with school accommodation, school equipment and a school time-table and was not in any real sense distinguishable—except for the additional classes—from the existing school.

We are, therefore, of opinion that before affiliation is recommended the management be requested to submit for the approval of the Syndicate:—

(1) Detailed plans of the accommodation it is intended to provide and the new buildings to be erected together with a complete time-table carefully adjusted to the available accommodation.

The provision to be made should in our opinion be on the following lines:—

- (a) One large lecture room for English and Vernacular Composition.
- (b) One large lecture room for History and Logic (or the subject having the largest class among subjects taken in combination with Ancient and Modern History).
- (c) Two class rooms for the other subjects in Group iii.
- (d) A lecture room for Mathematics.
- (e) A large library and reading-room for library work.
- (f) A chemical laboratory, lecture room and balance room.
- (g) A laboratory for Physics and Practical Mathematics.
- (h) A chemical store room.
- (i) A dark room.
- (j) A workshop.
- (k) A gas plant.
- (l) An office for the Principal.
- (m) A common room for the staff.
- (n) An office for the clerical staff.
- (o) General store rooms, etc.

(2) A statement showing particulars of the staff already appointed or to be appointed.

(3) A statement in detail of the books purchased or to be immediately purchased to form the nucleus of a library.

(4) A detailed statement of the equipment to be obtained for subjects other than Physical Science—Mathematical instruments, historical maps, charts, blackboard arrangements, etc.

(5) A financial statement showing details of recurring and non-recurring expenditure as finally estimated.

We further recommend that the management be advised to arrange that members of the staff who have as yet no experience of working of the Intermediate course under the New Regulations should visit, and become acquainted with the methods adopted in some of the best equipped and organized of the affiliated colleges.

If the statements put in show that by the date it is proposed to open first year classes the college will be adequately staffed and equipped to conduct the Intermediate courses on the lines described in this report and if on further enquiry there appear to be a real need for the affiliation of a college in Madanapalle, affiliation may, in our opinion, be granted.

MARK HUNTER.
A. MOFFAT.
F. E. CORLEY.
J. L. SIMONSEN.

Extracts from Visitors' book.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Collector, Chittoor, writes:—

I had the pleasure of being shown round the school by Mr. Wood and Mr. Giri Rao this afternoon. The teachers and boys appear to take great interest in their work. The new buildings, including the laboratory, class rooms, library and hostel are excellent so far as they have been completed. I trust that they will be finished before long. . . . Mr. Wood and Mr. Giri Rao are to be congratulated. . . . and I hope that the further development of the school will continue. The school is built on an excellent site and there appears to be sufficient land available round it to meet all requirements.

17-6-1913.

C. A. SOUTER, Esq., Sub-Collector, Madanapalle, writes:—

I went over the school buildings this morning with Mr. Wood and Mr. Giri Rao and was very much struck with their excellence. The dormitory is admirably suited to the needs of the boys, being very well ventilated. It is also in a situation which must ensure a healthy life. The laboratory is an excellent room, and the fitting up all that could be desired. I have never seen better arrangements in a school of the kind; Mr. Wood contemplates extensive improvements and additions, which I shall do my best to further, and I look forward in time to the establishment of a college, which would be a great boon to the people in these somewhat remote parts.

17-6-1913.

H. CHAMPION, Esq., Inspector of Schools, writes:—

The school now possesses a Science Laboratory of which any school or college might well be proud.

7-10-1911.

Extract from a circular from the office of the Inspector of Schools, Bellary, dated 3rd November 1911:—

The enclosed description of the Science Laboratory attached to the High School, Madanapalle, is forwarded to the Headmasters of High schools in the third circle for information. The laboratory, which is the best in the circle, and probably as good as any in the Presidency, was built and equipped under the personal supervision of Mr. Ernest Wood, who possesses a thorough knowledge of some of the finest laboratories in England.

Dr. R. W. CHESTER, *District Medical Officer, Chittoor*, writes:—

The Chemical Laboratory is fitted and arranged in a very up-to-date manner, and there is a full equipment of apparatus and chemicals. The other classes are also well furnished.

22-5-1912.

A. G. Leach, Esq., I.C.S., *Acting Sub-Collector*, writes:—

Madanapalle might well be proud to be the pioneer in this approximation to the model of the best type of English Public school.

10-11-1911.

CHITTOOR CONFERENCE.

A new first-grade college.

At the second sitting of the Chittoor District Conference held at Madanapalle on February 22, 1914, the following resolution was passed unanimously: "This Conference resolves that in view of the facts that there is no college in the Ceded and Central Telugu districts and that Madanapalle is in every way suited to the purpose it gives its fullest support to the raising of the Madanapalle High school into a first-grade college."

Proposed by Mr. Nemali Pattabhirama Rao, Ex-Diwan of Cochin.

Seconded by Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Chittoor.

Old pupils of the school supported by Mr. O. Meera Sahib, landholder, and Mr. Bonthala Venkataramayya Chetti, landlord and trader, who one and all applauded the work of the school and the indefatigable energy and devotion of Mr. R. Giri Rao, from the very beginning and wished the laudable strenuous attempts of the Theosophical Educational Trust every success.

Visitors' remarks.

In this connection the following visitors' remarks will be interesting:—

Conducted the annual inspection of the school and was pleased to find the buildings and premises clean and well kept. The headmaster and teachers co-operate together very well and some of them are enthusiastic. The hostel is one of the chief features of the school. The boarders who are well looked after are quite happy.

D. A. HORDAY,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.

I have had much pleasure in visiting the Madanapalle High school. I was shown over the buildings and site by Messrs. Wood and Giri Rao. I was much impressed by the excellence of the hostel arrangements in particular. I wish the school and I hope soon, the college, all success.

20-2-1914.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

I have seen the school buildings, the laboratory, the library and the Panchama Settlement. The arrangements are excellent and show what sacrifices they are making. I wish their example will induce others to give their time and money for the improvement of the country. I have seen the remarks of my Honourable Colleague and fully concur in the remark that the school should be made a first-grade college as early as possible.

22-2-1914.

V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR,
Municipal Chairman, and Additional Member of the Legislative Council.

It is with great pleasure that I have again visited Madanapalle High school. Since I saw the school on 14th December 1912, improvements have been effected in various directions. I trust that ere long the high school will be raised to a second-grade and gradually to a first-grade college. Several successful candidates in the School Final examination have for some time been finding it exceedingly difficult to secure admission in the colleges at Madras. There is at present no college in the Ceded districts or in the Central Telugu districts. There is ample scope for the starting of a college in these districts and Madanapalle is well suited for that purpose. I hope that the school authorities will with the co-operation of the public and the help of the Government be in a position to open college classes at an early date.

The spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty displayed by the gentlemen in charge of this high school will, I believe, be imitated by those in charge of other institutions in the Presidency.

A. S. KRISHNA RAO,
Vice-President, Nellore District Board, and Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

Visited the Madanapalle High school. The school buildings are being added to. The site is excellent. It is being proposed to raise the institution to a college. If the public co-operate by taking advantage of the effects of the board of management to much public needs, by sending their children in large numbers to be educated, the institution will become a success. The climatic conditions are excellent. The locality is good and there is ample, fine space and to those who would avoid exposing delicate children to the danger of being brought up in congested towns, this institution ought to prove veritable God-send. I wish the institution all success.

22nd February 1914.

N. KRISHNAMA ACHARI,
Landholder, Vellore.

I have gone round the institution and seen, in company of the friends who have written above, the beginnings of the great things that are promised. A B.A. college is a great need for the country round about and Madanapalle enjoys a fine climate. The authorities of the school have acquired and hoped to acquire plenty of open ground in this locality, and the Theosophical Society can certainly find the necessary money. Mr. Wood is quite enthusiastic and looks forward to the opening of the Intermediate (Junior) in the coming academic year.

22nd February 1914.

V. S. SRINIVASAN,
Addl. Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

Since I visited this institution last I find that the management has changed hands and the Theosophical Educational Trust which has taken up the management has relieved Mr. Giri Rao of his anxiety about the school. The Trust is able with funds at its disposal to improve the institution and what has already been effected gives promise of a bright future for this institution. The strength of the High School is considerably more than what it was when I visited the school in 1907 and the results at the School Final Examination are also, I understand, creditable both to the teachers and the taught. The management has a proposal to raise the standard to collegiate instruction, and it is a very desirable proposal. My friends who visited the institution this morning with me have recorded above their appreciation of the good work which the institution has been doing, and I congratulate the management for the impression the institution has created in their minds. I heartily welcome the proposal to raise the school to a college and I trust that the authorities concerned will enable the management to see that the proposal becomes an accomplished fact soon.

22nd February 1914.

N. PATTABHIRAMA RAO,
Retired Diwan of Cochin.

Letter No. 1906, dated April 17, 1914, from the Registrar, University of Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

An application from the President and Secretary of the Theosophical Educational Trust and the correspondent of the Madanapalle High school has been received for affiliation of that institution in Groups i and iii of the Intermediate courses. The Syndicate appointed an Inspection Commission to conduct a local inquiry under section 21 (2) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, and in accordance with a recommendation of that Commission, I am directed to request you to be so good as to inform the Syndicate whether, with reference to local conditions and requirements, there is need for a college at Madanapalle.

An extract from the report of the Inspection Commission is herewith enclosed for your information.

Letter No. 4058, dated June 6, 1914, from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Registrar, University of Madras.

With reference to your letter of April 17 last, No. 1906, regarding the affiliation of the Hindu High school, Madanapalle, in Groups i and iii of the Intermediate courses, I have the honour to state that I do not consider that the application need be opposed under article 375 (4) of the University Regulations.

Letter No. 4714, dated September 5, 1914, from the Registrar, University of Madras, to Ernest Wood, Esq., Secretary to the Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar.

With reference to the application for the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school to the University as a college in Groups i and iii of the Intermediate courses of study, I have the honour to inform you that the Syndicate has now received and considered the report of the Commission appointed to conduct the local inquiry under section 21 (2) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.

I have the honour, by direction, to inquire how far the management of the institution will be prepared to comply with a suggestion in the report that members of the staff who have as yet no experience of the working of the Intermediate courses should visit, and become acquainted with the methods adopted in, some of the best equipped and organised of the colleges now affiliated to the University.

I have also to state that, before it can arrive at a decision upon the application, the Syndicate will require the submission for its approval of the following:—

(1) Detailed plans of the accommodation it is intended to provide and the new buildings to be erected, together with a complete time-table carefully adjusted to the available accommodation.

The provision to be made should be on the following lines:—

- (a) One large lecture room for English and vernacular composition.
- (b) One large lecture room for History and Logic (or the subject having the largest class among subjects taken in combination with Ancient and Modern History).
- (c) Two class rooms for the other subjects in group iii.
- (d) A lecture room for Mathematics.
- (e) A large library and reading-room for library work.
- (f) A Chemical laboratory, lecture room and balance room.
- (g) A laboratory for Physics and Practical Mathematics.
- (h) A Chemical store-room.
- (i) A dark room.
- (j) A workshop.
- (k) A gas plant.
- (l) An office for the Principal.
- (m) An office for the clerical staff.
- (n) A common room for the staff.
- (o) General store rooms, etc.

(2) A statement showing particulars of the staff already appointed or to be appointed.

(3) A statement in detail of the books purchased or to be purchased immediately to form the nucleus of a library.

(4) A detailed statement of the equipment to be obtained for subjects other than Physical Science—mathematical instruments, historical maps, charts, blackboard arrangements, etc.

(5) A financial statement showing details of recurring and non-recurring expenditure as finally estimated.

If the Syndicate is to be in a position to place its recommendation on the application before the October meeting of the Senate, the reply to this communication should be submitted before the end of the current month.

Letter No. 4768, dated September 8, 1914, from the Registrar, University of Madras, to Ernest Wood, Esq., Secretary to the Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar.

In continuation of my letter No. 4714 of the 5th instant, I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to forward herewith for information a copy of the report submitted by the Commission appointed to conduct the local inquiry in connection with the application for the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school as a second-grade college.

Copy of letter, dated September 24, 1914, from Ernest Wood, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Theosophical Educational Trust, to the Registrar, University of Madras.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4714 of September 5, 1914, and its continuation, No. 4768 of September 8, with a copy of the report submitted by the Commission of inquiry regarding the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school as a second-grade college.

The management of the proposed college will be glad to comply fully with the suggestion that the members of its staff should visit existing colleges for the purpose of studying their methods.

I enclose herewith for presentation to the Syndicate at its October meeting:

- (1) Detailed plans required, with particulars numbered from (a) to (o), as in your letter.
- (2) A statement regarding the staff.
- (3) A statement regarding the books for the library.
- (4) A statement with regard to miscellaneous equipment.
- (5) A financial statement.

I request you to inform the Syndicate and the Senate that we desire affiliation at once partly to give us time to make the necessary preparations, for opening the college next July, and partly to give us time to obtain grants from Government.

STATEMENT 1—BUILDINGS, ETC.

Comments to accompany the plans (a) to (o).

1. With reference to the item *building* in the report, it has been decided, in view of the great increase in the high school department, not to take over the school rooms at all for college classes. A new block has therefore been started, consisting of rooms (a), (b), (c), (e), and (n) (see enclosed sketch for the lettering). The block contains nearly 5,000 square feet. The bulk of the building has been finished during the last month, the library being complete and the remaining portion almost ready to be roofed. As Mr. Wood has undertaken with the help of friends to complete these buildings they do not appear in the non-recurring expenditure estimates; though estimated at Rs. 2½ per superficial foot (which is below Public Works Department rates) their value would be Rs. 12,500. The same remarks apply to the Physical laboratory. Instead of taking over the school room recommended, an entirely new room has been built, and is just finished, situated over the Chemical laboratory. It measures inside 72' × 18', and with the adjacent lecture room, also completed, the measurement over all is 2,000 square feet. The value is therefore more than Rs. 5,000, calculated as before. All the buildings mentioned are roofed with "Madras terracing."

(a) One large lecture room for English and Vernacular Composition.

This is almost ready for roofing. It measures 39' × 22' and will be about 15' high. It will be furnished with a special view to cleanliness, hygienic proportions and convenience.

(b) One large lecture room for History and Logic. This measures 29' × 22'.

(c) Two class rooms for other subjects in group iii. The large room 29' × 22' will be suitably divided into two portions by a partition, as the classes will be relatively small.

(d) A lecture room for Mathematics. This is provided adjacent to the Physics laboratory, and is already complete.

(e) A large library and reading room. This is now complete and the furnishing is going on under direction of the Principal.

It measures 60' × 18' inside and may, if necessary, be extended in future by including the adjacent sitting room, which is 35' × 18'; and building a suitable roofed garden in front, where the students may take their books to little tables.

(f) A Chemical laboratory, lecture room and balance room. The report recommends that the existing room 72' × 18' be divided to provide a balance room and a store room. We prefer, however, to keep the large room intact, so have provided two new rooms adjacent to it for balance room and chemical stores as shown on the plan. The former room is already complete. We propose under this plan to use the north end for the present as lecture room, as the large demonstration table and all desks and seats exist and have proved very convenient and suitable. The building of a separate balance room and chemical stores provides us with ample space. The laboratory is fully provided with a water system for both supply and drainage. Gas fittings will be added and fume cupboards, ovens and shelving are in preparation. The required extra benches, cupboards and reagent sets will, of course, be provided.

(g) A laboratory for Physics having a floor space of 1,200 square feet. This room is now finished, and measures 72' × 18'. It will be fitted up by Mr. Wood. Both the laboratories and lecture rooms are capable of being easily darkened by closing the wooden windows. The adjacent lecture room for Mathematics will be so fitted as to be suitable for Physics also, gas being laid on.

As regards apparatus, the management does not propose to exceed the sum of Rs. 5,000 for the initial outlay for the two Intermediate classes. As it proposes to open these in successive years it will spend Rs. 2,500 in the first year and Rs. 2,500 in the second. This system will also ensure a more suitable purchase of apparatus for the second year's work. If Government will give the usual grants the value of the apparatus will thus amount to Rs. 10,000 in addition to what we have.

(h) The chemical store room is in course of construction.

(i) A dark room is provided adjacent to the Physics laboratory. Most of the materials are in store for its construction.

(j) A small workshop 18' × 9' is to be provided adjacent to the chemical balance room. The foundations and floor are already complete, and the walls are being raised.

(k) As regards the gas-plant the management are not yet decided on the relative merits of the kerosin-gas and the petrol system. The latter has the advantage of cleanliness and convenience, is used by a number of colleges and is well recommended. After further examination of its working the management may possibly decide to use it, unless a remark is made against it, in which case a kerosin-oil plant will be erected. If the kerosin-oil plant is chosen the site of the gas-house and gas-holders will be as shown in the plan. The authorities may rely upon a suitable and satisfactory gas-system being provided. Mr. Wood will look after this item, along with the fitting of the laboratories.

(l) The office for the Principal is shown in the plan. It has been chosen by him and he has furnished it according to his taste.

(m) The office for the clerical staff is shown. The type-writing room is also used by the clerk and writer.

(n) The common room for the staff is behind the library. It has still to be roofed and will be ready in due course. It can also be used as a library extension, if necessary.

(o) There are several store rooms on the premises. The principal one is shown in the plan.

STATEMENT 2.

The staff and Time-table.

The following is a revised list of the proposed staff:—

Principal	...	Mr. C. S. Trilokekar, M.A.
Physics Lecturer	...	An M.A.
Chemistry	...	An M.A. or B.Sc.
Mathematics	...	An M.A.
History	...	An M.A.
English	...	Miss E. B. Noble (LL.A. of St. Andrews in English Language and Literature).
Logic Lecturer	...	A B.A.
Tamil	...	Pandit assisted by English-knowing members of the school or college staff.
Telugu	...	
Sanskrit	...	
Urdu	...	
Vernaculars	...	Superintendent, R. Giri Rao, B.A.
Gymnastics teacher.		
Laboratory assistant and store-keeper.		
Mechanic and second laboratory assistant.		
Sanitary officer.		

We note that the appointment of Mr. R. Giri Rao as lecturer in Logic is not approved, and shall act accordingly. The appointment of Miss E. Noble as assistant to the Principal is almost settled. If, however, the arrangement should fall through, a suitable teacher will be found. She will be a half-time assistant. Attempts are being made to secure for Logic an English lady B.A. who has had the fullest training in Logic and Philosophy in Germany. She would also be a half-time assistant. If this fails, we shall try to secure one graduate for Logic and Vernacular or Logic and Sanskrit combined. The Sanskrit pandit is capable of teaching according to the modern system through the medium of Telugu, using the first two books of Dr. Bhandarkar and expounding further on his own lines. Suitable arrangements will be made for beginning Sanskrit in the Intermediate, if required. Mr. R. Giri Rao, who was Chief Examiner in Telugu Text for M.A. in 1902, and also University Examiner from 1899 to 1901, will superintend the vernaculars and teach Telugu Composition. The Telugu pandit is a very capable man, sure to produce very good results.

It is proposed not to have Tamil in Group iii: but in Part II Sanskrit, Telugu, Tamil and Urdu. As regards Science lectures the well-known scarcity of M.A.'s in Chemistry forbids our definitely promising an M.A. in the subject, though we shall do our best to secure one. In any case we shall provide an efficient man. The Principal and the four chief lecturers will be given no work in the school. We beg to invite comparison of the staff above noted with that of the other existing second-grade colleges, as per enclosed table.

The revised time-table put in with the "supplementary note" of March 7, 1914, to the Commission was approved with slight alterations. It has been revised and is appended hereto. The table shows rooms in which the classes will be held. It will be seen that the Physics and Chemistry lecturers have only four half days a week each of work, even with two years' classes at work. They may be given supervision work in the school for the first year if only the junior class is opened, unless an adverse remark is put to this.

3. STATEMENT REGARDING BOOKS.

Since the visit of the University Commission we have added about 500 books to the library, which now numbers 2,843 volumes. From this we have selected what are specially suitable for college purposes and made up the enclosed library list. The list is typed in two colours, the purple indicates the books which we have at present, and the red those which we intend to buy when affiliation is granted. The total number of books given in the list is about 1,650 and does not include fiction, of which we have 300 volumes, mostly standard works. The cost of the books typed in red will be over Rs. 2,000, and whatever it may be we shall make it up to Rs. 2,500; but that is the limit of the expenditure which we propose for books for the first year. Of course, if we obtain a Government grant of an equal amount, as we hope, books worth Rs. 5,000 will be procured. Taking the list as it is, however, we find that it compares very favourably with the library catalogues of other colleges affiliated in Groups i and iii.

4. MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT.

First-class black-board arrangements will be made in every class-room. In all science rooms two boards (one squared) will be fitted in. For the most part the boards will be large double boards running over pulleys. Suitable maps and charts will be secured for History and Science.

Maps have been mentioned in the library catalogue, but other maps and charts will be procured after consulting the lecturers in History and Science. The Physics laboratory is supplied with a full equipment of apparatus for Physical Measurements, Mechanics, Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics. Drawing boards and mathematical instruments, etc., will also be supplied for the practical Mathematics class. The University may be assured that the equipment will be installed conscientiously and carefully by the management.

5. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RS.

Expenditure:—

(a) SALARIES—

Principal	...	...	...	...	...	300
Physics Lecturer	...	...	...	...	...	120
Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...	120
History	...	...	...	...	...	120
Mathematics	...	...	...	...	...	120
English	...	...	...	...	...	100
Logic	...	...	...	...	...	75
Telugu Pandit	...	...	...	...	...	20
Vernacular Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	25
Sanskrit Pandit	...	...	...	...	...	20
Tamil Teacher	...	...	...	...	...	20
Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	15
Gymnastics	...	...	...	...	...	10
Mechanic	...	...	...	...	...	30
Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sanitary officer	...	...	...	...	...	15
Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	20
Peon	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sweeper	...	...	...	...	...	5
						1,160 × 12 = 13,920

(b) Upkeep—

Buildings and laboratory repairs	...	...	...	...	...	30
Office and library	...	...	...	...	...	10
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	15
						55 × 12 = 660
Library books, Rs. 500.	Apparatus, etc., annually	...	...	...	...	1,500
						16,080

Estimated income for second year with two classes working.

						RS.	
College fees 60 at Rs. 80	...	...	...	...	...	4,800	
Library „ 60 at Rs. 8	...	...	...	...	...	480	
Grants estimated at	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	
						10,780	
							10,780

Supplementary note with reference to "Country College" report, page 11.

In the school hostel there are already boys from Madras, Chittoor, Bellary, Cuddapah, Bangalore, Hindupur, Penukonda, Vayalpad, Hyderabad, Bowringpet and Tanjore, in addition to boys from small towns and villages all over Chittoor districts; others living with friends and relatives in the town have come specially from Poona, Nellore, Rajampet, Venkatagirikota, Kadiri, etc., and the Principal reports that he received recently about fifty preliminary applications from similar towns for admission to the college, in the event of its being opened.

Copy of letter, dated (Camp Ernakulam), September 30, 1914, from the Honorary Secretary, the Theosophical Educational Trust, to the Registrar, University of Madras.

I have the honour to make the following supplementary remarks to the statement sent to you with reference to the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school as a second-grade college:—

(1) "The Historians History of the World" has been added to the library now. Four or five hundred suitable books will be added before July next, in addition to the library list already sent to you.

(2) As a number of Theosophist parents intend to send their boys to the college from the West Coast, Malayalam will be added in Part II. A suitable teacher will be engaged. Steps will also be taken to provide instruction in Sanskrit through the medium of English.

The Trust desires the University to have confidence in their intention and ability to provide thoroughly in every detail for the successful carrying on of the prescribed course of studies.

Letter No. 5346, dated October 9, 1914, from the Registrar, University of Madras, to the Secretary, the Theosophical Educational Trust, Madras.

With reference to the application for the affiliation of the Madanapalle high school as a college to provide instruction in Groups i and iii of the Intermediate courses of this University, and to the subsequent proceedings and correspondence thereon, ending with your letter, dated September 30, 1914, I have the honour to state, by direction, that the Syndicate finds itself unable at present to make any recommendation on the application.

In view of the fact that the application has been made on behalf of a college which has not yet been built, the Syndicate is not in a position to support the grant of affiliation: at the same time the Syndicate is not disposed at this stage to forward the application to the Senate and the Government with a recommendation that the affiliation be refused.

The Syndicate notes that it is proposed to appoint a well qualified teaching staff. As yet, however, only two have been appointed, and there appears to be some likelihood, to judge from experience, that really efficient professors and lecturers will not be obtained at the rates of salaries suggested which seem to the Syndicate exceptionally low. In these circumstances, I am directed to suggest that the application for affiliation should be withdrawn temporarily and re-submitted when the scheme for the proposed college is further advanced and when sufficient progress has been made with the new buildings to allow of a better estimate being made of their size and appearance.

Letter, dated November 13, 1914, from the Honorary Secretary, the Theosophical Educational Trust, Madras, to the Registrar of the University of Madras.

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No. 5346 of October 9, 1914, and am directed to thank you for holding the matter in suspense. We were under the impression that the Director or the Syndicate might object to a college at an out-of-the-way place like Madanapalle on other grounds than those of management, equipment and so forth, so we did not hasten the completion of the buildings and other requirements, but having learned that there is likely to be no such objection and that the Syndicate desires to have evidence that the work of preparation of the college is nearing completion before it gives its approval to affiliation, we are pushing on with the work at full speed.

We beg to bring to your notice the fact that it is very difficult to equip the Science laboratories on account of the war, and though the Physics laboratory and balance room and Chemical laboratory and Mathematics room are all finished (as far as building is concerned, except for some plastering) we have decided to hold over the teaching in Group i until 1916, and simply to open Group iii in July 1915. We therefore request you to bring the subject of affiliation before the Syndicate with regard to Group iii permitting Group i to stand over for the time being.

For Group iii, the three large new class rooms are nearly ready, the walls having been raised already fourteen feet. It will take us less than a month to finish roofing them as steel girders have already been delivered on the spot. The library building is entirely finished and shelving for about 3,000 books has already been fitted in. The retiring room for the staff is only up to the windows, but it also, along with the large outdoor reading room, will be ready within about two months. The buildings present a very grand appearance, as they stand on a huge level rock and the walls are constructed of granite blocks. Other building is also going on in connection with the class rooms and the large hall to be used in connection with third and fourth year studies for which we shall apply for affiliation later.

Out of eleven members of the teaching staff we have already engaged seven, including all the principal ones. As regards the extension of the library, for which Rs. 5,000 was assigned, we have reserved about Rs. 1,750 for the purchase of science books when we take up the subject of Group i. For Group iii, we enclose a list of books to be purchased to the value of about Rs. 3,250. The list has been made out with the help of experts in each subject, and we are desirous of putting the books on order at once as some of them may have to come from England. We also enclose a drawing showing the way English, History and Vernacular class rooms will be fitted up with seats, desks and blackboards.

In conclusion, we request the Syndicate to deal with the matter at the December meeting and to let us know whether they are quite satisfied with the arrangements in the different particulars, so that we may be sure of having every detail arranged to their satisfaction before the end of the calendar year.

The Staff.

		Salary.
		RS.
Principal	Mr. C. S. Trilokekar, M.A. (Bombay)	300
English Lecturer and Modern History Additional Lecturer.	Miss E. B. Noble, LL.A. (St. Andrews)	200
History Lecturer	Mr. B. Rajagopalan, M.A. (Madras, 1914)	100
Vernacular Superintendent	Mr. R. Giri Rao, B.A. (Madras)	50
Logic Lecturer	M.A.	100
Sanskrit Lecturer	B.A.	80
Tamil Teacher	Mr. R. Ranga Achariyar, M.A. (Madras, 1914)	25
Telugu Teacher	Pandit V. Venkataramana Sastri	30
Sanskrit Teacher	Pandit K. Raghavendra Achari	20
Malayalam Teacher		30
Urdu Teacher		30
Gymnastic Teacher		30
Sanitary officer and clerk	Mr. I. J. Pushpanathan	30
Librarian	Mr. R. Bindu Rao	20
Library peon		8
General		5
Gardener		5
Sweeper		5
Total		1,063

The above staff shows seven out of eleven actual teachers already engaged. Miss Noble has been engaged for both English and History. Mr. B. Rajagopalan is a young man who means to give his life to the teaching and study of History. Mr. R. Giri Rao, Vernacular Superintendent, was chief examiner in Telugu text for M.A. in 1902, and also University examiner from 1899 to 1901. We have every reason to believe that all the members of the staff mentioned above will work for the Trust for life.

The time-table sent in last time is altered to the extent of relieving the History lecturer of four periods, which are given to the Additional Lecturer; and of dividing the Sanskrit work between the two teachers. Members of the staff will visit the best colleges to observe the methods of instruction employed.

Letter No. 832, dated February 10, 1915, from the Registrar, University of Madras, to the Secretary, Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar.

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter, dated November 13, 1914, I have the honour to inform you that the Syndicate has resolved to recommend that the Senate record its opinion that the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school in Group iii of the Intermediate courses with Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu as second languages may be granted by the Government, provided that the college is placed under the management of a regularly constituted governing body on which the teaching staff is represented.

The date of the Senate meeting has been fixed for Friday, March 5, 1915, and the Agenda will issue on the 18th instant. I have to suggest that, if the Theosophical Educational Trust is prepared to comply with the condition above stated, a communication to that effect, indicating, if possible, the precise constitution of the governing body to be instituted, should be sent to me within the next few days for incorporation in the Senate Agenda.

Telegram, dated February 16, 1915, from the Secretary, Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar, to the Registrar, University of Madras.

Your letter, No. 832, just received. Condition as to governing body at once complied with. Principal Trilokekar has been appointed member of the Trust. We want also Urdu and Malayalam in Part II only.

The Syndicate having considered the above telegram and previous correspondence, finally resolved to recommend that the Senate record its opinion that the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school in Group iii of the Intermediate courses with Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Urdu as second languages for Part II and with Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu as second languages for Part III may be granted by the Government, provided that the college is placed under the management of a regularly constituted governing body on which the teaching staff is represented.

Letter, dated February 16, 1915, from the Secretary, Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar, to the Registrar, University of Madras.

I regret to have to inform you that your letter No. 832 of February 10, 1915, reached me only this morning, owing to some error in the Post Office.

We beg to thank the Syndicate for its recommendation, and to inform you that on January 1, 1915, C. S. Trilokekar, Esq., M.A., Principal of the proposed college at Madanapalle, was added to the membership roll of the Trust, in accordance with the suggestion in your previous communication. If, in addition to this, you desire that a separate governing body should be formed of a selected number of members of the Trust, we beg to assure you that we shall at once comply with the desire. We intended that the whole Trust should act as governing body, but are quite prepared to form the smaller body if that is desired.

At the same time we enclose a copy of our revised memorandum of association and rules.

With reference to paragraph 1 of your letter, we beg to point out that we wish to teach Urdu and Malayalam in Part II as well as Tamil, Telugu and Sanskrit, though only the last three are required by us in Part III, Group iii.

Letter No. 1051, dated February 23, 1915, from the Registrar, University of Madras, to the Secretary, Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar.

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter, dated the 16th instant, I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that the Syndicate has finally resolved to recommend that the Senate record its opinion that the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school in Group iii of the Intermediate courses with Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Urdu as second languages for Part II and with Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu as second languages for Part III may be granted by the Government, provided that the college is placed under the management of a regularly constituted governing body on which the teaching staff is represented.

I am further directed to inform you that in the opinion of the Syndicate a governing body for the proposed college should be instituted *separate* from the Educational Trust, and to invite information as to the precise constitution of any such body now contemplated by the Trust.

I have to request that a reply may, if possible, be sent before the end of this week so that it may be incorporated in the revised Senate Agenda that will issue on the 2nd March next.

Letter, dated February 26, 1915, from the Honorary Secretary, Theosophical Educational Trust, to the Registrar, University of Madras.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1051 of February 23, 1915, and to inform you in reply that the Trust has constituted and appointed a governing body for the college at Madanapalle, of which I enclose a copy of the regulations for incorporation in the Revised Senate Agenda of March 2, 1915.

THE THEOSOPHICAL EDUCATIONAL TRUST, ADYAR, MADRAS.

(INCORPORATED UNDER ACT XXI OF 1860.)

The Governing Body of the College, Madanapalle.

1. The Governing Body shall consist of not less than three members and not more than seven. The President and Secretary of the Trust and the Principal of the college shall be *ex-officio* members. Other members shall be appointed for three years by the President of the Trust. The fourth member shall be a member of the teaching staff of the college. Any member may be removed by a two-thirds majority vote of the Trust.

2. The Principal shall be the Secretary to the Governing Body. At the wish of the President, or at the written request of two members he shall call a meeting, seven days' notice being given except in the case of emergency meetings. Papers may also be disposed of by the Principal by circulation, he shall circulate the papers, and keep a record of the results in his minutes book.

3. The President alone shall hold proxies, and they shall be in writing. During absence he may delegate this power to the Principal. The President or Chairman of any meeting shall have a casting vote.

4. The Principal shall be responsible for carrying out regulations 382 to 390 of the Regulations of the University of Madras. He shall supervise the collection of fees and the payment of salaries, and shall keep a stock book and a library list.

5. The Principal shall have full power to appoint, suspend or discharge all ministerial or menial servants in the entire college premises. He may delegate any portion of this power, but may resume it whenever he chooses, and shall resume it in any case if directed by the Governing Body to do so.

6. In all voting regarding the appointment and dismissal of teachers the Principal's vote shall count as two. He shall have the power to suspend any teacher who acts or speaks in a manner injurious to the welfare and due discipline of the college or contrary to the principles of

the Trust, e.g., for cruelty, harshness, or serious neglect of duty; such teacher shall have appeal to the Governing Body. He may appoint acting teachers for not more than six months. For permanent posts, he shall submit the applications to the Governing Body with his remarks.

7. The Principal shall be unfettered in the internal management of the entire college, supervision and control of servants and staff, discipline, admissions, regulation and distribution of work and so forth.

8. All complaints shall be addressed in the first place to the Principal, and, if necessary, through him to the Governing Body.

9. Free or concession scholars and boarders shall be admitted only in cases of grave necessity, and only by the unanimous vote of the Governing Body.

10. These rules may be altered at any meeting of the Trust or by the President in case of serious and urgent necessity.

SENATE HOUSE,
March 9, 1915.

F. DEWSBURY,
Registrar.

II

Letter—from F. DEWSBURY, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Registrar, University of Madras.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Senate House, the 23rd April 1915.

No.—2370.

In continuation of my letter No. 1588, dated the 19th March last, I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Governor in Council, the accompanying protest lodged by the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar against the resolution of the Senate passed at its adjourned meeting held on the 6th March 1915 in connection with application from the Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar, for the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school in Group iii of the Intermediate courses, together with the memorandum in support of the resolution prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasan, Messrs. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar and G. A. Natesan, the three members of the Senate elected for the purpose under regulation 64.

2. I am further directed to communicate to Government the accompanying additional correspondence with the Honorary Secretary of the Theosophical Educational Trust on the subject of the application for the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Protest lodged by the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar, under regulation 64, against the resolution of the Senate passed at its adjourned meeting held on March 6, 1915, recording its opinion "that the application from the Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar, for the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school in Group iii of the Intermediate courses with Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Urdu as second languages for Part II, and with Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu as second languages for Part III may be granted by the Government, provided that the college is placed under the management of a regularly constituted governing body on which the teaching staff is represented."

I gave notice to the Registrar about my intention to protest against the resolution passed by the Senate on March 6, 1915, "that the Senate record its opinion that the application from the Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar, for the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school in Group iii of the Intermediate courses with Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Urdu as second languages for Part II and with Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu as second languages for Part III may be granted by the Government, provided that the college is placed under the management of a regularly constituted governing body on which the teaching staff is represented." I protest against this resolution, as in my opinion, (1) it will not help to promote the cause of "morality and sound learning," and (2) the recommendation of the Senate is against the spirit of the rules for the affiliation of colleges.

The application for affiliation is made on behalf of the Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar. The members of the Trust must all belong to the esoteric section of the Theosophical Society. The President of the Trust must be the head of the esoteric section. The main object of the Trust is "to establish schools and colleges which shall be open to students of every faith and in which religious instruction shall be an integral part of education." If the Senate had been told something more about the nature of the religious instruction which is to form an integral part of the education in the Madanapalle High school, it might have made the point at issue clearer. If the religious instruction is to be instruction in the religion professed by the student and his parents, then it would enjoy immunity from interference by Government under

the rules laid down for grants-in-aid. The Trust could easily have given definite information on this point. What the Trust omitted to do Mr. Natesan did, but he told me that he was not the authorized representative of the Trust. Failing any definite assurance from the Trust to the contrary, I take it that religious instruction to be given in the Madanapalle College will be instruction in the principles of Theosophy. The members of the Theosophical Educational Trust should all be members of the esoteric section of the Theosophical Society and the President of the Trust is the head of that esoteric section. Under such guidance it is quite evident that Theosophic ideas would permeate every subject that is taught in the college.

It is said that the principle of religious neutrality in education having been affirmed by Government, instruction in Theosophy would come under the protection of that principle. Is Theosophy a religion? Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar is reported in the *Madras Mail* as having said in the Senate the other day that "he could not understand that Theosophy really cultivated any religious feeling or that it was not calculated to inculcate superstitious feeling of various sorts and descriptions. Quite recently there was a circular in *New India* announcing particulars of the Order of the Star in the East, the coming of a great world teacher, etc. Boys were to be enrolled as members of that Order. The badge of the Order was to be a blue triangle. He was perfectly clear that the Theosophical activities were not to be confined to retired men and men of middle age and in the prime of life. The teachings that were mentioned in the leaflet he referred to were addressed to young boys below twenty-one years of age, the teachings in regard to Mahatmas, Avatars, the coming of the world teacher and the existence of akashic records, etc., of which they had all heard a great deal."

It is the teaching of this kind of "manufactured" religion, as Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar aptly described it, that is objectionable. According to some Theosophists Mr. Leadbeater is on the threshold of divinity. Is the teaching of the wonderful performances of Mr. Leadbeater in affiliated schools and colleges to be tolerated by Government, because it comes under the sacred category of religious instruction? Are the boys in affiliated institutions to be taught about the long distance astral plane flights of members of the governing body of their colleges, to the Himalayas and Tibet leaving their physical bodies behind at Adyar or Madanapalle, about nocturnal consultations between living members of the Madanapalle College governing body and Theosophic worthies, dead and cremated long ago? What would be the effect on the college students of Madanapalle if some third form boy were to be suddenly produced before them and asked to recognize in him Jesus Christ or Lord Maitreya? I do not know exactly how many members for the esoteric section of the Theosophical Society claim to be on the threshold of divinity. The appearance of so many divine or semi-divine personages at the Madanapalle College will, I am afraid, have a bewildering effect on the young Intermediate students of that institution. And these are the things which the Senate recommends that Government should tolerate in an affiliated college. At this rate, on the ground of non-interference in religious instruction, the Government may have to tolerate the teaching of witchcraft in affiliated institutions. If anything that is labelled "religion" is to be passed through without inspection, smuggling becomes easy in the educational world and it will mark the end of any real Government control over education.

I must also protest against the very loose manner in which the rules for affiliation have been interpreted by the Syndicate and the Senate. One of the rules for the affiliation of colleges says:—

"A college applying for affiliation shall satisfy the Syndicate that the college is to be 'under the management of a regularly constituted governing body on which, except in the case of a Government college, the teaching staff is represented.'"

How has this rule been complied with? On the Syndicate communicating to the Theosophical Trust that the affiliation of the college would be recommended—"provided that the college is placed under the management of a regularly constituted governing body on which the teaching staff is represented," the condition was, "at once complied with." It is interesting to notice the nature of the governing body that was so promptly constituted.

Rule (1) of the governing body says:—

"The governing body shall consist of not less than three members and not more than seven. The President and Secretary of the Trust and the Principal of the college shall be *ex-officio* members. Other members shall be appointed for three years by the President of the Trust. The fourth member shall be a member of the teaching staff of the college. Any member may be removed by a two-thirds majority vote of the Trust."

Then follow several other rules. And the last rule says:—

"These rules may be altered at any meeting of the Trust or by the President in case of 'serious and urgent necessity.'"

These two rules read together clearly indicate that the proposed governing body is a "dummy," that the President of the Trust, in spite of the governing body of the college, still remains the sole dictator over the affairs of the college. I submit that the Senate was wrong in accepting such a governing body as satisfying the condition laid down in regulation 375 (a).

There is ample evidence to prove that the college at Madanapalle is intended more for Theosophical than general education. The applicants for the affiliation of the college themselves

had their own doubts as to whether a college situated in an out-of-the-way place like Madanapalle would be granted affiliation. The Honorary Secretary of the Theosophical Educational Trust writing to the Registrar of the University, dated November 13, 1914, says:—

"We were under the impression that the Director or the Syndicate might object to a 'college at an out-of-the-way place like Madanapalle on other grounds than those of management, equipment and so forth, so we did not hasten the completion of the buildings and other requirements.'"

If the Trust admit that Madanapalle is an out-of-the-way place, then it is clear that they are not starting the college at that place to satisfy any local demand. Any one starting a college to meet the requirements of Chittoor, Cuddapah, Bellary and other neighbouring places would have selected a more central place to locate the college than Madanapalle. In fact the Government, after having decided to start a college for the above-mentioned districts, have, I understand, selected Bellary as the venue of the college. And the further fact that the school hostel already accommodates students from Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Tanjore in addition to students from the neighbourhood of Madanapalle convinces me of the fact that the college is intended as a centre for Theosophical education. And the question that the Government have to decide now is whether the status of an affiliated college ought to be given to this institution in order that it may attract students to study Theosophy. It is quite clear that without possessing the status of an affiliated institution the college would not attract students merely on the strength of its Theosophical studies.

There is another rule for the affiliation of colleges, namely, 375 (g), which has also been very loosely interpreted by the Senate. The rule says:—

"A college applying for affiliation shall satisfy the Syndicate that the financial resources 'of the college are such as to make due provision for its continued maintenance.'" (The italics are mine.)

Well, what are the financial provisions of this college? Rev. A. Moffat and Messrs. F. E. Corley, J. L. Simouson and Mark Hunter, who were appointed by the Syndicate to conduct the local enquiry in the case of the Madanapalle High school, state thus in their letter to the Registrar of the University:—

"The financial position of the proposed college, it is clear, will depend entirely upon the financial position of the Theosophical Educational Trust. The Trust has been founded only recently and no financial statements, so far as we are aware, have been published. Mrs. Besant, the President of the Trust, gave us to understand that she assumed full responsibility in the matter of meeting all initial charges and of maintaining the college at the proper standard of efficiency."

"In answer to our request to put the financial position into writing she wrote to Mr. Hunter as follows:—

"You asked me to put into writing our financial position."

"I need not give particulars as to our schools in Bankipur, Benares, Cawnpore and other places, where the schools are self-supporting, though their accounts go through our hands."

"Outside these, Madanapalle is our only important school which needs much support."

"We have Rs. 1,020 a month, guaranteed subscriptions. We have a little over Rs. 30,000 in the Bank uninvested; Rs. 5,128 invested at six per cent. in Trust for Madanapalle. Rupees 45,000 invested in land which we can sell at any time. A gift shortly to be paid over Rupees 50,000 and our funds will run up rapidly as soon as I begin to collect. I have just collected among my friends in two months Rs. 80,000 cash for the Young Men's Indian Association."

"On the assumption that Mrs. Besant's figures are correct and her expectations justified—and we are aware of no special reason for scepticism—the Trust is obviously in a position to meet the cost of building and equipping the proposed college and of maintaining it at the standard of efficiency required by the University so long, that is to say, as the power now apparently possessed by the Trust to raise whatever sums it may require, continues. In the absence of a regular endowment there can, of course, be no certainty of continued stability, and conditions might arise—such as the withdrawal from any cause of the personal influence of the President—which would seriously affect the financial position of the Trust. But the University may be satisfied with something less than certainty, and provided there is a reasonable hope that the present conditions will be maintained, there appears to us no ground for withholding affiliation on financial considerations."

Mark the words—"In the absence of a regular endowment there can, of course, be no certainty of continued stability." In the absence of an endowment, the chief asset of the Trust is the personal influence of the President. I admit that it is a valuable asset, but what is the insurable value of the continued activity of an individual already verging on three score years and ten? And so in the absence of certainty the Senate accepts something that is not certain and is satisfied that the funds will come from somewhere. There is a delightful sense of vagueness in all this. The usual precision, which is manifest in the interpretation of the rules for affiliation of colleges by the Senate, is not very much in evidence in the present case. And I noticed that several

members of the Senate abstained from voting when the resolution that I protest against was put to the meeting. Thirty-three for and seventeen against really does not represent the opinion of the Senate on this question.

I am convinced that the decision of the Senate is wrong. I protest against it in the hope that Government may correct the mistake made by the Senate.

T. M. NAYAR.

(2)

Memorandum prepared by the committee of three members of the Senate elected under Regulation 64 in reply to the above protest.

Under the Indian Universities Act of 1904 the affiliation or disaffiliation of a college is an act of the Local Government and not of the University. According to sections 21—23 the Syndicate have to conduct a local inquiry in each case and report to the Senate; the Senate have to record their opinion after another inquiry, if necessary; and then the proceedings of both the Syndicate and the Senate are to be forwarded to Government for their orders. The Senate must therefore be guided, in arriving at an opinion on a question of affiliation, by the general policy of Government in educational matters. In these as in others the Government have repeatedly affirmed the principle of religious neutrality. This means that, in institutions conducted by governmental or quasi-governmental agency, no religious instruction of any kind will be given to pupils during school hours, while in the case of aided institutions the managers are at liberty to impart instruction in any religion they please. The idea that all education, whether given directly by the State or merely aided or countenanced by it, should be exclusively secular has not found favour with the authorities in India. The famous Education Despatch of 1854 lays down in paragraph 53. "The system of grants-in-aid, which we propose to establish in India, will be based on an entire abstinence from interference with the religious instruction conveyed in the school assisted." And in paragraph 56, dealing with the work of Inspectors, the Despatch says that "in their periodical inspections no notice whatsoever should be taken by them of the religious doctrines which may be taught in any school; and their duty should be strictly confined to ascertaining whether the secular knowledge conveyed is such as to entitle it to consideration in the distribution of the sum which will be applied to the grants-in-aid." (The italics are in the original.) A recent restatement of the policy of Government may be added. In a resolution, dated the 11th March 1904, the Government of Lord Curzon thus enunciated it: "It is the settled policy of Government to abstain from interfering with the religious instruction given in aided schools. Many of these, maintained by native managers or by missionary bodies in various parts of the Empire, supply religious and ethical instruction to complete the educational training of their scholars. In Government institutions the instruction is, and must continue to be exclusively secular." The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar seems to be under a misapprehension when he says, in the second paragraph of his protest: "If the religious instruction is to be instruction in the religion professed by the student and his parents, then it would enjoy immunity from interference by Government under the rules laid down for grants-in-aid." Immunity from interference by Government is enjoyed by all religious instruction, even that which may be obnoxious to the student and his parents.

In point of fact, however, the authorities of the Madanapalle College, as will appear from an extract given below, are prepared to satisfy even this condition wrongly supposed by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar to exist.

The next argument in the protest is that theosophy is only a "manufactured" religion, that it inculcates belief in certain people being on the threshold of divinity long-distance astral plane flights and nocturnal consultations between the living and the dead, and that, if the Senate were to allow theosophy the status of a religion for the purpose of the Grant-in-aid Code, witchcraft would be entitled to similar indulgence. It seems to us that neither the Government nor the Senate can undertake the task of distinguishing genuine from "manufactured" religion. It is settled policy that the parents should be left to adjust such matters with the managers of educational institutions. No evidence was placed before the Senate that the strange phenomena alluded to by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar are taught in institutions managed by the Theosophical Educational Trust. Nor did the officers of the Educational Department inform the Senate, as they might have done if it were a fact, that such teaching is actually given in the present High school at Madanapalle which is recognized by Government and is now sought to be raised to the status of an Intermediate college. Besides, all suspicions on that head are set at rest by a declaration signed by Mrs. Annie Besant and published on pages 5-6 of *New India*, dated March 11, 1915. The following passage is taken from it:—

"I repeat here, over my own signature, that which I have said several times already, that 'as President of the Theosophical Educational Trust, I am in favour of a conscience clause—as I have been for the forty years of my public life—so that any parent, wishing to do so, can withdraw his son or daughter from any religious teaching or form of worship in any college or school under the control of the Trust. But I go beyond this. In our schools we teach boys and girls the religion of their parents, unless the parents desire them to be taught that which all religions have in common. In that case we use the *Universal Text-book of Religion and Morals* in which the scriptures of all the great religions are quoted in support of all the doctrines taught. Otherwise, a Hindu teaches Hindu students from the Sanatana Dharma text-books issued by the

"Central Hindu College, Benares; a Mussalman teaches Mussalman boys, if there is a Mussalman available—if not they are excused attendance. At Benares we have Hindu and Mussalman teachers; at Cawnpore, Hindu, Mussalman and Parsi. If we had Christian boys whose parents wished them to be taught Christianity, and we had no Christian on the staff, we should invite a Christian priest to give them a lesson twice a week."

If such assurances from the President of the Theosophical Educational Trust and a conscience clause besides, do not enable parents to protect their children from instruction in witchcraft, it is difficult to see what will.

The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar objects strongly to the management of the proposed Madanapalle College. Regulation 375 requires that "a college applying for affiliation shall satisfy the Syndicate that the college is to be under the management of a regularly constituted governing body on which, excepting the case of a Government college, the teaching staff is represented." In his protest the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar quotes the first and the last rules of the original constitution of the governing body, and says that when read together they "clearly indicate that the proposed governing body is a 'dummy', that the President of the Trust, in spite of the governing body of the college, still remains sole dictator over the affairs of the college." This criticism is based mainly on the last rule which ran "These rules may be altered at any meeting of the Trust or by President in case of serious and urgent necessity." This rule has since been cancelled by the President, as she has herself informed the Registrar of the University. The criticism loses force still further when it is remembered that under the constitution of the governing body, the teaching staff are represented by one of themselves besides the Principal (rule 1), that the Principal is to be its Secretary (rule 2), that he has a free hand in the appointment and control of ministerial or menial servants (rule 5), that he has two votes in the appointment and dismissal of teachers and can make temporary appointments for six months at a time (rule 6) and that he is to be unfettered in the internal management of the entire college, supervision and control of servants and staff, discipline, admissions, regulation and distribution of work and so forth (rule 7). We are clearly of opinion that it is not a correct description of such a constitution to say that under it the President of the Trust "still remains the sole dictator over the affairs of the college."

Attention must also be drawn to an important change made in the rules and regulations for the management of the association named the Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar, since they were first communicated to the Syndicate. The original constitution had provided that the members of the Trust should all belong to the esoteric section of the Theosophical Society, and at the Senate meeting at which the subject was considered this provision provoked much criticism. In the revised constitution of which a copy has been furnished to the Registrar and by him forwarded to us, we note with satisfaction that it is deleted.

The next point in the protest under reply is that there is no sufficient "local demand" for an intermediate college at Madanapalle. From this alleged inadequacy of local demand the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar infers that the real object of the college is to give theosophical education to boys from far and near, and asks "whether the status of an affiliated college ought to be given to this institution in order that it may attract students to study theosophy." It has been already pointed out that both the Government and the University are concerned only with the secular education provided in the college; and it is not necessary, even if it were possible, to determine the question whether the Theosophical Educational Trust really care more for the general education which they undertake, or for the theosophical education which they are suspected without proof to intend to give. As to the fact that students are expected from Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Tanjore as well as the neighbourhood of Madanapalle, we are inclined to regard it rather as a recommendation than otherwise. The Director of Public Instruction sees no objection to an Intermediate college at Madanapalle under regulation 375 (h) on the ground of inadequate local demand, and it is safe to accept his judgment on that head.

The last argument adduced by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar is that the financial position of the proposed college depends too much on the personal influence and exertions of the President of the Theosophical Educational Trust who happens to be an old lady, and that there is no guarantee of the continued maintenance of the college as required by regulation 375 (g). We venture to think that on this question the opinion of the Inspection Committee and the judgment of the Syndicate who have accepted that opinion are entitled to greater weight than the pessimistic view taken by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar. And the voting at the end of the debate in the Senate showed that a majority of that body tacitly accepted the view of the Inspection Committee and the Syndicate. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar's statement that the voting was thirty-three for and seventeen against is incorrect. The minutes of the Registrar give the figures as thirty-one against eleven, not two to one but nearly three to one.

To conclude: The whole educational system of India being based on the principle of religious neutrality on the part of the Government, it is not open either to the Madras Government or to the Madras University to depart from it in the case of the Madanapalle College. The religious instruction intended to be given there is instruction in the religion of each pupil, and it is subject to a conscience clause—two respects in which the Theosophical Educational Trust are greatly in advance of other private managers who impart religious instruction in their institutions.

The parent, who after all is in the best position to judge, has it in his power to withdraw his child from religious instruction the moment he suspects harm. The governing body of the college is properly constituted, with adequate representation to the teaching staff and the Principal enjoying a degree of authority and independence not usually conceded in institutions under private management. The college has an excellent situation in a town which is justly regarded as a sanatorium and will serve a large area not already served by any college, and the Director of Public Instruction does not consider the "local demand" inadequate for a college. The financial resources of the college have been accepted as satisfactory by the Committee of Local Inquiry who discussed the matter in person with the President and other members of the Theosophical Educational Trust, and the Syndicate apparently agree in the estimate. All these circumstances make the case for the affiliation of the Madanapalle College strong and clear, and we feel no hesitation in commending the Senate's opinion to the favourable consideration of Government.

V. S. SRINIVASAN.
C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.
G. A. NATESAN.

(3)

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

Additional correspondence relating to the application for the affiliation of the Madanapalle High School in Group iii of the courses for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Letter—from ERNEST WOOD, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar, Madras.

To—the Registrar, University of Madras, Madras.

Dated—the 15th March 1915.

I have the honour to enclose a letter to you from the President, Theosophical Educational Trust, in which she cancels rule 10 of the Rules of the Governing Body of the College, Madanapalle, and also to enclose a copy of the current Memorandum of Association and Rules, and to request you to circulate this information to the Senate members in the event of any further voting being required of them in connection with the college.

Letter—from Mrs. ANNIE BESANT, President, Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar, Madras.

To—the Registrar, University of Madras.

Dated—the 15th March 1915.

Under the power given me by rule 10, I abolish the rule.

THE THEOSOPHICAL EDUCATIONAL TRUST.

In the matter of Act XXI of 1860 of the Act of Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, being an Act for the Registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies,

and

In the matter of the Theosophical Educational Trust.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

1. The name of the Association is "THE THEOSOPHICAL EDUCATIONAL TRUST".
2. The objects for which the Trust is established are :—
 - (i) To establish schools and colleges which shall be open to students of every faith and in which religious instruction shall be an integral part of education.
 - (ii) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the carrying out of the above object.
3. The names, addresses and occupations of the persons who are members of, and form the first members of, the Trust, are as follows :—
 - (1) Annie Besant—President, Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras.
 - (2) A. Schwarz, *Honorary Treasurer*, Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras.
 - (3) Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, K.C.I.E., LL.D., late Judge, High Court, Madras.
 - (4) The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur T. Sadasiva Ayyar, B.A., M.L., Judge, High Court, Madras.
 - (5) Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Ayyar, Judge, Chief Court, Mysore.
 - (6) Khan Bahadur N. D. Khandalavala, late Special Judge, Poona.
 - (7) G. Subbaya Chetti, Rao Saheb, Auditor of Customs for the Presidency, Customs House, Madras.

(8) B. P. Wadia, Honorary Superintendent, Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras.

(9) G. S. Arundale, M.A., LL.B., late Honorary Principal, Central Hindu College, Benares.

(10) Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.A., LL.B., General Secretary, Indian Section, Theosophical Society, Benares.

(11) P. K. Telang, M.A., Honorary Headmaster, Theosophical High School, Benares.

(12) Francesca E. Arundale.

(13) C. Kofel, Honorary Superintendent, Olcott Panchama Free Schools, Madras.

(14) J. R. Aria, Recording Secretary, Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras.

(15) Sris Chandra Bose, M.A. LL.B., Rai Bahadur, District and Sessions Judge.

(16) Purnendu Narain Simha, M.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur, Government Pleader, Bankipur.

(17) A. Mahadeva Sastri, Curator, Oriental Library, Mysore.

4. A copy of the Rules and Regulations of the said Theosophical Educational Trust is filed with this Memorandum of Association, and the undersigned being seven of the members of the Trust do hereby certify that such copy of such rules and regulations of the said Theosophical Educational Trust is correct.

As witness our several and respective hands, dated this 25th day of April 1913.

Witness to the signatures :

M. S. SHARPE.

A. VAN HOOK.

ANNIE BESANT.

S. SUBRAHMANYAM.

A. SCHWARZ.

T. SADASIVA AYYAR.

B. P. WADIA.

C. KOFEL.

G. SUBBAYYA.

Added in 1913 : { (18) Hirendranath Datta, *Solicitor*, High Court, Calcutta.
(19) Ernest Wood, *Honorary Secretary*, Adyar, Madras.

Added in 1914 : { (20) L. Arathoon, *Manager*, Alliance Bank of Simla, Cawnpore.
(21) C. S. Trilokekar, M.A., *Principal*, High School, Madanapalle.

Rules and Regulations for the Management of the Association named "The Theosophical Educational Trust," Adyar, Madras.

1. The Theosophical Educational Trust shall consist of not less than fourteen and not more than twenty-eight members. The permanent President of the Trust shall be the head of the E.S., and therefore is not subject to election. The first members shall be appointed by the President for a minimum of five years; at the end of that period, and thereafter annually, three members shall retire in rotation in the order of the list in the Memorandum of Association; and members shall be eligible for re-election for another period of five years, after every such retirement; election shall be by co-optation.
2. The General Body shall ordinarily meet once a year at the place and time of the Annual Meeting of the T.S. But a special meeting may be called at any time by the President, when the need arises.
3. At all meetings of the Trust members thereof may vote in person, or in writing, or by proxy.
4. The quorum of an ordinary as well as of a special meeting of the General Body shall be three. If there be no quorum, the meeting may be adjourned *sine die*, or the Chairman of the meeting may adjourn it to another date when the business of the meeting shall be disposed of, irrespective of whether there be a quorum present or not.
5. The President, or in his absence any member of the Trust chosen by the meeting, shall preside at all meetings of the Trust, and the President or Chairman shall have a casting vote in the case of an equal division of the members voting on any question before the meeting.
6. The President shall appoint a Treasurer and a Secretary and any other officials that he may find necessary, which appointments shall take effect from their dates.
7. Such officials being assistants to the President, the President shall have the authority to remove any of them from office.
8. The President shall be the custodian of all the archives and records of the Trust, and shall conduct and direct the business of the Trust in compliance with its rules; he shall have discretionary powers in all matters not specifically provided for in these rules.
9. All subscriptions, donations and other moneys payable to the Trust shall be received by the President, or the Treasurer, or the local official appointed by the President, the receipt of any one of whom in writing shall be a sufficient discharge for the same. The financial year shall close on March 31.

10. The securities and uninvested funds of the Trust shall be deposited in such Banks as the President shall select. Cheques drawn against the funds shall be signed by the President, or by the Treasurer of the Trust.

11. The funds of the Trust not required for current expenses may be invested by the President in Government or other public securities, or in the purchase of immovable property, of first mortgages on such property, and he may sell, mortgage or otherwise transfer the same.

12. Documents and conveyances, in respect of the transfer of property belonging to the Trust, shall bear the signature of the President, or, in the absence of the President, that of the Secretary, in cases where the Secretary is authorised to do so by the President in writing. All other instruments shall bear the signature of the President or of the Secretary.

13. The Trust may sue and be sued in the name of the President.

14. The Secretary may, with the authority of the President, affix the seal of the Trust to all instruments requiring to be sealed.

Headquarters.

15. The headquarters of the Trust are established at Adyar, Madras, and may be changed by the Trust at an annual meeting.

Finance.

16. The financial accounts of the Trust shall be drawn up by the Treasurer and shall be audited annually by qualified auditors who shall be appointed by the Trust for the ensuing year at each annual meeting.

Rules revised in general meeting of the Trust, January 1, 1915.

ERNEST WOOD,
Honorary Secretary.

III

Letter—from F. DEWSBURY, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Registrar, University of Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Senate House, the 1st May 1915.
No.—2536.

With reference to my letter No. 1588, dated 19th March 1915, forwarding for the disposal of the Government an application for the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school in Group iii of the Intermediate courses of study, I have been directed by the Syndicate to call the attention of the Government to the unusual form of the recommendations of the Syndicate and the Senate thereon.

Hitherto in such recommendations on applications for affiliation no special mention has been made of the languages to be studied under Part II of the Intermediate course, and no affiliation order has specifically enumerated the languages in which the college might offer instruction in that part of the course. Consequently none of the affiliated colleges are at present precluded from giving instruction in composition or in translation (forming only a small part of the whole Intermediate course) in any particular language which may be found necessary from time to time according to the requirements of their students: a change in such languages may be made without the necessity of conforming strictly to the requirements of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, and the Regulations for colleges seeking further affiliation.

By inadvertence, however, in the recommendations on the application from the Madanapalle High school the languages selected by the authorities of the proposed college in which instruction should be given were specifically mentioned with reference not only to Part III (optional Group iii) as is usual, but also to Part II, the inadvisability of so doing (in view of previous procedure) having been overlooked.

I am directed by the Syndicate to suggest that should the application for the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school be granted by the Government, the Government order should preferably, in accordance with previous usage, omit any specific mention of the languages in which instruction may be offered in Part II of the Intermediate course.

IV

Memorandum No. 1062-2, Educational, dated 31st May 1915.

A copy of the marginally-noted papers connected with the application for the affiliation of the Madanapalle High school to the University of Madras in Group iii of the Intermediate courses of study, is forwarded to the Government Solicitor with the request that the opinion of the Advocate-General may be obtained as to whether the requirements of Regulation 375 (a) of the regulations of the University of Madras are sufficiently met by the proposed regulations regarding the governing body of the college combined with the rules and regulations for the management of "The Theosophical Educational Trust, Adyar."

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Government Solicitor, with enclosures.

V

Telegram—from the Advocate-General.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 7th July 1915.

Your memorandum 1062-2, Educational, 31st May. Madanapalle affiliation. Am sending opinion that proposed regulations fulfil requirements of 375 (a).

VI

From—W. O. DAVID, Esq., Government Solicitor, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 7th July 1915.
No.—743.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding the following opinion of the Honourable the Advocate-General:—

OPINION.

Now that the clause in the constitution of the governing body which empowered the President of the Theosophical Educational Trust to make hay of the whole scheme has been abrogated, the proposed regulations of the college fulfil the requirements of regulation 375 (a).

MADRAS,
6th July 1915.

F. H. M. CORBET,
Advocate-General.

Order—No. 749, Educational, dated 7th July 1915.

Under section 21, sub-section (4), of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the affiliation to the University of Madras of the Madanapalle High school in Group iii of the Intermediate courses of study.

(True Extract.)

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar, University of Madras.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the
Gazette (Order only).
Editors' Table (Order only).

18

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 749, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 7TH JULY 1915.

[SUBJECT.—*Affiliation of the Madanapalle High School to the University of Madras
as a second-grade college.*]

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Registrar, University of Madras, No. 1588, dated 19th March 1915.

Submitted that the papers may lie over pending the receipt of Dr. Nayar's protest and the memorandum which will be prepared in support of the Senate's resolution, referred to in paragraph 2 of the Registrar's current letter.

P.R.—24-3-15.

T.K.—24-3-15.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—26-3-15.

From the Registrar, University of Madras, No. 2370, dated 23rd April 1915.

„ „ „ „ 2536 „ 1st May „

Submitted that the papers may be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction u.o. for remarks in the first instance.

P.R.—4-5-15.

B.G.—8-5-15.

P.R.—10-5-15.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Regulation 375 (a) of the Regulations of the University of Madras requires that a college shall be under the management of a regularly constituted governing body on which the teaching staff is represented. The rules and regulations now proposed for the management of the Madanapalle College do not contain any provision making it incumbent on the Trust when nominating and electing members of the managing body of the college to have the college staff represented. It so happens that the Principal (Mr. Trilokekar) was added to the members of the Trust in 1914, and he is therefore eligible for nomination by the President on the managing body; but there is no rule of the Association which compels his nomination by the President, nor does there appear to be any other member of the school (college) staff who is eligible for nomination, for presumably nominations are to be made only from members of the Trust, although this is not explicitly stated in the rules.

2. It is submitted that the Government Solicitor might be consulted on the rules.

3. Subject to the alterations suggested above, I am of opinion that the affiliation may be granted.

H. S. DUNCAN—23-5-15.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to paragraph 2 of Mr. Duncan's note above, the relevant papers may be referred to the Advocate-General for opinion.

2. A draft memorandum is submitted for approval.

P.R.—25-5-15.

B.G.—27-5-15.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—30-5-15.

[Memorandum No. 1062-2, Educational, dated 31st May 1915.]

Demi-official—from H. G. STOKES, C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 25th June 1915.

No.—500-1.

Will you please let me know in what stage the question of affiliation of the Madanapalle College is? His Excellency hopes that you are hurrying it up.

Papers relating to the affiliation of the Madanapalle High School to the University of Madras as a second-grade college has been referred to the Government Solicitor for opinion on the rules regarding the governing body of the proposed college.

2. That officer may be reminded by telegram. The following draft is for approval:—

“Please expedite reply to Memorandum No. 1062-2, Educational, 31st ultimo, regarding affiliation Madanapalle High School.”

After the issue of the telegram, the file may be sent to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor for perusal.

C.R.—28-6-15.

P.R.—28-6-15.

To the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Seen. Thanks. It is desirable to get order out before His Excellency's visit.

H. G. STOKES—29-6-15.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Let a strong demi-official issue.

P.R.—30-6-15.

The following demi-official is submitted for approval:—

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

To—W. O. DAVID, Esq., Government Solicitor, Madras.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 1st July 1915.

No.—1062-4, Educational.

With reference to Memorandum No. 1062-2, Educational, dated the 31st May 1915, forwarding, for the opinion of the Honourable the Advocate-General, certain papers relating to the Madanapalle High School, and my telegraphic reminder of the 28th June, I am to say that His Excellency is to visit the institution very shortly and orders regarding the affiliation have to

issue before the visit. I am to request you to treat the matter as *especially urgent* and to furnish Government with the Honourable the Advocate-General's opinion with the least possible delay.

P.R.—1-7-15.

C.R.—1-7-15.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—6-7-15.

Telephonic message—from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 6th July 1915.

His Excellency hopes that you are really hurrying up the disposal of the affiliation of the Madanapalle College.

2. Please let me know how the case now stands.

A telephone reply should go at once.

P.R.—6-7-15.

The following reply is for approval:—

“A reference to the Government Solicitor on the 31st May 1915 asking for the opinion of the Advocate-General as to the proposed regulations regarding the governing body of the Madanapalle College has not yet been replied to by him. A telegraphic reminder was sent to him on the 28th June, and again he was reminded by a strongly worded demi-official on the 1st July. In the latter he was specifically told that His Excellency intended visiting the institution very shortly and that orders should issue before the visit and he was requested to treat the matter as specially urgent and to furnish the Government with the Honourable the Advocate-General's remarks with the least possible delay. The Government Solicitor's reply is awaited. Another telegraphic reminder will issue today.”

P.R.—6-7-15.

C.R.—6-7-15.

P.R.—6-7-15.

The following telegram may also issue to the Government Solicitor:—

“Please wire when reply to Memorandum No. 1062-2, Educational, dated 31st May 1915, regarding affiliation Madanapalle High School may be expected. Matter extremely urgent: *vide* my demi-official, first instant.”

C.R.—6-7-15.

P.R.—6-7-15.

Telegram from the Advocate-General, dated 7th July 1915.

Please see the Director of Public Instruction's u.o. note on page 1 *ante* and the Advocate-General's telegram read above. As the latter is of opinion that the proposed regulations regarding the governing body of the Madanapalle College satisfy the requirements of University regulation 375 (a), the application for the affiliation of the institution to the University of Madras in the Intermediate courses of study may be sanctioned.

2. A draft order is submitted for approval.

P.R.—7-7-15.

C.R.—7-7-15.

P.R.—7-7-15.

P[ENTLAND]—7-7-15.

Issue sharp.

P.R.—7-7-15.

[G.O. No. 749, Educational, dated 7th July 1915.]

READ ALSO:—

ORDER.

No. 749, dated 7. 1915

Under Section 21, Sub-Section (4),
of the Indian Universities Act, 1904,
the Governor in Council is pleased
to sanction the affiliation to the
University of Madras of the
Madanapalle High School in Group
iii of the Inter-medical courses of study.

$\frac{PP}{7-7-15}$
 $\frac{CX}{7-7-15}$

To, the Registrar, University of Madras
" S. G. P. for publication in the Gazette (order only)
S.T. (order only).

ORDINARY.

PRESS SLIP.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

Seott. II-38-2-15.

DEPARTMENT.

Current No., dated.....191

G.O. No. 749, dated the 7-7-1915.

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 (b¹) Notes.....

Brief subject.....

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(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order, or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 315 of the office Manual.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

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† To be initialled and dated.

[P.T.O.]

TO PRESS, MADRAS OOTY.

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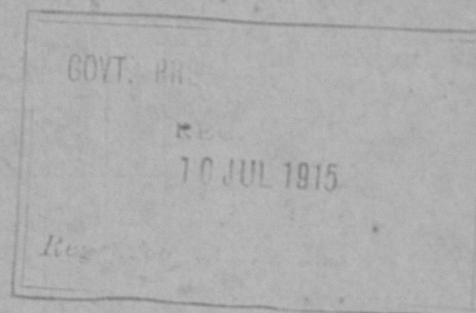
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