Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

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G.O. No. 496, 8th May 1916

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Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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G.O. No. 496, 8th May 1916

Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund

Forwarding to the Government of India a draft scheme for the establishment of a training college for Europeans in connection with the —, and submitting to that Government the proposals of the committee of the school for its improvement and their suggestion for the complete transfer of its control to the local Government.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Read—the following papers:—

I

Letter—from Major-General A. Phayre, c.b., General Officer Commanding 9th (Secunderabad) Division and Chairman of the Committee of Management, Lawrence Memorial School.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department (through the Director of Public Instruction, Madras).
Dated—Ootacamund, the 15th May 1915.
No.—658.

With reference to G.O. No. 238, Educational, dated the 2nd March 1915, I have the honour to state that the Principal has obtained from a number of similar European schools in India a statement of the salaries paid to their staffs and it is evident from this that the salaries of the staff of this school require radical revision.

2. The generous grants given to aided European schools annually since the Simla conference in 1912 by all Local Governments have very considerably raised the market value of teachers and staff generally, while the Principal of the Sanawar Lawrence Asylum has informed the Principal that an extra recurring grant of Rs. 40,000 has been sanctioned for that institution this year mainly to improve the salaries of the staff there.

3. The Principal has recently had an opportunity of meeting the representatives from the Bombay and Burma Educational Departments at the conference regarding the proposed training college for teachers and both affirmed that any trained European master could obtain as an absolute minimum Rs. 150 per mensem or Rs. 170 per mensem or its equivalent with regular increments and good prospects of advancement.

4. The Committee note that Government would be pleased to consider favourably an increased scale of pay for the staff if the school could provide the funds. In ordinary years it is probable that a fair proportion of such increased cost could have been provided from school funds. But this year, owing to the war, the prices of food, clothing and boots have considerably increased and an additional sum of Rs. 3,950 from school funds under these headings has been budgetted for. A non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,500 from school funds is also provided for. If this sum of Rs. 8,450 could have been added to the salaries of the staff, it would no doubt have been sufficient to raise the salaries of all ranks to a reasonable standard without applying to Government for further funds.

5. Proposals regarding a change in the method of financing this school have been submitted to Government in letter No. 326, dated the 17th April 1913, from Sir John Woon and in letter No. 3000, dated the 24th November 1913, from the Vice-Chairman. In these letters the Committee held that in their opinion the most satisfactory way of financing the school would be that Government should be pleased to make annually a grant sufficient to cover any deficit between the estimated income and the estimated expenditure as sanctioned by Government in the annual budget. If the school is handicapped by want of funds in matters such as the provision of a competent staff, which is absolutely essential, it can hardly hope to be efficient.

6. The difficulty the Committee feel themselves in is this—that however strong a Committee they may be, they have no means of increasing their funds, except by application to Government, nor do they know which department of Government

actually stands in *loco parentis* to the school. It seems doubtful whether its "father" is the Government of India, Military Department, Government of India, Educational Department, or Government of Madras, Educational Department.

7. In the Government of India letter regarding the establishment of a training college here, the school is held to be fully under the control of the Local Government. The Committee are of opinion that it would be in the interests of the school for the Government of Madras to assume complete responsibility, and they confirm the recommendation of the Committee submitted in August 1911.

8. As the Government of Madras, the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspector of European and training schools are now in Ootacamund, it is suggested that, if this proposal meets with the approval of Government, a conference might be arranged between representatives appointed by the Government and the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Principal of the school to recommend such alterations in the constitution of the school as may seem necessary.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of the Committee of the Lawrence memorial school, Lovedale, dated the 27th April 1915.

Laid on the table memorandum regarding the constitution of the school.

Resolution.—The school should be placed definitely under the Government of Madras, Educational Department.

N. Ref. on Cur. No. 10633, *dated 22nd May* 1915.

Submitted to Government.

H. S. Duncan,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

II

Letter—from Major-General A. Phayre, c.b., Officer Commanding 9th (Secunderabad) Division and Chairman of the Committee of Management, Lawrence Memorial school, Lovedale.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department (through the Director of Public Instruction, Madras).
Dated—Ootacamund, the 12th June 1915.
No.—1039.

I have the honour to forward herewith two reports upon the present conditions in the Lawrence Memorial school. These were compiled by Surgeon-General T. M. Corker, a.m.s., and Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ainslie, R.E.

2. The Committee entirely concurs in the views expressed and in the recommendations made therein. They think the insanitary conditions demand immediate action. Further they trust that the general suggestions will meet with His Excellency's approval.

3. Of the six recommendations formulated in paragraph 26, the Committee would give priority to the sanitary needs, and with these are closely associated the development of the kindergarten and the appointment of a whole-time Indian Medical Service officer.

4. The suggestions that the school be placed altogether in the care of the Government of Madras is one which, it is hoped, will be approved.

5. The last recommendation regarding revision of the pay of the educational staff is very important.

6. It will be seen that the cost of the whole sanitary scheme, exclusive of electric lighting, is Rs. 26,000. The use of electricity for lighting and other purposes will cost an additional outlay of Rs. 25,000 approximately as a non-recurring amount. Further communications are being made to the municipality on this subject.

7. Mr. Tothill's proposals are also attached to this letter. The Committee strongly recommends that they may be accepted.

8. In conclusion, the Committee would place the above proposals in the following order:—

	Rs.
1. Sanitary improvement	26,000
2. Dairy	8,900
3. Electric lighting	25,000
Total sum at present asked for ..	59,900

Enclosures.

(1)

Report of Surgeon-General Corker on the Lawrence Memorial school.

In view of my visitor's notes of June 1914 and April 1915 (copies of which are attached herewith together with a note by the Principal dated April 1915), several of the committee made a special visit to the Lawrence memorial school on the 22nd April to inspect the general conditions and consider necessary action.

There were present Major-General Phayre, Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, Lieut.-Col. Babington, Lieut.-Col. Carter, the Principal and myself. Captain Galwey, the Sanitary Officer of the 9th Division accompanied me. Brigadier-General Humphrys and Captain D'Courcy were also present.

The committee visited the dairy, dormitories, latrines, lavatories, cookhouses, hospitals and a work-room. Colonel Ainslie, Captain Galwey, Mr. Tothill and I visited in addition the water-supply catchment area. The following points in paragraphs 1 to 15 inclusive express generally the views of Colonel Ainslie, Major Watson, Captain Galwey and myself, and were communicated to the committee at our special meeting on the 30th April.

2. *Water-supplies.*—We found that the collecting area was unfenced, and that the supply for the swimming bath runs in part through an open channel. All forms of water contamination, by men and animals, in the unfenced area, and of the water in the open channel have been and are possible. The whole area should therefore be fenced. It seems desirable to pipe the bath supply separately, but whether in two pipes or one, the essential point is that contamination be rendered impossible in the future. Colonel Ainslie has already been able to replace the open channel in part by pipes, but a considerable distance still requires similar treatment.

3. *Pumping and reservoir.*—As the present supply cannot rise to the upper stories, pumping apparatus and a reservoir are necessary. We shall thus provide for lavatories in the dormitories, when the necessary space is set free by the construction of the proposed new kindergarten, for the flushing of night latrines (to be mentioned hereafter) and for protection against fire. The pumping may be carried out either by an oil-engine, or as we are including electric light in our scheme, by electric power, which would be the more economical and easy to manage by the staff at the disposal of the Principal.

4. *Washing arrangements.*—The dormitories have no lavatories nearer than a distance of 100 yards. It is recommended that two rooms, now used by clerks near the large dormitory, be re-constructed as lavatories; and that one room be taken from the group of smaller dormitories for the same purpose. But these rooms cannot be spared until the kindergarten has been built, and the money for this has not yet been allotted. (About one lakh.)

It is still impossible for any boys to get a bath, except in the cold water swimming bath, or in a tub in hospital, but the hot water apparatus will soon, it is hoped, arrive and overhead douches will then be put up.

The only baths in this school are tubs, and a number of long baths for both sides of the school are needed.

It is interesting to note that in the high school scholarship paper for December 1914, a question is asked "in what way is the daily bath conducive to health?" Since the founding of the school in 1858 no boy has yet had a possibility of a daily bath, so that whatever theoretical answer may be derived from that very dry and uninteresting text-book "The Laws of Health," no pupil for 50 years could answer the question from any experience the school has afforded him.

It is more than probable that the skin diseases recorded in past years are connected with the absence of proper facilities for ablution.

The lavatories should be four in number, two on the boys' side for elder and younger separately, and two on the girls' side. The girls' baths will require overhead douche arrangements; and also a proportion of full length baths.

We did not see the arrangements for the girls' bathing.

5. *Latrines.*—The boys' latrine is new and adequate, but the hygienic detail is not practised as in British barracks. The new girls' latrine will soon be ready, but the committee were able to realise the disgusting conditions that have existed for years in the rooms, which I have referred to in my earlier notes.

On the boys' side the night latrines require some reconstruction, but it is thought that if swing doors be erected and the windows cut down to the floor, so as to ensure cross ventilation in a small connecting passage, this will meet the case. In these latrines it is proposed to lay on water and to remove night-soil by water-carriage system. A suitable septic installation should be erected in the grounds. This is a matter on which Colonel Ainslie has had practical experience.

6. *Boys' hospital.*—The boys' hospital contains, besides other buildings, wards for 7, 2, 2 and 7 beds respectively. There is an isolation hospital of four wards that is constantly in use. A small operation room has been asked for more than once in past years, and it seems desirable to include it among the desiderata in the future, especially if a whole-time Indian Medical Service officer be nominated.

A disinfector lately arrived. This might be located perhaps near the boys' hospital, and its management placed under the surveillance of the Assistant Surgeon. It should prove of much value.

7. *Girls' hospital.*—The girls' hospital is inadequate. There are two wards each containing six or seven beds. When a member of the girls' staff is ill, one ward is given up to her, and some of the sick girls are treated in a dormitory. This is quite unsound. Moreover there is no isolation ward. Two small separate wards are therefore necessary, one for the staff, the other for patients needing isolation, and a nurse's or ayah's room would prove most useful. We saw suitable ground close to the hospital. It was pointed out that it was difficult to deal with out-patients in the small verandah, and that a covered passage from the school to the girls' hospital would be a boon in wet weather. Both are desirable. The verandah should be enlarged, say up to a depth of 15 feet from the main wall, and some glass doors added in front as a protection in the rainy season.

8. *Kitchens.*—On the boys' side an entirely new kitchen is needed. The present kitchen is small, hot, badly arranged, ancient. There is ample room for a larger building in the adjoining court-yard.

The girls' kitchen is cramped. A scullery was suggested. The girls' kitchen is too small to be used both as an instructional kitchen and as a kitchen for daily household use. Hence an entirely new kitchen may be necessary.

As I said elsewhere neither kitchen is run on the ideal system found in British regiments. This system should be studied and adopted. Especially on the girls' side it is important that the kitchen and the cooking therein be developed to the utmost as educational factors. The idea is indicated in the curriculum but it is a question whether this and other forms of practical education receive the attention they should, as compared with instruction in literary knowledge. The principal considers much more domestic work is taught than in the average school.

Doctor Barnardo's and the Shaftesbury schools are very practical in their training and perhaps the study of the methods employed would prove of advantage. It would seem desirable to discharge the kitchen matron and to add to the staff a mistress whose sole duty should be to instruct in cooking and to supervise the kitchen. Further to increase the number of girls who assist her. The principal and I are in accord on this point. This would permit the present domestic mistress to devote herself entirely to dress-making, and would further schemes of practical education. In a conversation with the late head mistress I could see that the bogie of paper examinations weighed heavily on her mind.

9. *Dress-making room.*—We visited the workroom in which is taught dress-making. In view of more extended practical work, a larger room may be necessary.

10. *Sleeping accommodation.*—Captain Galwey informs me that Board Schools in England and the London County Council allow 10 feet square and 130 cubic feet per child. Elementary public schools allow 8 and 80. We think the floor and cubic spaces in the school are sufficient on both sides, for the number of children at present sleeping in them.

11. *Ventilation.*—I am personally not so sure about the ventilation, as I think the well-known tendencies to close every opening at night must exist here as elsewhere. But the boys' and girls' dormitories are both lofty. In the boys', air enters—in the large room—by the Hinckes-Bird System in each large window. I think that in the smaller dormitory the boys near the great doorways must often either sleep in a draught, or in a current of foul air, and it is possible tonsilitis is developed in this way. The staff would be well advised to keep these points in view at night inspections. Cold air douches and asphyxiation are both objectionable. The development of the kindergarten might diminish the number of boys in these dormitories—so as to abolish the conditions referred to.

12. *Electricity.*—This is not as necessary as expenditure on water-supplies, but it would be unwise to exclude it on the score of economy. Moreover it is associated with the extension of water-supplies. The need of good light for night work has been insisted on in former reports. There is a separate file on the subject. An initial expenditure of some Rs. 25,000 is needed for installations and it is thought that the current expenditure ought not greatly to exceed the present expenditure on oil lamps, some Rs. 2,000 per annum. These are approximate figures. It is possible to introduce a minimum system to begin with, capable of extension, at a cost

somewhat less than I have indicated. Moreover we should insist upon obtaining a reduced rate from the municipal authorities. On the whole then it is sound and practicable to include the use of electricity in the developments proposed.

13. *Swimming bath.*—It is estimated that Rs. 10,000 is needed to improve this in various ways and that a new one would cost Rs. 20,000. Colonel Ainslie is in favour of erecting a new one as he considers the existing bath is bad in design and construction.

As already indicated the bath has been used in the past to give the boys a weekly wash. This conception of a swimming bath does not accord with military ideas. It should not be used for cleansing purposes, but as a means of affording exercise and of teaching swimming. In our barracks every model bath of this kind has two small rooms attached to it, one containing an overhead douche and the other a urinal. Thus the man enters the bath originally clean—and not in order to become clean. Moreover water is scarce and must be used as long as possible. It is suggested that the girls also be taught to swim.

14. *The dairy.*—The dairy consists of fine buildings erected at considerable cost. The principal cannot obtain a trustworthy contractor and the dairy is therefore not run as is a model dairy in Military charge, but on native lines which are most unsatisfactory. It needs a whole-time European in charge. It is suggested it be used for instructional purposes although at present there is little demand for knowledge in dairy work. Mr. Tothill has much experience of dairies and has made his suggestions separately. He considers that the buildings and fittings are not adequate for dairy purposes, and that certain further expenditure is necessary. It is understood the committee will deal separately with these proposals, but that the cost of the building improvements he suggests be included in the sanitary scheme (some Rs. 8,900).

15. *Latrine refuse, etc.*—The committee had not time to inspect the present system of disposal of latrine refuse, or the provision of native bathing places and native latrines. Incineration might be practised in part, and for water closets the septic installation developed which was alluded to in paragraph 5. An ample provision of native latrines with thorough surveillance must be included in any sanitary scheme in India.

16. *The function of the school.*—To the foregoing recommendations it seems desirable to add some remarks on the administration of the school and upon its function.

The school, from one point of view, fulfils an excellent purpose, in educating children who otherwise might lack any form of education, and doubtless in many cases it rescues them from poor surroundings and from a life devoid of all but hopeless prospects. On the other hand it does not do enough. We preach cleanliness as allied to Christianity, and yet for many years, and even as I write, it has been and is impossible for a boy to get a bath except in the form of a weekly wash in the cold swimming bath, or in a tub in the hospital. The conditions of the girls' latrines have been simply abominable. The school is not doing its duty to the children in permitting them to carry away such memories. The kitchens are anything but models. Every simple sanitary and domestic detail should itself be an object lesson and should be used for the purpose.

17. *Instruction in hygiene.*—From this point one is led to enquire whether the education includes sufficient theoretical instruction in hygiene. At the present moment the boys receive none. Yet many of them will spend their lives in India. There is a movement in India to instruct Indians in hygiene. Yet these children receive no adequate instruction therein, some none at all. Hygiene might very well take the place of a comparatively useless subject such as *physiography*.

At one period—some 50 years ago—hygiene was not understood in the Army. Our officers and men died by the score on foreign service and very great general ignorance on the subject prevailed. Now matters are different. We estimate that of late years we have kept some 10,000 men fit for duty all over the world, who previously spent their time in hospital. Every commanding officer is himself a hygienist, and the non-commissioned ranks and even many of our private soldiers know more of the real causes of death and disease and how to avoid the latter than the graduates of our universities. Hygiene as a study is attracting greater attention in all educational schemes and it should not be omitted in this school. At one time in the history of education the classics were regarded as all important, and science was hardly taught. Then the value of science was recognised both as a factor in general education and because of its economic value. Hygiene is now making its claim in turn.

18. *General education.*—Then follows the further question whether the instruction generally is suitable. It probably is so in the case of the boys, except as regards hygiene, as their success in life primarily depends on their passing certain examinations. But in the case of the girls it is possible that too much stress is being laid on paper knowledge of the subjects that comprise education in the wealthier classes. A few girls possess unusual talent and can carve out a livelihood for themselves. But the majority will marry men who do not possess much income, and for these a thorough practical education in domestic economy, in dressmaking, in the hygiene of the household and in a knowledge of the real causes of diseases seems essential. It was said to me lately by one who holds a responsible position in India that the girls who leave schools of this kind have little prospects of gaining a livelihood as the outcome of their education.

Within the last two years a mistress to teach dressmaking and cooking was added to the staff, and the principal thinks the teaching in this direction in this school compares favourably with that in other schools in the south of India. It is satisfactory to find an advance has been made in this direction. But it is the general feeling that more might be done. The appointment of a separate mistress for cooking would be a further step.

To revert to the boys' education, one is inclined to ask whether the examinations that are laid down for various public services are themselves appropriate to the work to be done in those services. This is a big question, and no doubt has been, and will be, under constant consideration by the Education Department. But it is evident from articles in newspapers and magazines that education generally is beginning to attract unusual public attention and the subject is within the scope of the committee's enquiry.

19. *Total expenditure.*—It may possibly be assumed that the present proposed outlay of some Rs. 60,000 is an alternative to the requests already made for an allotment of from 3 to 4 lakhs. This is not the case. This particular sum is part and parcel of the whole sum, but is regarded as more immediately necessary to carry out pressing sanitary reforms. Colonel Ainslie will prepare estimates showing in detail the cost of the improvements recommended.

A consideration of the problems of sanitation and education has naturally led to further questions as to ways and means. In the following paragraphs will be found various data and suggestions. They are the outcome of the perusal of files and of conversations with members of the committee.

20. *Committee reports.*—There are on record several very carefully prepared letters and reports which do not appear to have attracted the full attention they merit. These are (1) The report by Mr. Francis, Sir Frederick Price and General H. E. Penton, printed under Government of Madras (G.O. 440, 27th July 1909). This report lays great stress on the need of a Kindergarten. The isolation hospital recommended therein has since been built. (2) The proceedings of a sub-committee composed of Mr. Young, Colonel Thackwell and the Rev. W. H. G. Padfield. These proceedings contain a letter, dated 17th April 1913, and in continuation thereof a report forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction under date 24th November 1913. In the covering letter the committee expresses a strong opinion that the proposals recommended therein "are absolutely necessary if the school is to be maintained efficiently." The proposals correspond in the main with those with which the committee has lately again occupied itself. (3) The report, dated 3rd August 1912, forwarded when Lieutenant General Sir John Woon was Chairman, details the needs of the educational staff. The points therein referred to are dealt with in Government of Madras (G.O. 843, the 14th November 1914, and G.O. 1459, dated the 19th December 1914).

21. *Improvements of late years.*—The principal notes the following: (i) The boys' isolation ward and an extension to boys' school lavatory, (ii) kitchen and store rooms to girls' hospital, (iii) extension to girls' school—to deal with overcrowding, (iv) boys' school latrine, (v) girls' school latrine—now nearly finished, (vi) Thresh's disinfector received but not yet in use, (vii) shower baths for boys in hand but not yet in use, (viii) two small latrines for native servants, an incinerator and a dairy.

All these are very recent and they do not amount to very much. One is inclined to ask what the condition of the school was before even these were considered necessary.

22. *Financial position.*—There is a recurring grant of Rs. 48,000 per annum sanctioned by the Military Department in 1860. Another grant Rs. 15,000 per annum was sanctioned by the Education Department in 1914. Income is further derived from treasury notes, proceeds of sale of printing press, debentures and bequests. Upon some of these items, the property of the school, the Government of India, Military Department, allows 4½ per cent. The subsistence allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem is also granted by the Military Department. In 1912, the Government of Madras, with the permission of the Government of India, made a grant of Rs. 57,000 for the chapel, infectious hospital (boys) and for additions to the boys' lavatory. Also in 1912 the Education Department of the Government of India gave Rs. 20,000 to make up deficits in respect of the printing press, since sold. In 1914 the same department allotted Rs. 45,000 for buildings sanctioned in 1913. The buildings themselves are the property of the Military Department and it is understood that the money for repairs is derived from the grant given to General Officers Commanding for Military buildings in the division. There is a lengthy correspondence to show that the Military Department of the Government of India say they cannot spare money for school buildings. All constructions were for years in the hands of the Public Works Department. They are now in the hands of the Military Department. Lately there was correspondence regarding the grant of Rs. 45,000, which it was said had been allocated through wrong channels. When it was proposed last year to expend some Rs. 5,000 upon warm shower baths, the Government of Madras gave permission for the use of funds originally intended for strictly educational uses.

These notes indicate how intricate and unsatisfactory is the financial basis of the school. They suggest that sums are allotted from various sources as they can be spared therefrom and one conclusion is that when there is general pressure, the school may easily be left without sufficient funds to fulfil its role according to modern ideas. It certainly does not appear to enjoy

the advantages accorded to the sister school at Sanawar. This is the Principal's opinion and the differences in the salaries drawn by the staffs of the two schools is evidence on the point. A detailed comparison of the conditions prevailing in the two schools would prove useful.

23. *The staff.*—The Principal has constantly brought forward the question of the pay of the staff. It appears to be inadequate. He is evidently in constant difficulties in providing capable teachers. He cannot obtain the class he desires, at salaries little above those of motor-mechanics.

The numbers of pupils in the junior forms of the boys' school average over 40 in each standard. It is generally admitted that no teacher can efficiently handle a class of 40. The salaries of some of the staff are as low as Rs. 35, Rs. 45 and Rs. 80 per mensem without pension. This also is unsatisfactory. As well as increased salaries to the staff, a point dealt with fully in correspondence, the Principal suggests an additional lady teacher at Rs. 100 per mensem to assist with junior classes and to take a leave vacancy and (*b*) an additional matron on Rs. 60 who could carry out night nursing in the hospitals. At present Rs. 1,000 a year is expended on extra nursing. These additions might be included with the extra mistress for dress-making (or cooking) referred to in paragraph 8.

24. *Education in hygiene.*—There is a general idea that any individual of ordinary education can understand and direct hygienic measures, and yet coincidently with this there also prevails a notion that Bacteriology, the essential basis of all hygienic action—is a difficult kind of black magic, or is perhaps comparable at best to abstruse inorganic chemistry. Neither idea is correct. Our officers and men in the army are taught a great deal concerning the microbes which are the causes of diseases, of the toxins the microbes develop in the body, and of the use and value of anti-toxins, in addition to thorough teaching in the practical sanitation of barracks. The result has been a very great reduction in sickness in the British Army and of late years some 10,000 men have been added in consequence to the force in training throughout the world, who formerly spent their time in hospital. The reports from France and Mesopotamia constantly refer to the improved capacity of our war units to look after their own health.

Families should learn to do the same. It is to teach this science to the boys and girls—and incidentally to the staff—as well as to perform other duties, that a whole time Indian Medical Service Officer is needed. He will have the care of some 500—600 individuals and the supervision of sanitation. The theory is that the Consulting Physician and the assistant surgeon carry out those duties. But the latter has not the experience, and the former, whose work lies in Ootacamund, has far too much to do in that station to find time for more than urgent duties at Lovedale. I am well aware of the pressure at Ootacamund.

As has already been said, all hygienic conditions in the school should be practicable working models which the instructor could use to exemplify his lectures.

I consulted Surgeon-General Bannerman on this suggestion. He pointed out that it is allowable to detail an "additional medical officer" for six months of the year in Ootacamund, if one be available, and thinks the appointment might be combined with that of the medical officer to the school. Again, if an Indian Medical Service Officer was appointed, his assistant might be a sub-assistant surgeon instead of an assistant surgeon.

A training college for European teachers, both masters and mistresses, is very likely soon to be established in the vicinity of the Lawrence school and connected therewith. There will be some 60 students as well as a teaching staff of some 3 or 4 professors of the Indian Educational Service.

It will thus be seen that in addition to the duties I indicated there are other functions which a whole-time Indian Medical Service Officer may be detailed to perform.

25. *Administration.*—The financial position is involved in great complexity, and with this is closely associated the responsibility for the final administration of the school. In relation to the insanitary conditions described the question arose as to who was responsible therefor, and this led to further enquiry as to what authority was finally responsible for the school in its entirety. It would seem indeed that the school is nobody's child. There is no single authority that stands out clearly in *loco parentis*, exercising full supervision and control. A divided control seems to have arisen and this form of administration seems to have been disadvantageous.

In the Code of Regulations for European schools it is laid down in section XI, on page 6, that grants-in-aid will be continued only to schools that are properly drained, hygienic in other respects, and in which proper arrangements are made for boarders. The committee forwarded a report compiled by Mr. Young, Colonel Thackwell, and the Rev. Mr. Padfield suggesting that expert advice upon the sanitary conditions was needed. This advice was not asked for by the Education Department, although, as Surgeon-General Bannerman noted in his comments on my first report, it was to be had for the asking. It can hardly be supposed that such a suggestion would be ignored, and therefore the conclusion seems to be that the Education Department did not consider itself responsible. At any rate the conditions of aid laid down in the code have been a dead letter, and an unhygienic state has existed for years without any authority taking this matter up thoroughly. The question remains unsolved as to who is responsible.

I have referred to the transmission of recommendations by the Government of Madras to the Government of India, and it is well to emphasise this point. Much loss of time is involved in this procedure and proposals are very apt to be hung up. There is loss of force owing to the want of touch and of personal knowledge and interest on the part of a deciding authority so far off. The conclusion the Committee has arrived at is that it would be much to the advantage of the school if the Government of Madras assumed complete control and responsibility, and it is hoped that this proposal will be acted upon.

26. *Summary.*—The position may be summarised and recommendations formulated as follows:—

(i) The school suffers from a multiple control, and it would be to its advantage to place it altogether under the care and in the responsibility of the Government of Madras.

(ii) Sufficient attention has not, in the past, been given to sanitary requirements. An immediate grant of approximately Rs. 26,000, to be expended generally in the manner indicated, is necessary.

(iii) The practical value of domestic education for girls requires to be more fully recognised. Instruction in the principles and practice of modern hygiene should form a prominent part of the school curriculum.

(iv) A whole-time I.M.S. Officer is necessary for professional care, sanitary supervision and advice, and for educational purposes.

(v) The development of the kindergarten is extremely desirable and until money is found for this, full effect cannot be given to the recommendations of the committee.

(vi) The pay of the educational staff needs revision. It is inadequate to modern requirements.

27. *Conclusion.*—I may be permitted to add a personal note. I was greatly shocked at some of the conditions I saw in 1913, and I then framed a report, to which Surgeon-General Bannerman added his full concurrence. No action on an adequate scale has followed upon these expressions of opinion, and I have therefore compiled another and more explicit report. In the preparation of this every member of the committee has taken an interest, and although I must regard myself as personally responsible for errors in minor details, I have no doubt that the report expresses generally the views of the committee as a whole.

I sincerely trust that the work of preparing this paper will not prove to be labour in vain

Ootacamund,
21*st May* 1915.

T. M. Corker,
Surgeon-General.

Sub-Enclosures.

(i)

Visitors' note by Surgeon-General T. M. Corker, M.D., M.H.P., Deputy Director of Medical Services, 9th (Secunderabad) Division.

On the 12th June 1914, Surgeon-General Bannerman, Captain Fenton and myself visited the school. I will note as briefly as possible my own impressions.

1. The boys paraded and marched past. They looked well clothed, well fed, happy and contented and marched in a lively fashion. The impression they made was excellent.

2. The principal dormitory contained four rows of beds and in all some 90 boys. This arrangement is certainly not ideal. Without measurement I am satisfied the floor space is much less than in British barracks. There is great risk of the spread of infection. Although ventilation has not been forgotten and there are roof outlets, there is no cross ventilation, and some four or five large openings in the windowless wall are needed. In the other dormitories the question of ventilation also requires study.

3. The principal described the great need of washing arrangements. There are none near the rooms; the lavatories have stone benches for basins all the same height, small boys cannot use them and hence put their basins on the floor. It is not possible to give a warm bath except in hospital. These are very unsatisfactory conditions.

4. The latrine arrangements are equally defective, and in other ways dangerous. Night latrines open into the dormitories, and the wind, when from that direction, must render the air of the rooms tainted and impure. There is a corkscrew staircase for the sweeper which is objectionable. Both lavatory and latrine arrangements are some fifty years behind modern ideas and would not be tolerated in any British barrack. If two or three really infectious cases of dysentery, enteric, etc., were introduced, the disease would be certain to spread. Later we saw similar conditions on the girls' side, both dangerous and indecent.

5. Since visiting the school I have laboriously studied the correspondence as to staff quarters, laundry, gymnasium, girls' hospital, swimming bath, quarters for sergeants, etc. These propositions are all admirable and it is perhaps undesirable to disturb the procedures already

instituted which contain some promise of approaching finality. But I must also express the great and pressing need that exists for a revision of the construction of the latrines, lavatories, cook-houses and water-supplies, from a sanitary point of view. I would lay down as a principle to be firmly adhered to that the sanitation of a school like this should be absolutely carried out as in British barracks, and that any departure from the standard should not be accepted. I think this idea should be formulated in a letter to Government and I am sure the officers who were with me are in entire accord.

6. To follow up this principle practically in a very rough way we attempted to outline a tentative proposal, namely, that the present kitchen, lavatories and latrines should be in great part if not altogether demolished, and a new building erected to consist of (1) a modern kitchen on the ground floor, (2) lavatories and night urinals upstairs with open galleries leading thereto from the dormitories.

It is evident the perfection of such a scheme would take some time, and meanwhile the committee would be well advised to authorise the immediate erection of (1) cheap modern substitutes in the night latrines for the insanitary wooden benches with holes for buckets; (2) the erection of an outside wooden or iron ladder for the sweepers' use; (3) the reduction in some of the stone benches so that small boys can wash comfortably; or if possible, the erection of washing stands (for small boys only) in or close to the dormitories; (4) the opening of air inlets in the south walls of the main dormitories, and the freeing of all fixed windows in the others. Captain Fenton is prepared to submit ideas and estimates on all these points.

7. Coincidently with these structural changes I would strongly recommend that sanitation be studied and taught as a practical subject. All British officers and all other ranks are now taught from a book I lay on the table—Military hygiene. There is a movement to teach sanitation throughout India. Surely in a school of this kind it should not be omitted. The Principal, I am pleased to see, is in accord with my views. I have already taken a step in the matter by asking my Divisional Sanitary Officer, Captain Galway, to deliver a preliminary lecture in about a month's time to the whole staff, male and female, such as he is now about to deliver to officers in various units in the command; and the staff should then lecture from this book, and the boys and girls placed on inspection duty of various kinds. Thus a knowledge will develop which should prove of great use to the staff and to the pupils in their progress in life. I trust the committee will accept my ideas. I further suggest members of the staff should visit our British barracks at Wellington occasionally, and General Hamilton will further the idea. Our laboratory officer at Wellington will allow the Resident Medical Officer to visit there in the holidays. In all these ways a greater appreciation of scientific progress will be developed.

8. I am not sure that there is not too great a prevalence of tonsilitis, sore throat, etc., and it is desirable to keep records to watch this. The insanitary conditions suggest this possibility: the absence of a proper laundry and drying room may also cause these infections. A small operation theatre is needed.

9. We are disposed to think that the present swimming bath might be retained and heating added, but that hot water arrangements are also needed near the dormitories, for special cases, if not for all.

10. We enquired as to eye strain and other affections. A specialist in eye diseases, one of my officers (R.A.M.C.) is now on duty at Wellington and I have asked him to see any cases taken to him. Headache of any kind is a first symptom. The headmistress has been warned not to press girls turning into women. This is a common educational error in schools and deaths follow in consequence. It is highly satisfactory to hear that the children's heads give no trouble now, as to pediculi.

We did not open the question of inoculation against enteric, but it must be considered later; nor the action that is taken in British barracks to be certain that all employees are free from disease. These measures are educational as well as protective.

11. In discussing food supplies, dairies, etc., it occurred to us that the practical advice of an officer of the Supply and Transport Corps would be of much value. In fact I do not know why the A.D. of S. & T., of the 9th Division, and the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, and the Director of Medical Services of the Division, are not all included on the committee ex-officio. It is very evident there is ample work for such officers. The committee would be strengthened and the work of the school forwarded by their inclusion.

12. I would once more strongly advise that the committee insist upon the adoption of the standard I have recommended, i.e., that of an up-to-date British barrack and that they decline to accept the tacit suggestion that this institution does not deserve the same support that is accorded to the other schools referred to in correspondence and in visitors' notes.

T. M. Corker,
Surgeon-General, D.D. of M.S., 9th Division.

June 1914.

(ii)

Remarks made in visitors' books.

Boys.

14*th April* 1915.

Visited in connection with electric lighting and looked into other matters as well.

The new latrine for girls is nearly finished. The extremely disgusting arrangements for the girls will now disappear. These seem to have existed for years unnoticed by visitors.

The girls' cook-house is far behind the times. In many establishments or in a kitchen in a British barrack the attendants are in white. No Indians are permitted to work unless their blood is examined, and other steps have been taken to prevent their contaminating food, etc., but these British kitchens are the outcome of years of study. The girls' kitchen should be a model and a memory to carry away. Why should they not do all the cooking themselves?

Hot water apparatus is being introduced on the boys' side on the action of the Principal and the A.C.R.E. as I suggested. Previously the boys had no baths, except in hospital or in the swimming bath. Perhaps there are other baths.

The water-supply of the school is no further advanced than it was a year ago. I am not sure there is not overcrowding and the A.C.R.E. and I have arranged to discuss the matter. Sorethroat and tonsilitis have been commented upon by another visitor. I noticed that skin diseases are diminishing. There should have been none if water-supplies and baths had been provided.

I cannot but think that this school has been mismanaged in the past. There seems to have been no provision for expert sanitary advice and inspection. Everything seems to have been subordinated to certain "standards" of education. The committee might with advantage study the question as to whether the present standards are quite suitable to the occupations the majority of the children follow. These occupations are shown in the 54th report, page 24, and the 55th, page 27. I find that the Bishop of Madras has made a similar suggestion, on which apparently no action has been taken. Cookery, dressmaking, hygiene, house management are surely of the highest importance in the lives of the majority of the girls.

We have a movement in India to teach hygiene to Indians. In this school, designed to educate European children, who have, most of them, to live in India there is no teaching in hygiene. I asked Captain Galway, my Sanitary Officer in the 9th Division, to give a preliminary lecture in hygiene to the staff. In this, as in all else I have suggested, the Principal has given his cordial support. The lecture was given; books are being purchased; half an hour weekly will be given to the subject.

What this school needs may be summarized in my humble opinion as follows:—

(i) Revision of the whole sanitary condition, and a special grant to carry out what is considered necessary.

(ii) Revision of the educational standards, with the idea of giving more importance to education other than literary.

(iii) The appointment of a whole-time officer of the I.M.S. (as at Sanawar) both as sanitary expert and as lecturer in hygiene.

Girls.

13*th April* 1915.

I visited some parts of the girls' school on the 8th April. I would suggest to lady visitors to read my remarks made in the boys' book.

There are points in the lives of the girls which I think they would do well to discuss with the headmistress.

T. M. Corker,
Surgeon-General, Army Medical Service.

(iii)

Remarks of the Principal on the visitors' note of the 14*th April* 1915.

Since the appointment of a trained technical mistress from England some 18 months ago, all girls from fifth standard upwards go through a course of cooking. But, by Government orders, they have to do at least five hours' class work a day. After passing seventh standard (and occasionally after sixth standard) of general education, the girls are divided into two classes. Those of a literary turn of mind enter the high school classes recently formed and six of them, who passed the high school in February, have, on the advice of Mr. Cardew, applied for Dufferin scholarships to enable them to take their training for lady doctors. The remaining

girls specialize on cooking, dressmaking and technical subjects. The average number of these is about seven or eight. Four are detailed as assistants to the matrons and remaining four have much mending and household duties to perform. It would, I think, be impossible for them to cook for nearly two hundred people.

Even I, with no knowledge of the science of sanitation, admit that the sanitary requirements of the school are many, and naturally General Corker, an expert, must consider the present system absolutely hopeless. But it will, I think, as General Corker says, need a special grant and I do not think that any funds can be taken from general education, which urgently needs more money.

It is heartbreaking to see, as one often does, such nice little boys, as most of them are who come up from the kindergarten, keen, anxious to learn, full of life, get untidy, slovenly and slack in their work, spoilt through the incapacity of a junior master. The Director of Public Instruction is very anxious that the school should be divided into three sections, upper school, lower school and kindergarten (the latter two sections under mistresses) and I am wholeheartedly in favour of this, with a well paid staff.

The standard of general education required by Government for entrance into various departments is constantly increasing—for telegraph department training class it is now seventh standard, formerly only sixth or even fifth was sufficient for I.S.M.D. entrance it is now ninth standard (Senior Cambridge Locals), formerly it was seventh or even sixth. Hence if the boys are to do anything, they must have a fair general education and in many cases have to be forced on as quickly as possible; e.g., a boy last year was admitted (son of late Condr. Ashby, S. & T. Corps), 11 years of age, and could not write a line, or add two and three together. I should suggest that General Corker's suggestion of having hygiene taught as an examination-subject for the boys as well as for the girls might be made to the Education Department we should warmly welcome it here.

W. H. G. Padfield.

(2)

Report on proposed electric lighting for the Lawrence memorial school, Lovedale.

(i) *Requirements.*—The following estimate of lamps required is based on the scale authorised in public Military buildings, and has been worked out in detail for most of the rooms. It is assumed that continuous current at 220 volts will be supplied by the Ootacamund municipality, as indicated by Mr. Fulton, the Electrical Adviser to the municipality.

(ii) The number and description of lamps is as follows:—

			No.
11 C.P. Lamps taking	15	watts	91
14½ "	20	"	104
22½ "	32	"	809
45 "	55	"	128
Total number of points to be wired is ..			1,132

(iii) In the above, allowance is made for *good* lighting in all quarters and class rooms, for *fair* lighting in dormitories, and for *weak* lighting in corridors and passages.

(iv) Allowance has also been made for good lighting in the Church, and for the provision of a motor to drive the organ bellows.

(v) It is not considered necessary to provide for heating or cooking by electricity, both of which are expensive in current consumption.

(vi) Road lighting is excluded, as none exists at present, and it would add much to the cost.

Estimate of cost.—It is assumed that the municipality will bear the cost of bringing the current to the buildings in all cases.

(ii) The average cost per point is taken as Rs. 20 on the Henly system.

(iii) The cost per kilowatt hour is taken at four annas, as advised by the municipality.

(iv) It is proposed that the occupants of quarters shall pay for current consumed in their quarters in excess of the scale of free lighting to which they would be entitled under the rule of the Military works services for the various classes of occupants. For this purpose all quarters must be metered.

Initial.

Initial cost to the State.

	Rs.
1,132 points at Rs. 20	22,640
Motor for organ	360
Meters and contingencies	2,000
Total ..	25,000

Recurring.

Annual cost to the State.—Taking into account the hours during which current will be taken by quarters, class rooms and dormitories respectively, it is computed that the average daily consumption will be 25 kilowatts for two hours, or 50 kilowatt hours per diem. Of this, ten kilowatt hours will be taken by quarters on payment, leaving 40 kilowatt hours to be paid for by the State.

As the school is partially closed for two months in the year, it is computed that the annual free consumption will be 40 × 335, i.e., 13,420 killowatt hours, costing Rs 3,350.

The renewal of lamps is computed as Rs. 1,050 per annum.

The annual cost to the State is therefore estimated at Rs. 4,400.

Present cost of lighting—The annual cost of the existing system of oil lamps is estimated at Rs. 2,000, but it should be noted that this affords *very* indifferent lighting compared to that to be given by the proposed electrical installation (about 90 per cent below the accepted standard).

Reason for recommending electric lighting.—(i) The improved lighting will be of great advantage to the children as regards their eyesight.

(ii) It will greatly benefit the teaching staff in their work.

(iii) The hygienic condition of the rooms will be improved as regards purity of the air.

(iv) The risk of fire will be reduced.

Additional services.—The addition of an electrically driven pump on the premises to raise the water-supply to a sufficient height for distribution by gravity would not add much to the initial or recurring costs, and would be of great benefit, as providing water for the scholars on all floors, and also a supply for flushing night urinals, and also fornight water-closets if a water-borne drainage system is established, which is very desirable.

Remarks as to rate for current.—It is for consideration whether the current should not be supplied to this charitable Government institution at a lower rate than four-annas per kilowatt hour. There is little doubt that the profit of the municipality on a four-anna rate will be considerable, and that they will very well be able to supply the school with current at a reduced rate, say two annas, without incurring a loss on the supply to the school.

C. Ainslie, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
A.C.R.E., Wellington district.

(3)

Letter—from J. B. Tothill Esq.
To—the Chairman and Members of the Lawrence Memorial School Committee.
Dated—20th May 1915.

As I have been called upon as a member of the Committee to give a report on the present conditions of the school dairy, I herewith lay the following facts before you:—

Although a conciderable sum of money has been spent on erecting modern buildings, to me as an experienced practical dairy farmer, the dairy and cowsheds fall far short of being finished so as to enable one to turn out a first-class article with the least amount of hand labour and especially in India it is so essential that the supply of milk and butter should be handled as little as possible and put before the consumer with the least possible delay. To do this, in my opinion, a further outlay is required of say Rs. 10,000 to be expended in the following way:—

	Rs.
A boiler, for steaming purposes	750
Water laid on to dairy and cowsheds	150
A refrigerator and cool chamber	2,500
A milking machine	1,500
A shed as a hospital for sick animals	500
Fencing in a number of paddocks for growing fodder crops say three miles.	3,500
Total ..	8,900

The condition under which the school gets its supply of milk and butter at present is deplorable; the Indian contractor has ignored all recommendations of mine from time to time and as far as I can see the Principal is quite helpless in dealing with him. To me the contractor is not fit for the job being very ignorant and incompetent to hold such an important post, but though the school has advertised no other contractor with sufficient capital or number of cows has applied for the contract. When spoken to, the man simply says that he will withdraw

his cows and cancel the contract. To remedy all this and to ensure a constant and sufficient supply of good cow's milk and butter I beg to lay the following proposition before you for consideration :—

That I offer my services as a contractor to supply cow's milk and butter to the school on condition that the above improvements are carried out and with no further recurring cost to the school than by the present very unsatisfactory methods which have been so strongly condemned by the Committee.

That I may have the use of one hundred acres of land, buildings and appliances free of rent : that I may be allowed to make what use of this land I may deem necessary in growing foodstuffs for the up-keep of my stock. Employé's of the school or others strictly forbidden the grazing rights of any portion of the school land except by permission of the Principal.

After the school has been supplied with sufficient milk and butter, I to be allowed to dispose of any surplus at my own prices.

In the event of a favourable reply to this proposition I agree to a specified term and its conditions as laid down hereafter to supply milk to the school at seven pints a rupee and butter at one rupee a pound.

I understand as a member of the Committee that a training college is to be attached to the school, in such case I would be prepared to supply them also.

I may add that my experience of twenty years as a dairy farmer in South Australia should in itself prove that in securing my services the benefits to the school would be considerable. By appointing me as a contractor the advantages to the school would be a constant and regular supply of pure cow's milk and butter. The whole concern strictly under English management and should at any time it be considered advisable to form a practical class for dairying by the Principal I would give my services free for such a class. On the other hand I may point out the expense and risks that the school would have to put up with if it was decided that it should run its own dairy—the expense of management and fodder for stock and the risk of diseases among the stock and loss through ignorance and bad management. The Principal entirely agrees with me in this matter and is much averse to adding the responsibility of cattle to that of the school ; in fact knowing nothing about the management of cows he could not be held responsible and would therefore be entirely in the hands of the subordinate in charge.

I may mention also, I should, if required, be prepared to allow the school to purchase the cows after a certain term of years under conditions to be agreed upon in due course.

Early attention and reply to this will greatly oblige as in the event of my services being accepted, arrangements will have to be made to enable me to enter into an agreement with you for the coming year.

(4)

Proceedings of the committee of management of the Lawrence memorial school, dated the 28th May 1915.

Read correspondence in connection with electric lighting.

Resolved—"The committee are prepared to ask Government to sanction an electric installation of 50 k.w. hours per diem, of which 10 k.w. hours will be taken by private consumers, if the municipality will agree to grant a rebate of 50 per cent on the rate for private consumers for all currents used solely for Government purposes."

Considered the report from Surgeon-General Corker especially regarding the sanitation of the school—

Resolved—"This will be forwarded with a covering letter as approved of by the committee."

Read report from Mr. J. B. Tothill on the present conditions of the school dairy and offering his services as a contractor, under certain conditions, to supply cow's milk and butter—

Resolved—"Mr. Tothill's offer to be accepted and forwarded to Government strongly recommended."

		Rs.
Water-supply	Fencing catchment area with Page's woven wire fencing, 1½ miles at Rs. 2,000 fixed	3,000
	7,000 feet of 3" F.C. pipe	3,500
	2,000 gallon raised tank	2,000
	Pump, pump house and connection	2,000
Lavatories	Eight full length C.I. enamelled baths, four for boys and four for girls fitted at Rs. 75	600
	Hot water apparatus with over-head douches for girls' school	2,000
Kitchens	Improving kitchen of girls' school	1,000
	Rebuilding kitchen of boys' school	3,500

		Rs.
Hospitals	Glazed verandah at girls' hospital	700
	Isolation wards " "	1,500
	Covered ways 200 r.f.	400
Water closets for night use.	Boys' school—4 with urinals at Rs. 100 per set	400
	Four for girls' school at Rs. 75 per set	300
	Drainage to septic tank	2,000
	Septic tank	1,000
	Laying on water	600
	Petty works in sanitary annexes	400
Water closets for day use	Three at girls' school for teachers	225
Latrines and incinerators.	(for native establishment) and incinerator for all latrines	875
		26,000

(5)

Note by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

I have read Surgeon-General Corker's notes carefully and I agree with everything he has said. The sanitary arrangements are I suppose the same as were in vogue when the school was built some forty or fifty years ago. These must be entirely re-modelled and brought up to date. The water carriage system should eventually be introduced, so as to get rid of the sweeper and all his iniquities. Lavatories should be close to the dormitories, so that the boys may undress in the latter and run across at once to bathe. At present the boys have no place to leave their clothes when washing.

The kitchen should be pulled down and a new one built as proposed by Captain Fenton.

I quite agree that the British barrack should be taken as the ideal to be worked up to. Many of the boys enlist or enter the sub-medical department, and should therefore not be treated worse than the British soldier.

The water-supply should be thoroughly investigated to see if it can furnish enough water for a water carriage system of sewage disposal. I suggest that for this the services of the Sanitary Commissioner and Sanitary Engineer to Government be requisitioned.

A disinfector should certainly be got and the girls' hospital modernized.

There is a note in the correspondence that expert advice is not available and is required. I would point out that it is easy to supply this defect.

W. B. Bannerman, Surgn.-Genl., I.M.S.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras.

(6)

Memorandum regarding the education given in the school.

The Government Orders are clear, viz., that both branches shall be taught up to the high school standard (European School Code), with the proviso that only such pupils as would clearly benefit by a high school education shall be allowed to continue past the middle school seventh standard.

In the boys' branch, boys after seventh standard go either into the telegraph training class or into the high school classes. In the girls' branch, girls after seventh standard or after reaching sixteen years of age go into the work room for domestic work, cooking, dressmaking, etc., or into the high school. I do not think that it is realized how much domestic work the girls do. In addition to the general domestic work of the school, e.g., making their beds, cleaning out dormitories, class-rooms, etc. ; each elder girl has a "daughter", for whom she has to make stockings, mend clothes and generally keep her neat, clean and tidy. This is in addition to the making of practically all her own undergarments, knitting her own stockings and mending and in some cases making her own dresses. All girls above the fifth standard also go through a regular course of cookery.

The average number of boys and girls for the year 1914 in the eighth and ninth standard combined was ten and twelve respectively. The Director of Public Instruction has frequently remarked that these numbers should be increased. I think personally that a good general education is essential before specializing on technical subjects, and unless this school falls in line with the all-India code, no boys or girls will be eligible for any Government appointments and therefore will have little chance of decent employment. In fact, if a European or Eurasian in this country is not fairly well educated, he cannot compete with the Indian and falls more or less into the position of the unskilled labourer at home. The army is practically the only opening where a definite standard of education is not required—this is for pure Europeans only—and even in this, the well-educated man gets many advantages.

Almost the first letter I opened on my first appointment here was a strong complaint from the Officer Commanding R.F.A. and R.H.A. Depot at Trimulgherry complaining that the boys recently sent were so badly educated as to be quite unable to keep up with the school work at the depot. As a contrast to this, last December two of my old boys from the Murree school received commissions in the Army (Sampson and Coleman) although they had only enlisted about six years ago and gratefully acknowledged that their high school education had been of immense help to them.

In the Murree and Sanawar Lawrence schools I may mention that nearly all pupils are made to go up to the high school standard.

Hygiene would, I think, be a great improvement and I should be very glad if the boys were allowed to take it for the high school instead of physiography. Both boys' and girls' branches would then take hygiene as a regular examination subject.

With that exception, my very strong opinion is that the great need of the school is for a better-paid staff—without that nothing can be done. The Principal of Sanawar has written today to me to say that the Government of India have sanctioned this year an additional recurring grant of Rs. 40,000 to enable them to increase the pay of the staff, and that the pay of the staff has been raised all round. With the exception of the Principal whose pay is not inadequate, I think it is most urgent that the pay of the staff here should be radically revised and increased.

20th April 1915.

W. H. G. Padfield,
Principal and Secretary.

Ref. on Cur. No. 4679, *dated the* 5*th July* 1915.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Members of the Committee have given much thought to the pressing needs of the school and have embodied in their report suggestions which, if adopted, will go far towards improving its condition. I am in general agreement with the schemes proposed.

H. S. Duncan,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Duncan, M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 22nd July 1915.
No.—Ref. on Cur. 478.

With reference to G.O. No. 62, Educational, dated 21st January 1915, I have the honour to submit a copy of the proceedings of a committee which met at Ootacamund to formulate a scheme for the establishment of a training college in southern India for the domiciled community in conjunction with the Lawrence memorial school, Lovedale, and to state that I am doubtful about the possibility of candidates who have passed the high school examination or any corresponding test being able in two years to qualify for the intermediate examination in addition to their professional examinations. They could certainly study certain subjects of the intermediate course and thus improve their general educational qualifications, and the staff suggested in the scheme would be competent to instruct them in such subjects.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of a committee which met at Ootacamund on the 3*rd*, 4*th and* 5*th May* 1915, *to formulate a draft scheme for the establishment of a training college in Southern India for the domiciled community in conjunction with the Lawrence memorial school* (*Lovedale*).

Present:

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Duncan, Acting Director of Public Instruction, *President.*
Mr. W. G. Wedderspoon, Inspector of European and Normal Schools, Burma.
Mr. O. H. T. Dudley, Inspector of European Schools, Bombay.
Rev. W. H. G. Padfield, Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.
Mr. J. H. Melville, Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, *Secretary.*

Read G.O. No. 62, Educational, dated the 21st January 1915, communicating letter from the Government of India, No. 1534, dated the 3rd October 1914.

I. The Committee consider that it is very desirable to establish a training college in connection with the Lawrence memorial school, Ootacamund, and are of opinion that it should provide facilities for the training of women as well as of men teachers. The members of the committee visited the Lawrence memorial school on the 4th May and inspected both the boys' and the girls' schools. They considered that the schools would serve admirably as practising schools for both classes of students. They require, however, additional equipment and probably a better qualified staff. The committee are also of opinion that the training college should be affiliated as soon as possible to an Indian University—probably the University of Madras—, or perhaps to a British University; so as to enable students who have passed the high school examinations under the Code of Regulations for European schools, or its equivalent, to proceed to the intermediate examination. The courses of study for this examination would be taken along with the courses prescribed for their professional training. As the intermediate examination in Madras is held towards the end of March it would probably be convenient for the training college year to begin on or about the 1st May and to end about the middle of March. Sufficient time would thus be allowed for the results of the high school and Cambridge Local examinations to be published before the beginning of the new school year.

II. The committee consider that the principal of the training college should be directly under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, that in addition a board of control consisting of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras (President), the principal of the training college, the principal of the Lawrence memorial school and the inspectors of European schools in Bombay, Burma and Madras, should be appointed and that this board should meet once a year and submit a report to the Government of India. Rev. W. H. G. Padfield stated in the course of the discussion regarding control that the committee of the Lawrence memorial school were strongly of opinion that there should not be dual control, but that the principal of the school should continue to be the sole head and should be consulted by the principal of the training college in all matters affecting the organization and discipline of the school. The committee, while accepting this opinion, do not consider it desirable to place the training college under the superintendence of the principal of the school as at Sanawar nor do they anticipate any friction if their recommendation with regard to the control of the training college is adopted. It is understood that the committee of the Lawrence memorial school desire to have the institution placed more directly under the Government of Madras. If this is done the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, will control both the training college and the Lawrence memorial school.

III. The committee are of opinion that the training college should provide for the teaching of the ordinary school and college subjects and also for instruction in the principles and practice of education. The course should be for two years provided that graduates of a University and students who possess special qualifications (e.g., Higher Local in Bengal) might be permitted to complete the course in one year. If a three years' course is insisted upon it is felt that very few students would be attracted. A third year, however, might be found necessary in certain cases.

The committee estimate that at the outset Madras will send six male students per annum, Bombay three, Bangalore two and Burma one. A few may come from the Central Provinces. Provision will therefore have to be made for at least 15 male students per annum. For a two years' course therefore the average attendance of male students will be about 30. As the college becomes more widely known more students might be attracted. The committee can give no precise estimate as to the number of female students that are likely to seek admission, but consider that provision may be made for at least an equal number. The applications from women may exceed those from men. The committee consider that secondary training only should be provided, that candidates should be at least 17 years of age on the date of admission and have passed the high school examination or the Matriculation examination of an Indian University or any other examination recognized by the Bombay or Madras University as equivalent to the Matriculation. (The Senior Cambridge Local examination is so recognized by the University of Bombay but is not yet recognized by the University of Madras).

As regards stipends the committee think that they should not be less than those awarded to students at Sanawar, viz., Rs. 40 per mensem. They will presumably be provided by the local Governments from whose jurisdiction the students are sent and in all probability these Governments will enter into usual agreements with the students.

IV. As recommended by the committee which met at Bangalore in July 1913, the staff of the training college should consist of at least 3 members of the Indian Educational Service. The principal would lecture on the principles and practice of education and might find time to share in the teaching of one or two of the main subjects of instruction. He would in addition to exercising general supervision discharge the duties of warden of the hostel. The committee consider it important that the principal at all events should have practical acquaintance with the conditions pertaining in this country and should therefore be an experienced member of the Indian Educational Service. In addition to the three members of the Indian Educational Service there will be required teachers of special subjects, such as manual training and drawing, physical training, singing, etc. These teachers would probably be shared with the school. If, as contemplated by the committee, a women's section is added, no great increase of staff will be

necessary. A lady superintendent, who should be a graduate and capable of taking part in the general work of the college in addition to exercising supervision over the women students in the hostel, would have to be appointed. Provision would also have to be made for instruction in domestic science and kindergarten.

V. The committee inspected several possible sites for the college building and came to the conclusion that the most suitable would be on the saddle lying to the north-west of the boys' school and close to the isolation hospital which would probably have to be removed to another quarter. This site is within reasonable distance of both schools. The hostel for the women students should be built near the girls' school. A hostel for the male students and quarters for the principal and other members of the staff will also be required. The committee consider that steps should be taken as soon as possible to select the sites and to prepare plans for buildings. These matters, they think, may be left to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in order to save delay.

VI. The committee are of opinion that the principal of the training college should be designated as soon as possible and be instructed to prepare detailed schemes of instruction and, in consultation with the Principal of the Lawrence memorial school, to draw up rules relating to the conduct of students in the hostel and the practising schools. His proposals and all other matters such as vacations, examinations, diplomas, conditions of admission should be discussed at the first meeting of the board of control.

If the scheme outlined above is approved and early orders are passed, it might be possible to start building operations early next year and the college might be opened in May 1917.

Order—No. 496, Educational, dated 8th May 1916.

The papers read above relate to

(i) a draft scheme for the establishment of a training college for the domiciled community in connection with the Lawrence memorial school at Ootacamund, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the Inspectors of European schools for Madras, Bombay and Burma, and the Principal of the school;

(ii) proposals for the improvement of the Lawrence memorial school submitted by its managing committee; and

(iii) the suggestion made by that committee for the complete transfer of control of the school to the local Government.

2. As regards the scheme for a training college the Government are of opinion that it should be confined to men and that it should have no connection with the University, especially as it will be impossible for the students to take the intermediate course as well as the course in teaching in the two years of their stay at the institution. The Government consider that the curriculum should be confined to training in teaching together with special courses to assist individual students in improving their knowledge in such directions as seem advisable in each case and that diplomas to be granted to the students, on the results of a special examination to be held under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, should be regarded as qualifying the holders for employment as teachers in European schools. The draft scheme will be forwarded to the Government of India with an expression of these views.

3. The proposals of the committee of the Lawrence memorial school and the suggestion for its transfer to the Local Government will also be submitted to the Government of India for consideration.

4. The following letter will be addressed to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

P. Rajagopala Achariyar,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman of the Committee of Management,
Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.
„ Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

No. 497.

From

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur
P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department,

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,
Department of Education.

Dated Ootacamund, the 8th May 1916.

Sir,

I am directed to reply to your letter 1534, dated the 5th October 1914, on the subject of the establishment of a training college in Southern India for the domiciled community.

2. As suggested in paragraph 3 of the above letter, the assistance of representatives of the Bombay and Burma Governments was secured and these officers, together with the Principal of the Lawrence memorial school, the Inspector of European and training schools in the Madras Presidency and the local Director of Public Instruction, met last May at Lovedale and drafted a scheme for the establishment of a college there. A copy of the proceedings of the conference is enclosed herewith. The main features of the scheme are as follows. The college should train secondary grade teachers of both sexes and be affiliated to the Madras University. Except in the case of graduates and students with special qualifications, the course of instruction should cover two years during which general education up to the intermediate grade should be combined with instruction in methods of teaching, etc. Provision should be made for sixty students, thirty of each sex, candidates to be at least 17 years of age and to have passed an examination equivalent to the Matriculation examination of an Indian University. A stipend of not less than Rs. 10 per mensem should be given to each student by the local Government from whose jurisdiction he or she might come. A separate staff of three members of the Indian Educational Service, with a lady Superintendent for the general work of the college and the supervision of women students, should be provided for the college, the arrangements for teaching other subjects, such as drawing, manual training, etc., being shared with the memorial school. The proposals as regards management are that the college should be under the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, with a board of control consisting of the Director as President, the Principals of the college and of the memorial school and the Inspectors of European schools of Bombay, Burma and Madras as members, and that this board should meet at least once a year and submit a report to the Government of India. The conference also selected a site in the Lovedale property for the location of the college.

3. I am to say that the Governor in Council has carefully considered this scheme, and while welcoming the proposal to establish a training college in connection with the Lawrence memorial school, he considers that certain modifications of the Committee's suggestions are necessary. In the first place he is of opinion that for the present at any rate the college should confine itself to the training of men. Other facilities already exist in this Presidency for training women teachers for European schools, such as the Presidency training school for mistresses at Madras; it is the lack of men teachers which is seriously felt and demands special measures to supply it. The Governor in Council is further of opinion that the institution of mixed classes would not be a desirable experiment.

4. Further this Government are not in favour of connecting the proposed institution with any university. It would be impossible in their opinion for the students to take the intermediate course as well as the course in teaching in the two years of their stay at the college. They consider that the staff should devote their time, apart from training the students in teaching, to filling the gaps in their general knowledge and to helping those who are well advanced in particular subjects to specialise in them. Diplomas given as a result of special examinations conducted under the control of the Director of Public Instruction should qualify for teacherships in European schools, the whole scheme being provided for in the Codes of Regulations for European schools of the several provinces.

5. The Governor in Council would strongly advocate that the college be made residential and to this end he would have the buildings erected in one block including the Principal's and staff quarters. This would facilitate the collegiate practice of staff and students dining together in hall and the establishment between them of relations of mutual friendliness and the discharge by members of the staff of tutorial and bursarial duties.

6. As regards the management of the institution I am to observe that the proposed committee of representatives of the various provinces does not commend itself to this Government as a practical arrangement. I am to suggest that the college should be under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, as is the case with Government colleges generally. The Principal of the college would have the usual staff council, to which the Principal of the school might perhaps be added, as it is desirable that he should be in touch with the administration of the college in view of the close connection that will exist between the two institutions. The school and college could share by arrangement such conveniences as the chapel, the swimming bath and the playing fields. A code of rules to regulate these points and the facilities for the training of teachers to be provided by the school will be necessary. The Governor in Council has no doubt that the two Principals will be able to settle such matters in consultation with one another and with perhaps some assistance from the Inspector of European and training schools and the Director of Public Instruction.

7. It is presumed that the Government of India will give a non-recurring grant to cover the cost of building and equipping the college and a recurring grant to cover the cost of the staff and that the stipends to students will be paid by the several local Governments.

8. If the proposals outlined in paragraphs 3 to 7 supra for the maintenance of the training college under the entire control of this Government are approved, the Governor in Council considers that there will be no difficulty in admitting students from Bombay and Burma also to the college, if the Governments of those provinces so desire.

9. I am to take this opportunity to invite the special attention of the Government of India to the present condition of the Lawrence memorial school, which is to form the model school for the proposed training college, and to observe that changes in its management and conduct which have been under serious consideration for some time past are regarded by this Government as essential in the interests of the school. The position of this school, in the matter both of finances and constitution, is somewhat peculiar. Its funds are derived partly from endowments, partly from fees,

and partly from annual payments by the Army Department. This regular income, as will be seen from the statement furnished with my letter 565, Educational, dated the 27th May 1915, is quite insufficient to meet current expenses; it allows no margin at all for extension or improvement. It has been supplemented in the past few years by occasional grants by the Government of India in the Education department and on one or two occasions by the Government of Madras. The managing committee of the school, which is composed largely of military officers, have repeatedly represented that they have no real control over the school and no specific authority to whom to submit their proposals. Though the school is under Government management, none of the staff are Government servants. Educational control lies with the Director of Public Instruction. Works are executed by the Military Works Department. Sanitary and medical advice is given both by military and civil officers. No single authority is responsible for the provision of funds. As a consequence of this anomalous position and of the division of responsibility involved, many urgent reforms have either not been placed before the Government of India at the proper time for the provision of funds, or when they have been placed before them have had to be postponed, because funds were not available. In the result there has been a plethora of schemes and a marked absence of progress.

10. Successive committees and officers have from time to time urged the execution of various schemes of improvement involving both recurring and non-recurring expenditure; but as stated above little has been done, and that in a spasmodic manner, with the result that the growing accumulation of unremedied defects has now assumed serious proportions.

11. The committee of the school have recently made an exhaustive examination of the position and have submitted a unanimous and weighty representation to this Government. They have forwarded a report on the school by one of their number, Surgeon-General Corker, of which a copy is enclosed. This report as well as other evidence which has come within the knowledge of this Government reveals defects the seriousness of which cannot be ignored. The strength of the school is below that which this Government undertook to maintain when the Civil Orphan Asylums were merged with it and their funds added to its endowment fund; in spite of this, hundreds of applications have had to be refused; teachers cannot be obtained for the salaries offered; the teaching given is not practical or suited to fit the children for their future lives; the water-supply is precarious and is liable to serious contamination owing to the unprotected character of the catchment area and the channel; the sanitary arrangements including lavatories are deplorable and unsuited to an institution which boards a number of young children; those for washing are so inadequate that as a consequence skin diseases are prevalent; the drying arrangements in the laundry are so incomplete that the children often have to put on wet clothes; although a dairy has been provided, a large quantity of the butter still comes from the bazaar; children of nine receive the same treatment as children of eighteen; the need for a separate kindergarten department has been continuously before this Government since 1909—in this connection I am to refer to this Government's letter 441, Educational, dated the 27th July 1909; school room, sleeping, hospital and kitchen arrangements all need improvement; so do the quarters for the staff; the lighting is 90 per cent below barrack standard; while arrangements for fire-protection are utterly inadequate.

12. Proposals on some of these matters have already been submitted to the Government of India. A representation on the subject of the salaries of the staff, for instance, was made in my letter 75, dated the 25th January 1915, and a grant of Rs. 6,000 per annum was applied for. The question had become so pressing that permission had to be given to the committee to employ as a temporary measure for two years teachers on the minimum rates of pay proposed in anticipation of arrangements for granting the additional funds required. The reply of the Government of India, Department of Education, in letter 318, dated the 18th February 1915, has caused the committee great disappointment; they are now pressing for a reconsideration of the matter so as to secure permanent sanction for the revision of the scale proposed.

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13. As regards the other needs of the school, to provide a reasonable standard of equipment would require at least three lakhs of rupees, of which a sum of Rupees 1,54,900 relates to the following works which demand immediate attention :—

	Rs.
(i) Sanitary improvements—	
(*a*) Water-supply	10,500
(*b*) Water-closets	4,925
(*c*) Lavatories	2,600
(*d*) Kitchens	4,500
(*e*) Hospitals	2,600
(*f*) Latrines for Indian servants and incinerators	875
Total ..	26,000
(ii) Dairy	8,900
(iii) Kindergarten department	1,00,000
(iv) Swimming bath	20,000
Grand Total ..	1,54,900

14. In the opinion of the Governor in Council it is discreditable that an institution which plays such an important part in European education should remain obnoxious to such a serious indictment. I am accordingly to request that the Government of India may be pleased to sanction an immediate recurring grant of Rs. 6,000 for the staff and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,54,900 for the works.

15. In regard to the future the suggestion made by the committee is that the school should be completely transferred to the local Government both in respect of finance and of control. As already observed, the arrangement under which the administrative control is with the local Government and the financial with the Government of India, has worked to the detriment of the school. Such an institution cannot be managed satisfactorily from Delhi or Simla; its complete control might well be transferred to the Government of Madras, whose Educational, Public Works and Medical officers would attend to its wants. The Governor in Council recognizes that the maintenance of the school is an Imperial matter the cost of which should devolve on Imperial funds, but he is so entirely in agreement with the committee's proposal for its future management and so impressed by its report that he is prepared to consider any reasonable settlement of financial arrangements essential in the interests of the school.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

[Enclosures.

ENCLOSURES.

(1)

Proceedings of a committee which met at Ootacamund on the 3rd, 4th and 5th May 1915, to formulate a draft scheme for the establishment of a training college in Southern India for the domiciled community in conjunction with the Lawrence memorial school (Lovedale).

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Duncan, Acting Director of Public Instruction, *President.*
Mr. W. G. Wedderspoon, Inspector of European and Normal Schools, Burma.
Mr. O. H. T. Dudley, Inspector of European Schools, Bombay.
Rev. W. H. G. Padfield, Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.
Mr. J. H. Melville, Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, *Secretary.*

Read G.O. No. 62, Educational, dated the 21st January 1915, communicating letter from the Government of India, No. 1534, dated the 3rd October 1914.

I. The Committee consider that it is very desirable to establish a training college in connection with the Lawrence memorial school, Ootacamund, and are of opinion that it should provide facilities for the training of women as well as of men teachers. The members of the committee visited the Lawrence memorial school on the 4th May and inspected both the boys' and the girls' schools. They considered that the schools would serve admirably as practising schools for both classes of students. They require, however, additional equipment and probably a better qualified staff. The committee are also of opinion that the training college should be affiliated as soon as possible to an Indian University—probably the University of Madras—, or perhaps to a British University; so as to enable students who have passed the high school examinations under the Code of Regulations for European schools, or its equivalent, to proceed to the intermediate examination. The courses of study for this examination would be taken along with the courses prescribed for their professional training. As the intermediate examination in Madras is held towards the end of March it would probably be convenient for the training college year to begin on or about the 1st May and to end about the middle of March. Sufficient time would thus be allowed for the results of the high school and Cambridge Local examinations to be published before the beginning of the new school year.

II. The committee consider that the principal of the training college should be directly under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, that in addition a board of control consisting of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras (President), the principal of the training college, the principal of the Lawrence memorial school and the inspectors of European schools in Bombay, Burma and Madras, should be appointed and that this board should meet once a year and submit a report to the Government of India. Rev. W. H. G. Padfield stated in the course of the discussion regarding control that the committee of the Lawrence memorial school were strongly of opinion that there should not be dual control, but that the principal of the school should continue to be the sole head and should be consulted by the principal of the training college in all matters affecting the organization and discipline of the school. The committee, while accepting this opinion, do not consider it desirable to place the training college under the superintendence of the principal of the school as at Sanawar nor do they anticipate any friction if their recommendation with regard to the control of the training college is adopted. It is understood that the committee of the Lawrence memorial school desire to have the institution placed more directly under the Government of Madras. If this is done the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, will control both the training college and the Lawrence memorial school.

III. The committee are of opinion that the training college should provide for the teaching of the ordinary school and college subjects and also for instruction in the principles and practice of education. The course should be for two years provided that graduates of a University and students who possess special qualifications (e. g., Higher Local in Bengal) might be permitted to complete the course in one year. If a three years' course is insisted upon it is felt that very few students would be attracted. A third year, however, might be found necessary in certain cases.

The committee estimate that at the outset Madras will send six male students per annum, Bombay three, Bangalore two and Burma one. A few may come from the Central Provinces. Provision will therefore have to be made for at least 15 male students per annum. For a two years' course therefore the average attendance of male students will be about 30. As the college becomes more widely known more students might be attracted. The committee can give no precise estimate as to the number of female students that are likely to seek admission, but consider

that provision may be made for at least an equal number. The applications from women may exceed those from men. The committee consider that secondary training only should be provided, that candidates should be at least 17 years of age on the date of admission and have passed the high school examination or the Matriculation examination of an Indian University or any other examination recognized by the Bombay or Madras University as equivalent to the Matriculation. (The Senior Cambridge Local examination is so recognized by the University of Bombay but is not yet recognized by the University of Madras.)

As regards stipends the committee think that they should not be less than those awarded to students at Sanawar, viz., Rs. 40 per mensem. They will presumably be provided by the local Governments from whose jurisdiction the students are sent and in all probability these Governments will enter into usual agreements with the students.

IV. As recommended by the committee which met at Bangalore in July 1913, the staff of the training college should consist of at least 3 members of the Indian Educational Service. The principal would lecture on the principles and practice of education and might find time to share in the teaching of one or two of the main subjects of instruction. He would in addition to exercising general supervision discharge the duties of warden of the hostel. The committee consider it important that the principal at all events should have practical acquaintance with the conditions pertaining in this country and should therefore be an experienced member of the Indian Educational Service. In addition to the three members of the Indian Educational Service there will be required teachers of special subjects, such as manual training and drawing, physical training, singing, etc. These teachers would probably be shared with the school. If, as contemplated by the committee, a women's section is added, no great increase of staff will be necessary. A lady superintendent, who should be a graduate and capable of taking part in the general work of the college in addition to exercising supervision over the women students in the hostel, would have to be appointed. Provision would also have to be made for instruction in domestic science and kindergarten.

V. The committee inspected several possible sites for the college building and came to the conclusion that the most suitable would be on the saddle lying to the north-west of the boys' school and close to the isolation hospital which would probably have to be removed to another quarter. This site is within reasonable distance of both schools. The hostel for the women students should be built near the girls' school. A hostel for the male students and quarters for the principal and other members of the staff will also be required. The committee consider that steps should be taken as soon as possible to select the sites and to prepare plans for buildings. These matters, they think, may be left to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in order to save delay.

VI. The committee are of opinion that the principal of the training college should be designated as soon as possible and be instructed to prepare detailed schemes of instruction and, in consultation with the Principal of the Lawrence memorial school, to draw up rules relating to the conduct of students in the hostel and the practising schools. His proposals and all other matters such as vacations, examinations, diplomas, conditions of admission should be discussed at the first meeting of the board of control.

If the scheme outlined above is approved and early orders are passed, it might be possible to start building operations early next year and the college might be opened in May 1917.

(2)

Report of Surgeon-General Corker on the Lawrence Memorial school.

In view of my visitor's notes of June 1914 and April 1915 (copies of which are attached herewith together with a note by the Principal dated April 1915), several of the committee made a special visit to the Lawrence memorial school on the 22nd April to inspect the general conditions and consider necessary action.

There were present Major-General Phayre, Lieut.-Col. Ainslie, Lieut.-Col. Babington, Lieut.-Col. Carter, the Principal and myself. Captain Galwey, the Sanitary Officer of the 9th Division accompanied me. Brigadier-General Humphrys and Captain D'Courcy were also present.

The committee visited the dairy, dormitories, latrines, lavatories, cookhouses, hospitals and a work-room. Colonel Ainslie, Captain Galwey, Mr. Tothill and I visited in addition the water-supply catchment area. The following points in paragraphs 1 to 15 inclusive express generally the views of Colonel Ainslie, Major Watson, Captain Galwey and myself, and were communicated to the committee at our special meeting on the 30th April.

2. *Water-supplies.*—We found that the collecting area was unfenced, and that the supply for the swimming bath runs in part through an open channel. All forms of water contamination, by men and animals, in the unfenced area, and of the water in the open channel have been and are possible. The whole area should therefore be fenced. It seems desirable to pipe the bath supply separately, but whether in two pipes or one, the essential point is that contamination be rendered impossible in the future. Colonel Ainslie has already been able to replace the open channel in part by pipes, but a considerable distance still requires similar treatment.

3. *Pumping and reservoir.*—As the present supply cannot rise to the upper stories, pumping apparatus and a reservoir are necessary. We shall thus provide for lavatories in the dormitories, when the necessary space is set free by the construction of the proposed new kindergarten, for the flushing of night latrines (to be mentioned hereafter) and for protection against fire. The pumping may be carried out either by an oil-engine, or as we are including electric light in our scheme, by electric power, which would be the more economical and easy to manage by the staff at the disposal of the Principal.

4. *Washing arrangements.*—The dormitories have no lavatories nearer than a distance of 100 yards. It is recommended that two rooms, now used by clerks near the large dormitory, be re-constructed as lavatories; and that one room be taken from the group of smaller dormitories for the same purpose. But these rooms cannot be spared until the kindergarten has been built, and the money for this has not yet been allotted. (About one lakh.)

It is still impossible for any boys to get a bath, except in the cold water swimming bath, or in a tub in hospital, but the hot water apparatus will soon, it is hoped, arrive and overhead douches will then be put up.

The only baths in this school are tubs, and a number of long baths for both sides of the school are needed.

It is interesting to note that in the high school scholarship paper for December 1914, a question is asked "in what way is the daily bath conducive to health?" Since the founding of the school in 1858 no boy has yet had a possibility of a daily bath, so that whatever theoretical answer may be derived from that very dry and uninteresting text-book "The Laws of Health," no pupil for 50 years could answer the question from any experience the school has afforded him.

It is more than probable that the skin diseases recorded in past years are connected with the absence of proper facilities for ablution.

The lavatories should be four in number, two on the boys' side for elder and younger separately, and two on the girls' side. The girls' baths will require overhead douche arrangements; and also a proportion of full length baths.

We did not see the arrangements for the girls' bathing.

5. *Latrines.*—The boys' latrine is new and adequate, but the hygienic detail is not practised as in British barracks. The new girls' latrine will soon be ready, but the committee were able to realise the disgusting conditions that have existed for years in the rooms, which I have referred to in my earlier notes.

On the boys' side the night latrines require some reconstruction, but it is thought that if swing doors be erected and the windows cut down to the floor, so as to ensure cross ventilation in a small connecting passage, this will meet the case. In these latrines it is proposed to lay on water and to remove night-soil by water-carriage system. A suitable septic installation should be erected in the grounds. This is a matter on which Colonel Ainslie has had practical experience.

6. *Boys' hospital.*—The boys' hospital contains, besides other buildings, wards for 7, 2, 2 and 7 beds respectively. There is an isolation hospital of four wards that is constantly in use. A small operation room has been asked for more than once in past years, and it seems desirable to include it among the desiderata in the future, especially if a whole-time Indian Medical Service officer be nominated.

A disinfector lately arrived. This might be located perhaps near the boys' hospital, and its management placed under the surveillance of the Assistant Surgeon. It should prove of much value.

7. *Girls' hospital.*—The girls' hospital is inadequate. There are two wards each containing six or seven beds. When a member of the girls' staff is ill, one ward is given up to her, and some of the sick girls are treated in a dormitory. This is quite unsound. Moreover there is no isolation ward. Two small separate wards are therefore necessary, one for the staff, the other for patients needing isolation, and a nurse's or ayah's room would prove most useful. We saw suitable ground close to the hospital. It was pointed out that it was difficult to deal with out-patients in the small verandah, and that a covered passage from the school to the girls' hospital would be a boon in wet weather. Both are desirable. The verandah should be enlarged, say up to a depth of 15 feet from the main wall, and some glass doors added in front as a protection in the rainy season.

8. *Kitchens.*—On the boys' side an entirely new kitchen is needed. The present kitchen is small, hot, badly arranged, ancient. There is ample room for a larger building in the adjoining court-yard.

The girls' kitchen is cramped. A scullery was suggested. The girls' kitchen is too small to be used both as an instructional kitchen and as a kitchen for daily household use. Hence an entirely new kitchen may be necessary.

As I said elsewhere neither kitchen is run on the ideal system found in British regiments. This system should be studied and adopted. Especially on the girls' side it is important that the kitchen and the cooking therein be developed to the utmost as educational factors. The

idea is indicated in the curriculum but it is a question whether this and other forms of practical education receive the attention they should, as compared with instruction in literary knowledge. The principal considers much more domestic work is taught than in the average school.

Doctor Barnardo's and the Shaftesbury schools are very practical in their training and perhaps the study of the methods employed would prove of advantage. It would seem desirable to discharge the kitchen matron and to add to the staff a mistress whose sole duty should be to instruct in cooking and to supervise the kitchen. Further to increase the number of girls who assist her. The principal and I are in accord on this point. This would permit the present domestic mistress to devote herself entirely to dress-making, and would further schemes of practical education. In a conversation with the late head mistress I could see that the bogie of paper examinations weighed heavily on her mind.

9. *Dress-making room.*—We visited the workroom in which is taught dress-making. In view of more extended practical work, a larger room may be necessary.

10. *Sleeping accommodation.*—Captain Galwey informs me that Board Schools in England and the London County Council allow 10 feet square and 130 cubic feet per child. Elementary public schools allow 8 and 80. We think the floor and cubic spaces in the school are sufficient on both sides, for the number of children at present sleeping in them.

11. *Ventilation.*—I am personally not so sure about the ventilation, as I think the well-known tendencies to close every opening at night must exist here as elsewhere. But the boys' and girls' dormitories are both lofty. In the boys', air enters—in the large room—by the Hinckes-Bird System in each large window. I think that in the smaller dormitory the boys near the great doorways must often either sleep in a draught, or in a current of foul air, and it is possible tonsilitis is developed in this way. The staff would be well advised to keep these points in view at night inspections. Cold air douches and asphyxiation are both objectionable. The development of the kindergarten might diminish the number of boys in these dormitories—so as to abolish the conditions referred to.

12. *Electricity.*—This is not as necessary as expenditure on water-supplies, but it would be unwise to exclude it on the score of economy. Moreover it is associated with the extension of water-supplies. The need of good light for night work has been insisted on in former reports. There is a separate file on the subject. An initial expenditure of some Rs. 25,000 is needed for installations and it is thought that the current expenditure ought not greatly to exceed the present expenditure on oil lamps, some Rs. 2,000 per annum. These are approximate figures. It is possible to introduce a minimum system to begin with, capable of extension, at a cost somewhat less than I have indicated. Moreover we should insist upon obtaining a reduced rate from the municipal authorities. On the whole then it is sound and practicable to include the use of electricity in the developments proposed.

13. *Swimming bath.*—It is estimated that Rs. 10,000 is needed to improve this in various ways and that a new one would cost Rs. 20,000. Colonel Ainslie is in favour of erecting a new one as he considers the existing bath is bad in design and construction.

As already indicated the bath has been used in the past to give the boys a weekly wash. This conception of a swimming bath does not accord with military ideas. It should not be used for cleansing purposes, but as a means of affording exercise and of teaching swimming. In our barracks every model bath of this kind has two small rooms attached to it, one containing an overhead douche and the other a urinal. Thus the man enters the bath originally clean—and not in order to become clean. Moreover water is scarce and must be used as long as possible. It is suggested that the girls also be taught to swim.

14. *The dairy.*—The dairy consists of fine buildings erected at considerable cost. The principal cannot obtain a trustworthy contractor and the dairy is therefore not run as is a model dairy in Military charge, but on native lines which are most unsatisfactory. It needs a whole-time European in charge. It is suggested it be used for instructional purposes although at present there is little demand for knowledge in dairy work. Mr. Tothill has much experience of dairies and has made his suggestions separately. He considers that the buildings and fittings are not adequate for dairy purposes, and that certain further expenditure is necessary. It is understood the committee will deal separately with these proposals, but that the cost of the building improvements he suggests be included in the sanitary scheme (some Rs. 8,900).

15. *Latrine refuse, etc.*—The committee had not time to inspect the present system of disposal of latrine refuse, or the provision of native bathing places and native latrines. Incineration might be practised in part, and for water closets the septic installation developed which was alluded to in paragraph 5. An ample provision of native latrines with thorough surveillance must be included in any sanitary scheme in India.

16. *The function of the school.*—To the foregoing recommendations it seems desirable to add some remarks on the administration of the school and upon its function.

The school, from one point of view, fulfils an excellent purpose, in educating children who otherwise might lack any form of education, and doubtless in many cases it rescues them from poor surroundings and from a life devoid of all but hopeless prospects. On the other hand it does not do enough. We preach cleanliness as allied to Christianity, and yet for many years, and even as I write, it has been and is impossible for a boy to get a bath except in the form of

a weekly wash in the cold swimming bath, or in a tub in the hospital. The conditions of the girls' latrines have been simply abominable. The school is not doing its duty to the children in permitting them to carry away such memories. The kitchens are anything but models. Every simple sanitary and domestic detail should itself be an object lesson and should be used for the purpose.

17. *Instruction in hygiene.*—From this point one is led to enquire whether the education includes sufficient theoretical instruction in hygiene. At the present moment the boys receive none. Yet many of them will spend their lives in India. There is a movement in India to instruct Indians in hygiene. Yet these children receive no adequate instruction therein, some none at all. Hygiene might very well take the place of a comparatively useless subject such as *physiography*.

At one period—some 50 years ago—hygiene was not understood in the Army. Our officers and men died by the score on foreign service and very great general ignorance on the subject prevailed. Now matters are different. We estimate that of late years we have kept some 10,000 men fit for duty all over the world, who previously spent their time in hospital. Every commanding officer is himself a hygienist, and the non-commissioned ranks and even many of our private soldiers know more of the real causes of death and disease and how to avoid the latter than the graduates of our universities. Hygiene as a study is attracting greater attention in all educational schemes and it should not be omitted in this school. At one time in the history of education the classics were regarded as all important, and science was hardly taught. Then the value of science was recognised both as a factor in general education and because of its economic value. Hygiene is now making its claim in turn.

18. *General education.*—Then follows the further question whether the instruction generally is suitable. It probably is so in the case of the boys, except as regards hygiene, as their success in life primarily depends on their passing certain examinations. But in the case of the girls it is possible that too much stress is being laid on paper knowledge of the subjects that comprise education in the wealthier classes. A few girls possess unusual talent and can carve out a livelihood for themselves. But the majority will marry men who do not possess much income, and for these a thorough practical education in domestic economy, in dressmaking, in the hygiene of the household and in a knowledge of the real causes of diseases seems essential. It was said to me lately by one who holds a responsible position in India that the girls who leave schools of this kind have little prospects of gaining a livelihood as the outcome of their education.

Within the last two years a mistress to teach dressmaking and cooking was added to the staff, and the principal thinks the teaching in this direction in this school compares favourably with that in other schools in the south of India. It is satisfactory to find an advance has been made in this direction. But it is the general feeling that more might be done. The appointment of a separate mistress for cooking would be a further step.

To revert to the boys' education, one is inclined to ask whether the examinations that are laid down for various public services are themselves appropriate to the work to be done in those services. This is a big question, and no doubt has been, and will be, under constant consideration by the Education Department. But it is evident from articles in newspapers and magazines that education generally is beginning to attract unusual public attention and the subject is within the scope of the committee's enquiry.

19. *Total expenditure.*—It may possibly be assumed that the present proposed outlay of some Rs. 60,000 is an alternative to the requests already made for an allotment of from 3 to 4 lakhs. This is not the case. This particular sum is part and parcel of the whole sum, but is regarded as more immediately necessary to carry out pressing sanitary reforms. Colonel Ainslie will prepare estimates showing in detail the cost of the improvements recommended.

A consideration of the problems of sanitation and education has naturally led to further questions as to ways and means. In the following paragraphs will be found various data and suggestions. They are the outcome of the perusal of files and of conversations with members of the committee.

20. *Committee reports.*—There are on record several very carefully prepared letters and reports which do not appear to have attracted the full attention they merit. These are (1) The report by Mr. Francis, Sir Frederick Price and General H. E. Penton, printed under Government of Madras (G.O. 440, 27th July 1909). This report lays great stress on the need of a Kindergarten. The isolation hospital recommended therein has since been built (2) The proceedings of a sub-committee composed of Mr. Young, Colonel Thackwell and the Rev. W. H. G. Padfield. These proceedings contain a letter, dated 17th April 1913, and in continuation thereof a report forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction under date 24th November 1913. In the covering letter the committee expresses a strong opinion that the proposals recommended therein "are absolutely necessary if the school is to be maintained efficiently." The proposals correspond in the main with those with which the committee has lately again occupied itself. (3) The report, dated 3rd August 1912, forwarded when Lieutenant General Sir John Woon was Chairman, details the needs of the educational staff. The points therein referred to are dealt with in Government of Madras (G.O. 843, the 14th November 1914, and G.O. 1459, dated the 19th December 1914).

21. *Improvements of late years.*—The principal notes the following: (i) The boys' isolation ward and an extension to boys' school lavatory, (ii) kitchen and store rooms to girls' hospital, (iii) extension to girls' school—to deal with overcrowding, (iv) boys' school latrine, (v) girls' school latrine—now nearly finished, (vi) Thresh's disinfector received but not yet in use, (vii) shower baths for boys in hand but not yet in use, (viii) two small latrines for native servants, an incinerator and a dairy.

All these are very recent and they do not amount to very much. One is inclined to ask what the condition of the school was before even these were considered necessary.

22. *Financial position.*—There is a recurring grant of Rs. 48,000 per annum sanctioned by the Military Department in 1860. Another grant Rs. 15,000 per annum was sanctioned by the Education Department in 1914. Income is further derived from treasury notes, proceeds of sale of printing press, debentures and bequests. Upon some of these items, the property of the school, the Government of India, Military Department, allows 4½ per cent. The subsistence allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem is also granted by the Military Department. In 1912, the Government of Madras, with the permission of the Government of India, made a grant of Rs. 57,000 for the chapel, infectious hospital (boys) and for additions to the boys' lavatory. Also in 1912 the Education Department of the Government of India gave Rs. 20,000 to make up deficits in respect of the printing press, since sold. In 1914 the same department allotted Rs. 45,000 for buildings sanctioned in 1913. The buildings themselves are the property of the Military Department and it is understood that the money for repairs is derived from the grant given to General Officers Commanding for Military buildings in the division. There is a lengthy correspondence to show that the Military Department of the Government of India say they cannot spare money for school buildings. All constructions were for years in the hands of the Public Works Department. They are now in the hands of the Military Department. Lately there was correspondence regarding the grant of Rs. 45,000, which it was said had been allocated through wrong channels. When it was proposed last year to expend some Rs. 5,000 upon warm shower baths, the Government of Madras gave permission for the use of funds originally intended for strictly educational uses.

These notes indicate how intricate and unsatisfactory is the financial basis of the school. They suggest that sums are allotted from various sources as they can be spared therefrom and one conclusion is that when there is general pressure, the school may easily be left without sufficient funds to fulfil its role according to modern ideas. It certainly does not appear to enjoy the advantages accorded to the sister school at Sanawar. This is the Principal's opinion and the differences in the salaries drawn by the staffs of the two schools is evidence on the point. A detailed comparison of the conditions prevailing in the two schools would prove useful.

23. *The staff.*—The Principal has constantly brought forward the question of the pay of the staff. It appears to be inadequate. He is evidently in constant difficulties in providing capable teachers. He cannot obtain the class he desires, at salaries little above those of motor-mechanics.

The numbers of pupils in the junior forms of the boys' school average over 40 in each standard. It is generally admitted that no teacher can efficiently handle a class of 40. The salaries of some of the staff are as low as Rs. 35, Rs. 45 and Rs. 80 per mensem without pension. This also is unsatisfactory. As well as increased salaries to the staff, a point dealt with fully in correspondence, the Principal suggests an additional lady teacher at Rs. 100 per mensem to assist with junior classes and to take a leave vacancy and (*b*) an additional matron on Rs. 60 who could carry out night nursing in the hospitals. At present Rs. 1,000 a year is expended on extra nursing. These additions might be included with the extra mistress for dress-making (or cooking) referred to in paragraph 8.

24. *Education in hygiene.*—There is a general idea that any individual of ordinary education can understand and direct hygienic measures, and yet coincidently with this there also prevails a notion that Bacteriology, the essential basis of all hygienic action—is a difficult kind of black magic, or is perhaps comparable at best to abstruse inorganic chemistry. Neither idea is correct. Our officers and men in the army are taught a great deal concerning the microbes which are the causes of diseases, of the toxins the microbes develop in the body, and of the use and value of anti-toxins, in addition to thorough teaching in the practical sanitation of barracks. The result has been a very great reduction in sickness in the British Army and of late years some 10,000 men have been added in consequence to the force in training throughout the world, who formerly spent their time in hospital. The reports from France and Mesopotamia constantly refer to the improved capacity of our war units to look after their own health.

Families should learn to do the same. It is to teach this science to the boys and girls—and incidentally to the staff—as well as to perform other duties, that a whole time Indian Medical Service Officer is needed. He will have the care of some 500—600 individuals and the supervision of sanitation. The theory is that the Consulting Physician and the assistant surgeon carry out those duties. But the latter has not the experience, and the former, whose work lies in Ootacamund, has far too much to do in that station to find time for more than urgent duties at Lovedale. I am well aware of the pressure at Ootacamund.

As has already been said, all hygienic conditions in the school should be practicable working models which the instructor could use to exemplify his lectures.

I consulted Surgeon-General Bannerman on this suggestion. He pointed out that it is allowable to detail an "additional medical officer" for six months of the year in Ootacamund, if one be available, and thinks the appointment might be combined with that of the medical officer to the school. Again, if an Indian Medical Service Officer was appointed, his assistant might be a sub-assistant surgeon instead of an assistant surgeon.

A training college for European teachers, both masters and mistresses, is very likely soon to be established in the vicinity of the Lawrence school and connected therewith. There will be some 60 students as well as a teaching staff of some 3 or 4 professors of the Indian Educational Service.

It will thus be seen that in addition to the duties I indicated there are other functions which a whole-time Indian Medical Service Officer may be detailed to perform.

25. *Administration.*—The financial position is involved in great complexity, and with this is closely associated the responsibility for the final administration of the school. In relation to the insanitary conditions described the question arose as to who was responsible therefor, and this led to further enquiry as to what authority was finally responsible for the school in its entirety. It would seem indeed that the school is nobody's child. There is no single authority that stands out clearly in *loco parentis*, exercising full supervision and control. A divided control seems to have arisen and this form of administration seems to have been disadvantageous.

In the Code of Regulations for European schools it is laid down in section XI, on page 6, that grants-in-aid will be continued only to schools that are properly drained, hygienic in other respects, and in which proper arrangements are made for boarders. The committee forwarded a report compiled by Mr. Young, Colonel Thackwell, and the Rev. Mr. Padfield suggesting that expert advice upon the sanitary conditions was needed. This advice was not asked for by the Education Department, although, as Surgeon-General Bannerman noted in his comments on my first report, it was to be had for the asking. It can hardly be supposed that such a suggestion would be ignored, and therefore the conclusion seems to be that the Education Department did not consider itself responsible. At any rate the conditions of aid laid down in the code have been a dead letter, and an unhygienic state has existed for years without any authority taking this matter up thoroughly. The question remains unsolved as to who is responsible.

I have referred to the transmission of recommendations by the Government of Madras to the Government of India, and it is well to emphasise this point. Much loss of time is involved in this procedure and proposals are very apt to be hung up. There is loss of force owing to the want of touch and of personal knowledge and interest on the part of a deciding authority so far off. The conclusion the Committee has arrived at is that it would be much to the advantage of the school if the Government of Madras assumed complete control and responsibility, and it is hoped that this proposal will be acted upon.

26. *Summary.*—The position may be summarised and recommendations formulated as follows:—

(i) The school suffers from a multiple control, and it would be to its advantage to place it altogether under the care and in the responsibility of the Government of Madras.

(ii) Sufficient attention has not, in the past, been given to sanitary requirements. An immediate grant of approximately Rs. 26,000, to be expended generally in the manner indicated, is necessary.

(iii) The practical value of domestic education for girls requires to be more fully recognised. Instruction in the principles and practice of modern hygiene should form a prominent part of the school curriculum.

(iv) A whole-time I.M.S. Officer is necessary for professional care, sanitary supervision and advice, and for educational purposes.

(v) The development of the kindergarten is extremely desirable and until money is found for this, full effect cannot be given to the recommendations of the committee.

(vi) The pay of the educational staff needs revision. It is inadequate to modern requirements.

27. *Conclusion.*—I may be permitted to add a personal note. I was greatly shocked at some of the conditions I saw in 1913, and I then framed a report, to which Surgeon-General Bannerman added his full concurrence. No action on an adequate scale has followed upon these expressions of opinion, and I have therefore compiled another and more explicit report. In the preparation of this every member of the committee has taken an interest, and although I must regard myself as personally responsible for errors in minor details, I have no doubt that the report expresses generally the views of the committee as a whole.

I sincerely trust that the work of preparing this paper will not prove to be labour in vain.

OOTACAMUND,
21*st May* 1915.

T. M. CORKER,
Surgeon-General.

SUB-ENCLOSURES.

(i)

Visitors' note by Surgeon-General T. M. Corker, M.D., M.H.P., Deputy Director of Medical Services, 9th (Secunderabad) Division.

On the 12th June 1914, Surgeon-General Bannerman, Captain Fenton and myself visited the school. I will note as briefly as possible my own impressions.

1. The boys paraded and marched past. They looked well clothed, well fed, happy and contented and marched in a lively fashion. The impression they made was excellent.

2. The principal dormitory contained four rows of beds and in all some 90 boys. This arrangement is certainly not ideal. Without measurement I am satisfied the floor space is much less than in British barracks. There is great risk of the spread of infection. Although ventilation has not been forgotten and there are roof outlets, there is no cross ventilation, and some four or five large openings in the windowless wall are needed. In the other dormitories the question of ventilation also requires study.

3. The principal described the great need of washing arrangements. There are none near the rooms; the lavatories have stone benches for basins all the same height, small boys cannot use them and hence put their basins on the floor. It is not possible to give a warm bath except in hospital. These are very unsatisfactory conditions.

4. The latrine arrangements are equally defective, and in other ways dangerous. Night latrines open into the dormitories, and the wind, when from that direction, must render the air of the rooms tainted and impure. There is a corkscrew staircase for the sweeper which is objectionable. Both lavatory and latrine arrangements are some fifty years behind modern ideas and would not be tolerated in any British barrack. If two or three really infectious cases of dysentery, enteric, etc., were introduced, the disease would be certain to spread. Later we saw similar conditions on the girls' side, both dangerous and indecent.

5. Since visiting the school I have laboriously studied the correspondence as to staff quarters, laundry, gymnasium, girls' hospital, swimming bath, quarters for sergeants, etc. These propositions are all admirable and it is perhaps undesirable to disturb the procedures already instituted which contain some promise of approaching finality. But I must also express the great and pressing need that exists for a revision of the construction of the latrines, lavatories, cook-houses and water-supplies, from a sanitary point of view. I would lay down as a principle to be firmly adhered to that the sanitation of a school like this should be absolutely carried out as in British barracks, and that any departure from the standard should not be accepted. I think this idea should be formulated in a letter to Government and I am sure the officers who were with me are in entire accord.

6. To follow up this principle practically in a very rough way we attempted to outline a tentative proposal, namely, that the present kitchen, lavatories and latrines should be in great part if not altogether demolished, and a new building erected to consist of (1) a modern kitchen on the ground floor, (2) lavatories and night urinals upstairs with open galleries leading thereto from the dormitories.

It is evident the perfection of such a scheme would take some time, and meanwhile the committee would be well advised to authorise the immediate erection of (1) cheap modern substitutes in the night latrines for the insanitary wooden benches with holes for buckets; (2) the erection of an outside wooden or iron ladder for the sweepers' use; (3) the reduction in some of the stone benches so that small boys can wash comfortably; or if possible, the erection of washing stands (for small boys only) in or close to the dormitories; (4) the opening of air inlets in the south walls of the main dormitories, and the freeing of all fixed windows in the others. Captain Fenton is prepared to submit ideas and estimates on all these points.

7. Coincidently with these structural changes I would strongly recommend that sanitation be studied and taught as a practical subject. All British officers and all other ranks are now taught from a book I lay on the table—Military hygiene. There is a movement to teach sanitation throughout India. Surely in a school of this kind it should not be omitted. The Principal, I am pleased to see, is in accord with my views. I have already taken a step in the matter by asking my Divisional Sanitary Officer, Captain Galway, to deliver a preliminary lecture in about a month's time to the whole staff, male and female, such as he is now about to deliver to officers in various units in the command; and the staff should then lecture from this book, and the boys and girls placed on inspection duty of various kinds. Thus a knowledge will develop which should prove of great use to the staff and to the pupils in their progress in life. I trust the committee will accept my ideas. I further suggest members of the staff should visit our British barracks at Wellington occasionally, and General Hamilton will further the idea. Our laboratory officer at Wellington will allow the Resident Medical Officer to visit there in the holidays. In all these ways a greater appreciation of scientific progress will be developed.

8. I am not sure that there is not too great a prevalence of tonsilitis, sore throat, etc., and it is desirable to keep records to watch this. The insanitary conditions suggest this possibility: the absence of a proper laundry and drying room may also cause these infections. A small operation theatre is needed.

9. We are disposed to think that the present swimming bath might be retained and heating added, but that hot water arrangements are also needed near the dormitories, for special cases, if not for all.

10. We enquired as to eye strain and other affections. A specialist in eye diseases, one of my officers (R.A.M.C.) is now on duty at Wellington and I have asked him to see any cases taken to him. Headache of any kind is a first symptom. The headmistress has been warned not to press girls turning into women. This is a common educational error in schools and deaths follow in consequence. It is highly satisfactory to hear that the children's heads give no trouble now, as to pediculi.

We did not open the question of inoculation against enteric, but it must be considered later; nor the action that is taken in British barracks to be certain that all employees are free from disease. These measures are educational as well as protective.

11. In discussing food supplies, dairies, etc., it occurred to us that the practical advice of an officer of the Supply and Transport Corps would be of much value. In fact I do not know why the A.D. of S. & T., of the 9th Division, and the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, and the Director of Medical Services of the Division, are not all included on the committee ex-officio. It is very evident there is ample work for such officers. The committee would be strengthened and the work of the school forwarded by their inclusion.

12. I would once more strongly advise that the committee insist upon the adoption of the standard I have recommended, i.e., that of an up-to-date British barrack and that they decline to accept the tacit suggestion that this institution does not deserve the same support that is accorded to the other schools referred to in correspondence and in visitors' notes.

June 1914.

T. M. CORKER,
Surgeon-General, D.D. of M.S., 9th Division.

(ii)

Remarks made in visitors' books.

Boys.

14th April 1915.

Visited in connection with electric lighting and looked into other matters as well.

The new latrine for girls is nearly finished. The extremely disgusting arrangements for the girls will now disappear. These seem to have existed for years unnoticed by visitors.

The girls' cook-house is far behind the times. In many establishments or in a kitchen in a British barrack the attendants are in white. No Indians are permitted to work unless their blood is examined, and other steps have been taken to prevent their contaminating food, etc., but these British kitchens are the outcome of years of study. The girls' kitchen should be a model and a memory to carry away. Why should they not do all the cooking themselves?

Hot water apparatus is being introduced on the boys' side on the action of the Principal and the A.C.R.E. as I suggested. Previously the boys had no baths, except in hospital or in the swimming bath. Perhaps there are other baths.

The water-supply of the school is no further advanced than it was a year ago. I am not sure there is not overcrowding and the A.C.R.E. and I have arranged to discuss the matter. Sorethroat and tonsilitis have been commented upon by another visitor. I noticed that skin diseases are diminishing. There should have been none if water-supplies and baths had been provided.

I cannot but think that this school has been mismanaged in the past. There seems to have been no provision for expert sanitary advice and inspection. Everything seems to have been subordinated to certain "standards" of education. The committee might with advantage study the question as to whether the present standards are quite suitable to the occupations the majority of the children follow. These occupations are shown in the 54th report, page 24, and the 55th, page 27. I find that the Bishop of Madras has made a similar suggestion, on which apparently no action has been taken. Cookery, dressmaking, hygiene, house management are surely of the highest importance in the lives of the majority of the girls.

We have a movement in India to teach hygiene to Indians In this school, designed to educate European children, who have, most of them, to live in India there is no teaching in hygiene. I asked Captain Galway, my Sanitary Officer in the 9th Division, to give a preliminary lecture in hygiene to the staff. In this, as in all else I have suggested, the Principal has given his cordial support. The lecture was given; books are being purchased; half an hour weekly will be given to the subject.

What this school needs may be summarized in my humble opinion as follows:—

(i) Revision of the whole sanitary condition, and a special grant to carry out what is considered necessary.

(ii) Revision of the educational standards, with the idea of giving more importance to education other than literary.

(iii) The appointment of a whole-time officer of the I.M.S. (as at Sanawar) both as sanitary expert and as lecturer in hygiene.

GIRLS.

13*th April* 1915.

I visited some parts of the girls' school on the 8th April. I would suggest to lady visitors to read my remarks made in the boys' book.

There are points in the lives of the girls which I think they would do well to discuss with the headmistress.

T. M. GORKER,
Surgeon-General, Army Medical Service.

(iii)

Remarks of the Principal on the visitors' note of the 14*th April* 1915.

Since the appointment of a trained technical mistress from England some 18 months ago, all girls from fifth standard upwards go through a course of cooking. But, by Government orders, they have to do at least five hours' class work a day. After passing seventh standard (and occasionally after sixth standard) of general education, the girls are divided into two classes. Those of a literary turn of mind enter the high school classes recently formed and six of them, who passed the high school in February, have, on the advice of Mr. Cardew, applied for Dufferin scholarships to enable them to take their training for lady doctors. The remaining girls specialize on cooking, dressmaking and technical subjects. The average number of these is about seven or eight. Four are detailed as assistants to the matrons and remaining four have much mending and household duties to perform. It would, I think, be impossible for them to cook for nearly two hundred people.

Even I, with no knowledge of the science of sanitation, admit that the sanitary requirements of the school are many, and naturally General Corker, an expert, must consider the present system absolutely hopeless. But it will, I think, as General Corker says, need a special grant and I do not think that any funds can be taken from general education, which urgently needs more money.

It is heartbreaking to see, as one often does, such nice little boys, as most of them are who come up from the kindergarten, keen, anxious to learn, full of life, get untidy, slovenly and slack in their work, spoilt through the incapacity of a junior master. The Director of Public Instruction is very anxious that the school should be divided into three sections, upper school, lower school and kindergarten (the latter two sections under mistresses) and I am wholeheartedly in favour of this, with a well paid staff.

The standard of general education required by Government for entrance into various departments is constantly increasing—for telegraph department training class it is now seventh standard, formerly only sixth or even fifth was sufficient for I.S.M.D. entrance it is now ninth standard (Senior Cambridge Locals), formerly it was seventh or even sixth. Hence if the boys are to do anything, they must have a fair general education and in many cases have to be forced on as quickly as possible; e.g., a boy last year was admitted (son of late Condr. Ashby, S. & T. Corps), 11 years of age, and could not write a line, or add two and three together. I should suggest that General Corker's suggestion of having hygiene taught as an examination-subject for the boys as well as for the girls might be made to the Education Department we should warmly welcome it here.

W. H. G. PADFIELD.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. NOS. 496–97, EDUCATIONAL, DATED THE 8TH MAY 1916.

[SUBJECT.—*Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.*]

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THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

1. PRELIMINARY.

The three schemes in connection with this institution, which are now under consideration, relate to—

(i) the complete transfer of the school to the Local Government with the incidental financial responsibilities,

(ii) the improvements to the school in the matter of buildings, equipment, staff, etc., and

(iii) the establishment of a Training College for the domiciled community in connection with the school.

2. Before dealing with these schemes in detail, it seems necessary to set out in brief the history of the institution and its objects and to see how far the institution is at present fulfilling the original intentions.

2. HISTORY.

3. About the beginning of 1856, Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., the Founder of the Lawrence Asylums at Sanawar and Mount Aboo, made an offer of a donation of Rs. 5,000, if a similar institution for the orphan and other children of European soldiers in India were established in this Presidency at some hill station and on the condition that the project be started by the 1st of April 1856. On the 13th of February, a meeting was held at Ootacamund to consider the offer; and it was resolved unanimously that strenuous efforts should be made to carry out the project. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 3,705 were immediately collected and promises secured for an yearly contribution of Rs. 335. But no definite steps could be taken owing to the objections started with reference to the question of religious training to be given to the children. The first meeting was of opinion that the Nilgiri Asylum should be a "purely protestant one" (thereby practically excluding the Roman Catholic soldiers from participation in its benefits), whilst the one which Sir Henry Lawrence wished to see established contemplated the freest religious toleration, drawing no exclusive distinctions between any sects of Christians whatever. This resolution aroused a feeling of dissatisfaction among the community residing on the hills, and another more largely attended meeting was convened which dissented from the previous one and resolved on the establishment of an Asylum on the lines suggested by Sir Henry Lawrence. Finally, it was resolved, at a meeting held on the 5th August 1858, that the principles and rules of the Aboo Lawrence school should be adopted in the matter of religion, the authorized protestant version of the Bible being read by, and taught to, all the children in the Asylum, those of the Roman Catholic and other dissenting churches being permitted on the Lord's Day to attend their own religious services in their own places of worship. The Asylum was actually established in August 1858 under the management of a general committee with the Lord Bishop of Madras as its Patron. The estate known as the "Stonehouse Hill Property" was soon after purchased, and the Asylum was opened in the new premises early in February 1859 with 42 children of the military class, two of them being girls.

4. Sir Henry Lawrence having in his will commended to the care of the East India Company the school started by him and those that were being projected, both the Government of India and the Secretary of State considered measures to give effect to Sir Henry's wishes, and they finally resolved that the best way of doing so would be to take the institution under the charge of Government. Accordingly in March 1859, the Secretary of State sanctioned the assumption as a *Government* institution of the school at Ootacamund and called for a report of the action taken in the matter.

5. This suggestion to transfer the institution to the State was put to the Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum and they were told at the same time that the charge of the Asylum could not be assumed by Government unless the Committee were prepared to consent to equal liberty in respect of religious instruction being allowed to all classes of Protestants and to Roman Catholics and that His Excellency in Council was of opinion that "all children, whose parents or guardians object, "upon religious grounds, to their attending the public worship of the Church of "England, or at prayers, the reading of the Scriptures, and the religious instruction "afforded by the teachers of the Asylum, should be so exempted; and that provision "should be made, so that all children who are Roman Catholics or Protestants, not "belonging to the Church of England, may, on the application of their parents or "guardians, attend their own places of worship, and receive religious instruction "in the Asylum from their own teachers."

The Committee, however, replied that "the fundamental rule laid down by "the late Sir Henry Lawrence for each of the Lawrence Asylums, is that the authorized "version of the Holy Scriptures shall be read by all in the schools, and daily "prayer be held according to a published form for the whole establishment."

This view was duly placed before the Government of India at the suggestion of the Committee, and that Government thereupon declared that the rules relating to religious instruction in force in the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar or at least the principles involved in them should be observed, if the Ootacamund Asylum be made over to the Government and become a public institution. Under these rules though the authorized version of the Bible should be read in the school, all the leading truths of Christianity were alone to be inculcated, without unnecessary allusion to disputed points of faith or practice, at the religious classes given in open school and the priests of the Roman Catholic Church and accredited ministers of evangelical denominations were permitted to give religious instruction during the school hours set apart for the purpose to the children of their respective persuasions and to celebrate the divine service with them on Sundays. The Committee of Management of the Ootacamund Asylum, to whom the orders of the Government of India were communicated, finally accepted the recommendations of that Government. The Director of Public Instruction was thereupon requested to report on the arrangements necessary for transferring the institution to Government.

6. In the meanwhile a proposal had been set on foot to remove to Ootacamund the Military Male Orphan Asylum at Madras and to incorporate it with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund. After prolonged correspondence the Director of Public Instruction (Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot), with the concurrence of the Committee of the latter Asylum, recommended that that institution might be amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum and that the combined institution be placed under the management of a private body and aided by the State. This arrangement was approved by this Government and it was proposed to make an annual grant to the combined institution equivalent to the probable expenditure that would be incurred by Government if the Lawrence Asylum were maintained by them as a separate institution, and to the annual payment made to the Madras Male Asylum. This contribution was expected to amount to Rs. 2,500 per mensem for the male branch and Rs. 1,500 per mensem for the female branch. The Government of India, while generally approving these proposals, stated that in the then state of the public finances they could not undertake to sanction so large an expenditure as that involved and that the orders of Her Majesty's Government would be obtained. Meanwhile they sanctioned the payment of a grant in aid of Rs. 250 a month until the orders of the Secretary of State were received. They also added that, when the scheme was finally sanctioned, the contributions of Rs. 30,000 a year for the male branch and Rs. 18,000 a year for the female branch should be regarded as the maximum, that only so much within that limit should be drawn as might be necessary. In 1861 the Secretary of State approved the arrangements. He also observed as follows in this connection :—

"In conclusion, I have to remark that while the State, from a regard to the last wi e of Sir Henry Lawrence and from a desire to secure to a numerous class of Her Majes t y' subjects peculiarly calling for sympathy and assistance, the benefits which the Lawrence

Asylums are calculated to afford, has undertaken the support of a given number of children in each of the three* institutions abovenamed, Her Majesty's Government would much regret that this measure should have the effect of checking the benevolence of the community in India, who contributed so liberally towards the original establishment of these Asylums. It is desirable, therefore, that measures may be taken to make it publicly known that any contributions which may be made to the general objects of these asylums will be applied to extend their benefits still more widely. If sufficient funds for this purpose should, from time to time, be subscribed by the public, an additional number of children in each case might be taken in and provided for. . . . ."

* Sanawar, Aboo and Ootacamund Asylums.

The site at Lovedale was eventually selected and a new building erected thereon, which was completed in 1871. In September of that year, the amalgamated institution moved into that building.

Page 2 of G.O. 272, Educational, 22nd September 1871.

7. At the same time the question of moving the Military Female Orphan Asylum, Madras, to the Nilgiris was also mooted, but no definite action was, however, taken till 1903. The removal of the Civil Orphan Asylums at Madras from their buildings having subsequently become necessary, the suggestion was made by Government in that year that the inmates of the Military Female Orphan Asylum should be transferred to the female branch of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund and that the premises occupied by it should be made available to the Civil Orphan Asylums. This suggestion having been accepted by the authorities of all the institutions concerned, the Military Female Orphan Asylum with its income was amalgamated in 1904 with the female branch of the Lawrence Asylum. Further accommodation was accordingly provided at Lovedale for 100 additional girls. The school now provides for a maximum number of 300 boys and 165 girls.

G.O. 326, Educational, 6th July 1903.

G.O. 74, Educational, 9th January 1904.

8. It will be seen from the above that the Lawrence Memorial School is entirely under the control of Government and is managed by a committee which is constituted under the rules framed by the Local Government and which is directly responsible to Government for the administration of the school and is bound to carry out all the orders of Government relating thereto. Its budget is passed by the Government: its establishment is sanctioned by them: its buildings are constructed by the State: and the head of the institution is appointed by them. It has been decided in 1910 that it is a purely Government institution.

Vide notes on pages 7 and 10 of notes to G.O. 391-92, Educational, 9th July 1910.

3. OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

9. The original object of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum was to provide for the children of soldiers of the British Army who were serving or had served within the limits of the Presidency of Madras a refuge both from the debilitating effects of a tropical climate and from the serious drawbacks to the well-being of children incidental to a barrack life, to afford them an education suitable to their condition in life—plain, practical and essentially Christian—and, as far as practicable, to train them to useful occupations. In accordance with this intention, the institution provides for an education of a practical nature. Besides general education of the European high school standard, technical instruction in telegraphy, typewriting, music, carpentry, cooking and dress-making is also given in the school. Religious education is also provided according to the original object.

Page 33 of the selections, secondly also rule 2 of the school rules on page 55 of the report for 1914.

10. As regards the class of pupils admitted, the primary intention was to confine admissions to children of the members of the British Army. Later on, on the amalgamation with the Ootacamund Asylum of the Military Male Orphan Asylum of Madras, the combined institution became open to Eurasians also; all the same it retained its military character. The members of the Medical service were, however, allowed to avail themselves of

Cf. paragraph 20 on page 13 of G.O. 91, Educational, 3rd February 1888.

the benefits of the Asylum for their children even so early as 1855 in view of the fact that that service was mostly military in its constitution. In 1887, the Government of India suggested that the Asylum should be thrown open also to children of volunteers of a certain standing subject to the proviso that the soldiers' children must always have the priority of right to admission. At the same time, the Government had been considering the question of admitting, subject to the above proviso, children of civilians also, chiefly on the grounds

Paragraph 1 of India's letter on pages 15 & 16 of G.O. 91, Educational, 3rd February 1888.

(*a*) that the endowment had been contributed not only by soldiers for soldiers' children but also in part by civilians for the children of civilians, and

(*b*) that in actual practice children of the latter class were being admitted indiscriminately in spite of the rules.

The Government of India were accordingly addressed for their inclusion as well as of volunteers' children, and their sanction was obtained in May 1888. Latterly the benefits of the Asylum were also extended to the members of the Marine service. Thus, the existing rules provide for the admission of the children of the officers of the Military, Marine and Medical services and soldiers, and children of civilians, the former having the preference and the orphans and the destitute among each class having the first claim. The following statement shows the classification of the boarders according to the above services in the years 1913 and 1914:—

	1913.		1914.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Military	267	151	258	147
Marine	3	..	3	..
Medical	1	..	1	..
Volunteers	16	4	19	4
Civilians	4	6	3	7
Total ..	291	161	284	158

It will thus be seen that in accordance with the original intentions the military character of the institution is being maintained and even among the children awaiting admission, the majority are non-civilians, civilian children numbering not even 8 per cent of the total. The special conditions created by the war will further tend to keep out civilians.

11. Besides orphans and the destitute, exemption from payment of fees has, ever since the establishment of the institution to the present day, been confined to the children of soldiers of the ranks of private and corporal; children with fathers or step-fathers above the rank of corporal and children of officers in the Marine and Medical services, of volunteers and civilians are required to pay fees according to a graduated scale. This scale has been from time to time revised with the sanction of the Government of India. The number of paying boarders during the past two years was nearly 45 per cent of the total number.*

The majority of students are of pure European parentage. Only a small proportion are pure orphans, their percentage in 1914 being seven, while the number of fatherless children formed 33 per cent. in that year.

4. ENDOWMENTS AND SOURCES OF INCOME.

ENDOWMENTS.

12. The assets of the original Lawrence Asylum which was formed mainly of collections from private persons are at present non-existent as the entire amount

Paragraph 17 of the precis.

* On the 31st August 1915—

	Pure Europeans.	Europeans according to ordinary rules.	Eurasians.
Boys	204	69	19
Girls	124	24	9

left out of them in 1871 (of Rs. 87,402) was absorbed in the construction of buildings at Lovedale which cost nearly 12 lakhs, the balance having been provided from Imperial funds.

Page 3 of notes to G.O. 440, Educational, 27th July 1909.

The present funded capital consists of

(1) the Government pro-notes and treasury notes transferred by the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Madras, on its amalgamation with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, of the face value of Rs. 5,01,300;

G.O. 184, Educational, 21st June 1872, and page 46 of the report for 1914.

(2) the sale-proceeds of the Lawrence Asylum Press, the property of the late Military Orphan Asylum (Rs. 5,08,700) which have been invested in debentures;

(3) the Government pro-notes, treasury notes and notes of the aggregate face value of Rs. 2,82,518, transferred by the Military Female Orphan Asylum on its being incorporated with the Ootacamund Asylum; and

(4) the Brennen Legacy and Sir Hope Grant's bequest amounting to Rupees 8,800 of which 60 per cent is intended for the Boys' branch and 40 per cent for the Girls' branch.

The only condition attached to the endowments Nos. (1) and (2) referred to above were that about 200 boys of the class eligible for admission to the Military Male Orphan Asylum should be maintained in the institution, while the condition stipulated in regard to the transfer of the endowment No. (3) was the admission of 100 girls from those eligible for entry into the Military Female Orphan Asylum.

Paragraph 3 of G.O. 74, Educational, 29th January 1904.

SOURCES OF INCOME.

13. The present main sources of income of the institution are —

(*a*) donations and interest on the securities referred to above, which latter amount to 13·02 lakhs and the receipts from which to about Rs. 81,083;

(*b*) fees from paying students, which averaged about Rs. 22,000 during the past two years;

(*c*) subsistence allowance paid by Government at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per child of soldier or corporal, which amounted to Rs. 15,349 on the average during the last two years; and

(*d*) the following Government grants: —

(i) an annual fixed grant of Rs. 48,000, sanctioned in 1862 from Imperial funds, which was then taken as representing roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 50 girls,

Paragraph 3 of letter 471, Educational, 10th August 1910.

(ii) a fixed grant of Rs. 6,000 per annum, sanctioned in 1907 in lieu of the capitation grant of Rs. 5 per mensem and the extra Military grant of Rs. 2 formerly paid to the Military Female Orphan Asylum, Madras,

G.O. 307, Educational, 21st May 1907.

(iii) an annual grant of Rupees 2,400 from Military works fund towards repairs to the buildings, and

Paragraph 3 of letter 471, Educational, 10th August 1910.

(iv) a recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 15,000 sanctioned in 1914, mainly owing to the failure of the Lawrence Asylum Press, which had been an important source of revenue and had been making a donation from its profits ranging from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000.

G.O. 1203, Educational, 28th October 1914.

(No recurring grant is made from Provincial funds to the institution.)

It will be seen from the above that according to the conditions of transfer of the endowments of the Military Orphan Asylums and the condition of the grant of the Imperial assignment of Rs. 48,000, the institution should necessarily provide for 350 boys and 150 girls. The maximum number of admissions fixed in the rules is 300 boys and 165 girls. Thus, the

Rule 32 of the Lawrence Memorial school rules.

number of boys admitted falls short of the undertaking originally given by 50. It may be observed that as the circumstances and the cost of living have, since the undertaking was given, considerably changed, it may not be possible to board and educate the same number of students as before for the same fixed assignments. If therefore the number as originally fixed is to be retained, additional sources of income have to be found. In this connection attention is invited to the following extract from paragraph 5 of the Committee's Report on the improvements to the school, dated 10th November 1913: —

Page 6 of G.O. 142, Educational, 6th February 1914.

"They would however ask that Government may be pleased to consider the advisability of raising the numbers in this institution from 465 to 500 pupils.

"It would be possible to add 20 boys, who could be accommodated in the existing dormitories—vide paragraph (*d*) (iii) of this report—and to place 15 girls in the new kindergarten department.

"The extra cost involved would be, for the 35 children, about Rs. 5,000 per annum or Rs. 13 per mensem per head—a sum which compares favourably with the grants given by Government for such children under the Grant-in-Aid Code.

"There are at present 187 candidates registered and awaiting admission; these children in many cases have to wait some years for admission, and it is found that often, in the meantime, they receive no education.

"For 500 children, the cost per head would work out at slightly less than for the present number (465), and would be, under the new conditions, little over Rs. 30 per mensem per head only."

It will thus be seen that the institution is attractive enough as evidenced by the large waiting lists and that, while the Committee are anxious to increase the number of admissions, they are precluded from giving effect to their desires owing to the absence of additional sources of income.

Then why not raise the scale of fees?

A. BUTTERWORTH—7-10-15.

5. CONNECTION OF THE INSTITUTION WITH THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

14. From its inception the institution has been of a military character, chiefly intended for the children of soldiers. The earlier correspondence relating to its establishment was consequently carried on in the Military Department of the Local Government, and later on in the Educational Department as an educational institution. The subscriptions collected were largely from the Army, which was approached with the permission of the Commander-in-Chief. The General Officer Commanding and a few other military officers were and are still on the Board of Management. The grants made to the institution from time to time, recurring and non-recurring, though sanctioned by the Local Government and provided for in the Provincial Budgets, were apparently shown under Military estimates and were considered Imperial charges. The Local Government's sanction to these grants was, however, subject to the approval of the Government of India. The annual recurring grant of Rs. 48,000, which still continues, was sanctioned by the Government of India and the Secretary of State in 1861. Pending this sanction an interim grant of Rs. 250 per mensem, which was subsequently raised to Rs. 500, was made to the institution; and even for this grant, the sanction of the Government of India was obtained apparently because it was debitable to "Imperial." These grants were originally shown in the Provincial Budgets, Military Estimates, when the Local Government had a Military Department, and seem to have since been removed therefrom when the Military Department was transferred. The amounts spent on the construction of the buildings of the Asylum were shown under Imperial Military Works. It therefore seems that the institution is considered more closely attached to the Military, than to any other, department.

Page 10 of the selections.

Rule 3 of the Lawrence Memorial school rules.

Pages 111-116 and 117-150 of the selections.

Page 117 of the selections.

Paragraph 7, page 118 of the selections.

Paragraph 2 of Financial note on page 2 of notes with G.O. 391-92, 9th September 1910.

6. THE NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

15. Under this there has been a continuous stream of proposals for the improvement of the school for the past few years. Such of them as could be financed with the funds in the hands of the Committee, with direct Imperial grants and with assignments by the Local Government from similar grants at their disposal, are being gradually carried out; but still much remains undone. Of those involving recurring outlay, the improvement of the pay of the staff and the opening of the separate kindergarten department are the most important; and of those involving non-recurring expenditure, the construction of buildings and other works for the physical comforts of the boarders stand out prominent.

I.—INVOLVING RECURRING CHARGES.

16. Under the former, there have not been any proposals hitherto for advancing the standard of instruction provided in the school. Proposals made some time ago for improving instruction in science teaching by the extension of laboratories and the provision of appliances have been given effect to with the help of Provincial grants made in 1910 and 1912. Apparently the present European high school standard is considered sufficient. In the present report of Surgeon-General Corker, accepted by the Committee, it is also stated that the instruction now given is generally suitable, except in the case of hygiene and domestic economy, etc., in the case of girls. In order to improve the instruction in these subjects, it is suggested that a separate whole-time Indian Medical Service officer should be attached to the school and that a separate mistress for cooking should be employed.

G.Os. 577, Educational, 7th October 1910 and 1107, Educational, 11th December 1912

(a) *Staff.*

17. The Committee of the school has for sometime past been urging upon the Government the imperative need for raising the scale of pay of the members of the staff employed in that institution. The first batch of the proposals submitted in recent years in this regard reached in August 1912. Besides the establishment of additional hands, these proposals did not include any large revision of the pay of the teaching assistants in the school. The proposals with the exception of a few were approved in G.O. No. 950, Educational, dated 29th October 1912, and a grant of Rs. 1,500 was made from Provincial funds to meet the additional cost involved in 1912–13, the application made to the Government of India for an annual grant of Rs. 15,000 having included provision for this charge in subsequent years. The revision referred to above was found inadequate to attract qualified teachers; and in November 1913 the Committee submitted exhaustive recommendations in respect of the revision of pay of the staff involving an annual additional cost of about Rs. 7,500. The Government of India having just then sanctioned a recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 15,000, it was thought undesirable to make a further application for additional grants for revision of the staff immediately after that. The Committee, however, pressed that a portion of the scheme required immediate consideration. Accordingly proposals for the revision of the pay of the Principal from Rs. 500–50–750 to Rs. 500–50–1,000 were sanctioned in June 1914, and of certain assistant masters attached to the general educational branches of the school in December 1914, the latter involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 2,740 per annum.

G.O. 950, Educational, 20th October 1912.

G.O. 951, Educational, 29th October 1912.

Letter 553, Educational, 11th June 1913.

Page 8 of G.O. 142, Educational, 6th February 1914 and 1203, Educational, 28th October 1914.

G.O. 657, Educational, 2nd June 1914.

G.O. 1459, Educational, 19th December 1914.

18. A further increase in the pay of assistant masters of the *boys'* branch was suggested by the Committee at the same time, involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 2,640 per annum, in order to meet the situation created by the war, under which the existing paucity of masters has been considerably increased. The Government, however, were unable to sanction the latter proposals of the Committee in the temporary measure for two years the employment of teachers on minimum rates of pay proposed in this recommendation with a view to tide over the present difficulties and an application was made to the Government of India for an additional recurring grant of Rs. 6,000 per annum to cover the cost of revisions referred to above. That Government, however, expressed their inability to sanction this grant. The matter is now brought up by the Committee for reconsideration of the original order declining to sanction the revision permanently.

Letter 75, Educational, 25th January 1915.

G.O. 238, Educational, 2nd March 1915.

19. Excluding the proposals since sanctioned, the outstanding recommendations for revision of the staff of the school are as follows:—

Page 6 of G.O. 142, Educational, 6th February 1914, and page 5 of G.O. 1459, Educational, 19th December 1914.

	Present pay.	Proposed pay.
	Rs.	Rs.
General—		
Chief clerk	125— 5—150	125— 5—175
Clerk	40— 1— 50	40— 2— 60
Assistant clerk	25— 1— 30	25— 1— 35
Medical—		
Resident Medical Officer	50	100
Compounder	17	20
Matron, Boys' school hospital	50— 2— 60	60— 2— 80
Boys' department—		
Headmaster	300—20—400	300—20—500
Second master	200—10—250	200—10—300
First assistant master	150— 5—175	150— 5—200
Second assistant master	150—2½—175	150— 5—200
Third assistant master	125—2½—150	150— 5—200
Fourth assistant master	100— 2—120	150
Fifth assistant master	100— 2—120	150
Sixth assistant master	100— 2—120	150
Munshi	50— 2— 60	50— 2— 70
Gymnastic instructor	80— 2— 90	80— 2—100
Band instructor	90— 2—100	90— 2—110
Carpentry instructor	90— 2—100	90— 2—110
Senior Sergeant	100— 4—120	100— 4—140
Junior Sergeant	75— 1— 80	75— 1— 85
Clothing stores sergeant	50— 2— 60+20	70— 2— 90
Steward	110	110— 1—120
Stores clerk	25— 1— 30	25— 1— 35
Girls' department—		
Headmistress	175— 5—200	175— 5—225
First assistant	125— 5—150	125— 5—175
Second assistant	70— 3— 85	80— 2—100
*Additional reserve lady teacher		100
Technical mistress	90— 2—100	90— 2—110
Head matron	50— 2— 60	50— 2— 70
Assistant matron	35— 1— 40	40— 1— 50
Four girls orderlies	10 each	
Kitchen matron	35	40— 1— 50
Kindergarten department—		
Four pupil teachers	20 each	
Matron	40	40— 1— 50

*This was suggested by Mr. Padfield in paragraph 11 of his memorandum on page 6 of G.O. No. 1287, Educational, dated 16th November 1914, so that the teacher may take any leave vacancy in the junior classes of the boys' school or in the girls' school.

20. These alterations will entail an average additional expenditure of Rs. 3,400 per annum. If to this is added the cost of the employment of a cooking mistress now recommended by Surgeon-General Corker to render instructions in the girls' branch more practical, the total cost will be Rs. 4,600 assuming that a pay of Rs. 100 for this mistress will be sufficient. Attention is in this connection invited to the resolution passed by the Simla Conference in 1912 on the education of the domiciled

on pages 5 to 7 of notes with G.O. No. 295, Educational, and paragraph 3 (3) of letter No. 239, Educational, of the same date it has been therein recommended that the initial salary of masters of the boys' branch should be Rs. 100 and that of mistresses Rs. 50, and the maximum Rs. 200 and Rs. 150 respectively. The scale now recommended by the committee is almost in accordance with the limits recommended by this Government. They do not seem to be open to objection on other grounds also. As a matter of fact the proposals in regard to the assistant masters in the boys' school have already been approved by this Government and have not been given effect to only for want of funds.

The recommendations in respect of other members of the staff are not extravagant and do not therefore seem objectionable.

(*b*) *Kindergarten department.*

21. The other proposal which has been frequently urged by various committees for sanction is, as stated above, the creation of a separate kindergarten department. So long ago as 1908, the Government recognized the necessity for creating a separate branch of instruction in kindergarten and accordingly sanctioned the establishment required for the purpose. Subsequently in 1909 the committee for the first time proposed to have a separate kindergarten department, under which boys and girls of the ages of 5 to 8 could be kept together in a separate set of building, with class rooms and quarters for the staff to be built at an estimated cost of about one lakh of rupees. The Government accepted this proposal and applied to the Government of India for a grant of Rs. 57,000 towards the erection of a building necessary for the new department, the balance being provided by the committee from its own funds. The Government of India, however, were unable to sanction the grant; and with their approval a similar grant was subsequently sanctioned from Provincial funds. Meanwhile, the Committee considered that the provision of a chapel and proper arrangements for a dairy were more urgent than the establishment of a kindergarten department and suggested that the grant made for the latter purpose might be utilized for the former. The Committee at the same time reported that the temporary arrangements made to conduct the kindergarten class in a separate existing building had worked far more satisfactorily than was expected and that the fact justified the abandonment of the scheme of a separate building for the kindergarten department. This was also approved by Government. Since then the question of the provision of a separate department has been proposed on more than three occasions. The revival of this question was based upon the observation of the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspector of European Schools that the amalgamation of the kindergarten sections of both the boys' and girls' branches and the provision of a separate building for the purpose should receive attention. The Principal also felt more and more dissatisfied with the existing system under which little boys of 8 to 9 years of age had to live and work under practically the same routine as boys of 18 years of age. It was specifically proposed by a sub-committee in 1913 that provision should be made for 60 small boys of from 5 to 8 years of age

G.O. 764, Educational, 13th November 1908.

Pages 4 and 5 of G.O. 440, Educational, 27th July 1909

Paragraph 8, page 3 of Government Order. Letter 441, Educational, 27th July 1909.

No, not from Provincial. A. BUTTERWORTH.

G.O. 577, Educational, 7th October 1910.

Pages 5–7 of G.O. 402, 28th June 1911.

Page 4 Ibid.

G.O. 402, 28th June 1911.

Paragraph 13, page 4 of G.O. 950, 29th October 1912.

Paragraph 5 page 4 of G.O. 552, 11th June 1913.

Paragraph 4 (*d*) pages 4 and 5 of G.O. 142, 6th February 1914.

Paragraph 4 (*c*) page 4 of G.O. 1287, 16th November 1914.

Paragraph 4 (*d*) (i) on page 5 of G.O. 142, 6th February 1914.

... years of age from the older pupils was also considered desirable, but to effect this no additional buildings were deemed necessary. In none of these proposals was any definite idea given of the recurring charges needed to run a separate department. It was roughly stated that an additional grant of Rs. 3,000 would be required to work it. Whether this amount included provision for any additional establishment or not it is not possible to say; but from the Committee's report it could be inferred that the existing teaching establishment was considered sufficient for the purpose and that the additional amount mentioned was probably needed to cover the cost of house establishment.

Ibid.

22. Mr. Francis, Secretary, in noting on this proposal in June 1913 observed as follows:—

Page 6 of notes to G.O. 552, Educational, 11th June 1913.

"As to the kindergarten department, the reports show that the existing arrangements are working very well, and there really seems to be no ground for asking for a lakh for the building for it."

This was agreed to by His Excellency the Governor. The matter was again dropped. Surgeon-General Corker in his present correspondence returns to the charge and observes that the development of the department is extremely desirable and that until this is accomplished fully, effect cannot be given to the other recommendations of the committee. Thus though Surgeon-General Corker does not put the kindergarten department as an urgent work to be attended to immediately, his report shows that several other recommendations for effecting sanitary improvements to the buildings hinge upon the carrying out of this scheme.

Ibid.

23. As observed above, it was estimated that a number of 100 children would have to be provided for. From the reports of 1913–14 it is seen that there were 34 boys and 14 girls between five and eight years of age in 1913 and 32 boys and 12 girls in 1914. It seems that the estimate of 100 is overpitched; and as long as the maximum number of admissions to the institution is not increased, it is unlikely that this number will be largely exceeded in future years also. From the list of admissions it is observed that new admissions to the school are not only restricted to the low age of five and six, but are spread out over all ages up to ten, the number appearing between nine and ten being almost equal to that between six and seven. It is therefore for consideration whether the committee should not be asked to revise its requirements in this regard to suit actual necessities of the case and whether the other sanitary improvements recommended, which have for their basis the prospect of a removal of a large number from the general sections, will not also need revision. Detailed estimates of the recurring charges of the new department will also be required. In any case in view of the persistent demand made for a separate kindergarten department, it is submitted that the proposal may be generally approved. For present purposes the estimate already given may be adopted.

(*c*) *Cooking mistress.*

24. There remains for consideration under this head the proposal of the Surgeon-General Corker to employ a cooking mistress and a separate Indian Medical Service Officer. It seems difficult to say definitely whether a cooking mistress is needed for the school or not. But as the Committee have accepted the proposal, and as they are the best judges of the needs in this direction, the proposal has perhaps to be accepted. But before the question is further considered, some definite information as to the salary which it is proposed to pay this mistress, and the specific duties to be attached to her appointment, together with the distribution of work at present in force among other members of the staff, may be needed. For the present a salary of Rs. 100 has been entered on page 8 *supra*.

on pages 5 to 7 of notes with G.O. No. 203, Educa-

25. The other proposal [illegible]l, of the same date [illegible] should be appointed for the professional care of pupils, [illegible] the institution and other educational purposes, viz., to teach hygiene to boys and girls and incidentally to the staff. Surgeon-General Corker strongly deplores the present inadequate arrangements for the teaching of hygiene in principle and practice to the pupils of the school Under existing arrangements the Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund, is in medical charge of the school and visits it at least once a week and whenever necessary. There is also a Resident Medical Officer attached to the school of the grade of Assistant Surgeon. This proposal is made apparently on the analogy of the arrangement at Sanawar school, where an Indian Medical Service Officer with a Sub-Assistant Surgeon is employed. In none of the administration reports of the Ootacamund school is any mention made of any defect in the existing medical arrangements. The Assistant Surgeon posted as a Resident Medical Officer is usually a senior officer with considerable experience, and it should not be difficult for him to attend to the ordinary work of the school. Cases of difficulty will always command the services of the Civil Surgeon. It does not therefore seem that for purposes of medical attention a wholetime Indian Medical Service Officer is necessary. In regard to sanitation, except for occasional advice or introduction of new methods, the services of a superior officer for this purpose do not also seem necessary. There are enough of sergeants and other subordinates who could be expected to carry out the instructions of the medical and sanitary officers. It can hardly be expected that an Indian Medical Service Officer will be needed to supervise these details. As regards instruction in hygiene, Surgeon-General Corker says that there is at present nothing of the kind in the school. The Principal in his note, dated the 20th April 1915, is prepared to introduce this subject as one for regular instruction in the school. He is, however, silent on the point whether an Indian Medical Service Officer is needed for this purpose. Surgeon-General Corker generally says that the Assistant Surgeon has not the necessary experience and that the Consulting Physician, Ootacamund, has far too much to do in that station to find time for more urgent duties at Lovedale. It is probably too much to say that an experienced Assistant Surgeon will be unequal to the task of instructing pupils of the high school standard in hygiene An ordinary general teacher, if duly trained and qualified, is already equipped with the necessary knowledge of the general principles of hygiene to take a secondary class in this subject. If in addition to this a Resident Medical Officer also helps this staff, it would perhaps be sufficient for the purpose in view. In any case the subject has not been handled at all till now; and it would be desirable to give the above arrangement a trial, before it is decided to replace it by the appointment of a whole-time Indian Medical Service Officer. Surgeon-General Bannerman is reported to have favoured this proposal and to have suggested the combination of this appointment with that of the additional medical officer, who is appointed for six months at Ootacamund and this compromise seems to be unobjectionable to Surgeon-General Corker. It is observed that even under this arrangement there will not be a whole-time Indian Medical Service Officer in sole charge of the school, especially during the season when the school will be fully open and the needs of Ootacamund will be great. During the off season the Civil Surgeon himself should ordinarily be able to devote more attention to the school and for two months during that period the school itself will be closed. In these circumstances it does not seem that a case for a whole-time Indian Medical Service Officer has been made out.

Cf pages 3 and 13 of the Sanawar report for 1913-14.

I agree emphatically.
C.G.T.- 25-9-15.

II.—Involving non-recurring expenditure.

26. As observed above, several improvements to the school have been from time o time carried out. Chief among those were—

		Rs.
G.O. 402 Educational, 28th June 1911.	The construction of a chapel	71,057
G.O. 950, Educational, 29th October 1912.	Quarters for the staff	26,000
Page 5 of notes to G.O. 1107, Educational, 12th December 1912.	Science laboratory, lecture hall, etc.	12,000
Paragraph 8 of letter 441, 27th July 1909, and G.O. 577, 7th October 1910.	Gymnasium	10,000 *
	Isolation hospital	7,000

* Letter No. 553, dated 11th June 1913, and G.O. 1203, 28th October 1914.

In 1913, at the instance of the Government of India, a comprehensive list of all the improvements needed for the school was drawn up by the Committee. A portion of these was executed with the help of the Imperial grant of Rs. 45,000 received in 1914. The following is a list of the works that still await execution :—

Pages 4-6 of G.O. 142, Educational, 6th February 1914.
G.O. 1203, Educational, 28th October 1914.

Residual schemes.

		Rs.
Page 3 of notes to G.O. 142, 7th January 1914.	(1) New buildings for kindergarten department	1,00,000
G.O. 1287, Educational, 16th November 1914.	(2) Improved water-supply, fire protection, sanitation and lighting	2,00,000
	(3) Covered-in swimming bath	20,000
	(4) Quarters for sergeants	12,000
Page 3 of notes to G.O. 142, 7th January 1914.	(5) A laundry	7,000
	(6) Rebuilding boys' school kitchen	7,000
	(7) Extra ward in the girls' hospital	3,000
	(8) A tower for the chapel	10,000
	(9) Provision for drying clothes	5,000
	(10) Improvements to the laboratory	..†
	(11) Dairy	8,900
	(12) Lavatories	2,600
	(13) Latrines for Indian servants and incinerators	875
		3,76,375

† No estimate.

(a) Urgent Schemes.

27. Surgeon-General Corker in his current note emphasises the imperative need for the immediate execution of a portion of the above and this is accepted by the Committee. Arranged in the order of urgency these works are as follows :—

	Rs.	Estimated cost. Rs.
(i) Sanitary improvements consisting of the improvements in—		
(*a*) Water-supply	10,500	
(*b*) Water-closets	4,925	
(*c*) Lavatories	2,600	
(*d*) Kitchens	4,500	
(*e*) Hospitals	2,600	
(*f*) Latrines for Indian servants and incinerators.	875	
		26,000
(ii) Dairy		8,900
(iii) Electric lighting		25,000
(iv) Kindergarten department		1,00,000
(v) Swimming bath		20,000
Total		1,79,900

(i) (*a*) and (*b*) and (iii) are included in item (2) above.

In the case of none of these are plans and estimates ready.

28. These are examined below *seriatim* :--

(i) (*a*) *Water-supply* (*Rs.* 10,500).—The question of improving the water-supply has been brought up by the Committee from time to time. In 1909 an estimate of Rs. 14,000 was prepared for a scheme for fire protection, but owing to the paucity of funds a smaller scheme costing about Rs 4,200 and consisting of emergency staircases, etc., was executed and the possibility of improving the existing water-supply and of pumping to a cistern in the main tower, as a fire protection, was postponed for future consideration.

Page 4 of G.O. 440, Educational, 27th July 1909.

Page 3 of G.O. 402, Educational, 28th June 1911.

Also G.O. 487, 16th August 1910.

Page 3 of G.O. 487, Educational, 16th August 1910.

At the same time the Committee wrote as follows :—

"At present the supply is sometimes defective in the dry months. Probably waste and other defects would most easily be prevented by raising the bund of the reservoir and substituting piping for the existing open channel, and were this done a large quantity of water under a considerable head would be available, sufficient hydrants and hoze would render the buildings safe from even a big fire."

The question was again brought to the notice of Government in 1913, when the Government of India called for a statement of the needs of the Asylum, but in the absence of detailed estimates for the work, it was not included in the application to that Government. Immediately after it was sent up to India, the Committee furnished a comprehensive scheme of improvements which included proposals for improved water-supply and fire protection. The Committee pointed out that the water-supply was frequently insufficient in the dry months, that water had to be obtained in barrels, that the level of the reservoir even when full was only that of the floor of the first storey of the boys' school building and that there was no means of making it reach a higher level. It added that the risk of fire was a constant anxiety, that the only means of putting out fire were a few hand grenades and tubes of "Kyl-Fyre" and that therefore the building, which is not insured, was in danger of being inevitably burnt to the ground. But the proposal not having been accompanied by plans and an estimate of the probable cost, the Committee was requested to have plans and estimates drawn up and submitted to Government.

Page 4 of G.O. 552, Educational, 11th June 1913.

Page 4 of G.O. 142, Educational, 6th February 1914.

Ibid.

G.O. 142, Educational, 6th February 1914.

29. In paragraphs 2 and 3 of Surgeon-General Corker's report he emphasizes the need for fencing the collecting area and for providing pumping apparatus and a reservoir in the interests of sanitation and as a protection against fire.

30. There seems to be no doubt, as evidenced by the previous correspondence, that the water-supply of the institution needs improvement. The modicum proposed by Surgeon-General Corker seems a necessity and may be accepted. It is not, however, clear whether the estimate of Rs. 10,500 submitted for this work is adequate, for instance the cost of pump, pumphouse and connection is put down at only Rupees 2,000.

31. As regards the other non-urgent improvements to the supply mentioned in the correspondence, no clear idea of what is contemplated can be had. Until at least rough plans and approximate estimates are submitted it may not be possible to consider the question further.

32. (i) (*b*) *Water closets*—(Rs. 4,925).—It is proposed to provide.—

Four water closets for boys and	} for night use.
Four ,, girls	
Three for lady teachers ..	for day use.

In 1913, while speaking of sanitation of the school generally, the sub-committee remarked :—

"The present system of sanitation has remained unchanged since the foundation of the school and leaves very much to be desired. The sub-committee are unable to suggest, without expert advice, the exact form in which improvements to sanitation should be made, but would suggest that water closets would be a great improvement especially in the night lavatories."

Paragraph 4 (iii) on page 4 of G.O. 142, 6th February 1914.

Surgeon-General Corker described the existing latrine arrangement as "disgusting." It can hardly be contested that in a place where a number of persons congregate, efficient and quick methods of removal of night-soil are highly desirable. The proposal seems therefore acceptable.

33. (i) (*c*) *Lavatories* (*Rs.* 2,600).—It is proposed to provide four lavatories, two for boys' domitories and two for girls with overhead hot water apparatus for the former and douches for those for girls and to buy eight full length enamelled baths for the purpose. The want of sufficient number of wash basins was felt in 1909 and the provision was increased in 1911 at a cost of about Rs. 2,300. The inadequacy of the arrangements for wash in the school is fully pointed out by Surgeon-General Corker in paragraph 4 of his letter and is reported to have been responsible largely for the skin diseases prevailing in the school. Of the estimates of Rs. 2,600, Rs 600 is for the full length baths and Rs. 2,000 for hot water apparatus with overhead douches for girls' branch. The boys' branch has already been supplied with the latter and it is necessary that similar arrangements should be made for girls also. The proposal seems necessary.

Pages 2 and 5 of G.O. 440 27th July 1909 and paragraph 13 of G.O. 402, 28th June 1911.

34. (i) (*d*) *Kitchens* (*Rs.* 4,500).—The proposal here is to improve the existing kitchens of the boys' and the girls' branches so as to suit the latter for instructional purposes also and to run them on the system adopted in British regiments.

In 1907 a new kitchen at a cost of Rs. 1,000 was made for the boys' school. In 1913 the Committee pointed out that the boys' school kitchen was very small and cramped and required entire rebuilding. The proposal being, however, unaccompanied by plans and estimates, the Committee was requested to have them drawn up and submitted to Government. Nothing appears to have been said about the girls' school kitchen till now. In paragraph 8 of Surgeon-General Corker's report the necessity for rebuilding the boys' kitchen is again pressed on the same grounds as before and the desirability of adapting the girls' kitchen both for instructional and household use is prominently brought out. The need seems real.

Pages 2 of G.O. 184 W., 7th February 1908.

Pages 5 of G.O. 142, 6th February 1914.

35. (i) (*e*) *Hospital* (*Rs.* 2,600).—This is dealt with in paragraphs 6 and 7 of Surgeon-General Corker's report. The improvements proposed are :—

	Rs.
(1) Glazed verandah at girls' hospital	700
(2) Isolation ward for girls' hospital	1,500
(3) Covered ways (from school to girls' hospital)	400
Total ..	2,600

The report also refers to the need for a small operation room for the boys' hospital and an ayah's room for the girls' hospital ; but these do not find a place in the estimate furnished.

36. In 1906 the Committee submitted an estimate of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a segregation hospital of 50 beds, 30 for boys and 20 for girls. The estimate was included in the application submitted to the Government of India for grant with letter No. 185-W., dated 7th February 1908, which met with no successful response at the hands of that Government. All the same, its importance was again brought to the notice of that Government in paragraph 8 of letter No. 441, dated 27th July 1909, but it was proposed then to build it from the Asylum funds. An isolation hospital for boys was accordingly constructed from those funds at a cost of Rs. 7,950, the girls' hospital being at the same time extended at a cost of Rupees 1,200. This apparently was not enough to satisfy the requirements of the Asylum and consequently in 1913 the

Page 2 of G.O. 184 W., 7th February 1908.

G.O. 99, Educational, 1st March 1910.

Committee asked for an extra ward for the girls' school hospital at an approximate cost of Rs. 3,000. As the proposal was not accompanied by plans and estimates, the Committee was asked to have them prepared and submitted. The isolation ward now in contemplation is intended solely for girls and is identical with the extra ward referred to above, and even otherwise the construction of the isolation ward would set free extra room in the hospital for ordinary cases. The proposal seems a necessity.

Item (iv) on page of 5 G.O. 142, Educational, 6th February 1914.

Government Order above.

37. (i) *(f) Latrines for Indian servants and incinerator* (*Rs.* 875).—This is dealt with in paragraphs 5 and 15 of Surgeon-General Corker's report. He observes that an ample provision of native latrines with thorough surveillance should be included in any sanitary scheme in India. Apparently the existing provision in this respect is not adequate. The amount involved is small and if the work is urgent, it should be possible to carry it out from the funds of the Asylum. In any case there seems to be no objection to include this in the present programme.

38. (ii) *Dairy* (*Rs.* 8,900).—This is dealt with in paragraph 14 of Surgeon-General Corker's report and Mr. Tothill's report. The necessity for a dairy and cowsheds to accommodate 30 head of cattle was first brought to the notice of Government in September 1910. The scheme was then roughly estimated to cost Rs. 15,000. Owing, however, to paucity of funds and to the need for other urgent buildings, the Committee revised its proposal in March 1911 and requested sanction to the construction of a dairy (Rs. 6,000) and cowsheds and milking sheds (Rs. 5,000) at a cost of Rs. 11,000 in all. It was approved in G.O. No. 402, Educational, dated the 28th June 1911. In connection with the budget for 1913–14 the Committee asked for a special grant for fitting up the dairy and milking shed which were then in the course of construction, but the Committee was requested to include it in the estimate called for at the instance of the Government of India. This was not done and the matter ended there.

Page 3 of G.O. 402, Educational, 28th June 1911.

Page 11 of G.O. 402, Educational, 28th June 1911.

Paragraph 3 (*b*) on page 2 of G.O. 257, 25th March 1913.

Paragraph 4 of Government Order.

39. It is now stated that though the newly constructed dairy consists of fine buildings, the Principal cannot obtain a trustworthy contractor and consequently the dairy is not run as a model dairy in military charge. Two sets of proposals are now placed before the Government—one for certain permanent plant and appliances, and the other for engaging Mr. Tothill as contractor for the supply of milk. Under the former it is proposed to provide for the following :—

	Rs.
A boiler for steaming purposes	750
Water-supply to dairy and cowsheds	150
Refrigerator and cool chamber	2,500
Milking machine	1,500
Hospital shed for sick animals	500
Fencing paddocks for growing fodder	3,500
Total ..	8,900

In regard to the latter Mr. Tothill offers to serve as a contractor on the following among other conditions :—

(*a*) that the improvements above referred to are carried out,

(*b*) that he may be given the use of 100 acres of land, buildings and appliances free of rent, and

(*c*) that he is paid for at the rate of seven pints a rupee for milk and one rupee a lb for butter.

40. The committee strongly recommends the acceptance of Mr. Tothill's offer. It is for consideration whether it should be approved. Ordinarily this is a matter to be disposed of by the Committee itself. It is apparently now submitted to Government in view of the fact that an expenditure is involved in the matter. Unless Mr. Tothill's offer or that of any equally competent contractor is accepted, there will not be much use in procuring the plant and appliances referred to above. No idea is given of the financial aspect of Mr. Tothill's proposals, whether the new arrangement would cost the committee more, and if so, how much, than the existing system in actual working. Further no definite information is available as to how the fencing of an area of three miles as stipulated by Mr. Tothill is to be arranged for. Further particulars seem necessary on these points.

I have suggested to Mr. Tothill that, as no orders are likely to be passed for a long time to come, he had better tender for the ordinary contract. He has agreed to do this.

His offer seems to indicate that the committee are not getting the revenue they might out of this land.

C.G.T.—25-9-15.

41. (iii) *Electric lighting* (*Rs.* 25,000).—This is dealt with in paragraph 12 of Surgeon-General Corker's report and in Lieut.-Col. Ainslie's report.

The question of introducing a modern system of lighting, instead of the present oil lamps, which are injurious to the eyes of the children and also dangerous was brought to the notice of Government in 1913, when the Committee was asked, at the instance of the Government of India, for a statement of its requirements. But as the proposal was not accompanied by any estimate of the probable cost, it was not included in the statement submitted to India. But that Government were told that the question was then under the consideration of the Committee. This was also one of the items included in the final scheme of improvements subsequently received from the Committee and for which plans and estimates were called for in G.O. No. 142, Educational, dated the 6th February 1914.

Paragraph 5 (*b*) on page 4 of G.O. 552, Educational, 11th June 1913.

Paragraph 8 of letter 553, Educational, 11th June 1913.

42. The proposal is now made on the assumption that the current will be supplied by the Ootacamund municipality. The separate municipal scheme for introducing electric power within the town seems to have since been dropped. There is, however, a bigger scheme under the consideration of Government. The decision of that question may have to be awaited, before the consideration of the question of lighting the Lawrence Memorial school by electricity is taken up.

43. (iv) *Kindergarten department* (*Rs.* 1,00,000).—Attention is solicited to the notes on this point on pages 10 and 11 *supra*. If the proposal to create a new department is approved, more detailed proposals regarding the construction of buildings, which were roughly estimated to cost Rs. 1,00,000, may be called for.

44. (v) *Swimming bath* (*Rs.* 20,000).—The question of improving the washing arrangements has been under the consideration of the Committee for some time past. In 1913, the Committee asked for a grant for the provision of a covered-in swimming bath, which could be heated, to be used by boys and girls in alternate days. For this purpose they suggested

Page 4 of G.O. 142, Educational, 6th February 1914.

(1) that the existing cold swimming bath might be covered in, heated and modernised at a cost of Rs. 10,000 ; or

(2) that a new covered-in and warm swimming bath might be built at a cost of Rs. 20,000.

The Committee preferred the latter alternative. It was asked to furnish plans and estimates for these along with others. Surgeon-General Corker and Lieut.-Col. Ainslie strongly favour the construction of a new bath as they consider that the existing one is bad in design and construction. The provision of hot water douches will not do away with the necessity for a hot water swimming bath, as the latter is intended more for exercise than for a wash. A cold water swimming bath on the Hills is not likely to be attractive to the pupils.

Vide the Government Order.

(*b*) *Non-urgent schemes of improvement.*

Page 13 ante.

45. The other non-urgent improvements which have not been dealt with above are—

	Rs.
(1) Other improvements to water-supply, etc.	Estimate not known.
(2) Quarters for Sergeants	12,000
(3) Laundry	7,000
(4) Tower for the Chapel	10,000
(5) Provision for drying clothes..	5,000
(6) Improvements to the laboratory	Estimate not known.

As regards (1) the total cost of water-supply and lighting improvements originally contemplated was estimated at about 1·50 to 2 lakhs. Excluding the urgent portion of it costing about Rs. 39,425, the balance will be about 1·11 or 1·61 lakhs. It is not known for what purposes this balance will exactly be needed. In the absence of such information it may not be possible to commit Government to any definite acceptance of it. The amount may probably be regarded as rough forecast of future needs.

Item (iv) on page 4 of G.O. 142, Educational, 6th February 1914.

46. The need for the other work is explained on pages 5 and 8 of G.O. No. 142, Educational, dated the 6th February 1914. The existing quarters for Sergeants are stated to be ill-suited for European and Eurasian Sergeants and to require rebuilding; laundry and drying arrangements are stated to be very primitive and inadequate to the inconvenience of the students; the Chapel will be unfinished without the tower; and improvements to the laboratory have been suggested by the Inspector of European schools—in what direction it is not stated. Before any definite action is taken in respect of these, plans and estimates, though rough, may be necessary. For present purposes 1·50 lakhs may be taken as the rough estimate of the cost of these non-urgent works.

Mr. Padfield considers this an urgent matter. C.G.T.—28-9-15.

So primitive that they often have to put on wet clothes. C.G.T.—28-9-15.

47. To sum up, the needs of the institution may be taken as involving

(*a*) a recurring outlay of Rs. 7,600

(*b*) a non-recurring expenditure of

(i) Rs. 1,54,900 for urgent works.

(ii) Rs. 1,50,000 for non-urgent works.

The question now for consideration is how to find this money.

The Committee are unable to meet these from their own funds; they say that the only course open to them is to approach the Government for financial assistance. The direct assumption of responsibility by the Government for running the institution is the form of assistance suggested by the committee. This practically amounts to asking Government to bear the entire charges of these proposals.

The contemplated opening by the Government of the training college for teachers of the domiciled community in connection with the school is put forward by the committee as a potent ground to support its suggestion referred to above.

7. TRAINING COLLEGE.

48. As a result of the Conference held in 1912 at Simla on the education of the domiciled community, the Government of India have decided to establish a training college in Southern India for the domiciled community. Negotiations to locate the college at Bangalore having failed, the Government of India inquired in August 1914 whether it would be possible to locate the contemplated college at Ootacamund in

Page 2 of G.O. 62, Educational, 21st January 1915.

Vide Demi-official 2741-2, 18th September 1914.

Page 4 of G.O. 62, 21st January 1915.

conjunction with the Lawrence Memorial School. This Government having agreed, formal requisition for a definite scheme to be drawn up in consultation with the Governments of Bombay and Burma was received in October 1914 and with the consent of the Governments of other provinces. The Director of Public Instruction was, in G.O. No. 62, Educational, dated the 21st January 1915, asked to convene a conference of the representatives of those Governments and to submit a draft scheme. The report of this committee has now come up for consideration. The details of the scheme submitted by them is as follows:—

Provision is to be made at present for the training of only secondary grade teachers of both sexes. The college is to be affiliated to an Indian University, preferably to Madras or to a British University. The course of instruction is to run for two years during which general education up to the intermediate grade is to be combined with the instruction in methods of teaching, etc., provided that graduates of a recognized university and students with special qualifications may be permitted to complete the course in one year. It is estimated that about 15 male students would be forthcoming for training and it is suggested that provision might accordingly be made for 30 students for the two years' course and an equal number of female students. Candidates should be at least 17 years of age and should have passed the high school examination or the matriculation examination of an Indian University or any other examination recognized as equivalent to it. Stipends of the value of not less than Rs. 40 each per mensem should be provided for each student by the Local Government from whose jurisdiction the student comes. A staff of three members of the Indian Educational Service besides teachers for special subjects such as manual training, drawing, physical training, singing, etc., should be appointed, teachers in the latter subjects sharing with the Lawrence Memorial School. A lady superintendent capable of taking part in the general work of the college in addition to supervising the women students in the hostel would also be necessary. Provision for teaching domestic science and kindergarten should also be made.

49. The Training College should be directly under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, with a board of control consisting of the Director as President, the Principal of the Training College, the Principal of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, and Inspectors of European schools in Bombay, Burma and Madras; the board should meet once a year and submit a report to the Government of India. The special committee do not approve the proposals of the Lawrence Memorial School committee to place the training college under the superintendence of the Principal of the school as at Sanawar. The Committee suggest the saddle to the north-west of the boys' school at Lovedale as the most suitable site for the college and leave the selection of the sites for the hostel and quarters for the staff to the local Director of Public Instruction.

50. The Director approves of the scheme except that he doubts the possibility of students who have passed the high school examination being able in two years to qualify for intermediate examination in addition to their professional examination. He, however, considers that the students should study certain subjects for the intermediate course and thus improve their general educational qualifications.

51. No estimate of the recurring and non-recurring charges on account of the proposed college has been furnished by the committee. Roughly speaking a recurring cost of Rs. *4,500 per mensem may be needed for the staff of the new college alone. No idea can be formed of the charges on account of buildings for the college, quarters and hostel, etc. It is presumed that the entire charge on account of the new institution will be met from Imperial funds. Probably a definite condition to that effect may have to be made to the Government of India in forwarding the scheme.

	Rs.
* Three I.M.S. officers—average cost	2,550
Lady Superintendent at Rs. 250	250
Common charges for teachers	1,000
Contingencies	100
House charges	600
Total ..	4,500

The only point of doubt in the scheme as proposed is in regard to its control and constitution. It is feared that the placing of the college under the Director of Public Instruction, while the institution is being financed by the Government of India, will bring about a recurrence of the state of things that has occurred in connection with the Lawrence Memorial School. This point will be dealt with later on.

8. PRESENT POSITION OF THE SCHOOL.

52. As observed above the school is regarded as a Government * institution, the Local Government fully control it, sanction the establishment, its rules and its budget. The local Director exercises supervision over the school; it is inspected by the Inspector of European Schools; notwithstanding all these, the institution receives no regular financial help from the Local Government. Being regarded as a Government institution, it is not considered eligible for grants under the Code of Regulations for European Schools. Partaking, as it does, of a military character, Provincial funds are not applied to it and any assistance that is necessary has to come out of Imperial funds and with the sanction of the Government of India. This position is not considered satisfactory, as it is not always possible to convince the Government of India of the needs of the institution and get an adequate help from them. The Local Government, to whom all applications for assistance are first made, feel helpless. The institution is not now patronized by the public as was formerly, mainly on the ground that it is under the charge of Government and the only source from which financial assistance is to be looked forward is the State. The school cannot run itself as a self-supporting one as it has to take in a number of orphans or soldiers' children who are under the constitution exempt from the payment of fees and it is not likely that any accretion in the form of fees will come in in any near future; rather the existing income may probably decrease in view of the situation created by the war when a larger number of free children will seek admission. Thus, additional financial help is needed and the Government will have to provide for it. But in view of past experience, it would seem desirable that administrative control and financial responsibilities should go together and not vest in different bodies, the Local Government and the Government of India as at present. So long as the school is constituted within the jurisdiction of this Government, they will have to exercise administrative control over it. Their assumption of the financial responsibility also will remove the present anomaly. But being an institution the charges of which have from its inception been debited to 'Military,' an Imperial item, it may not be possible for the Local Government to assume the financial responsibility without any assurance of fixed assignment from the Government of India. No objection to this step on the score of religion is likely to be raised as all such disputes have once for all been set at rest by the Government of India, as noted on pages 3 to 4 supra. The question is only one of finance.

* As opposed to "aided."

But it is said that there is an excess of demands for admission.

A.B.–7-10-15.

The possible objection to the assumption of financial responsibility even with an assignment from the Government of India may be that actual expenditure may grow and exceed the fixed assignment in certain years and on those occasions Provincial funds will have to supplement the finances of the school.

53. The Financial Department have for a long time resisted any regular appropriation of Provincial funds, towards the maintenance of the school, though occasionally grants have in special circumstances been made for non-recurring items of expenditure, e.g., Rs. 57,000 in 1910 towards the construction of chapel and other buildings, Rs. 1,500 in 1912 towards the revision of establishment and Rs. 26,830 in the same year towards certain other buildings, science apparatus, furniture, etc. The reason

Not from Provincial?

A.B.—7-10-15.

G.O. 577, 7th October 1910.

G.O. 402, 28th June 1911.

G.O. 591, 29th October 1912.

Demi-official on page 5 of notes to G.O. 1107, 12th December 1912.

for the attitude of the Financial Department is that when once the decision is relaxed and Provincial funds are allotted to meet ordinary expenditure, the entire burden is likely to be shifted gradually on them from the Government of India. The question whether Provincial funds should be applied to the institution was fully gone into in 1910. Sir Murray Hammick then observed as follows:—

"The Chief Secretary (Sir William Meyer), accustomed as he is to view every subject from the point of the Financial Department of the Government of India, tells us that this is purely an Imperial matter and that we, as a Provincial Government, should not undertake any liabilities which should be met from Imperial. I differ from him. I hold that the promotion of the well-being of this very large section of our population is one in which we, as a Provincial Government, are deeply interested and I consider that it is a very narrow view to take for us to stand by and let this Asylum be inefficiently run and let it fail in its objects, because the Imperial Government tells us they have no money to give."

Paragraph 5 of Sir M. Hammick's note on page 8 of notes to G.O. 391, 9th July 1910.

Sir John Atkinson, while reluctant to break the principle, observed as follows:—

". . . . If when the time comes they find in spite of utilising all their funds and every economy, they cannot pay the shot, we might again ask for a grant from India and failing that, to be allowed to make a grant from Provincial."

Page 9 of notes to G.O. 391, Educational, 9th July 1910.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley noted as follows:—

"I have no doubt whatever as to the urgent necessity of the work for which the committee have asked for a grant.

"It is, I fear, quite hopeless to expect the Government of India to come to their aid.

"As to the Lawrence Asylum Press reserve there seems to be some doubt as to whether the sum of Rs. 40,000 is available for such a purpose as this or not.

"Let us get that question decided at once and if the money is available, by all means let it be applied to this purpose. Likewise if there are any balances available in the hands of the committee, let them be applied to this purpose.

"But if such sums are not available, then I am entirely in accord with Mr. Hammick's views and am prepared to sanction a grant from Provincial funds.

"This is a purely Government institution and as such should be brought up to a state of efficiency. So long as the existing defects and deficiencies remain unremedied Government cannot point with anything like satisfaction—let alone pride—to the Asylum as an up-to-date institution. For want of the proposed structural alterations and additions, the Asylum cannot do its work efficiently and the wisdom of doing everything possible to raise the intellectual and moral standard of the boys and girls of the particular class at the Lawrence Asylum is beyond question.

"The institution is quite unique and I see no reason why by helping the Asylum now when we can well afford to do so we create any embarrassing precedent for the future.

"I agree that we may at once call for detailed plans and estimates.

"Meanwhile the question of the provision of the necessary funds may be decided."

Ibid.

* Yes; but they proposed to adjust it against Imperial.

A.B.—7-10-15.

As the result of these discussions, Government eventually * sanctioned the grant of Rs 57,000 referred to above—vide G.O. No. 577, Educational, dated 7th October 1910.

54. Again the same question was revived in 1912 when the committee submitted proposals for the revision of establishments and for certain other improvements involving both recurring and non-recurring expenditure. Again Sir Murray Hammick observed as to financing the scheme—

Page 8 of notes to G.O. 950, Educational, 29th October 1912.

"I think the allotment for aid to European schools might well be used in part to help this institution. It is very well run at present and money spent on it will be well spent."

The then Chief Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew, took, however, a different view and observed as follows:—

"1. The effect of the proposals which the Educational Department draft would approve is to impose an immediate charge of Rs 1,500 on Provincial funds. It seems to me most inadvisable to create a precedent for such a grant from Provincial funds. The Asylum has got a certain income of its own which includes a fixed grant-in-aid from Government of Rs. 28,800

to the male and Rs. 19,200 to the female branch. These are from Imperial funds. The local Government has never hitherto supplemented this by Provincial grants for ordinary educational charges. If we once accept Mr. Davidson's view that Provincial funds may be given for such charges, a wide opening for further expenditure will be created. The Lawrence Asylum being close to Ootacamund is an institution in which highly-placed officers of Government are naturally led to take a special interest, and there will be no withholding increase of grants, if we once agree that the Provincial purse is open to the raids of an enterprising * Principal. The question of the taking over of the Lawrence Asylum Press is under consideration. The valuation of the plant and stock has just come in and it is hoped to get the matter through by 31st December 1912. I think we should deal liberally with the asylum in regard to the price to be paid for the press. The funds thus provided will then be a permanent endowment for the asylum and we shall be able to say to the committee—"You now have a fixed income of so much and you must live within it." But if the principle of this draft is accepted and doles for the ordinary educational expenses of the institution are once started, all prospect of thus protecting Provincial funds from recurring demands for assistance for the Lawrence Asylum will disappear."

Pages 4 and 7 of G.O. 488, Educational, 1st June 1912.

* Please see Sir William Meyer's note, 17th October 1910, on page 7 of notes to G.O. 634, Educational, 8th November 1910.

Page 9 of notes to G.O. 950, 29th October 1912.

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart agreed emphatically with the above view and observed that it was essential that the institution should be kept on the quasi-independent financial footing which it had hitherto occupied. He, however, was willing to allow the institution to get a portion of the Imperial grant for European education, as he saw no reason why it should be excluded from the scope of the improvements which that grant is intended to finance. This resulted in a temporary grant of Rs. 1,500 from the Imperial assignments towards the cost of revision of establishments sanctioned in G.O. No. 950, Educational, dated the 29th October 1912. It will thus be seen that on every occasion it was proposed to apply Provincial funds to this school, considerable objection had been raised to the course and it seems desirable to come to a definite settlement on this matter.

Page 10 of notes to the above Government Order.

G.O. 951, Educational, 29th October 1912.

55. Though from the point of view that the school is of military character Provincial may divest itself of financial responsibility, yet as an institution intended to promote the education of the domiciled community, it is not altogether free from all responsibilities. In a speech made on the opening of the Simla Conference, the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler observed as follows:—

"On one other matter I desire to touch. At Sir Robert Laidlaw's conference and in the papers which have been circulated to you the proposal has been made that the education of the domiciled community should be centralised under the direct control of the Government of India. As a Member of the Government of India, I must appreciate the confidence placed in us, but I must also point out that such a proposal is directly opposed to the accepted policy of decentralization. In my own experience I can say that the needs of the domiciled community vary in different parts of India, and it would be altogether undesirable in the interests of that community for the Education Department of the Government of India to take direct charge of their education over so vast an area. Further, I can conceive nothing more injurious to the domiciled community than that the local Governments, who give so much employment to them and are interested in their welfare, should be divorced from all concern in the education of their children. I can however assure you that the Government of India will co-operate heartily with the Local Governments to effect necessary reforms, worked out in consultation with them with due regard to varying local conditions."

Page 1 of the report of the conference on the education of the domiciled community.

No doubt the Local Government are alive to their responsibility in this matter and are spending nearly 4·25 lakhs for this purpose.

(Taken from the budget.)

56. From the extracts noted above it will be seen that suggestions have been made for the diversion of a portion of the provision for European education towards the maintenance of the school, if no other help in that direction is available, or that a portion of the Imperial grant for European education might be utilised for the purpose. Out of the Darbar grant of eight lakhs and a subsequent grant of 6·8 lakhs, a total sum of Rs. 1,09,000 was earmarked for European education. The distribution of the whole of this amount among various objects has already been sanctioned and one of the items was increase in the number and value of boarding grants. A diversion of either this amount or the ordinary Provincial allotment may not be allowed to go without strong resentment from the public and other managers of the private schools, especially so, as separate assignments from Imperial funds have been made to the Lawrence Memorial school. But a diversion of the non-recurring grant for this purpose may be open to less objection. There is now a balance of 4·5 lakhs unutilized.

Verified from budget notes.

57. It is suggested by Financial that the present situation may be improved by a reduction in the number of pupils. As observed on page 6 supra, the committee are not now fulfilling their obligations in respect of the number of admissions to the school and it may not be desirable to consider the question of reducing this number. In these circumstances it is for consideration whether the proposal may not be put to the Government of India that the Local Government would undertake the entire management of the school on an Imperial assignment being guaranteed of the additional amount needed for the efficient maintenance of the school. To guard against any subsequent encroachment on Provincial finance, it may also be stipulated that this assignment should be subject to periodical revision at least once in five years, when as at present a stock of all improvements in contemplation until the next periodical revision might be considered and the amount revised in accordance therewith. This may include the needs in respect of items of expenditure involving non-recurring charges also.

58. The school at Sanawar is a purely military institution as the name itself implies, namely "the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar," and though the institution is subject to the orders of the Government of the Punjab, no portion of the Provincial finance is utilized on it. It receives an annual allotment of Rs. 1,55,000 from the Army estimates and Rs. 40,000 from the Educational Department of the Government of India.

The Murree school is a purely Provincial Government high school and during the last year cost the Local Government about Rs. 40,000. It may be mentioned that the Madras Government does not maintain any separate institution for the domiciled community.

9. CONTROL.

59. If the proposal to take over the Lawrence Memorial school under the direct management of Government is approved, immediate control over the institution may still be vested in a committee and if the training college is eventually sanctioned and placed under the Local Government, a joint committee for both the institutions may be preferable.

The present committee consists of

the General Officer Commanding the 9th Division as *ex-officio* Chairman,

the Collector of the Nilgiris as *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman,

the Assistant Quartermaster-General, 9th Division,

the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Southern Brigade, Wellington,

the Officer Commanding the British Infantry Regiment at Wellington,

the Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund,

* Lieut.-Col. Babington, R.A., C.I.E.
Surgeon-General Corker, K.H.P., M.D.

† Lieut.-Col. Carter.
Mr. J. B. Tothill.
The Rev. W. H. G. Padfield (temporary).

* two others appointed by Government either by office or by name as official members, and

† three non-official members resident at Ootacamund and elected by the committee.

The Principal is ordinarily the Secretary to the committee.

60. It would be desirable to retain the military members in view of the military character of the institution and of the military grants which it receives. It may be necessary to add the Inspector of European schools also to it and as suggested by the committee that dealt with the training college scheme, similar inspectors of Burma and Bombay and the Principal of the training college may also be included in the committee. It may not be desirable to include the Director of Public Instruction in it, as being the adviser of Government, he should not be embarrassed in giving an independent opinion upon the proposals of the committee.

61. Another question that may arise in this connection is whether the Principal should be a layman or as at present a clergyman. Both the Murree and Sanawar schools have clergymen as Principals. Owing to traditions and the original intention, it may perhaps be desirable to continue the existing arrangement in respect of the Ootacamund school also.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARI—25-9-15.

Mr. Ramanuja Achari has written a most admirable note with practically the whole of which I am in complete agreement. I have had the further advantage of discussion with Mr. Stone and Mr. Padfield, the former of whom has given me some rough notes on which a great deal of what follows is based.

2. The matter in respect of which action is most immediately necessary is the training college. As to this, Mr. Stone's views are diametrically opposed to those of the committee on certain points

In the first place he altogether disapproves of closing the Presidency Training School for Mistresses in Madras and transferring the training of women teachers to Lovedale. His grounds are—

(1) that many more Anglo-Indian women are required for teaching in and inspecting Indian schools than for European schools,

(2) that there are other facilities for training them as teachers of European schools,

(3) that the existing model school is taught in English and is a better model than Lovedale would afford,

(4) that there is no lack of Anglo-Indian women teachers needing to be supplied as there is in the case of the men,

(5) that the institution of mixed classes in the case of such an inflammable community would be a dangerous experiment.

I think his arguments are entitled to great weight. Mr. Padfield is of the same opinion. The Government of India's reference was concerned with a training college for men only, and for the present at any rate we may confine our proposals to them.

3. Mr. Stone agrees with Mr. Duncan that it will be impossible for the students to take the intermediate course as well as the course in teaching in the two years. He would have the staff devote their time, apart from training in teaching, to filling the gaps in the students' general knowledge and to helping those who are good at particular subjects to specialize in them. He would have no connection between the University and the college. He would give diplomas as the result of special examinations conducted under control of the Director of Public Instruction with some external help, and let these qualify for employment as teachers in European schools, probably with some restrictions as to grade. The whole scheme would be provided for in the Code of Regulations for European schools.

4. He would make the college a residential college. "The young Eurasian male wants civilizing as well as educating." To this end he would have the buildings in one block, including Principal's and staff quarters, would provide for all to dine together in hall, and would give the staff, who should be bachelors if possible, tutorial and bursarial duties.

5. He agrees with me that the proposed managing committee of representatives of the various provinces is quite unworkable. He would leave matters to be settled in concert by the two Principals. It would be desirable to keep the present committee of the school in order to maintain its military character and to retain the

interest of high military officers in it, but if the proposals which follow are accepted, they might be converted, as at Sanawar, into an advisory and visiting committee, the control being vested in the Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Padfield has consulted the President and the Vice-President and tells me that they would welcome this change. The Principal of the college would have the usual staff committee, to which the Principal of the school might perhaps be added, as it is desirable that he should have facilities, for instance, for objecting to the children under his charge being taught by particular students whose morals he might not approve of. The whole should be under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, who would not frame rules if he could help it.

The two institutions would mutually help one another, the one by giving a training ground, the other by supplying staff. They might share in the chapel, swimming bath and playing fields.

6. The college would be financed by the Government of India except as to stipends of students, which would be paid by the local Governments from whose provinces they came.

7. On the subject of the control of the Lawrence Memorial School, Mr. Stone is emphatically of the managing committee's opinion that a change of constitution is necessary. The school is a Government school for some purposes and not for others. Thus on the one hand it cannot draw grants, on the other its staff are not treated as Government servants. Again, management and finance are not in the same hands. The Government of Madras are responsible for the one, the Government of India for the other. Madras cannot sanction an improvement or even recommend it to India (Educational) without an estimate, but India (Military) is in charge of estimating and won't have an estimate made until administrative sanction has been given. Progress under such conditions is impossible.

The results, if the reports are not exaggerated, are somewhat deplorable. The number of children in the schools is less than the number the Government have guaranteed to educate. Hundreds of applications are refused. Teachers cannot be obtained for the salaries offered. The teaching given is "unpractical." The sanitary arrangements are primaeval. Those for washing are so inadequate that they result in skin disease. Although an expensive dairy has been provided, a large part of the butter still comes from the bazaar. Children of 9 receive the same treatment as children of 18 School-room, sleeping, hospital and kitchen arrangements all need improvement. So does the provision for masters and staff. The lighting is 90 per cent below barrack standard, and the fire protection inadequate.

As stated above, some of these reports may be exaggerated, but making all allowances for exaggeration, it is fairly clear that a large sum of money is required to put the school on a satisfactory footing. It is still more clear that no progress will be made towards this end until the approval of schemes and the sanctioning of funds for the same is put into the same hands.

A strong case might be made out for the assumption of financial responsibility as well as control by the Local Government. The children are local children, in respect of whose welfare they have a special responsibility. The Local Government maintain no school for such children of their own and they refuse grants-in-aid. The corollary of that refusal would seem to be to give the aid in some other form. However, it has repeatedly been refused, and Educational must perhaps be content with the promise made of a portion of the grant given for European education. If approved, the Director of Public Instruction may be asked to report at once what portion of the non-recurring grant of 4½ lakhs can be made available for expenditure on the school.

8. For the rest we must address the Government of India. But it is clear that we must first systematize our demands. Mr. Stone suggests that, as a preliminary, we should ask them to arrange that one department of that Government should handle the question, in other words that the Military department should make over an annual lump sum to the Educational department equal to its present annual expenditure on the school. A corollary to this would be the transfer of the control of the buildings to the Public Works Department. One objection to the present arrangements has already been noted. A second is that the allotment of the funds

for repairs lies with the General Officer Commanding the Brigade who has nothing to do with the school and whose first concern therefore is naturally for his barracks. A third is that rules applicable to barracks are quite inapplicable to the school. Broken windows, for instance, cannot be repaired out of stoppages when there is nothing to stop, and Mr. Padfield says that there are more than 100 panes of glass broken at present.

9. Mr. Ramanuja Achari adds the further suggestion that we should draw up a programme of five years' expenditure and ask India (Educational) to make with us a five-yearly contract for the working of the school. Subject to anything Financial may say, I would commend these two suggestions for acceptance.

For the purpose of framing our five-yearly proposals we want estimates of expenditure, both recurring and non-recurring. I am loth to suggest more committees, but I think one for this purpose is unavoidable. I would suggest that the Collector of the Nilgiris, the Inspector of European Schools and an Engineer officer, if one can be spared, be instructed to prepare concrete proposals, in consultation with the Principal, as to the expenditure necessary for carrying on the school for the next five years. These should cover—

(*a*) the number of pupils,

(*b*) the pay of the staff, and

(*c*) the improvement of the buildings.

In the third case detailed estimates should be prepared for all works likely to be required in the five years, arranged in order of urgency. In preparing these estimates due regard should be had to the fact that the construction of a training college in connection with the school is contemplated. For instance, in providing for reconstructing the swimming bath, regard should be had to the requirements of both institutions. The committee should also examine the financial state of the school and endeavour to frame a budget of receipts and expenditure for the five years which their report will cover. In this connection they might examine the question whether the 836 acres of land attached to the school could not be made to yield more income than it does. They might at the same time be asked to suggest such amendments in the rules as would be necessary to bring them into conformity with the proposed constitution. If we could secure Messrs. Young, Melville and Dillon for this committee at once, we should have three practical officers who are already well acquainted with the school and whose enquiries into the matter would therefore be proportionately curtailed.

10. Two suggestions which Mr. Stone presses may perhaps be referred to this committee. The first of these relates to the "Kindergarten department" which has been oftentimes discussed. I gather from Mr. Stone that there has been some misconception of his proposals in the matter. What he wants is not a special department for a particular method of teaching, but a home for the children under 9. He points out that whereas an ordinary boys' school only takes boys within narrow limits of age, the Lawrence memorial school takes perforce boys and girls of all ages and that the treatment suitable for the elder is not suitable for the younger children. What he wants is to establish a junior department or school where the young children will be housed and taught, but after a much more homely fashion than is adopted in the regular school.

This would further enable the Principal to transfer the boys between 9 and 11 to the separate part of the main building in which the boys from 5 to 9 now live.

11. His second suggestion is that the staff should be treated as Government servants and brought, if possible, into one or other of the grades of the Educational department. He hopes through this means to secure a more satisfactory field of recruitment and much more contented working, coupled with change of employment when they become stale in teaching, also to relieve the committee of perennial problems which it hardly falls within their province to decide. It is understood that an arrangement on these lines is in force at Sanawar.

12. If the proposal on page 12 of these notes is accepted, we might tell the committee at once that Government are not prepared to approve the addition of a whole-time Indian Medical Service officer to the staff.

13. If the above suggestions are approved, we can go up to the Government of India now with the rough outlines of a scheme for a college for men only, to be paid for, except as to stipends, out of Imperial funds, to which we can add some notes as to the future relations of the college and school, a criticism of the school's present constitution and condition and a forecast of proposals for improvement. We can follow this as soon as the estimates are ready with concrete proposals for betterment, first providing what we can towards them from the grant towards European education. Meanwhile we may ask the Director of Public Instruction to put in hand the concrete proposals for the institution of the college.

14. Financial may like to see the notes at this stage. I should be obliged if they would treat them as urgent as His Excellency will probably wish to discuss the matter with Mr. Stone before he goes down.

C. G. TODHUNTER—1-10-15.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The proposals in this case are:—

(*a*) The establishment of a Training College for the domiciled community in connection with the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.

(*b*) The taking over by Government of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.

(*c*) Improvements to the school, involving both recurring and non-recurring outlay.

2. (*a*) *Training College for the domiciled community.*—Approximate cost is—

Recurring	about ·54 lakh per annum.
Non-recurring	*not known.*

G.Os. 70, Educational, 29th January 1913, and 62–63, Educational, 21st January 1915.
Demi-official 2741-2, Educational, 18th September 1914.

Cf. paragraph 6 on page 6 and portion **K** on page 9 of Demi-official 2741–2, Educational, 21st January 1915.
[The Government of India make a recurring grant of ·10 lakh for the Training class at Sanawar—page 243 of Quinquennial Report, 1907–12.]

This is a scheme urged by the Government of India on the Local Government and it is also intended to benefit the Bombay and Burma Governments and the Central Provinces Administration. It may therefore be presumed that the Government of India will make an assignment of the whole cost, both recurring and non-recurring, involved in the scheme. The following charges will, however, eventually fall on Provincial funds :—

(i) Stipends of students (the college is to be only for men and it is anticipated that about six students will be sent for training each year. The College course is two years. The charge will then be Rs. 6 × 2 × 40 per mensem or ·06 lakh per annum.)

(ii) Pensionary charges as well as charges for the maintenance of buildings, stationery, etc.

(iii) All future improvements to the college.

The proposals may, it is submitted, be accepted, subject to the condition that the Government of India render financial assistance to the Local Government in connection with future improvements involving large recurring and non-recurring expenditure especially since the college is intended to benefit other * Governments also.

* Cf. in this connection paragraph 5 of Government of India's despatch to Secretary of State on page 4 of G.O. 198, Educational, dated 5th April 1907. **A**

3. (*b*) *Taking over the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, under Government control.*—The Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, is to be the model school for the proposed Training College, and this opportunity is to be taken for vesting complete financial control in the Local Government. As pointed out in the notes on page 20 ante, the Financial Department has been resisting all demands for the expenditure

of Provincial funds proper on this institution lest a wide opening for further expenditure from Provincial funds should thereby be created. Please see also the Chief Secretary's note, dated 7th July 1915.

In order to see that no portion of the charges on account of the school falls on Provincial funds, the Educational Department propose to adopt the following measures:—

(1) To draw up a programme of five years' expenditure on the school; and

(2) to ask the Government of India to make with the Local Government a five-yearly contract for the working of the school.

The Educational Secretary also suggests a small committee to prepare the programme.

4. The effect of provincialising the charges of the Lawrence Memorial School will be to bring the whole staff of the school on the cadre of the Madras Educational Service and to give them pension. Whatever other charges may be included in the assignment to be asked for from the Government of India, pensionary charges are not taken into account in fixing the assignment.

[The head "29-B. Superannuation and retired allowances" is a wholly *Provincial* head, and the pensions of all civil officers whether they belonged to Provincial or Imperial Departments should be debited to this head.]

Moreover, the five-yearly contract with the Government of India proposed by the Educational Department is against the present system of Provincial settlement, which is practically permanent, and is to be revised only when the fixed assignment becomes unduly large and hampers the expansion of revenue as compared with the legitimate and necessary growth of expenditure. The Government of India have also declared on more than one * occasion that the assignment to be made from Imperial to Provincial as a consequence of the undertaking of a new service will be restricted to the immediate charge on the Provincial revenues and that all prospective increases in expenditure should be met from the growing revenues of the Province. In the circumstances, the five-yearly contract proposed by the Educational Department will not, it is submitted, be accepted by the Government of India. It is also doubtful whether the Government of India will give an assignment based on the five-years' programme proposed to be drawn up. All increases in expenditure—and these will be inevitable when the school becomes a Government institution—and also the pension charges of the staff will have to be met from Provincial revenues and the only help that can be obtained from the Government of India will be in the form of doles from Imperial surpluses of which there is very little chance at least in the next few years.

Paragraph 10 on page 8 of G.O. 656, Financial, 25th October 1912.

* Page 2 of G.O. 288, Financial, 13th May 1907.
G.O. 554, Financial, 14th August 1913, and G.O. 588, Financial, 25th August 1913 (pages 2 and 5).

5. It is also respectfully submitted that there appears to be no necessity to provincialise the Lawrence Memorial School, merely because it is to be the model school for the proposed Training College. There is a training class, a Government † institution, attached to the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar; but the asylum itself is not treated as a regular Government institution, as the receipts and charges of the same are not ‡ shown in the Civil Budget Estimate, and the Government of the Punjab have not undertaken financial responsibility in respect of the institution.

Cf. paragraph 595 on page 243 of Quinquennial review on Education (1907-1912).

† G.O. 198, Educational, 5th April 1907.

‡ Only the Government of India (Education) grant of Rs. 40,000 appears under "Receipts and charges"—pages 1130 and 1168 of India estimates, Volume II.

It is submitted that for the reasons mentioned above, this department should resist the provincialisation of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.

6. In paragraph 11 of the Educational Secretary's note on page 26 ante, it is stated that the Director of Public Instruction has suggested that the staff of the Lawrence Memorial School should be treated as Government servants and brought, if possible, into one or other of the grades of the Educational Department. A similar arrangement is said to be in force at Sanawar. It is found from page 106 of the Punjab Civil List (corrected to 1st July 1915) that the Principal, the headmaster and headmistress of the school are shown as Government servants, but outside the Indian Educational Service. It is not known whether their service is pensionable or whether they are lent to the school. Nothing is also known about the other teachers. Before considering the present suggestion, the Educational Department may be requested to obtain detailed information as to the status of the staff of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.

7. *Improvements to the Lawrence Memorial School.*—The recommendations of the committee appointed to report on the improvements to be effected in the Lawrence Memorial School involve the following expenditure:—

	Rs.
Recurring	7,600 per annum.
Non-recurring—	
Urgent works	1,54,900
Non-urgent works	1,50,000

The details of these schemes are given in the Educational department notes on pages 8 to 18 ante.

There are no funds available out of Imperial recurring grants to meet the recurring expenditure proposed. There is, however, no objection to a portion of the non-recurring grant of 5½ lakhs for European education being utilised on the proposed expenditure on buildings, water-supply and other urgent works.

Included in the grant of 49 lakhs the balance available is 4½ lakhs.

Cf. paragraph 1 of Honourable Member's note dated 9th October 1912, on page 10 of notes to G.O. 950, Educational, 29th October 1912.

8. The case may be returned to Educational with the above remarks.

T.A.S.—4-10-15.

C.P.K.—5-10-15.

Training College.—There is really nothing very definite before us in respect of this College, and in expressing any opinion we must, I think, confine ourselves to general questions of principle. As I understand the case, the College will, when founded, be a Provincial concern, but Provincial will receive a non-recurring grant to cover expenditure in connection with the construction and equipment of the College, and it will also be given a recurring grant to cover the cost of such establishment as may be required. We cannot in this assignment provide for the maintenance of the buildings which will be a Provincial charge, as any such proposal would be unusual. Nor can we impose the condition referred to at **A** on page 27 of the Financial office-note. The question of getting any additional grants must be considered when the necessity for that course arises and will have to be justified, and we cannot expect the Government of India to commit themselves to any such condition. Once we have received an assignment from Imperial revenues the subsequent growth of expenditure will have to be borne from Provincial revenues, and we may accept this liability if, on administrative grounds, it is decided to have the College. The other expenditure which will fall on Provincial will be the cost of the stipends to be granted to Madras students and the pensionary charges of the staff and the general up-keep of college equipment. These too may rightly be classed as Provincial expenditure. We may therefore accept the proposal on the condition that Provincial revenues will receive a non-recurring grant for the construction and initial equipment of the college, and a recurring grant for the staff. What these grants will actually amount to we do not know at present.

Page 2 of G.O. 288, Financial, 13th May 1907.
G.O. 554, Financial, 14th August 1913.

2. *The Local Government to take over the Lawrence Asylum.*—The Financial Department is anxious that the Local Government should not take over this asylum,

and Educational is just as anxious that it should. In order to meet the difficulty about funds Educational puts forward what may appear at first sight to be a very reasonable suggestion that we should enter into a five-year contract with the Government of India as to the quinquennial assignment to be given to Provincial for the maintenance of the asylum. I have no hesitation in saying that the Government of India would reject such a proposal summarily, and add to the rejection some caustic remarks about the proposal being "opposed to the fundamental principle underlying the contract system, etc." I think, therefore, that Financial should once again advise against Provincial taking over this asylum. If, as Education think, there are very strong grounds for further aid from Government I venture to submit that the best course is to put these grounds to the Government of India and ask them to come to the relief of the school. If the school is not to be provincialised, the staff of course will be outside the Educational Service.

I did not mean to suggest a contract in the technical financial sense.
C.G.T.—7-10-15.

Cf. paragraph 3 of Government of India letter on page 5 of G.O. 588, Financial, 25th August 1913.

3. I had got so far with my note when Mr. Todhunter very kindly allowed me to discuss the case with him. He is prepared to give up the contract system idea, he recognises that Financial have so far resisted the proposal that the Local Government should take over the asylum and does not press this proposal.

What he proposes to do is to get the asylum out of the clutches of the Army department, and ask Education, India, to take over the financial responsibility for the school, the administrative control, as heretofore, resting with the Local Government. To this, I think, Financial can have no objection. In addressing India, Educational department would at the same time let them know, as a result of the report of the committee which it is proposed to appoint, what further assistance is required. So far therefore as Financial is concerned we need not object to the Educational department making an attempt to get India, Education, to assume the financial responsibility for the school.

4. There remains the question of the grant to be made to the school from the non-recurring grant of 5⅓ lakhs* for European education. The Honourable Member (Financial) has already agreed to the asylum being given something out of this grant. What the actual amount will be will be known only when the committee previously referred to have reported It is for consideration, in the Education department I should say, whether it would not be preferable to defer indenting on this grant till it is known whether India is prepared to come to the relief of the school. If it does, there will be no necessity to encroach on the grant in question.

* Included in the 49 lakhs grant.

Cf. page 10 of notes to G.Os. 950–1, Educational, 29th October 1912.

I don't think there is anything further in the papers which call for any remarks from Financial. Some other points have been raised but they are administrative in nature.

L. E. KERSHAW—6–10–15.

The Educational Secretary now proposes to drop the suggestion that this Government should assume financial responsibility for the Lawrence Asylum school and suggests that we should urge the Government of India to transfer financial responsibility from the Army Department to the Education Department of the Government of India.

To this the Financial Department of the Madras Secretariat can have no objection.

2. As to the Training College the proposal is to move the Government of India to give a non-recurring grant to build and equip the college and a recurring grant to cover the cost of the staff. Provincial will then become liable for stipends (to the number, it is said, of only 6† per annum), for the upkeep of the buildings and equipment and to the increase of expenditure upon staff, etc., which will, from time to time, become necessary. To this limited liability the Financial Department need not object.

† Making 12 at any given time after the first year.

3. It is understood that the Educational Department propose to make a strong appeal to the Government of India for an additional recurring and non-recurring grant for the Lawrence Asylum school.

A. BUTTERWORTH—7–10–15.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

I have asked Mr. Stone to stay up in case His Excellency wishes to discuss this case with him. I understand that he is going down on the 11th. In view of this circumstance I submit the papers without first having them printed.

C. G. TODHUNTER—7–10–15.

His Excellency the Governor wishes a draft to be put up before these papers are further circulated. This should clearly bring out all the proposals and especially the fact that it is proposed that the whole control of the institution should be in the hands of the Government of Madras. Stress should also be laid on the insanitary state of the school and Surgeon-General Corker's report may form an enclosure. The order covering the letter to India may appoint the proposed committee, replacing Mr. Melville by his successor. A clean proof should be called for meanwhile.

C.G.T.—21–10–15.

A draft order and letter to the Government of India are submitted for approval.

C.R.—8–11–15.

His Excellency the Governor—

Honourable Member, Financial—

A draft on the lines indicated by His Excellency is submitted for approval. Mr. Stone has seen and accepted it.

C.G.T.—30–11–15.

I have had an opportunity of discussing this question with the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew and I think we are agreed in essentials as to the course which we should adopt. The facts of the case in respect of the Memorial school as revealed by the reports should be placed before the Government of India and we should press now as a matter admitting of no delay (i) for a lump sum grant to carry out those additions to the equipment and buildings of the school including those improvements which are imperatively necessary in its sanitary condition which are noted as urgent schemes in paragraph 27 on page 13 of notes, and (ii) for a recurring grant of Rs. 6,000 to provide for the revision of establishments for which we asked in January last.

Letter 75, Educational, 25th January 1915.

2. As regards the future management of the school I doubt seriously the wisdom of proposing that ultimate control should be transferred from the Military Department to the Educational Department of the Government of India. But there are strong grounds for concurrence in the hostility of the Committee of Management to the present system of divided management and I would express our readiness to take over the entire control and responsibility. It is to our interest that the school should be efficiently conducted as it plays an important part in European education in this Presidency and while expressing our general agreement in the view taken in the correspondence as to the necessity of additional expenditure we might well without committing ourselves inform the Government of India that we are prepared to consider any reasonable settlement of future financial arrangements which is essential in the interests of the school.

3. As regards the Training College, we may indicate our readiness to provide accommodation for students from Bombay and Burma if those provinces so desire, subject to the condition that the entire control shall rest with us. Will the Secretary kindly have the draft revised where necessary with reference to the above suggestions?

P[ENTLAND]—2–3–16.

A revised draft order and a draft letter to India are submitted below for approval.

2. Attention is also solicited to the extract from the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson's demi-official to the Chief Secretary on the subject of the Lawrence Memorial School. There seems to be little chance of the Government of India giving any grant from Imperial funds for the school.

3. If approved the drafts will be put in type before circulation.

V.S.—24-3-16.

I have had to revise a great deal. Please type sharp and resubmit.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—25-3-16.

Please see drafts submitted below (in print).

V.S.—30-3-16.

The drafts have been revised in accordance with His Excellency's note, dated the 2nd instant. For approval.

P.R.—31-3-16.

His Excellency has approved the draft with the amendments shown in the accompanying spare copy of the proof.

T. E. MOIR—7-4-16.

H. A. S[TUART]—12-4-16.

Let me have clean proofs of the drafts as passed by His Excellency please.

P.R.—17-4-16.

Clean proofs of the drafts are submitted below. They may perhaps be forwarded to the Financial Department for perusal before issue.

C.R.—28-4-16.

Issue and then send to Financial for perusal.

P.R.—1-5-16.

[G.O. Nos. 496–97, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916.]

The Government Order and the letter to India have issued. The file may now go to Financial for perusal.

E.A.V.—9-5-16.

C.R.—9-5-16.

P.R.—10-5-16.

To the Financial Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Seen and returned with thanks.

L. E. KERSHAW—18-5-16.

To the Educational Department.

PRESS SLIP.

ORDINARY. PREFERENCE. URGENT (*a*).

Sectt. II—38—2-15. .....DEPARTMENT.

Current No ....., dated..... 191 .

G.O. No. 496-97, dated 8-5- 1916.

Number of MS. pages sent (*b*) Correspondence..... (*b*1) Notes.....

Brief subject..... PTO

(*c*) Number of copies required when struck off (*not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press*).	E. T. copies to supply requisitions for purchase by the public.	Complete correspondence and orders.	Notes.
FOR RECORD.*			
Madras Records	4	75	30
Ooty Records		15	60
For filing with original ...		1	1
Total ..		91	91

FOR ISSUE.†	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	(*b*) Special issue copies of G.O. No.	Special issue copies of G.O. Papers.	Notes.
Signature copies.....					
India Office.....					
Govt. of India.....Dept.					
Revenue Department					
Public Works Department.....					
Local and Municipal Department.....					
Educational Department.....					
.....Dept.					
Public Dept.....					
Judicial Dept					
Political ..... Total					
Financial Dept.....					
Marine Dept.....					
Ecclesiastical Dept...					
				Total ...	
Spare copies The.....		15			
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The.....					
The.....					
Total ...					

* Copies distributed on ..... ‡(Press Clerk).

† Copies distributed on ..... ‡(Press Despatcher).

‡ *To be initialled and dated.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

(*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.

(*b*1) 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.

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

[P.T.O.

TO PRESS, MADRAS OOTY.

A	B	C
Please send proof in duplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.	Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.	As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (*b*) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.
9/5/16	Type may be released after usual interval. / at once.	Type may be released after usual interval.
Referencer. / Clerk.	Referencer. / Clerk.	Referencer. / Clerk.
Supdt.	Supdt.	Suvdt.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund

Forwarding to the Govt of India, a draft scheme for the establishment of a training College for Europeans in connection with the ——— & submitting to that Govt the proposals of the Committee of the School for its improvement & their suggestion for the complete transfer of its control to the local Government

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.		Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on	23/5/16	
First proof furnished on		
Call for revised proof received on		
Revised proof furnished on	7/6/16	
Corrected proof received for striking on	13/6/16	
Final copies supplied on	24/6/16	

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.	Special E.T. edition
Supplied to Secretariat for Record	57			
" " " Issue	15			
" " " for Extra E.T. copies to supply requisitions for sale to the public.				4
For Volumes	16			
For supply to newspapers and institutions admitted to the privileges of the E.T.				
Total ...	82			

Annexure 2. b

Printed in Notes to ℔ 751 Edncl & 30-X-11

Copy of the ℔ printed with the noted to ℔ G. 751 Addl (G) - (Note to Lucknow file) 30.10.11

flag G.

Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum,
Lovedale, Nilgiris.
25th August 1911.

Dear Sir Murray Hammick,

With reference to the interview you so kindly accorded me on the 10th instant, I beg to submit, as requested, such information as I have been able to obtain from similar Institutions.

A. The Lawrence Asylum, Sanawar.

i. The copy of Rules, budget and last report together with letter from Mr.Hildesley shew that the Sanawar Asylum is entirely finan financed by the Government of India.

ii. The budget of last year works out at Rs.27-6-6 per mensem per pupil as against Rs.26-10-0 per pupil for the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, exclusive of pensions and new buildings in each case- although the 500 children at Sanawar would be expected to cost less per head than the 465 children here, the difference in the number of children not being sufficient to cause an increase in staff.

The Principal of the Sanawar school informs me that their finances have lately been considerably increased by Government.

iii. As pointed out in page 6 of the Sanawar Report, the Training class for teachers, for which budget and accounts are kept quite separate, is not only of value educationally to the Asylum but also financially- as the students work in the Asylum without charge to the latter.

iv. Even with the above advantages, the Principal points out in page 5 that it will soon be impossible to keep the expenditure within the sanctioned limit.

B. The Lawrence Military School, Murree.

Now taken over by the Government of the Punjab as a Government school 1913.

1. The letter from the Principal shews that negotiations are being carried on by the Panjab Government but that no final conclusion has as yet been arrived at.

ii. I

ii. It will be seen however, from pages 8 and 9 of the report attached, that the matter was, even when I was the Principal there, strenuously urged by Sir Bindon Blood and the Commissioner, and that the proposal had the sympathy of Government.

C. The Duke of York's School.

Since visited 1913

As I was unable to visit the new buildings of this school during my hurried visit home last year, Colonel Morris- whom I had known before- kindly sant me the accompanying book which I beg to append, with the authorised standing orders or the school. This is evidently financed entirely by the Army Department. It is understood that the average cost is Rs.51-4-0 per mensem per pupil as against the Rs.26-10-0 per mensem per pupil for the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

D. Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

The last report with rules and budget are submitted for ready reference.

Opinion of the Committee.

The question of the advisability of Government assuming all financial responsibility for the Asylum was discussed by the Chairman and Committee at the last meeting on the 18th inst: and the principle involved met with unanimous approval provided that the main features of the present constitution be adhered to.

Remarks on the Lawrence Asylum Press.

Since bought by Government for 5.10 lakhs (1913). annual interest Rs.20,400.

Should the Government be pleased to assent, the Committee agreed that they would be glad to make such disposition of the Press as Government should decide. In fact as far back as 1894, when the Committee were held responsible for the working of the Press as Trustees, and the Government agents

withdrawn, the Committee submitted that - as there was but one Committee meeting a month and as all the members resided on the Nilgiris,- they were unable to manage a large business concern in Madras, and the present system of agents appointed by the Committee was adopted. The Press has recently been a source of considerable anxiety to the Trustees, the nett profit last year having been Rs.1,600 only. General Bond one of the Agents, in an interesting and clear report, takes by no means a gloomy view of its future; but the other agents dissent from this, and consider that the day of large profits from the Lawrence Asylum Press is over. However this may be the essential need of the Lawrence Asylum (the expenditure on which is necessarilly practically constant) is a constant income from the Press of at least between Rs.20,000 and 30,000 per annum.

The amounts received from the Press for the last five years have however been

1906-07	Rs.19,500
1907-08	Rs.37,500
1908-09	Rs.22,500
1909-10	Rs.43,750
1910-11	Rs.12,500

thus shewing a considerable alteration every year.

Remarks on the Funds of the Asylum.

The Asylum possesses at present, exclusive of the Lawrence Asylum Press and the Provident Fund, funds to the value of Rs.7,92,418-14-0, which bring in an income of Rs.62,723 per annum and are held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. This includes Government donation of 4½% per annum on certain funds formerly held by the Military Male Orphan Asylum.

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The remaining sources of income are

2. A Grant from Government of India, Military Department of Rs.48,000 per annum.

3. Subsistence Allowance- including the grant transferred from the late Military Male Orphan Asylum and Military Female Orphan Asylum of Rs.500 per mensem each from Military Department- of about Rs.16,000 per annum.

4. Fees.

The Fees have increased considerably in latter years owing to the admission of

(i) a larger number of children of soldiers actually serving and

(ii) a better class of children of soldiers retired on pension- but have now, if the present rules are adhered to, reached a maximum, as the orphans of soldiers have a decided preference and are admitted free of charge.

The amount realised from fees for last five years has been

1906-07	Rs. 6,690
1907-08	Rs. 7,580
1908-09	Rs. 7,930
1909-10	Rs.13,240
1910-11	Rs.15,210

I have been informed by the Director of Public Instruction that the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum does not come under the Grant-in-Aid portion of the Code for European Schools, and is therefore ineligible for special grants under the Code-but have been unable to trace any order of Government on the matter.

Because it is a quasi-Govt. institution, the Code being applicable only to private schools

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Suggested advantages of new proposal.

(a). To the OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

i. The expenditure at present is based, not upon what is admittedly necessary for efficiency, but upon what the Institution can afford. Apparently the only way of raising this standard of education, providing for the needs of a modern school, and satisfying the requirements of the department, is by reducing the number of children. This would be undesirable, as on the 31st December last- 163 children were qualified, registered and awaiting admission (of whom exactly 100 were the children of soldiers serving or having served in India). At the present moment 168 children are awaiting admission. There is therefore an obvious demand for an increase in numbers and any decrease would cause much hardship.

On the 31st December 1914 the number awaiting admission increased to 219.

ii. It seems little use educating boys and girls, unless they can be given a fair start in life at the conclusion of their school course. This, in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, is getting increasingly difficult to do, unless pupils have passed the High School course. The army is for pure Europeans only- the Telegraph Department takes but a limited number- in manual work the European and Eurasian cannot compete with the Indian- and practically for all other openings, the High School course is essential.

11

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Now Class A.

The Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum is at present a High School of Class A.A. but chemical and physical laboratories and a better staff are necessary to make it fully qualified under the Code, and it is at present liable to non-recognition by the Department.

iii. The Government of Australia would be glad to admit and pay passage for emigrants of pure European parentage as mechanics- this means again additional expense to the school to fit boys for their work in life, as it would be advisable for carpentry to be taught.

iv. The Committee is and has been for many years unable to recommend to Government the provision of pensions to members of the staff, payable from the school funds, except in extraordinary circumstances. This combined with the low salaries, makes competent men seek other employment, and compels us only too often to put up with the type of man as a teacher whom we do not want. To give but one example- there is now in the school one Mr.Closson, who for 44 years has done devoted and heart-whole service to the school rising from junior to second master. From financial considerations the Committee is unable to recommend a pension and he is still working here, an object lesson to the junior members of the teaching staff.

(b) To EDUCATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

i. A Training School for European and Eura

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sian teachers in connection with the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum has been strenuously urged by the Inspector of European and Training schools, as being practically the only hope for European education in the Presidency. The Director of Public Instruction remarks on this "No real improvement in the staff of European schools can be expected until an adequate supply of competent European and Eurasian teachers is available." Vide page 31. c/119.Report on Public Instruction in Madras Presidency for 1908-9 Vol.I. I understand that the present Inspector of European and Training Schools feels still more strongly on the subject. Should the Government be pleased to assume entire financial control of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum there would be apparently no difficulty in attaching to it the Training School so strongly recommended.

ii. It is possible that, if the Press were advantageously disposed of, the recurring cost to Government would be comparatively small- at any rate for some years. But in any case it is submitted that the extra cost per head to the Madras Government would not be so great as the sum now paid on account of boarding and tuition grants for indigent European children. Also as a large Institution if efficiently managed is better able to cater for the individual

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characteristics of a boy, and would have greater facilities for bringing out what is best in him, there should be fewer failures among the European and Eurasian population in the Presidency.

iii. As it is understood that the policy of Government is to erect model schools in certain districts, it is suggested that the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum might, should Government be pleased to do so, be made the model European school for Southern India and would thus necessarily have an effect for good upon other European Schools in the Presidency.

Conclusion.

It is understood that certain proposals regarding the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum were made by the Decentralization Commission but there are no papers here on record on this matter.

I trust that you will pardon the length of this letter--it is however a matter of such vital importance to the Asylum that one has been tempted to write more than one intended to.

Also, from what you so kindly said, I understand that, if the facts adduced are sufficiently convincing, Government will be pleased to consult the Committee officially on the question, and if possible, definite proposals formulated.

One is therefore very anxious to submit the main facts to you, hoping you should be pleased to consider the proposal a practical one, and likely to be to the present and future welfare of the Asylum.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) W.H.G.Padfield.

P.T.O.

P.S.-- I have shown this letter to Sir John Woon, as Chairman of the Committee, and beg to attach his letter, in which he states that the above is in accordance with the feelings of the Committee as expressed at the last meeting.

(Id.) W.H.G.P.

B/15

Ooty,

25th August 1911.

My Dear Mr.Padfield,

I think your letter to Sir M.Hammick fully explains the case, and is in accordance with the general opinion of the Committee as expressed at our last meeting.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) J.B. Woon.

(True Copy.)

Lawrence Memorial School,
Lovedale, April 9th, 1915.

J.B. Woon
Principal & Secretary.

B 16

Educational Department,
Ootacamund. 45
Dated 26th September 1911.

My dear Padfield,

In reply to your D.O.of the 25th August 1911 to the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick, the enclosures to which I return, I am directed to say that so far as can be seen at present it appears impossible to sever connection with the Lawrence Asylum Press and that unless the buildings and their equipment can be sold any radical change in the existing system is impossible. While for these reasons the scheme put forward in your letter is premature and cannot now be considered, enquiries will be made whether it is advisable and possible to establish a training school for European teachers in connection with the Asylum, in which case some change in the status of the Asylum might perhaps come within the sphere of practical politics.

Mr. The Press has been sold.

The Training College attached to the school is now suggested by Government.

Yours sincerely
(sd) L.Davidson.
26-9-11.

cf 8° 62 Educl 21.1.15. (Page 2)

To
The Rev.W.H.G.Padfield,
Principal, Lawrence Asylum,
Lovedale, Ootacamund.

(True Copy.)

Lawrence Memorial School,
Lovedale, 9th April 1915.

Principal and Secretary.

Educational Department. 1

C.F. 16 (a)—17-2-14.

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OFFICE NOTE.

SUBJECT. Requesting the Madras Government to assume complete financial responsibility in regard to the Lawrance Memorial school, Ootacamund.

From

The D.P.I. N.R.O.C.10633/14, dated 22nd May 1915.

Register No. 1847.

The Committee of the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, has for some time past been urging upon the Government the imperative need for raising the scale of pay of the members of the staff employed in that institution. The Committee's latest proposals on the subject are those embodied in Mr. Padfield's letters No.4429, dated the 24th Novemb 1914, and No.4676, dated the 10th December 1914, disposed of in G.O.No.1459 Edl., dated the 19th December 1914. Those proposals are discussed at length in the notes to that Government Order. The proposals in the first of the letters mentioned above were eventually sanctioned. In regard to those contained in the second letter the Committee was told that they could not be sanctioned unless it pointed out the source from which funds could be found to meet

pages 2 & 3 and 4 & 5 respectively of Gov. 1459 Edl: d/ the 19th Dec: 1914 (B)

para 2 of the Govt: order at (B)

Re 10633/14.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
16 MAY 1915
Re 10633/14
MADRAS

meet the extra cost or unless the Government of India sanctioned more recurring grants. In the mean-time, in order to meet the present difficulty of securing suitable teachers for vacancies from the Government sanctioned the employment in the boys' branch of the school of qualified and certificated teachers on the minimum rate of Rs.150 proposed by the Committee as a temporary measure for a period of two years. An application was, at the same time, made to the Government of India for a recurring imperial grant of Rs.6,000 to meet the extra cost involved in the proposals. That Government, however, expressed their inability to sanction the application and the Committee was informed accordingly.

Letter No: 75 Sedl: 25.1.15 (2) — in the other file

Gro. 238 Sedl: 2.3.15 (H)

2. In its present letter the Committee points out that the salaries of the staff of the school require radical revision and that in ordinary years a fair proportion of the increaseed cost could be provided from the school funds, but that the most satisfactory way of financing the school would be by Government making annually a grant sufficient to cover any deficit between the estimated

para 1 on p. 2 and para 4 on p. 3 of C.F.

para 5 on p. 3 C.F.

+ vide statt on p 43 of Gnos 564 Edl Dy (X) Thu 27-5-15

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estimated income and the estimated expenditure as sanctioned by Government in the annual budgets of the institution. In fact the Committee desires that the Government of Madras should assume complete financial responsibility in regard to the school. If this proposal should meet with the approval of Government the Committee suggests that a conference might be arranged between the representatives appointed by the Government, the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Principal to recommend such alterations in the constitution of the school as may be necessary.

para 7 on p 4 of F

15/1/15

Para 8 on p. 4 of C.F.

3. Before considering the Committee's proposals, it seems desirable to refer briefly to the history and the present position of the school and the relation in which it stands to Provincial and Imperial funds. From paragraphs 2 to 4 on pages 5 and 6 of notes to G.O.No.391 Edl., dated the 9th July 1910, it will be seen that the Lawrence Memorial School is a quasi-Government institution and is ineligible for any grant-in-aid under the Code of Regulations for European schools. It is under the management of a committee which

(3)

is

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is constituted under the rules framed by the Local Government and which is directly responsible to ~~it~~ them for the administration of the -- school and is bound to carry out all the orders of Government relating thereto. As regards the relation in which it stands to Provincial and Imperial funds, attention is invited to paragraph 2 of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's remarks as Chief Secretary, dated the 5th October 1912, and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's note of the 9th idem on pages 9 and 10 of notes to G.O.No.950 Edl., dated the 29th October 1912. From these it will be seen that the Local Government have been reluctant to supplement the funds of the institition by Provincial grants for ordinary educational charges. Sir Harold Stuart, however, had no objection to a portion of the Imperial recurring grant for European education being utilised for the school. Some aid was given in this manner in 1912-~~to~~ 13, but the ~~Dxxxx~~ D.P.I. has since stated that the whole of the Imperial grant for European education is required for the institutions on ~~aid~~ the aided list. It would thus appear that no aid to meet

(P)

para 2 on p 6 of notes to Gov 1459 Edl (B) of the 19-12-14

recurring expenditure can be given from ~~xxxxxx~~ Provincial funds to this school the only function of those funds being to serve as a conduit for passing any ~~imperial~~ grant that may be sanctioned by the Government of India. That Government have recently sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs.15,000 (in addition to † original -- recurring grants) But in the current year they declined to sanction the application made for a further recurring grant of Rs.6,000 as already mentioned in para 1 ante.

4. The Committee's present proposal is that the Local Government should assume complete financial responsibility in regard to the -- school and undertake to meet the net cost of the institution from Provincial funds. As pointed out by the Principal, the Committee made a -- similar proposal in 1910 in a demi-official to Sir Murray Hammick in which it also desired ~~x~~ to exchange the Lawrence Asylum press then under its management for a constant annual income of about Rs.20,000 or Rs.30,000. The question was then fully examined and a reply was given in the following terms:-

cf: para 2 of the Finl: note on p. 6 of the notes with G.C. 1459 Sedl: d/ the 19th Dec: '14 (B)

(D) (A)

G.C's 142 Sedl: 6.2.'14 + 1203 Sedl: 28.10.14

†(a) A grant of Rs 48,000 (roughly) representing the cost of maintaining 150 boys + 80 girls) (b) a further grant of Rs 6,000 sanctioned in lieu of the capitation + military grants original ~~[illegible]~~ paid to the Military Female Asylum (c) A grant of Rs 2,400 from Military works funds towards repairs to buildings — vide para 4 ~~on p. 1 of the notes of letter No.~~ 553 Sedl: 11.6.'13 (C)

15/6

para 7 on p 4 cf

Pages 1 to 4 of the notes with G.C. No: 751 Sedl: 30.10.11 (G)

51

"In reply to your D.O. of the 25th August 1911 to the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick, ~~the enclosures to which I return~~, I am directed to say that so far as can be seen at present it appears impossible to sever connection with the Lawrence Asylum Press and that unless the buildings and ~~xxxx~~ their -- equipment can be sold, any radical change in the existing system is impossible. While, for these reasons, the scheme put forward in your letter is premature and can not now be considered, enquiries will be made whether it is advisable and possible to establish a training ~~college~~ school for European -- teachers in connection with the Asylum (school), in which case some change in the ~~xxxxx~~ status of the Asylum might perhaps come within the sphere of practical ~~xxxxxxx~~ politics".

~~4.~~ The Lawrence Asylum Press has since been purchased by Government for 5.10 lakhs, and the interest derived from the investment of this sum amounts to Rs.20,400. As regards the establishment of a training institution for Europeans in connection with the school, the D.P.I. has lately been

been, at the instance of the Government of India, requested to submit a draft scheme in ~~xxxxxx~~ consultation with a conference of representatives from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and Burma. In that connection Mr. Stone observed as follows:-

" The Lawrence Memorial school requires money to be spent on it and the Government of India might well help us with funds to make it a working "model" school. It was not my idea to subordinate it in any way to the training college. They must remain separate entities and give and take arrangements made between them. In making them the experience of + Sanawar would be of great use. I mention these matters because any formal scheme of training might include provision for the students in the college having some fixed amount of practice laid down for them in the -- Lawrence Memorial school which might result in the school being swamped by inexperienced men. The best things we can do for the students are to improve their general education, the standard of which even if it is the matriculation standard is wretchedly low, and to familiarise them with the

Organisation

Jour 62 Ed (Z) 21-1-15

D.P.I's w/o note on p. 2 of the notes with G.O. 62-63 Edl. 21-1-15 (Z)

+ Lawrence Memorial School at Sanawar in Punjab (with training section attached to it)

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organisation and methods of work of a really good school. ~~Ixxwax~~ They will then be in a position to profit by their teaching experience. Observation and practice have their place in training but in my view they are really subordinate in importance. I regard a trained teacher not as a finished product but as a man who has been started in the right way and of whom it may be hoped that he will steadily improve in the practice of his profession. This may seem irrelevant but I am anxious to have it understood that the Memorial school is not to be sacrificed to the college".

The D.P.I. may perhaps be requested ~~mu~~ to consider whether any radical change should be made in the constitution of the Lawrence Memorial school or in its financial relation to the Local Government. The Government of India in their letter No.1452/1, dated the ~~6x~~ 6th February 1913, while proposing to give ~~a~~ grants to the Lawrence Memorial School to carry out such improvements and reforms as might be considered desirable or necessary to carry out in the interests of

the

The D.P.I. may be asked for remarks — after Arnold has seen (D) 15/6

para 1 of the letter on p. 2 of G.O. 552 Edl. 11.6.'13 (C)

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the school stated that it was not intended to -- introduce any change in the constitution or management of the school. This was however before the recent suggestion for the establishment of a training institution in connection with the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, was made by the Government of India.

Letter on p 2 of Govt 62 Edl & the 21-1-15 (2)

5. In this connection it may perhaps be useful to refer to the views of Sir Murray Hammick in regard to the school recorded in his note dated the 11th February 1910:-

para 5 on p 8 of notes to Govt 391 Edl & the 9-7-10 (3)

"The Chief Secretary, accustomed as he is to view every subject from the point of the ~~finnnnil~~ Financial Department of the Government of India tells us that this is purely an Imperial matter and that we, as a Provincial Government, should not undertake any liablities which should be met from Imperial. I ~~defer~~ differ from him. I hold that the promotion of the well-being of this very large section of our population is one in which we, as a Provincial Government, are deeply interested, -- and I consider that is it a very narrow view to take for us to stand by and let this Asylum (school) be

+ Sir William Meyer (vide p 4 of notes to Govt 391 Edl & the 9-7-10) (3)

para 5 of the notes on p. 8 of Govt 391-92 Edl. 9.7.10 (3)

⊕ European & Eurasians

55

inefficiently run, and let it fail in its object because the Imperial Government tells us they have no money to give."

If these views be + accepted, then probably the proper course to adopt will be to undertake to pay from Provincial funds the net cost of the institution whatever that may be as now desired by the Committee.

+ Sir John Atkinson was of opinion that the unqualified adoption of the principle would lead to unlimited expenditure — vide marginal note on p 8 of notes to Govt 391 Edl & the 9-7-10 (3) HG.

6. Submitted that the questions may perhaps be ~~con~~ further considered when the scheme for the establishment ~~for~~ of a training institution in connection with the Lawrence Memorial School has been matured and submitted to Government by the D.P.I and that in the meanwhile the Committee of the School may ~~perhaps~~ be informed accordingly. ~~that the question raised by it will be considered in connection with the scheme for the establihsment of a training institution attached to the school~~.

This would be the best course.

15/6

ASSISTANT SECRETARY 15 JUN 1915 GOVT. OF MADRAS

7. Financial may perhaps be consulted u.o. before passing orders.

Educ 1847-1 15.6.15

BG 10-6-15

Dp 15

CHIEF SECRETARY 15 JUN 1915 MADRAS GOVT.

Fit Uo

15/6

CURRENT NO. 3714 FINANCIAL

Regd 15-6-15

Financial department.

page 4 C.F

Attention is solicited to (1) paragraphs 6 and 7 of the letter dated the 15th May 1915 from the Chairman, Lawrence Memorial School Committee, Ootacamund, on page 4 of Current file, and (2) paragraphs 5 and 6 of Educational notes on pages 9-10 ante.

para 6 on page 4 C.F

2. The Committee express a doubt as to whether the department of Government which actually stands in loco parentis to the school is the Government of India, Military department, the Government of India, Education department, or the Government of Madras, Educational department, and add that they are of opinion that it would be in the interests of the school for the Government of Madras to assume complete financial responsibility - a conclusion they arrived at in August 1911.

para 7 on page 4 C.F.

ibid

paras 5 & 6 on page 10 ante.

The Educational department propose to agree with the Committee, but would defer passing final orders till the scheme for the establishment of a training institution in connection with the Lawrence Memorial school has been matured and submitted to the Government by the Director of Public Instruction.

3. The foregoing view of the Educational department

is

is based upon paragraph 5 of Sir Murray Hammick's note on page 8 of notes to G.O., No. 391, Educational, dated the 9th July 1910 which has been extracted in paragraph 5 of Educational department note on pages 9-10 ante. Attention is, however, solicited to the later notes referred to in paragraph 3 of Educational note on pages 3-5 ante, especially to paragraph 2 of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's note dated the 5th October 1912, and to the note of the H.M. Financial, dated the 9th October 1912 on pages 9-10 of notes to G.O., No. 950 Educational, dated the 29th October 1912 in which it is distinctly stated that the school should properly be subsidized ~~for~~ from Imperial revenues.

Please see also [redacted] pages 6-7, (especially paras 5 and 6) of notes to G.O., No. 634, Educl. dated the 8th November 1910 in which it was pointed out that the taking over by this Government of the recurring expenditure on account of the school — this is an item to be financed from Imperial revenues and has not been allowed for in the terms of the Provincial settlement — was a new departure which ought not to be lightly undertaken, as it would be to the detriment of the full development of the several services entrusted to this Government under the terms of the Provincial settlement.

page 5 of ep
351 Pub
T. 3. 15 XIV

4. Attention is also, in this connection, solicited to paragraph 3 of this Government's letter to the Government of India, No. 789-2.D, Public, dated the 5th February 1915 in which the Government of India were informed that the expenditure on account of the increased rates of travelling allowance to Government officials who are members of the Volunteer corps should properly be borne by Imperial, and not by Provincial, funds.

para 5 on page 10 ante.

5. In these circumstances, orders are solicited whether the proposal in the Educational department's [redacted] note to bear the net cost of the Lawrence Memorial School from Provincial funds will be accepted. It is respectfully submitted that, looking to the fact that the Lawrence Asylum, Sanawar, is entirely financed by the Government of India, it seems that that Government may properly be asked to undertake the financing of the Ootacamund institution as well.

page 6 Cf.

D.S.G.
22-6-15.

P T O

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para 5 of Sir Murray Hammick's note on page 8 of notes to GO 391 Educl 9.7.10 flag B.

Education Department have confronted us with the views expressed by Sir Murray Hammick in 1910, and no doubt those views must carry great weight, but what Financial have to look to is not the senti - mental but the practical side of the question. So far xx this Asylum, and others of its kind scat- tered throughout India, have been the bantlings of the Government of India, and Financial has suc - cessfully resisted all demands for assistance from Provincial revenues, being firmly convinced that xxxx if we once softened our hearts and were cajoled cxxjxxxd into giving a grant there would/end to such demands in future. What we are now asked to do is to agree to the Institution being divorced from the Government of India and placed under the control of the Government of Madras, who would then be required to finance the Institution, and to see to its prosperity. I venture to think that the Financial department will be true to its traditions and xxxxx will resist any such proposal. It is true that the Educational Department does not propose giving any very decided answer but only intends telling the Committee that the question

cf. para 3 on page 12 ante.

para 7 on page 4 CF.

para 6 on page 10 ante

para. b on page 10 ante

will be considered when the scheme for the establishment of a training institution in connection with the Lawrence Asylum has been submitted to Government, but it is useless, I submit, to raise any false hopes. We have not the money just now to enable us to entertain the proposal, and it is hopeless to expect any ~~xxxx~~ help from Imperial, and I venture to think that it would be kinder to the Committee if Government told them straight that the proposal cannot be entertained.

C.S.

24.6.15

553 Edl
11.6.13 Flag C.

In our letter of 11/6/13 there is a statement of receipts & disbursements. Will you please bring it up to date by adding 1913/4, 1914/5 & C.E. for 1915/6. I want to see whether the deficit has not declined.

2. Will you also please note the strength of the school during the ~~last~~ years from 1908/9 onwards. Possibly the way out of the difficulty may lie in reducing strength.

26/6

P.T.O.

NOTES.

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Para: 1 of the Chief Secretary's note on page 15 ante :— The statement of receipts and disbursements of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, given in Letter No. 553 Educl dd 11-6-13 has been brought up to date in the statement under para 2 of Letter No. 565 Educl dd 27-5-15. The latter statement clearly brings out the financial position of the school and is reproduced below:—

page 43 of 80 X

It was unnecessary to repeat here the information at 'X'

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Receipts: ordinary receipts	Receipts: other receipts + special non-recurring grants	Receipts: Total (cols. 2+3)	Charges: Ordinary charges	Charges: other charges including special expenditure on buildings	Charges: Total (cols. 5+6)	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−): of Total receipts over total charges (Col 4 − Col 7)	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−): of ordinary receipts over ordinary charges (Col 2 − Col 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Male Branch					
1910 – 11	1·09	..	1·09	1·09	·05	1·14	−·05	..
1911 – 12	1·05	..	1·05	1·04	·17	1·21	−·16	+·01
1912 – 13	1·01	·21	1·22	1·15	..	1·15	+·07	−·14
1913 – 14	1·18(a)	·15	1·33	1·16	·02	1·18	+·15	+·03
1914 – 15	1·22(b)	·45	1·67	1·28	·55	1·83	−·16	−·06
1915 – 16	1·24(b)	..	1·24	1·31	·14	1·45	−·21	−·07
			Female Branch.					
1910 – 11	·56	..	·56	·51	·03	·54	+·02	+·05
1911 – 12	·55	·19	·74	·49	·25	·74	..	+·06
1912 – 13	·55	..	·55	·56	..	·56	−·01	−·01
1913 – 14	·56	·01	·57	·57	·01	·58	−·01	−·01
1914 – 15	·63(c)	..	·63	·66	·01	·67	−·04	−·03
1915 – 16	·62(c)	..	·62	·65	..	·65	−·03	−·03

62

(a) on page 16 ante. includes the Impl. recurring grant of Rs 3,500.
(b) " " includes Rs 9000 out of the Impl. recurring grant of Rs 15,000
(c) " " " Rs 6000 " out of — do — do.

× Page 8 of G.O. 142 Educl / 6.2.14 — D
& G.O. 1203 Educl / 28.x.14 — 4

⊗ vide remarks (e) and (j) at the foot of the statement on page 43 of G.O. 564-5 Edl / 27-5-15 flag X

2. It will be seen that the Ordinary Receipts from 1913-14 include the following Imperial recurring grants :—

(1) Rs 3,500 × given in 1913-14

(2) Rs 15,000 & given in 1914-15 and 1915-16. [This amount includes the sum of Rs 3,500 given in 1913-14]. Of this sum Rs. 9,000 ⊗ is shown under the Male Branch and the balance, viz Rs. 6,000 under the Female Branch.

The surplus or deficit of "Ordinary Receipts" as compared to "Ordinary Charges", of the two branches (Male + Female) taken together is as follows :—

cf. col 9 on page 16 ante.

Year.	Surplus (+) or deficit (−) taking "Ordinary Receipts" and "Ordinary Charges".	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) After excluding the recurring Impl. grants from 1913-14.
	Lakh	Lakh
1910—11	+·05	+·05
1911—12	+·07	+·07
1912—13	−·15	−·15
1913—14	+·02	−·02 *
1914—15	−·09	−·24 §
1915—16	−·10	−·25 §

* After leaving out of account the Impl. grant (recurring) of Rs 3,500.
§ — do — Rs 15,000

NOTES.

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3 Para 2 of Chief Secretary's note on page 15 ante :- The strength of the school from 1908 onwards was as follows :-

(Table A in Appendices)

[Taken from the Annual Reports of the school for the several years from 1908.]

year.	Boys			Girls.			Grand Total (col 4 + col 7)
	Boarders	Day Scholars	Total	Boarders	Day Scholars	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1908	297	10	307	161	3	164	471
1909	293	9	302	162	3	165	467
1910	290	9	299	154	8	162	461
1911	290	10	300	153	6	159	459
1912	289	9	298	153	10	163	461
1913	291	10	301	161	7	168	469
1914 (on 31-12-14)	284	14	298	158	7	165	463
Maximum Strength admissible.	300			165			

Rule 32 on page 8 of G.O 521 Educl Dt 31-7-11. flag W

× (cols 2 and 5 in Statement above)

It will be seen that the maximum strength of Boarders × (300 boys and 165 girls) has not been exceeded in the past.

4 Attention is solicited to paras 1 and 4 of the letter from the Chairman of the Lawrence Memorial School Committee

pages 2 + 3 of CF.

(on pages 2+3 of C.F) from which it will be seen that the Committee are anxious to have the institution taken up by this Govt as they consider that the salaries of the staff of the school require radical revision. The Committee also remark that in the case of the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, the Govt of India have sanctioned an extra recurring grant of Rs 40,000 mainly to improve the salaries of the staff of that institution.

cf para 1 on page 2 CF

para 2 on page 2 CF

[signature] 5.7.15 [signature] 5.7.15. [signature] [signature] 6.7.15

para. 7 on page 4 C.F.

The proposal is that this Govt should assume financial control of the Lawrence Asylum, a proposal which has been under consideration more than once in the past & has never been accepted by Fin^l. On the budget for 1915/6 this proposal means, assuming all present sources of income to remain intact, a Provincial liability of R 10,000 but, as considerable improvement in the staff is foreshadowed, it would mean really more than this in the

vide the statement at the bottom of page 16 ante.

cf Fin. note above

way of recurring liability & at any time Provl. might be called on to supply considerable sums for non-recurring purposes such as buildings.

The question must be considered quite independently of the proposal to work the school as a model school in connection with a training institution, for, if that proposal is given effect to, it must, as things stand, be on the understanding that no liability is thrown on Provincial on account of the Asylum in its rôle as model school. I do not therefore see any advantage in the suggestion that the Committee should be told that the Govt. will consider the question of giving help from Provincial when dealing with the question of working the school in connection with a training institution. That will only raise hopes which in the opinion of this Dept. should not be raised.

I would definitely negative the proposal that this Govt. should accept financial liability.

The only way out of the present difficulty, if the G. of I. will not make an additional grant, is, it seems, to cut down the strength of the school to the point at which receipts &

vide para: 6 of Educl. notes on page 10 ante.

Cf also A.S's note on page 15 ante

Fin. no 3714-1
7.7.15

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
8 - JUL 1915
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Noted in CR
9.7.15

(Sent down for being dealt with the linked file - CR. 2326)

charges can be made to balance.

H.M. Fin. should see.

Educational u/s.

Edl Dept

For orders as to circulation to H.E. and H.M. (Fin.). As regards the reduction in the strength of the school, as proposed by the Chief Secretary in his note, attention is invited to the Principal's remarks at A on page 10 CF.

BG
13-7-15

As noted on the linked file I think we should make out the strongest possible case for the assumption of complete financial responsibility by the Govt of India when sending up the scheme for the training school

16.8-15

H.E. the Governor.

C.No. 2254 Eol 67
29.6.15
L & M Dept

467-1.

C.No. 140 L/O
24.6.15

PRIVATE SECRETARY MADRAS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OOTACAMUND.

23rd June 1915.

My dear Bedford,

Will you please send me, for His Excellency's perusal, the papers regarding Mr.Tothill's report on the present condition of the milk supply to the Lawrence Memorial School and his proposals for the future working of the dairy?

Yours sincerely,

[signature]

The Hon'ble Mr.J.P.Bedford, I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government, Local & Municipal Dept
Stonehouse Hill, Ootacamund.

C.S.
Edl?

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
28 JUN 1915
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that there are no papers on the subject in the Local & Municipal department. The D.O. may be passed on to the Educational department who control the management of the Lawrence Asylum school.

Edl no.

25 6 15

Eav.
L&M no. 140-L/O
24.6.15

From The manager Office of D.P.I.

To The supt Edt.

Ref your T.m. of date.

Reply The report on the present Condition of the Lawrence Memorial School which among others contains Mr. Tothill's report is now with the Director at Coty.

The Coty office will kindly obtain the report from the D.P.I and forward it to the P.S.G.

HG
2-7-15

Submitted that the D.P.I may be requested not to forward the report in question for the

From

The Hd. Clerk

69

perusal of H.E.

CR
3.7.15

D.P.I. Co

PR
3/7/15

Mr. Tothill's report is submitted today ~~at~~ along with my A.C. No. 4679/15 - dated 5 July 1915.

5.7.15

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
5 - JUL 1915
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Eolus 2254-1
3.7.15

The papers submitted with the Director's endorsement referred to above are placed below. They have just been received and have yet to be examined.

PR
6/7

2. Mr. Tothill's report referred to by the P.S.G. are on pages 37 to 39 of that file. Surgeon-General Corker's suggestions on the subject are on page 9 and the Lawrence Memorial School Committee's recommendations are contained in para. 7 of its letter on p. 2 of that file.

3. The papers may (perhaps) be forwarded to the P.S.G. w.o. for perusal with reference to his d.o. on page 1 ante. They will be examined on their return from him.

Eolus 2254-2
6.7.15

Dp 6/7 PR 5.7.15 CR 5-7-15 P.S.G. Co 6/7

NOTES.

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In returning these papers His Excellency desires that the proposals of the Committee may be carefully examined and that in particular the proposal to transfer to the Government of Madras the entire control of the institution should be fully considered. Prima facie His Excellency is disposed to agree with the recommendations of the Committee. Information should also be given as to the present position of the electrical scheme for Ootacamund as this has a bearing on the proposals for providing electric power in the Lawrence Memorial School. The existing arrangements for financing the School should also be explained and the extent to which the Madras Government has aided it in recent years should be stated.

His Excellency desires that these papers should be submitted to him with a full note on his return from tour.

H. C. Stokes

BY ORDER. 12/7

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
14 JUL 1915
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Noted in CR
14.7.15

Please see note submitted below

14.8.15

His Excellency wishes to await Mr. Stokes return. A comprehensive note to be prepared meanwhile

17.8.15

C No. 2326 Edl.

Scott. II—8 (a)—12-1-15.

NOTES.

Page

Educational Dept. 71

Subject:

Improvements to Lawrence Memorial School Ootacamund.

The present proposals of the Committee for the improvement of the school are set forth below together with the office note thereon.

Proposal

Page 18 C.F.

I(i) The school suffers from a multiple control and it would be to its advantage to place it altogether under the care and in the responsibility of the Government of Madras.

Office note. The multiple control referred to by the ~~xxxxxxx~~ committee is that the school has to depend upon the Government of India, Education~~al~~ Department, the Government of India, Army Department., and occasionally upon the Government of Madras, for financial aid, while for purposes of administrative control it is placed under the Local Government. One would suppose that its dependence upon three authorities so far from being a point of weakness~~s~~ ~~xxx~~ adds to the ~~xxxx~~ strength of the institution in that if the resources of the Provincial Government fail, the Government of India may be resorted to for any financial help that the school might stand in need of (and vice versa). But it may also be noted that the Government of India have, of late, found it impossible

72

cf: G.O. 238 Sdl: 2.3.'15 (H')

impossible to comply fully with applications for pecuniary assistance made on behalf of the school.

The other question of placing the school altogether under the care and in the responsibility of the Madras Government is not an ~~xxxxx~~ entirely new proposition. It has been raised in one form or another in the past and had to be given up because it has been the declared policy of this Government not to accept new liabilities in respect of this institution. In this connection attention may be solicited to the notes in the linked file in which this question has been fully discussed.

Proposal I (ii) Sufficient attention has not, in the past, been given to ~~the~~ sanitary requirements and that an immediate grant of approximately Rs.26,000 should be made for carrying them out. The nature of, and the necessity for, the proposed improvements are dealt with ~~below~~ below:-

Page 18 c.F.

(a) Water supply. --The Committee consider that the whole collecting area should be fenced and that the open channel should be replaced by

Para 2 on p. 3 c.F.

pipes with a view to prevent contamination.

Page 21 C.F.

The cost of this is estimated at Rs.6,500.

(b) Pumping and reservoir. As the present supply cannot rise to the upper storeys, pumping apparatus and a reservoir are necessary so as to provide for the flushing of night latrines and for protection against fire. The pumping may be carried out by an oil-engine or rather by electric power which would be more economical and easy to manage. The estimated cost is Rs.4000.

Para 3 on p.4 C.F.

Page 21 C.F.

(c) Washing arrangements. The dormitories have no latrines nearer than a distance of 100 yards. The Committee therefore recommend that two rooms now used by the clerks near the large dormitory be reconstructed as lavatories and that one room be taken from the group of smaller dormitories for the same purpose. The lavatories should be four in number, two on the boys' side for elder and younger separately and two on the girls' side. The girls' bath will require over-head douche arrangements and a number of full length baths for both --

Para 4 on pp 4 & 5 C.F.

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Page 21 e.F.

both sides of the school are also needed. The cost is estimated at Rs.2,600.

Para 5 on p. 5 e.F.

(d) Latrines. The night latrines for boys require some reconstruction so as to remove night soil by water carriage system. A suitable septic installation should be erected in the grounds.

Page 21 e.F.

The estimates amount to Rs.4925.

Para 6 on p. 5 e.F.

(e) Boys' hospital. A small operation room which has been asked for more than once in past years seems desirable especially if a whole time I.M.S. officer be nominated.

Para 7 on p. 6 e.F.

(f) Girls' hospital. As the girls' hospital is found to be inadequate two small separate wards one for the staff, the other for patients needing isolation and a nurse's or Ayaks room are necessary. The verandah should be enlarged and some glass doors added in front as a protection in the rainy season and a covered passage from the school to the girls' hospital would be a boon in the wet weather. The

Page 21 e.F.

cost of these (e+f) is estimated at Rs.2,600.

Paras 8 on p. 6 & 7 e.F.

(g) Kitchens.-, An entirely new kitchen is needed in the boys' side, the present one being small, hot, badly arranged and ancient-

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An entirely new kitchen for girls is necessary since the existing one is too small for use both as an instructional kitchen and as a kitchen for daily household use. These kitchens should be run on the ideal system adopted in British regiments. In this connection the Committee consider it desirable to discharge the kitchen matron and to add to the staff a mistress whose sole duty should be to instruct in cooking and to supervise the kitchen, since this would permit the present domestic mistress to devote herself entirely to dress-making and to schemes of practical education.

Page 21 e.F.

The total cost is estimated at Rs.4,500.

(h) Dress Making room.:- In view of more extended practical work, a large room may be necessary. No estimate of cost has been furnish-ed for this.

Para 9 on p. 7 e.F.

(i) Incinerators and latrines for native establishment:- An ample provision of native latrines with thorough surveillanee must be included in the sanitary requirements and incineration might also be practised in part.

Para 15 on p. 9 e.F.

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Page 21 C.F.

The cost of these is estimated at Rs.875

Total cost of the above requirements Rs. 26,000

Memo No: 443-1 Eccl: dt. 28.3.'13 and p. 2 of Govt. No. 552 Eccl: 11.6.'13

O F F I C E N O T E:- At the instance of the Government of India, the Committee of the Lawrence Memorial School was asked in March 1913 to say what recurring and non-recurring grants it required to carry out such improvements and reforms as might be considered desirable or necessary in the interests of the school. The Committee submitted an interim report in April 1913 saying that it wanted a non-recurring grant of Rs.45,000 and a recurring grant of Rs.15,000 for the following purposes:

Paras 4(a) & (b) on p. 4 of Govt. No. 552 Eccl: dt. 11.6.'13 & also paras 5 & 6 of this Govt.'s letter to India No: 553 Eccl: dt. the 11th June '13

Non-recurring expenditure.

	Rs.
1. New quarters for the Principal	19,400
2. Quarters for two masters	13,400
3. A Gymnasium.	8,000
4. A latrine for the girl's school	1,600
Total Rs.	42,400 or

Rs.45,000 including cost of furniture.

Recurring expenditure.

1. To meet the loss of income sustained by the failure of the Lawrence Asylum Press.	15,000
2. To meet the extra cost of the reorganization of the establishment already sanctioned -	

These requests were submitted to the

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Page 8 of No. 142 Edl. 6.2.14

the Government of India, with letter No. 553 Edl., dated the 11th June 1913. In their letter No.73 Edl., dated the 17th January 1914, the Government of India sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs.3,500 per annum for the school and hoped to raise the grant to Rs.15,000 during the current year. They said nothing about the non-recurring grant of -- Rs.45,000 asked for for expenditure on school buildings. In Edl. Letter No.143, dated the 6th February 1914, the Government of India were reminded of this omission and were informed that a grant for buildings would be gratefully received.

. While the requests made in its interim report were under the consideration of the Government of India, the Committee of the Lawrence Memorial school submitted a final report with Mr.Young's letter No.3,000, dated the 24th November 1913. In this, the Committee asked for a recurring grant of Rs.27,500 (and a non-recurring grant of Rs.45,000) (in place of its former requests) for the following purposes:-

Page 2 of No. 142 Edl. 6.2.14

Recurring.

	Rs.
(1) To meet the loss of income from the failure of the Lawrence Asylum Press.	10,000
(2) To meet the cost of re-organization of the establishment already sanctioned and further contemplated	7,500

(3)

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	Rs
(3) To meet the cost of the kindergarten department to be newly formed.	3,000 ✓
(4) To meet the cost of printing, of carpenters' tools and of maintaining electric light, and	3,000 ✓
(5) To meet the cost of improving the dietary of the children.	4,000 ✓
Total	27,500 ✓

Non-recurring.

(6) To construct quarters for the staff a gymnasium, and a latrine for the girls' school.	45,000 ✓
(7) To provide a covered-in swimming bath.	10,000 ✓
(8) To provide improved water-supply fire protection, sanitation and lighting. from	1,50,000 ✓ to 2,00,000 ✓
(9) To construct a separate building for the kindergarten department, quarters for members of the girls' school, and alteration to the rooms occupied by the younger boys in the main building and improving the comfort and sanitation of the existing dormitories.	1,00,000 ✓
(10) to construct new quarters for sergeants.	12,000 ✓
(11) To construct a new laundry.	7,000 ✓
(12) To re-build the boys' school kitchen.	7,000 ✓
(13) To provide an extra ward in the girls' school hospital.	3,000 ✓
(14) To complete the newly constructed chapel by the provision of a tower.	10,000 ✓
(15) To make provision for drying the boys' and girls' clothes in the wet weather.	5,000 ✓
(16) To improve the laboratory attached to the boys' school.(This has been added by the Director of Public Instruction).	(No estimate given).
Total	3,49,000 or ✓ 3,99,000 ✓

or 4 lakhs in round number.

As the Committe's requests were not accom-

accompanied by any kind of estimates and as they were received only a few days before the receipt of the letter from the Government of India sanctioning a recurring grant of Rs.3,500, ~~[illegible]~~, the Government decided not to submit them to the Government of India in that incomplete state and asked the committee to have its proposals for improvements of the school arranged in order of their urgency and have plans and estimates for them completely drawn up for submission to the Government of India in time for a grant in connection with the budget for ~~[illegible]~~ 1915-16 - Vide G.O.No, 142 Edl., dated the 6th February 1914.

The Government of India have since sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs.11,500 per annum in addition to the grant of Rs.3,500 already sanctioned and a non-recurring grant of Rs.45,000 during 1914-15.—Vide G.O.1203 Edl., dated the 28th October 1914. It will appear from the above some of the items ~~[illegible]~~ which are now considered necessary ~~[illegible]~~ have already been included in Mr. Young's

letter

p 2 of G.O. No 142 Edl / 6.2.14 (D)

No.3,000 dated the 24th November 1913 & that if the Committee had originally submitted these proposals in the order of urgency with plans and estimates completely prepared for submission to the Government of India and had asked for grants for them in addition to the non-recurring grant of Rs.45,000 originally applied for in its interim report of April 1913, the Government of India might have sanctioned the amount of the grant required. Now it is too late to apply to that Government for any grant and it is hopeless to expect any help from them since they have already expressed their inability to sanction the recurring grant of Rs.6,000 applied for by this Government for meeting the cost of revision of the establishment of the school which was found imperative in view of the vacancies on the teaching staff consequent on the war. Many of the proposed improvements are no doubt necessary and demand immediate action, but in view of the financial position of the school which is far from being satisfactory they should, it is submitted, stand over unless the amount required can be met from Provincial funds. But at --

cf. G.O. 2.38 Edl / 2.3.15 H

G.O. No 564 Edl / 27.5.15 (X)
(in the linked file)

at present there is very little prospect of Provincial funds coming to the rescue and consequently the suggested improvements will have to be postponed.

Proposal I (iii) Electricity. The Committee proposes to provide electric lighting to the school at an initial expenditure of Rs.25,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs.4,400 on the grounds that the -- existing oil lamps afford very indifferent -- lighting (about 90% below the accepted standard), that electricity is to be associated with the existing water supplies and that it would be unwise to exclude it on the score of economy. The annual cost of the existing system of oil lamps is -- given as Rs.2,000. The Committee, however, consider that it would be possible to introduce a minimum system to begin with, capable of extension at a cost somewhat less than it is now proposed.

Office note. It is understood that the Municipal Council of Ootacamund has a scheme of lighting the town with electricity and that the question is at present under preliminary consideration. The Chairman, Municipal council, has addressed the P.W.D

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requesting information in regard to the Government buildings at the place which will require lighting etc. and replies to the references issued by that Department to the officers concerned have recently been received and are being dealt in that Department. Perhaps, this file may be sent u.o. to the P.W.D. for furnishing ~~minor~~ more definite information as to the present position of the scheme.

Proposal I (iv) Swimming bath.-- The Committee is in favour of erecting a new swimming bath at an estimated cost of Rs.20,000 instead of improving the existing one at a cost of Rs.10,000 on the ground ~~tx~~ that the existing bath is bad ~~inxx~~ in design and construction and that this conception of bath does not accord with military ideas. The Committee also suggest that the girls should be taught to swim.

Para 13 on p.8 of C.F.

Office note. In this connection attention is ~~xxx~~ solicited to G.O. No.585 Edl., dated the 21st May 1914 in which the Government declined to -- comply with the application of the Committee for an advance of Rs.10,000 or Rs.20,000 according to the design for covering in, heating and modernizing the present open tank used as swimming bath

(61)

cf: also para 2 of the G.N. on p.1 of the notes with Gov. 361 Edl: 29.3.15

or

or for building a new covered in and warmed swimming bath, respectively; but they permitted the Committee to reappropriate towards the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ execution of really urgent works allotments made in the budget for 1914-15 for objects which were less pressing. The question was then under the consideration of a Sub-Committee and they recommended a scheme for heating the boys' lavatory and for shower baths which were less costly than the provision of a warmed and heated swimming bath. The Committee accordingly made a provision of Rs.5,000 for the purpose in the revised estimate for 1914-15 and this was retained by the Government. It is understood that the Assisting Commanding Royal Engineer is carrying out the work. In the present ~~stage~~ state of the finances of the school and in view of the hopelessness of expecting any help from Provincial or Imperial funds as pointed out in the office note in the concluding portion of para I (ii) ante, it is submitted that the proposal is not within the range of practical ~~xxxx~~ politics.

cf: page 1 of the notes to Gs. 361 Edl: 29.3.15

pages 10 + 11 ante.

Proposal I (v) Domestic education. The practical value of domestic education for girls requires to be more fully recognised. Instruc-

para 18 on pp 11 + 12 c.f.

tion

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Para 17 on p. 10 C.F. & also p. 18 C.F.

Instruction in the principles and practice of modern hygiene should form a prominent part of the school curriculum. Surgeon General Corker is of opinion that Hygiene might very well take the place of a comparatively useless subject such as physiography since, as a study, it is attracting greater attention in all educational schemes and it should not therefore be omitted in this school. In regard to the girls' branch of the school he states that too much stress is being laid on paper knowledge of the subjects that comprise education in the wealthier classes and that a thorough practical education in domestic economy, dress-making, hygiene of the household and in a knowledge of the real causes of diseases is essential. He adds that though an advance has been made in this direction by the addition to the staff of a mistress to teach dress-making and cooking the appointment of a separate mistress for cooking would be a further step.

cf: Go. 950 Edl. 29.10.12

para 18 (ii) on p. 11 C.F.

Office note. The question of teaching hygiene instead of physiography may be remitted to the

D.P.I.

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D.P.I. for consideration and necessary action. As regards the appointment of a separate mistress for cooking it may be pointed out that one of the functions assigned to the technical mistress on Rs.90 --2--100 p.m. whose appointment was sanctioned in G.O. No.950 Edl., dated the 29th October 1912, was the teaching of cookery to the girls. Since the Principal states that the teaching in the school in that direction compares favourably with that in other schools in Southern India and in view of the present financial situation the committee must be content with the existing arrangements in this -- regard. This suggestion will like the others have to be deferred.

Medical officer.

Proposal I (vi) A whole time I.M.S. officer is necessary for professional care, sanitary supervision and advice and for educational purposes. He is also needed to teach hygiene to the boys and girls, and incidentally to the staff. If an I.M.S. officer be appointed, his assistant might be a sub-assistant surgeon instead of an assistant surgeon. Surgeon General Bannerman pointed out that it is allowable to -- detail an "additional medical officer" for six months

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months of the year in Ootacamund, if one be -- available, and that the appointment might be combined with that of the Medical Officer of the school.

Office note. Under existing arrangements the Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund is in medical charge of the school and visits the school at least once a week and whenever it is necessary. There is also a resident medical officer attached to the school. Apart from financial considerations, the question of appointing a whole time I.M.S. officer will, it is submitted, have to be deferred in view of the fact that most of the I.M.S. officers are away on military duty and no one is therefore -- available even if it is desired to give effect to the suggestion. The subject is however one for consideration in Public (Medical).

Rule 66 of the rules regulating the conduct & working of the School — last page of the report for the year ending the 31st March '14 —— put up.

Proposal I (vii) The development of the kindergarten is - extremely desirable. It is stated that until money is found for this, full effect cannot be - given to the recommendations of the Committee.

Page 18 of c.f.

(VIII) Office note:-

In G.O. No.764 Edl., dated the 13th November 1908 the Government approved the proposal of the Committee to treat kindergarten teaching as a — separate branch of instruction and sanctioned the

required

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p. 3 of G.O. No. 440 Edl. 27.7.09 (I)

Letter No. 441 Edl. 27.7.09 (I)

Go 577 Edl. 7.10.10 (X')

(20) page 4 of G.O. 402 Ed 28/6/11

Go. 552 Edl. 11.6.13

required establishment. Subsequently in 1909 the Committee proposed to have a separate kindergarten "department" involving the construction of a separate building and also quarters for its staff. The buildings were estimated to cost a lakh of rupees, and when the Government of India were asked for a grant for the purpose, they declined to comply with the application. A grant of Rs.57,000 was however subsequently paid from Provincial funds with the approval of the Government of India. But while the matter was under correspndence, the committee -- stated that no separate buildings were necessary for the kindergarten department and that other -- arrangements made to conduct the classes in separate existing buildings had worked far more satisfactorily than was expected. They accordingly urged on the Government the necessity for the construction of other buildings instead and the proposal to construct a building for the kindergartn department was therefore dropped. Again in April 1913 the Committee included this among the proposals for financial requirements called for at the instance of the -- Government of India. The then Secretary, Mr. Francis

in-

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in his note dated 2-6-13 observed as follows:-

Page 6 of the notes to Go. 552 Edl: 11.6.'13

"As to the Kindergarten department the "reports show that the existing arrangements "are working very well and there really seems to be "no ground for asking for a lakh for the building for it." This was agreed to by His Excellency. It was accordingly not included in the application for grant to the Government of India. This suggestion cannot, in the present financial situation, be given effect to and it should therefore be deferred.

Proposal I (viii) (Revision of staff.) The pay of the educational staff needs revision, it being inadequate to modern requirements. The Committe consider the recommendation to be very important. Surgeon General Corker states that the Principal is in constant difficulties in providing capable teachers. In addition to increased salaries to the staff, the Principal suggests an additional lady teacher on Rs.100 per mensem to assist with the junior classes and to take a leave vacancy and an additional matron on Rs.60 per mensem who could carry out night nursing in the hospitals. In this should be included the appointment of a separate mistress for cooking (dealt with in para (v) supra.).

Para 2.30N p.150 C.F.

NOTES.

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Office note. The Committee had for some time past been urging upon the Government the imperative need for raising the scale of pay of the staff -- employed in the school, their latest proposals on the subject are those embodied in Mr. Padfield's letters Nos.4429 , dated the 24th November 1914 and No.4676 dated the 10th December 1914 disposed of in G.O.No.1459 Edl., dated the 19th December 1914. They were fully considered and the proposals in the first of the letters were eventually sanctioned. As regards those contained in the second letter, the Committee were told that they could not be sanctioned unless the committee pointed out the source from which funds could be found to meet the extra cost or unless the Government of India sanctioned more recurring grants. In the mean time in order to tide over immediate difficulties in the way of securing suitable teachers for vacancies, the Government sanctioned the employment in the boys' branch of the school of qualified and certificated teachers on the minimum rate of Rs.150/- per mensem proposed by the Committee as a temporary measure and for a period of two years. An application was at the

same

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same time made to the Government of India for a recurring imperial grant of Rs.6,000 per mensem to meet the extra cost involved in the proposals. As already noted in para I (ii) supra, India however expressed their inability to sanction the application and the Committee was informed accordingly.

G.O. 75 Edl. 25.1.15

G.O. 238 Edl. 2.3.15

As already noted, financial considerations stand in the way of giving effect to the committee's suggestions, which should therefore be postponed.

Proposal I (ix) Improvements to the dairy. Surgeon General Corker states that the dairy which consists of five buildings erected at considerable cost is not run as is a model dairy under military charge, that it needs a whole time European to look after it and that Mr. Tothill who has much experience of dairies has made his suggestions separately. Mr. Tothill considers that the buildings and fittings are not adequate for dairy purposes and suggests improvements at an estimated cost of Rs.8,900. He offers his services as a contractor for a specified term to supply cow's milk

vide pp 37-39 F

P. 37 F

and

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and butter to the school subject to the conditions,

(1) that the suggested improvements should be carried out,

(2) that he should have the use of one hundred acres of land, building and appliances free of rent

(3) that he may be allowed the use of this land in growing food stuffs for the upkeep of his stock as he may deem necessary, grazing rights being forbidden to employees of the school except by permission of the Principal and

(4) that he be allowed to dispose of his surplus milk and butter after the school has been supplied with sufficient milk and butter (at seven pints a rupee and one lte a Rupee respectively).

The Committee strongly recommend that his proposals may be accepted.

Page 2 of G.C. No: 257 Edl. 25.3.13

Office note. In para 3 of its letter No. 4056, dated the 20th January 1913 the committee asked for a special grant for fitting up the -- dairy the construction of which was sanctioned in G.O. 402 Edl., dated the 28th June 1911. But as no idea of the cost of the fittings required was given, the committee was asked to furnish the information

cf. para 4(iv) of G.N. on p. 3 of G.C. 257 Edl. 25.3.13

with a view to its inclusion in the statement of financial requirements of the school called for by India in March 1913. As, however, the committee again failed to furnish an estimate of cost this item was left out of consideration in submitting an application to the Government of India for non-recurring grants in 1913. For financial reasons this suggestion too does not seem to be practicable.

Proposal II (i) Existing arrangements for financing the school. The school is now in receipt of the following recurring grants from imperial funds towards its up-keep and maintenance :-

(a) An annual fixed grant of Rs.48,000 representing roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 80 girls.

(b) A further grant of 6,000 per annum sanctioned in 1907 in lieu of the capitation and military grants originally paid to the military female asylum , Madras.

(c) An annual grant of Rs.2,400 from military works fund towards repairs to the buildings.

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(d) A subvention of Rs.15,000 per annum recently sanctioned by the Government of India to cover the loss of income to the school sustained by the failure of the Lawrence Asylum Press and the extra cost of the re-organisation of the school staff already sanctioned.

In addition to these there are two substantial items of income accruing from the school property:- (a) A sum of Rs.20,400 being the annual interest on the sale proceeds of the Lawrence Asylum press and (b) Donations and interest on Government securities aggregating to about Rs. 62,387.

Proposal II (ii) The extent to which the Madras Government has aided the institution in recent years:-

The school has not been in receipt of any recurring aid from Provincial funds. Occasional non-recurring grants have, however, been paid to the school mostly in an indirect manner as shown below:-

(a) In 1904 a grant of Rs.60,000 was debited to 22 Education -- Grant in aid ---on behalf of the school. The grant was made in aid of the construction of a building at Lovedale to

house

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house the girls transferred from the Military Female Orphan Asylum, Madras, and was made nominally to the latter institution with orders that the amount should be transferred at once and in full to the Lawrence Asylum. It was debited to the Educational Budget because the Public Works Examiner ~~of~~ objected to its being debited to 45 - Civil Works --P.W.D.

(b) In 1904 -- 05, grants amounting to ~~Rs.24,091~~ Rs.24,091 were made for the following purposes by the Local Government from Special grants placed at its disposal by the Government of -- India:-

para 10 of notes on p. 4 of notes to Go 440 Edl: 27.7.09 (1)

Additions and improvements to the Asylum buildings.	Rs.11,048
Do.	10,290
Repairs to Burnfoot houses	2,753
Total	24,091

(c) In 1910, a grant of Rs.57,000 was made from Provincial Funds with the sanction of the Government of India for carrying out certain extensions and improvements to the Asylum buildings;

577 Edl: 7.10.10 (X1)

(d) In 1913-14, a grant of Rs.26,830 was made by this Government from the imperial grant of

G. C. 1107 Edl: 11.12.12 (VII)

of .52 lakh for European education towards the general funds of the Asylum for meeting the cost of certain buildings, furniture and appliances.

2. It may be noted in this connection that the question of establishing a training college at Ootacamund is under separate consideration and that the Lawrence Memorial School will serve as a model school if the scheme becomes an accomplished fact. As the Government of India have undertaken the financing of the Training College, that Government may perhaps be approached in that connection to undertake the entire financing of the Lawrence Memorial school also since an improvement in the staff of the school and additional buildings would probably be required. This will obviate the difficulty which exists in carrying out the much needed improvements now suggested by the Committee.

It is evident that very great improvements are needed, but it is useless discussing the details so long as we have no hope of finding the money to pay for them. Our best prospect of doing this seems to be to ask the Govt of India, when we send up the scheme for the training school, to undertake complete financial responsibility. The strongest possible case should be made out, including our duty to the community, the length of the waiting list, the comparison with Sarawar and a full statement of the needed improvements. It is evident that in the past we have not asked for enough, largely because the Committee were not ready with detailed proposals.

Personally I would not regret a reduction in boarding grants to children who would be better brought up to a Goanese standard of living in favour of these soldiers' children most of whom must live as Europeans if they are to live at all.

GS

16.8.15

H. E. the Governor.

TE.

Educational Dept.

SUBJECT.

Establishment of a Training College in Southern India for the domiciled community in conjunction with the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund,,.

From

the D.P.I. R.O.C.No.478, dated 22-7-15.

Register No. 2516 Edl.

This Government have already welcomed the proposal of the Government of India to establish a Training College in ~~xxxxxx~~ Southern India for the domiciled community in conjunction with the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund. Please see the papers with D.O. No.2741-2 Edl., dated the 18th September 1914. Subsequently with reference to India's letter No.1534 dated the 5th October 1914, enquiring whether this Government would desire ~~serve~~ to have a scheme for the establishment of such a college at Ootacamund and suggesting that, if the idea commended itself to them, the Government of Bombay and Burma might be asked to send representatives for an initial discussion, the D.P.I was requested to submit a draft scheme therefor in consultation with a conference of representatives

In G.O. Nos.62,63 Edl. 21.1.15. (15)

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representatives from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and Burma.—Vide G.O. 62 Edl., dated the 21st January 1915.

⊗ PP 3 to 8 of C.F.

2. The Director now submits a copy of the ⊗ Proceedings of the Committee which met at Ootacamund in compliance with the Government Order referred to in para 1 supra. The scheme formulated by the Committee is dealt with below:-

I. Establishment of a Training College in conjunction with the Lawrence Memorial school:- The Committee are of opinion that it is very desirable to establish a training college in conjunction with the Lawrence Memorial school, that it should provide facilities for the training of women as well as men teachers, that it should, as soon as possible, be affiliated to an Indian Univerisity --probably the University of Madras - or perhaps to a British University so as to enable students who have passed the high school examination under the Code of Regulations for European schools or its equivalent to proceed to the Intermediate examination. It would probably be convenient for the training college to begin on or about the 1st May and to end about the middle of March. The

Para 1 on pp 3 & 4 C.F.

Director

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Last sentence of the D-P.I's covering letter.

The Director however doubts the possibility of students who have passed the High School examination or any corresponding test being able in two years to qualify for the Intermediate examination, in addition to their professional examinations, but considers that the students could study certain subjects of the Intermediate course and improve their general educational qualifications.

It may be noted that the Government of India are of opinion that, should the training institution flourish and should a steady demand be continued for an arts college specially designed for this section of the community, it might be desirable to develop a general arts college. It is therefore submitted that the question of expansion of the institution into a general Arts college may be deferred till the demand for higher education has been sufficeintly tested.

Final sentences in para 2 of Madras letter on p.2 of G.O. No: 62 Edn. 21.1.15 (15)

II. Arrangements for control

Para II on pp 4+5 ref

The Committee consider that the Training College should be directly under the control of the D.P.I., Madras, that in addition, a Board of control consisting of the D.P.I. Madras, as President, the Principal of the training College, the principal

of

of the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, and the Inspectors of European schools in Bombay, Burma and Madras should be constituted and that the Board should meet once a year and submit a report to the Government of India.

The appointment of a representative Board seems desirable since the college is intended to serve the needs of Madras, Bombay Burma, and possibly also of the Central Provinces.

In this connection the Committee raises the question of the relative position of the Principals of the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, and the proposed Training College. It would appear that at Kanawar the Principal of the Training school is under the superintendence of the Principal of the local Lawrence Asylum. The Committee of the Lawrence Memorial school, are however of opinion that the Principal of the school should be the sole head of the institution and should be consulted by the Principal of the Training College in matters affecting the organisation and discipline of the school. The Committee while accepting the above opinion do not consider it desirable to place the training college under the superintend-

superintendence of the Principal of the school as at Sanawar. The question of taking over the Lawrence Memorial school more directly under this Government is now under separte consideration and if this is done the Committee are of opinion that the D.P.I., Madras, may control both the training College and the School.

It is doubtful if this Government will take over the Lawrence Memorial school without any assignment from ~~Imperail~~ Imperial funds. Further it will appear from Mr. Sharp's letter No.2019, dated the 18th October 1913, that the Government of India would exercise a general control (though not in matters of detail) through maintaining the institution financially and therefore the Training College may as well be in the same position as the Lawrence Memorial school is at present. This Government will exercise control over the Training College through the D.P.I. and the Principal of the ~~Tra~~ Training College may, as suggested by the Committee, consult the Principal of the school in matters affecting organisation and discipline of the school. In this connection attention is solicited to the Hon'ble Mr Stone's remarks on page 2 of the notes with G.O No. 62 Edl of 21-1-1915.

Page 9 of D.O. No: 2741-2 Edl:, d/ 18.9.14

in Top file.

10.8.15

(15)

III.(i) Course of study.- The Committee consider that secondary training only should be provided,

that

Para III on p. 5 c.f.

that the course should be for two years comprising the teaching of the ordinary school and college subjects and also instruction in the principles and practice of education, provided that graduates of a recognised university and students who posses special qualifications might be ~~permitted~~ permitted to complete the course in one year. If a three years' course is insisted on the Committee feel that very few students would be attracted.

The Committee estimate that at the outset Madras will send 6 male students, Bombay 3, Bangalore 2, and Burma 1 and Central Provinces possibly a few. Thus provision might, in the first place, be made for at least 15 male students ~~xxx~~ or 30 students for a two years' course. The Committee also consider that provision might also be made for at least an ~~xxx~~ equal number of female students though they can give no precise estimate. In this connection ~~the~~ attention is solicited to the D.P.I's w/o note dated the 24th July '15 in which he considers that the training section of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, ~~of~~ Egmore, (both secondary and elementary grades) may be transferred to the proposed training

pages 13 & 14 of notes in the (linked file)

NOTES.

/training college (or at least the Secondary grade, if the Government of India do not provide for the training of teachers in the elementary grade in the proposed training college in accordance with the recommendations of the committee. There seems no objection to the adoption of the suggestion of the D.P.I. since there does not appear any necessity for the maintenance by this Government of a separate training institution at Egmore.

GS 10.8.15

(ii) Age and qualifications of candidates.

The Committee are of the opinion that candidates should be at least 17 years of age on the date of admission and have passed the high school examination or the Matriculation examination of an Indian University or any other examination recognised by the Bombay or Madras University, as equivalent to the Matriculation examination.

The minimum age and qualifications of candidates for admission proposed by the Committee seem to be necessary and may be approved. Perhaps a maximum age limit of 30 years may also be fixed.

(iii) Stipends:- The Committee think that the stipends should not be less than Rs.40 per mensem --

Para III on p.6 c.f.

I would have thought 25 high enough GS 10.8.15 too.

mensem — the rate awarded to students in the Sanawar Training Institution and that these should be provided by the Local Governments from whose jurisdiction the students are sent. It seems necessary that the rate of stipends should be fixed at such a high figure with a view to attract qualified candidates.

Page 6 of F.

IV. Staff:- The Committee suggest that the staff of the Training College should consist of at least three members of the Indian educational service besides teachers for special subjects such as manual training and drawing, physical training, singing etc. There would be no need for separate teachers for the latter since these may be shared with the Lawrence Memorial school.

Para IV on pp 64-7 of F.

The Principal should, in addition to general supervision, discharge the duties of warden of the hostel. If the suggestion of the Committee to open a women's section is also approved, a lady superintendent would have to be appointed who should, besides attending to general work in the College, exercise general supervision over the women students in the hostel. Special provision for the teaching of domestic science and Kindergarten

would

Attention is solicited to Mr Sharp's D.O. 336 & 5-10-14 on p. 1 of the notes with G.O. No. 62 Edl & 21-1-15, in which (15) he stated that the encls. to his D.O. No. 274 & 28-8-14 might be taken as indicating the lines of the scheme which the Govt of India had in mind. & in D.O. 2741-2 Edl & 18-9-14 (13)

Page 10 of the J.O at Slip

in Top File

page 9 ibid

Para V on p. 7 C.F.

would also be found necessary. ¶ From Mr. Sharp's letter of the 18th October 1913, it will appear that the Government of India were of opinion that there should be for the training college -

3 members of the Indian Educational service at Rs.850,

3 teachers for practising school at Rs.150-250

5 teachers at Rs.75 to Rs.150 and

1 Instructor in manual training on Rs.400

They also considered that the teachers of the Indian Educational Service might be added to the Madras cadre as the Government of this Presidency would have a large interest in the College and that the subordinate teachers could in the first instance be recruited from among men trained at Sanawar.

The Committee's proposals appear to be moderate and may be accepted.

V. Site and buildings:- The Committee are of opinion that the most suitable site for the College would be on the saddle to the north west of the boys' school at Lovedale and close to the isolation hospital and that the latter would probably have to be removed to another quarter. They also suggest that the selection of sites

for

100

In top file.

for the hostels and quarters for the staff and the preparation of plans therefor may be left to the D.P.I., Madras.

In D.O. No. 2741-2 Edl., dated the 18th September 1914 the Government of India was informed that suitable building site was available for the college at Ootacamund that a fine playing field was already in existence and that arrangements could be made for efficient drill and gymnastics for the college.

The Committee's suggestion may therefore, it is submitted, be accepted.

Para VI on p. 7 c.f.

VI. In conclusion the Committee consider that the Principal of the Training college should be designated as soon as possible and be instructed to prepare detailed schemes of instruction and that these proposals should be discussed at the first meeting of the Board of control.

4. Subject to orders on the points raised in paras 2 I, III(i) & III(ii) it is submitted that this Government may generally approve the draft scheme formulated by the Committee and forward it to the Government of India. It may be noted that

that the entire cost of the proposed training college will presumably be met ~~xxx~~ by the Government of India. If the Lawrence ~~M~~ Memorial school is to serve as a model school an improvement in the staff and some additional equipment would be necessary. It may perhaps be desirable to approach the Government of India with a request whether they will agree to undertake the entire financing of the Lawrence Memorial school also since that Government have undertaken the financing of the training college and the practising school in connection with the proposal to locate the training college at Bangalore. Further this Government will not possibly be in a position to meet any liability in connection with the Lawrence Memorial school since it will have additional burden thrown on its resources consequent on the closure of schools maintained by German Missions.

In this connection attention is solicited to the Chief Secretary's remarks in his note dated the 7th July 1915, on the request of the Committee of the Lawrence Memorials School that this Govt. should assume complete financial responsibility in respect of the school.

IK
7.8.15.

cf: para 6 (iv) page 6 of D.O. 2741-2 Edl: 18.9.14 / in Dep file

cf: G.O. No: 6868 Edl: 25.6.15 — in as court

vide extract flagged (VII)

AV
5-8-15

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The proposals of the Committee, as modified by the notes, may be submitted to the Government of India.

Since no Provincial funds are at present spent on the Lawrence Asylum, it might be well to ~~more the~~ take this opportunity of moving the Govt of India definitely to assume full financial responsibility

[signature] 11.8.15

H.E. the Governor.

His Excellency is disposed to deprecate the proposal that the D.P.I. Madras (with the help of the suggested Board of Control) should control this new institution which the Government of India is to finance. He considers that this divided responsibility will be open to objection and the experience of the Lawrence Memorial School confirms this view. We are now considering or proposing to ask the Government of India to let us take over the Lawrence Memorial School giving us the necessary financial help. This proposal has a bearing upon the proposals in these papers.

(File Sub. Separately to Sec. today)
[initials] 11/8

His Excellency desires that the Educational

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Secretary will consider the above points and discuss them when he next comes.

BY ORDER. 13/8

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
14 AUG 1915
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

His Excellency wishes to await Mr. Stone's return. A comprehensive note to be prepared meanwhile

13-8-15

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers:—

I

Letter—from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 22nd May 1915.
No.—N.R.O.C. 10633/14.

II

Letter—from the Chairman of the committee of management, Lawrence memorial school, Lovedale.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 12th June 1915.
No.—1039.

III

Endorsement of the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 5th July 1915, Ref. on Cur. No. 4679.

IV

Letter—from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 22nd July 1915.
No.—Ref. on Cur. 478.

Order—No. , Educational, dated March 1916.

The papers read above relate to

(i) the draft scheme for the establishment of a training college in Southern India for the domiciled community in connection with the Lawrence memorial school at Ootacamund, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the Inspectors of European schools for Madras, Bombay and Burma, and also the Principal of the school;

(ii) the proposals for the improvement of the Lawrence memorial school in the matter of buildings, equipment, staff, etc., submitted by its managing committee; and

(iii) the suggestion made by that committee for the complete transfer of control of the school to the local Government.

2. As regards the scheme for a training college the Government are of opinion that it should be confined to men and that it should have no connection with the University, especially as it will be impossible for the students to take the intermediate course as well as the course in teaching in the two years of their stay at the institution. The Government would suggest that the training be confined to training in teaching together with special courses to assist individual students in improving their knowledge in such directions as seem advisable in each case and that diplomas be granted to the students, on the results of a special examination to be held under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, which would qualify the holders for employment as teachers in European schools. With these and a few other remarks the draft scheme will be forwarded to the Government of India.

3. The proposals of the committee of the Lawrence memorial school for effecting improvements to it and the suggestion for its transfer to the local Government will also be submitted to the Government of India for consideration.

4. The following letter will be addressed to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

R. Rajagopala Acharyar,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman of the Committee of Management,
Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.
,, Director of Public Instruction.

31.3.16

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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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(True Extract.)

P. Rajagopala Acharlu,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman of the Committee of Management,
Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.
„ Director of Public Instruction.

Very urgent

Press

Please furnish three clean proofs as revised as early as possible

PA 19.4.16.

19.4.16
Supdt. Ed. Dept.

Proof received from the Press today. PA 27.4.16.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.
No.

From

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR
P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Dated Fort St. George, the March 1916.

SIR,

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1534, dated the 5th October 1914, on the subject of the establishment of a training college in Southern India for the domiciled community.

2. As suggested in paragraph 3 of the above letter, the assistance of representatives of the Bombay and Burma Governments was secured and these officers, together with the Principal of the Lawrence memorial school, the Inspector of European and training schools in the Madras Presidency and the local Director of Public Instruction, met last May at Loyedale and drafted a scheme for the establishment of a college there. A copy of the proceedings of the conference is enclosed herewith. The main features of the scheme are ~~that the~~ college should train secondary grade teachers of both sexes and be affiliated to the Madras University. Except in the case of graduates and students with special qualifications, the course of instruction should cover two years during which general education up to the intermediate grade should be combined with instruction in methods of teaching, etc. Provision should be made for sixty students, thirty of each sex, candidates to be at least 17 years of age and to have passed an examination equivalent to the Matriculation examination of an Indian University. A stipend of not less than Rs. 40 per mensem should be given to each student by the local Government from whose jurisdiction he or she might come. A separate staff of three members of the Indian Educational Service, with a lady Superintendent for the general work of the college and the supervision of women students, should be provided for the college, the arrangements for teaching other subjects, such as drawing, manual training, etc., being shared with the memorial school. The proposals as regards management were that the college should be under the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, with a board of control consisting of the Director as President, the Principals of the college and of the memorial school and the Inspectors of European schools of Bombay, Burma and Madras as members, and that this board should meet at least once a year and submit a report to the Government of India. The conference also selected a site in the Lovedale property for the location of the college.

3. I am to say that the Governor in Council has carefully considered ~~the proposals outlined above~~ and while welcoming the proposal to establish a training college in connection with the Lawrence memorial school, he considers that certain modifications

it is the lack of men teachers which is seriously felt and demands special measures to supply it.

of the Committee suggested

are necessary, ~~in the scheme proposed~~. In the first place he is of opinion that for the present at any rate the ~~proposed~~ college should confine itself to the training of men. ~~There is no lack of Anglo-Indian women teachers as there is of men; and there are also~~ other facilities already exist in this Presidency for training women ~~as~~ teachers ~~of~~ for European schools, such as the Presidency training school for mistresses at Madras. The Governor in Council is further of opinion that the institution of mixed classes would not be a desirable experiment.

4. Further this Government are not in favour of connecting the proposed institution with any university. It would be impossible in their opinion for the students to take the intermediate course as well as the course in teaching in the two years of their stay at the college. They consider ~~I am to propose~~ that the staff should devote their time, apart from training the students in teaching, to filling the gaps in their general knowledge and to helping those who are well ~~versed~~ advanced in particular subjects to specialise in the ~~same~~. Diplomas ~~may be~~ given as a result of special examinations conducted under the control of the Director of Public Instruction ~~and these diplomas may~~ should qualify for teacherships in European schools, the whole scheme being provided for in the Codes of Regulations for European schools of the several provinces.

5. The Governor in Council would strongly advocate that the college be made residential and to this end he would have the buildings erected in one block including the Principal's and staff quarters. This would facilitate the collegiate practice of staff and students dining together in hall and the establishment between them of relations of mutual friendliness and the discharge by members of the staff of tutorial and bursarial duties.

6. As regards the management of the institution I am to observe that the proposed committee of representatives of the various provinces ~~is not likely to be workable~~ does not commend itself to this Govt. as a practical arrangement. I am to suggest that the college should be under the control of the Director of Public Instruction as is the case with Government colleges generally. The Principal of the college would have the usual staff council, to which the Principal of the school might perhaps be added, as it is desirable that he should be in touch with the administration of the college in view of the close connection that will exist between the two institutions. The school and college ~~would mutually help one another and~~ could share by ~~mutual~~ arrangement such conveniences as the chapel, the swimming bath and the playing fields. A code of rules to regulate ~~this and for~~ these points and the facilities for the training of teachers to be provided by the school will be necessary. The Governor in Council has no doubt ~~is assured~~ that the two Principals will be able to settle such matters in consultation with one another with perhaps some assistance from the Inspector of European and Training schools and the Director of Public Instruction.

7. It is presumed that the Government of India will give a non-recurring grant to cover the cost of building and equipping the college and a recurring grant to cover the cost of the staff and that the stipends to students will be paid by the several local Governments.

8. If the proposals outlined in paragraphs 3 to 7 supra for the maintenance of the training college under the entire control of this Government are approved, the Governor in Council considers that there will be no difficulty in admitting students from Bombay and Burma also to the college, if the Governments of those provinces so desire.

9. I am to take this opportunity to invite the special attention of the Government of India to the present condition of the Lawrence Memorial school, which is to form the model school for the proposed training college, and to observe that ~~a~~ changes in its ~~constitution and working~~ management and conduct which has been under serious consideration for some time past, ~~is now felt imperative~~ are regarded by this Govt as essential in the interests of the School. The position of this school, in the matter both of

finances and constitution, is somewhat peculiar. Its funds are derived partly from endowments, partly from fees, and partly from annual payments by the Army Department. This regular income, as will be seen from the statement furnished with my letter No. 565, Educational, dated the 27th May 1915, is quite insufficient to meet current expenses; it allows no margin at all for extension or improvement. It has been supplemented in the past few years by occasional grants by the Government of India in the Education Department and on one or two occasions by the Government of Madras. The managing committee of the school which is properly composed largely of military officers have repeatedly represented that they have no real control over the school and no specific authority to whom to submit their proposals. Though the school is under Government management, none of the staff are Government servants. Educational control lies with the Director of Public Instruction. Works are executed by the Military Works Department. Sanitary and medical advice is given both by military and civil officers. No single authority is responsible for the provision of funds. As a consequence of this anomalous position and of the division of responsibility involved many urgent reforms have either not been placed before the Government of India at the proper time for the provision of funds, or when they have been placed before it, have had to be postponed, because funds ~~could not be provided for the institution whose efficiency has considerably suffered thereby~~. In the result there has been a plethora of schemes and a marked absence of progress.

10. Successive committees and officers have from time to time urged the execution of ~~several~~ schemes of improvement involving both recurring and non-recurring expenditure; but as stated above ~~it has been possible to carry out only a small fraction of them leaving on each occasion heavy residuals which by the lapse of time since their inception have now become more pressing than before and the aggregate of which has also assumed some serious proportions.~~

11. The committee of the school have recently made an exhaustive examination of the position and have submitted a ~~united and strong~~ representation to this Government. They have forwarded a report on the school by one of their number, Surgeon-General Corker, of which a copy is enclosed. This report as well as other evidence which has come within the knowledge of this Government reveals ~~the following drawbacks and~~ defects ~~in the working of the institution~~. The strength of the school is below that which this Government undertook to maintain when the Civil Orphan Asylums were merged with it and their funds added to its endowment fund; in spite of this, hundreds of applications have had to be refused; teachers cannot be obtained for the salaries offered; the teaching given is not ~~quite~~ practical or suited to fit the children for their future lives; the water-supply is precarious and is liable to serious contamination ~~by~~ the unprotected character of the catchment area and the channel; the sanitary arrangements including lavatories are deplorable and unsuited to an institution which boards a number of young children; those for washing are so inadequate that ~~they result in the prevalence of skin diseases~~; the drying arrangements in the laundry are so incomplete that the children often have to put on wet clothes; although a dairy has been provided, a large quantity of the butter ~~has~~ still ~~to~~ comes from the bazaar; children of nine receive the same treatment as children of eighteen; the need for a separate kindergarten department has been continuously before this Government since 1909 ~~and the Government of India were also asked in~~ this Government's letter No. 441, Educational, dated the 27th July 1909; ~~for a grant for this purpose but without any avail~~; school room, sleeping, hospital and kitchen arrangements all need improvement; so do the quarters for the staff; the lighting is 90 per cent below barrack standard; while arrangements for fire-protection are utterly inadequate.

12. Proposals on some of the above heads have already been before the Government of India. A representation on the subject of the salaries of the staff, for instance, was made in my letter No. 75, dated the 25th January 1915, and a grant of Rs. 6,000 per annum was applied for. The question had become so pressing that permission had to be given to the committee to employ as a temporary measure for two years teachers on the minimum rates of pay proposed in anticipation of arrangements for granting the additional funds required. The reply of the Government of India, Department of Education, in letter No. 318, dated the 18th February 1915, has caused the committee great disappointment; they are now pressing for a reconsideration of the matter so as to secure permanent sanction for the revision of scale proposed.

13. As regards the other needs of the school an effective ascertained demand for over three lakhs of rupees now exists, of which sum of about Rs. 1,54,900 relates to the following works of a pressing character:—

	Rs.
(i) Sanitary improvements consisting of the improvements in	
(a) Water-supply	10,500
(b) Water-closets	4,925
(c) Lavatories	2,600
(d) Kitchens	4,500
(e) Hospitals	2,600
(f) Latrines for Indian servants and incinerators	875
Total ..	26,000
(ii) Dairy	8,900
(iii) Kindergarten department	1,00,000
(iv) Swimming bath	20,000
Grand Total ..	1,54,900

14. The Governor in Council considers that the state of the Lawrence memorial school is far from satisfactory and that there is imperative necessity for improving it in view of the important part it plays in European education in this Presidency. In his opinion it is not desirable to postpone any of the works mentioned above nor to defer the carrying out of the revision of the establishment. I am accordingly to request that the Government of India may be pleased to sanction an immediate recurring grant of Rs. 6,000 for the staff and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,54,900 for the works.

15. In regard to the future the suggestion made by the committee is that the school should be completely transferred to the local Government both in respect of finance and of control. As already observed, the present arrangement under which the administrative control is with the Local Government and the financial with the Government of India is anomalous and difficult to work. It can hardly be possible to manage an institution like this satisfactorily from Delhi or Simla; the complete management should more properly rest with the Government of Madras, whose Educational, Public Works and Medical officers would attend to its wants. On the other hand the factor has to be taken into account that the maintenance of the school is primarily an Imperial matter and on principle the ultimate liability has to be met from Imperial funds. I am to state that the Governor in Council is in general agreement with the committee's proposal as regards the assumption by him of entire responsibility for the school and that he is prepared to consider any reasonable settlement of financial arrangements essential in the interests of the school.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.
No.

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3. I am to say that the Governor in Council has carefully considered the proposals outlined above and while welcoming the proposal to establish a training college in connection with the Lawrence memorial school, he considers that certain modifications

are necessary in the scheme proposed. In the first place he is of opinion that for the present at any rate the proposed college should confine itself to the training of men. There is no lack of Anglo-Indian women teachers as there is of men; and there are also other facilities in this Presidency for training women as teachers of European schools, such as the Presidency training school for mistresses at Madras. The Governor in Council is further of opinion that the institution of mixed classes would not be a desirable experiment.

4. Further this Government are not in favour of connecting the proposed institution with any university. It would be impossible in their opinion for the students to take the intermediate course as well as the course in teaching in the two years of their stay at the college. I am to propose that the staff should devote their time, apart from training the students in teaching, to filling the gaps in their general knowledge and to helping those who are well versed in particular subjects to specialise in the same. Diplomas may be given as a result of special examinations conducted under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and these diplomas may qualify for teacherships in European schools, the whole scheme being provided for in the Codes of Regulations for European schools of the several provinces.

5. The Governor in Council would strongly advocate that the college be made residential and to this end he would have the buildings erected in one block including the Principal's and staff quarters. This would facilitate the collegiate practice of staff and students dining together in hall and the establishment between them of relations of mutual friendliness and the discharge by members of the staff of tutorial and bursarial duties.

6. As regards the management of the institution I am to observe that the proposed committee of representatives of the various provinces is not likely to be workable. I am to suggest that the college should be under the control of the Director of Public Instruction as is the case with Government colleges generally. The Principal of the college would have the usual staff council, to which the Principal of the school might perhaps be added, as it is desirable that he should be in touch with the administration of the college in view of the close connection that will exist between the two institutions. The school and college would mutually help one another and could share by mutual arrangement such conveniences as the chapel, the swimming bath and the playing fields. A code of rules to regulate this and for the facilities for the training of teachers to be provided by the school will be necessary. The Governor in Council is assured that the two Principals will be able to settle such matters in consultation with one another with perhaps some assistance from the Inspector of European and Training schools and the Director of Public Instruction.

7. It is presumed that the Government of India will give a non-recurring grant to cover the cost of building and equipping the college and a recurring grant to cover the cost of the staff and that the stipends to students will be paid by the several local Governments.

8. If the proposals outlined in paragraphs 3 to 7 supra for the maintenance of the training college under the entire control of this Government are approved, the Governor in Council considers that there will be no difficulty in admitting students from Bombay and Burma also to the college, if the Governments of those provinces so desire.

9. I am to take this opportunity to invite the special attention of the Government of India to the present condition of the Lawrence Memorial school, which is to form the model school for the proposed training college, and to observe that a change in its constitution and working which has been under serious consideration for some time past, is now felt imperative. The position of this school, in the matter both of

finances and constitution, is somewhat peculiar. Its funds are derived partly from endowments, partly from fees, and partly from annual payments by the Army Department. This regular income, as will be seen from the statement furnished with my letter No. 565, Educational, dated the 27th May 1915, is quite insufficient to meet current expenses; it allows no margin at all for extension or improvement. It has been supplemented in the past few years by occasional grants by the Government of India in the Education Department and on one or two occasions by the Government of Madras. The managing committee of the school which is properly composed largely of military officers, have repeatedly represented that they have no real control over the school and no specific authority to whom to submit their proposals. Though the school is under Government management, none of the staff are Government servants. Educational control lies with the Director of Public Instruction. Works are executed by the Military Works Department. Sanitary and medical advice is given both by military and civil officers. No single authority is responsible for the provision of funds. As a consequence of this anomalous position and of the division of responsibility involved, many urgent reforms have either not been placed before the Government of India at the proper time for the provision of funds, or when they have been placed before it, have had to be postponed, because funds could not be provided for the institution, whose efficiency has considerably suffered thereby. In the result there has been a plethora of schemes and a marked absence of progress.

10. Successive committees and officers have from time to time urged the execution of several schemes of improvement involving both recurring and non-recurring expenditure; but as stated above it has been possible to carry out only a small fraction of them, leaving on each occasion heavy residuals which by the lapse of time since their inception have now become more pressing than before and the aggregate of which has also assumed some serious proportions.

11. The committee of the school have recently made an exhaustive examination of the position and have submitted a united and strong representation to this Government. They have forwarded a report on the school by one of their number, Surgeon-General Corker, of which a copy is enclosed. This report as well as other evidence which has come within the knowledge of this Government reveal the following drawbacks and defects in the working of the institution. The strength of the school is below that which this Government undertook to maintain when the Civil Orphan Asylums were merged with it and their funds added to its endowment fund; in spite of this, hundreds of applications have had to be refused; teachers cannot be obtained for the salaries offered; the teaching given is not quite practical or suited to fit the children for their future lives; the water-supply is precarious and is liable to serious contamination by the unprotected character of the catchment area and the channel; the sanitary arrangements including lavatories are deplorable and unsuited to an institution which boards a number of young children; those for washing are so inadequate that they result in the prevalence of skin diseases; the drying arrangements in the laundry are so incomplete that the children often have to put on wet clothes; although a dairy has been provided, a large quantity of the butter has still to come from the bazaar; children of nine receive the same treatment as children of eighteen; the need for a separate kindergarten department has been continuously before this Government since 1909 and the Government of India were also asked in this Government's letter No. 441, Educational, dated the 27th July 1909, for a grant for this purpose—but without any avail; school room, sleeping, hospital and kitchen arrangements all need improvement; so do the quarters for the staff; the lighting is 90 per cent below barrack standard; while arrangements for fire-protection are utterly inadequate.

12. Proposals on some of the above he[illegible] have already been before the Government of India. A representation on the [illegible]bject of the salaries of the staff, for instance, was made in my letter No. 75, da[illegible]ed the 25th January 1915, and a grant of Rs. 6,000 per annum was applied for. [illegible]he question had become so pressing that permission had to be given to the committ[illegible]e to employ as a temporary measure for two years teachers on the minimum rates o[illegible] pay proposed in anticipation of arrangements for granting the additional funds re[illegible]uired. The reply of the Government of India, Department of Education, in letter [illegible] No. 318, dated the 18th February 1915, has caused the committee great disappoinm[illegible]ent; they are now pressing for a reconsideration of the matter so as to secure pe[illegible]manent sanction for the revision of scale proposed.

13. As regards the other needs of the school an effective ascertained demand for over three lakhs of rupees now exists, of which a sum of about Rs. 1,54,900 relates to the following works of a pressing character:—

	Rs.
(i) Sanitary improvements consisting of the improvements in—	
(*a*) Water-supply	10,500
(*b*) Water-closets	4,925
(*c*) Lavatories	2,600
(*d*) Kitchens	4,500
(*e*) Hospitals	2,600
(*f*) Latrines for Indian servants and incinerators	875
Total ..	26,000
(ii) Dairy	8,900
(iii) Kindergarten department	1,00,000
(iv) Swimming bath	20,000
Grand Total ..	1,54,900

14. The Governor in Council considers that the state of the Lawrence memorial school is far from satisfactory and that there is imperative necessity for improving it in view of the important part it plays in European education in this Presidency. In his opinion it is not desirable to postpone any of the works mentioned above nor to defer the carrying out of the revision of the establishment. I am accordingly to request that the Government of India may be pleased to sanction an immediate recurring grant of Rs. 6,000 for the staff and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,54,900 for the works.

15. In regard to the future the suggestion made by the committee is that the school should be completely transferred to the local Government both in respect of finance and of control. As already observed, the present arrangement under which the administrative control is with the Local Government and the financial with the Government of India is anomalous and difficult to work. It can hardly be possible to manage an institution like this satisfactorily from Delhi or Simla; the complete management should more properly rest with the Government of Madras, whose Educational, Public Works and Medical officers would attend to its wants. On the other hand the factor has to be taken into account that the maintenance of the school is primarily an Imperial matter and on principle the ultimate liability has to be met from Imperial funds. I am to state that the Governor in Council is in general agreement with the committee's proposal as regards the assumption by him of entire responsibility for the school and that he is prepared to consider any reasonable settlement of financial arrangements essential in the interests of the school.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

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