

Home (1917) Department.
Education

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 570

DATED 2-5-17

INDEXED

[Despatch Abstract.]

St. George's Homes, Kodaikanal.

Recording papers relating to the questions of paying a grant to the ----- towards the defrayal of the salary of the Principal and of the payment of a boarding grant of Rs.8/- for every child in the homes whether destitute or not.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

CURRENT FILE.

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PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No.

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

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to the Secretary of the
Department concerned.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Education BRANCH.

No. 681 T.C.

FROM L. S. S. O'Malley, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To

THE Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Education) Department.

Darjeeling, the 30th October, 1916.

SIR,

In continuation of my telegram No. 669-T.G., dated the
28th October 1916, I am directed to forward herewith a
statement showing the grants given by the Government of
Bengal to St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong from the
year 1902-03 to the year 1915-16.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. S. S. O'Malley

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Kn. 28-10.

Statement showing the grants made by the Government of Bengal to St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong from 1902-03 to 1916-17.

Year.	Capitation grant.	Grant on account of pay of Mathematical & Science teacher.	Cadet grant.	Salary grant out of recurring impts. for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Allotments made from a non-recurring Impl. grant for European education.	Building grant.	Special grant.	Remarks.
1902-03.	Rs. 1,796	Rs. 5/10	Rs. 282	Rs. 4,284	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 2,100	* Non-recurring
1903-04.	5,313	7-	422	4,284	12,000	10,000	5,350	* Non-recurring
1904-05.	7,445	83	300	4,284	12,000	10,000	5,350	* Non-recurring
1905-06.	9,141	9/11	328	4,284	12,000	10,000	5,350	* Non-recurring
1906-07.	10,798	11/11	546	4,284	12,000	10,000	5,350	* Non-recurring
1907-08.	12,545	12/5	640	4,284	12,000	10,000	5,350	* Non-recurring
1908-09.	13,852	10/9	688	4,284	12,000	10,000	5,350	* Non-recurring
1909-10.	16,582	4		4,284	12,000	10,000	5,350	* Non-recurring
1910-11.	17,911	28		4,284	12,000	10,000	5,350	* Non-recurring
1911-12.	20,326	13/1		4,284	12,000	10,000	5,350	* Non-recurring
1912-13.	22,947	13/2		4,284	12,000	10,000	5,350	* Non-recurring
1913-14.	25,699	13/8		4,284	12,000	10,000	5,350	* Non-recurring
1914-15.	30,273	2/4		4,284	12,000	10,000	5,350	* Non-recurring
1915-16.	30,855	11/9		4,284	12,000	10,000	5,350	* Non-recurring

Home (Education) Department.

C.No.4018 Edn.

LETTER:

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
General Department,
Education Branch.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the
correspondence ending with your
letter No.681 T.G., dated the 30th
October 1916, forwarding a statement
showing the grants given by the
Government of Bengal to the St.
Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong,
and to request that with the permis-
sion of the Governor in Council this
Government may be furnished with
detailed information about the grants,
if any, which are paid by the
Government of Bengal towards the
defrayal of salary of the Principal

p1 CF

p2 CF

Recd + to be pd
MS
18.11.16

of the St. Andrew's Homes and towards
boarding grants for destitute pupils,
and the conditions under which the grants
are paid.

I am further to request that if
there is no objection this Government may
also be furnished with copies of the
annual reports for the last three years,
and the rules and regulations, if any,
of the Homes.

I have etc.

Order to be for orders

Yes - unful

Home (Educn) Dept.

4018/16-2

Despatches.

BA
52-2-17
3/2

To ✓ 3. 2. 17
The Secretary to the
Government of Bengal
General Department
Education Branch.

Sir,

1134CF

I am directed to refer
to my letter No. 4018-1, dated
the 18th November 1916 (asking for
information regarding the St.
Andrew's Colonial Homes at
Khalimpong and to ^(request) ~~ask~~ when
a reply ^{therein} may be expected.

J. H. C.

SM
25/17

J
2-2-17.

(approved by
H.S. in notes)

All Communications
to Government should
give the Number, Date,
and Subject of any
previous Correspondence,
and be addressed
to the Secretary of the
Department concerned.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Education BRANCH.

No.

FROM L. S. S. O'Malley, Esquire, I. C. S.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To

THE Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Education) Department.

Calcutta, the 16th February, 1917.

SIR.

With reference to your letter No. 4018-1., dated the 18th November 1916, I am directed to forward a statement shewing the grants made to St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong, on account of the boarding expenses of destitute children and salaries of the staff and to say that no separate grant is made for the payment of the Principal's salary. These grants are made under the provisions of the Code of Regulations for European schools as shewn in the statement. I am to forward a copy of the Code.

2. The general conditions attached to grants made by this Government for salaries of teachers are that the staff shall be considered adequate and efficient by the Education Department and that the maintenance grant and supplementary (salary) grant shall meet the cost of the staff. The Kalimpong Homes are not, however, in receipt of any maintenance grant. A boarding grant is not given to the Homes under article 46 of the Code, and the Capitalisation grant is intended to meet the boarding expenses of the children.

children.

3. The Superintendent of the Colonial Homes has been requested to forward copies of the Annual Reports for the last 3 years and the rules and regulations. These will be forwarded to you on receipt.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. J. Mally

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

19/2/2
18/2
Kn.16-2.
h

Statement shewing grants made to

St. Andrew's Colonial Homes on account of

boarding allowances and salaries of teachers.

Grant.	Object.	Rule under which given.
I. Capitation grant of Rs.5/- per mensem for each child in residence.	Boarding expenses of children.	Art. 50(f) of the Code of Regulations for European schools.
II. Supplementary grants)		
(a) a grant of Rs. 6,284 per annum.)	Salaries of staff.	) Article 44.
(b) a grant of Rs. 2,940 per annum.)		) Ditto.

I. This grant is utilized entirely in defraying the boarding expenses of the children. No condition is attached to it.

II.(a) This grant is subject to the conditions regarding supplementary grants viz.-

(i) that the total cost of the staff employed shall not fall short of the total grant drawn under the head of maintenance grant or special annual grant in lieu of maintenance grant and under the present head. If any such defect occurs, the excess grant shall be refunded to the Education Department,

(ii) that each school or institution shall be called upon to satisfy the Inspector of European schools, Bengal, that its staff is adequate to the work undertaken or to be undertaken. Any changes which the Inspector of European schools, Bengal, shall consider to be necessary shall be complied with under penalty of withdrawal, suspension or reduction of the supplementary grant;

(iii) that while it is intended that the supplementary grant added to the maintenance grant shall as far as possible meet the cost of the staff, the maintenance grant shall be as hitherto calculated according to

the provisions of the code and any diminution of that grant shall not be regarded as giving rise to any claim for increased assistance from the Imperial grants;

(iv) that a school or institution not satisfying the Inspector of European schools, Bengal, as to its efficiency shall be liable to withdrawal, reduction or suspension of the supplementary grant given from the Imperial grants of Rs.50,000 and Rs.60,000/-.

II.(b). Monthly staff grant - No condition is attached to this grant.

Kn.16-2.

CN. 1179 En

10.3.17

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

General DEPARTMENT.

Education BRANCH.

No. 480

FROM

L.S.S.O'Malley, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO

The Secretary to the Govt. of Madras,
Home (Education) Department.

Calcutta, the 9 March 1917.

SIR,

In continuation of this Government letter No. 348 dated the 16th February 1917, I am directed to forward herewith copies of magazines of Saint Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong, for the last three years and the memorandum and articles of association which have been received from the Superintendent.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

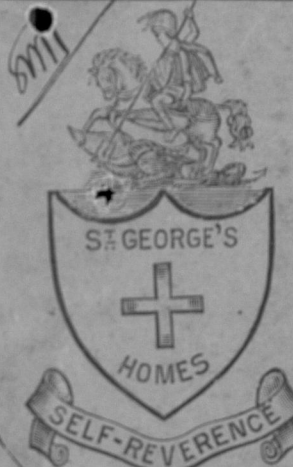
C.W. Gomer

For Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

H. Chaudhury.

6.3.17.

B. S. Press—9-12-1916—1003F—2,000—S. C. R.



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St. George's Homes,
Kodaikanal, for children of
British Descent in South
India, Bombay and Ceylon

A REVIEW OF
Educational, Economic
and Social matters affect-
ing the Domiciled Com-
munity in India

VOL. I No. 2

SEPTEMBER 1915

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Saint George's Homes, Kodaikanal

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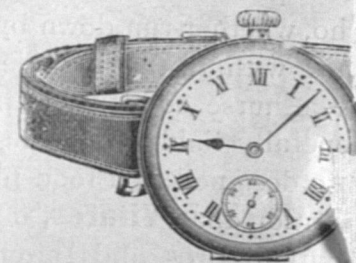
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SAINT GEORGE

The First Birthday

'AT the end of the first year it seemed fitting that friends of and sympathisers with the St. George's Homes should be asked to meet



MAY 23, 1914

together to hear about its progress and its hopes for the future. On Tuesday June 1 Mrs. Breeden was 'At Home' at Highclere to receive us. It was unfortunate that a heavy thunderstorm broke just about four o'clock and hindered many who had intended to be present; but a large number of people eventually assembled. After tea the company proceeded to the Gymnasium for the more formal part of the proceedings—the First Birthday Meeting. Formality, however, was far from us all, at least during the first half-hour, while the children from the Homes entertained us with action songs, recitations, etc. Actors aged three years are not often to be seen, and they are so much funnier than real ones. We shall not soon forget the dramatic skill and earnestness with which the whole company—boys and girls together—told us the story of 'The Lost Playmate', 'Little Suck-a-Thumb', and 'The Cobbler'; and how sweetly they sang about 'Happy Children', 'See, We are the Golden Corn', 'Wind is whistling in the Trees', and



MAY 23, 1915

'The Butterflies', or told us stories. How carefully and well they had been trained was plain in everything they did and they enjoyed it all as much as we did who looked on. The entertainment was over very soon; the children were marched away and left us to the serious business of the meeting. The Chair was taken by Mr. G. F. Paddison, I.C.S. who called first upon

Mr. C. Michie Smith, C.I.E.

who said:—

In looking about for an excuse for appearing on this platform to-night it has struck me that, probably, I have been interested in the subject that brings us together for a longer time than any one else now present. It was, I think, in 1878—the same year as I fell in love with Kodaikanal—that the late Col. Macrae persuaded me to join the Committee of the Friend-in-Need Society in Madras. At the first meeting which I attended the question of the education of the poor Eurasian boys and girls was the only subject before the meeting of which I have any recollection. During my subsequent long connexion with the Society this question was constantly before us, and though something was done from time to time, the difficulties were never satisfactorily overcome. Hence when, many years later, through the exertions of Mr. Breeden and others there seemed to be a reasonable hope that at least a partial solution of the problem had been found, I heartily welcomed the proposal to start the St. George's Homes. Whether this solution will be reasonable and complete or not depends mainly on the amount of money put at the disposal of the Committee.

I have been frequently asked why the Homes should be placed on the hills when most of the young people who are to be educated in them will have to live the rest of their lives on the plains. The question might be answered by referring doubters to the wonderful success of Dr. Graham's Homes at Kalimpong, on which the St. George's Homes are to be largely modelled, but other sufficient reasons can be given.

To those who have had any practical acquaintance with work of this kind it soon becomes evident that the two great factors of heredity and environment—so important in the whole animal and vegetable world—must never be lost sight of. We cannot altogether eliminate the effects of heredity, though we can greatly modify the results, but we can completely change the environment. Hence I think that the originators of these Homes have wisely decided that the first step in any attempt to reclaim these children and to make them happy, useful and self-

reliant members of the community is to remove them from the unfavourable environment of their homes on the plains and to place them in a physically and morally healthy environment on the hills.

The Psalmist found help by merely lifting his eyes to the hills, but we in India in these days come of a less spiritual race and we find it still more helpful to raise our whole bodies to the hills. As we all know health of body and health of mind are very closely connected, and if you wish to give these children the best chance of healthy mental and moral development, you must place them where the health of the body will be assured. By choosing Kodaikanal as the site of the Homes this has certainly been done. No clearer evidence of this is necessary than the children you see here to-night or the children that you see every day in the station. And I would venture to point out that it is not merely the matter of lower temperature that is here involved nor, I believe, the physiological action of lower pressure—important as both these are—there is a mental as well as a physical influence which cannot be ignored.

But of course, to start these Homes on the hills means money and a great deal of money if the provision is to be at all equal to the need. I have more than once heard people—quite worthy people—when asked for subscription towards similar objects say: 'Why should I spend my money on this; there is much poverty and suffering in our large towns at home which have a greater call on me—charity should begin at home.' That or something like it is what the priest and the Levite muttered as they shuffled across the road to get as far away as possible from the man who had fallen among thieves. But the Good Samaritan took a very different view. Here, said he, is a case of urgent need and my duty is clear; I must do what I can to help this unfortunate man. And he did it even though it involved considerable personal inconvenience.

I need not enlarge on this as the moral is self-evident. We have before us a case of grave need; the way in which efficient aid can be given is now plain; are we, in South India, to play the role of the priest and the Levite, or that of the good Samaritan?

But it is not only money that is needed but sympathy also. Mr. Breeden has a difficult and very laborious task before him in starting these Homes. We know that he is a whole-hearted enthusiast and that neither he nor Mrs. Breeden will spare themselves; but the work will be hard indeed if they are not supported by the sympathy of their neighbours.

I ask you, on this its nominal birthday, to join me in wishing a full measure of success to the St. George's Homes.

Mr. Paddison then called upon the Principal who gave us a report of the year's work and outlined future hopes.

The Rev. J. Breeden

For many years broad-minded and large-hearted statesmen have faced, with perplexity and yet with a strong desire to help, the complex problem of our kinsfolk domiciled in India. Everybody acknowledges that something ought to be done; but what to do has not been easy to decide. Philanthropic institutions and schools are to be found everywhere throughout India. And yet there are about 10,000 children who, in defence of innocent child-life, should as quickly as possible be rescued from their surroundings. Even if we had to deal with the forty-four thousand children of school-going age who belong to the domiciled community, the task certainly does not lie beyond the ability and generosity of the greatest Empire in the world. With keen business men in Lancashire and London sympathetic and helpful, with a Government that is eager to aid any effort that holds out hope of success, with a generous British public resident in this country ready to assist any practical scheme that will raise the people, with an intensely sympathetic body of missionaries throughout South India, and with an aroused domiciled community willingly prepared to do all that it can for its own recovery and advancement, there ought to be no difficulty in carrying our scheme rapidly forward so that we shall soon be in a position not to refuse any genuine case of need.

Beginnings are seldom easy, and this is especially true of the beginning of the St. George's Homes. In the first part of last year much spade work had to be done before we rented houses in Kodaikanal, the

steadily progressing ever since. We now have 21 boys and 12 girls. With the advent of new workers from England and the renting of another house, we hope soon to receive from 20 to 27 more children. Two ladies, who have been appointed by the Lancashire Committee, will sail on Friday next. The arrival of workers must precede that of children.

I am sure that you will want to know something about the children who are in the Homes. Their health has been all that one could desire. That is due to this magnificent climate and the changed life they now enjoy. Remembering the physical condition in which many of these children came to us, the wisdom of selecting Kodaikanal as a site for the Homes has already been justified. The lackadaisical mood in children, with which we are familiar on the plains of India, disappears a few weeks after their arrival. Bright and healthy faces, active habits and joy in work are the compensations for what we are doing. We do not claim an abnormal and unhealthy saintliness for the children. They are children, and, like all children, if they can possibly escape some duties and play in an hour that is not playtime, they will do so; but instead of being discouraged by this we regard it as another healthy sign that they are akin to the children of the home-country! After a few months the change in nearly all of them is so great that some of their old friends, when visiting the Homes, have hardly recognized them.



PREPARED FOR RAIN

We aim not only at physical but also at mental development; and the mental change in the children is equally encouraging. Some of them when they came to us did not know a word of English. To-day they are able to understand most of what is said to them. While we are not yet in a position to boast of educational achievements, yet we can say with confidence that the progress of these children testifies not only to the real care, hard work and conscientious training by the teachers, it is also a testimony to the children's natural abilities. The majority of them are in the infant classes, and of these the ages vary from



THE FIRST GIRL

arrival of the first workers from England and the first children were received. May 23 of last year was what we must ever regard as the real beginning of the Homes. Two boys were received and we have been

three and a half to ten years. What can be more distressing than that of a boy of ten, not be distinguished in appearance from the British Child at home, unable at that age to read and write his own name! What future was before him had we not been privileged to receive him into our Homes? These children have in them the makings of fine men and women; and we are certain that after a few years in the Homes we shall be proud of them.

I must refer to a moral change which is gradually passing over them all. They are beginning to see the value of truthfulness and the cowardice and danger of evasion even when confession means an acknowledgment of wrong-doing. When they first came the fluent ease with which they said 'No' when they ought to have said 'Yes', and 'Yes' when they ought to have said 'No', was more than startling. But they are beginning to see that another standard, though hard at present, is higher; and the hands of their child spirits are beginning to stretch upwards to it with wistful desire. The will to do good has come. This is the first step towards fashioning them into reliable men and women.

I am certain that the explanation of these changes is the home-life. I am not one of those who believe that a bad home is better than a good institution; but I would emphasize the fact that we stand for home life as distinct from institutional life. These children will not be housed in one large building where the individual is lost in the crowd. Ours is to be the separate cottage system where it is possible to give each child the attention and love without which a child must grow up malformed in character. Individuality will thus be cultivated, not suppressed, and each child will carry for ever evidences of the influence of the 'Mother', 'Auntie' and teachers. Institutional life leaves undeveloped some of the highest essential qualities of human character at its best. These can only be called forth and developed by that love which is ready for any service, and helps the children to aspire to the best. The ladies have not come from Great Britain because our aim is to substitute European work for Indian domestic service. That would have been a false policy. They have come, not to do everything for the children, but to teach the children to do everything for themselves. Segregation from every influence that hinders the best development of British and Anglo-Indian child life, and the presence of those influences that will appeal to and call forth the highest are our aims.

We all know the false pride that scorns house-work and regards manual toil as a degradation. That insane idea is being attacked in the most effective way, not by irritating abuse, but by example. The children in the Homes cannot retain the old ideas when they see the mothers and aunties doing everything that they themselves are told to do. And they have perception enough to see that the mothers are

not doing it grudgingly or of necessity but voluntarily, cheerfully and naturally.

I wish you could see the children making beds, sweeping floors and compounds, scouring pots and pans, cleaning knives and learning to cook. Only two of them have been with us one year. More than half of them have been in the Homes less than four months. They will grow up with a sane and healthy outlook upon life; for we are trying to teach them to be ashamed of nothing but wrong-doing. 'Self-reverence' is our motto and that involves contempt of nothing except the mean and unworthy.

There is a growing ability to put ourselves in imagination in the other man's place. As we look upon these thousands of children on the plains of India growing up in an environment that gives them no chance whatever of coming into their own, we are forced to say: 'Suppose it were my child'. It is that ability, the cultivation and the highest use of imagination, that is fast increasing the effort to provide for all children equality of opportunity. The awful and wicked waste of human material among the domiciled community is one of the terrible facts we must face and, in defence of child-life, must seek to arrest.

Surely it is enlightened philanthropy to which we have put our hands. We are teaching these children to live and to understand something of life's meaning and mystery. We are also teaching them to play and it gives us joy to watch their happiness. In this pure mountain air, amid the essential comforts of a real home, watched and surrounded with loving care, the children are responding to the high ministry that we are bringing to bear upon their lives and they are becoming new creations.



RECESS

Can the development of the St. George's Homes be too rapid when the needs of child-life in this Presidency, Bombay and Ceylon are so vast? Surely not. What can be done? Let me conclude by telling you of an Anglo-Indian young man, not by any means well-to-do, who several years ago resolved to support two children in the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes. He

has given in all nearly six thousand rupees. The miserly and false economist may say: 'he might and should have saved it for himself'. Of course he might, but two children would have been lost, they would be to-day away from the sphere to which they rightly belong. They would have lacked self-respect, self-reverence and ability to take care of themselves and to help others. That young man is six thousand rupees poorer than he might have been; but who can measure the quality of the wealth that he has added to his real being by thinking first of saving others, even if he did not save the six thousand rupees? Who can estimate the value of his contribution to the world?

Our immediate need is regular contributions either monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annually. We are possessed with an ambition to see in the future one thousand of these children living in this healthy climate and making these hills and valleys ring with their happy laughter. We are training them to work and to feel that each has a share in the home-life of each cottage. They are entering into the spirit of it, and are beginning to realize not only that all people must work, but that all children in one cottage should work together for the common good. They respond with marvellous eagerness to the new training and our hopefulness has passed into certainty as we have watched the rapid changes in them after a few weeks residence in our Homes.

We shall all be rendering a service to the British Empire by co-operating in the effort to help as many as possible of the thousands of children of our own race and faith whose condition to-day must appeal to everyone who has the well-being of India at heart, and to every lover of little children. I will conclude with a sentence from an article that I wrote for the Madras Diocesan Magazine: 'Higher than the blessedness of not causing one of God's little ones to stumble is the joy of removing stumbling blocks out of their way.' That is the aim of the St. George's Homes.

The Chairman then delivered the following speech which held the audience to the end by its flashes of humour and the earnestness of its appeal. It was an appeal that must result in the conviction that the St. George's Homes' scheme is not a work for the few but a responsibility in which we must all share.

Mr. G. F. Paddison, I.C.S.

This is St. George's day, or at least it ought to be, but the actual day fell upon a Sunday, when no layman is allowed to get upon his legs. St. George's day and St. George's Homes! If ever St. George had a tough job it is now, with a dragon foaming forth poisonous gases and devouring women and children. But when this war is brought to a successful conclu-

sion there will, as you heard from Mr. Breeden when quoting the authority of the Viceroy, be need of trained men to carry on the torch of those who have fallen. I say trained men especially, and here we can learn a lesson from our enemy. It was only through long training, through patient efforts directed to a particular end, that they were able to make that march through Belgium which we are trying now to drive back. Whether the end be destruction or some noble achievement, training and continued efforts are necessary to achieve any great purpose in this world.



MR. PADDISON

It is this training which the St. George's Homes set out to give. That there is need for it is amply proved by the facts and figures quoted by the previous speakers, and I need not dwell further upon it now. All I need say is that though the need is there, it is very necessary that it should be brought home to every one, especially to those who live in remote places where the problem is not before their eyes.

But even admitting the need, the question arises what is the use? You will hear cynics say that any effort made with such unpromising material will be wasted and that it is only sentimental twaddle to say that an effort of this kind will result in a lasting change. To them I would reply, first, that they have no right to dogmatize until the effort has been made; and an effort of this kind to work through the home and through the individual has not yet been tried in South India. In the second place, it has been tried and tried successfully in the north of India, at Kalimpong, for fourteen years, and it is their example which we are tardily setting out to copy in the South. Next I would invite your attention to the members of the Committee—the member of the Madras Government in charge of the financial portfolio, the head of the biggest retail business in Madras, keen merchants,

and the treasurer of the Bank of Madras—are these the sort of men who are going to give their time and their labour to manage a concern which is bound to end in failure? Look down the list and you will not find a sentimentalist among them till you come to the latest joined member, myself.

I appeal to you, therefore, with confidence to do what you can on behalf of these Homes. I appeal to you on grounds of race. The existence of the loafers whom you see in the bazaars does exercise an undoubted check to our efforts to retain the respect and esteem which was won for us by the heroes who were our predecessors in this country. I would venture to appeal to you also on grounds of religion. It is perhaps bold for one who is a publican, or tax collector, and a sinner to speak of religion in the presence of so many bishops, or future bishops, and clergy of all denominations; but Christianity is especially a religion for failures, for those who feel as I do that they cannot look back upon their past and dare to face the future without the aid of a miracle. And how, in view of the attacks which are now being made upon Christianity, are we to face the Hindus if they can point to depressed classes of our own which we do not lift a finger to raise?

The question remains, what are we to do, what are we to do in Kodaikanal? The first thing I would say is: Give! Give money! Give what you can now from your pockets, and promise to give hereafter from your banks. Secondly I would ask you to get money from other people. When Mr. Breeden asked me to come here and preside I asked him what for, and he answered: 'as an advertisement'. It is here that a special privilege and therefore a special duty rests upon us in Kodaikanal. We can go and see for ourselves. Near the bund there is a notice-board, which I fear is too little regarded, which says that on certain fixed days and at fixed hours visitors are cordially welcomed. I do not ask you therefore to believe Mr. Michie Smith or Mr. Breeden or even me. I ask you to go and see for yourselves and when you have seen, go to your friends and insist that they shall give. Sit dharmas upon their doorsteps till they give you money. In many cases the spoken word of one who has seen for himself or herself and from one whom you can trust is of more value than a thousand pamphlets. Tell them what Mr. Michie Smith has told you of the excellent effects of the climate. It is the hard north easter which breeds hard Englishmen. But especially important it is to observe how the nonsense is knocked out of these children by seeing hard English ladies doing hard English work. I remember a lad of eighteen or so who came to me a few years ago in the Ganjam cold weather (and you who swelter in the South do not know what cold weather in Ganjam can be) and wanted a job. I told him of one I knew six miles away. He said with regret that he had no money for a bullock cart to take him there! It is this

spirit which the home training with the sight of English ladies doing work in the kitchen will stamp out.

I would therefore appeal to you visitors first to spread throughout the districts the need that exists and to explain that you have been for yourselves and, having seen have been conquered. Go to the bachelors who are ever ready to give money. Go to the rich (from whom I fear I must exclude officials), go to the people in jungly places who are ever ready to give to a loafer often, with the feeling that 'there, but for the grace of God! Go I.' If they cannot resist the appeal of a drunken loafer do you think they will refuse the request of a pretty woman? To the residents I would appeal to swoop upon each new comer as he arrives and tell him of the Homes and ask him to see them for himself. Mr. Breeden is a great beggar, but even the most ardent and successful beggar must weary of begging at times. I would ask you all therefore to give what you can for this work and I can assure you that every rupee you give or you extort will be repaid a thousand fold in good and self-reliant men and women.

A collection was then taken by the children and after Mr. Arthur Davies had proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and to Dr. A. Wilson for the use of the Gymnasium, the children marched in again and led the singing of the National Anthem. Many Happy Returns of the Day is our sincere wish to the St. George's Homes.

Recruiting for the Future

As the months pass the need for these Homes becomes even more apparent. We give below a few typical cases from numbers of applications we are constantly receiving; and we now make a special appeal to our readers to enable us quickly to say 'yes' to some of these sad and urgent requests. The war is making havoc with the best young life of our Empire. Our finest young men have responded to the call of their country's need; and they are willingly laying down their lives as a sacrifice for the vindication and preservation of righteousness, justice and freedom. They are going from every part of Greater Britain. No possession of ours has withheld its highest offering. The opposite result to what the enemy hoped has happened. Instead of dividing the Empire, sowing discontent and discord, fanning discon-

tent into rebellion, it has welded the Empire into one. Never did we present a more united front. Never before did the hearts of all British subjects so beat as one; and, sad to say, never before has there been the sacrifice of so much of the best of our young manhood.

We know that we may be charged with special pleading when we say that never before was there greater need to conserve boyhood and give it the chance of growing into healthy, reverence-commanding manhood. It is significant that we have far more applications for the admission of boys than of girls. This is our opportunity for making a permanent contribution to the future, and thus in a small measure filling up the gaps in our manhood which have been caused by this devastating war. This is our chance of adding to the wealth of the Empire by seeing that, in our shuddering horror of the destruction of so much of Britain's finest life, we do not forget that others must be 'trained to take the places of those who have fallen'. We have to decide whether we will tolerate the possibility of these boys and girls growing up into parasites upon, or whether we shall give them the chance of becoming feeders of social well-being. War Relief Funds have claims which none of us can ignore; but boyhood now also has its special claim which, in defence of our Empire, we must heed. We know that the demands upon individual generosity are greater than they have ever been. It becomes a problem to which appeal we must listen; but 'The Cry of the Children,' who have 'no language but a cry', is one to which the majority ever gives ear. If we are to receive the number of children for which we estimated for 1915 we still need to receive Rs 6,200 before the end of December. At times like these we feel that we can only move as the generosity of the public indicates. We are sure that the bare narrative of the needs of some of the children who are seeking admission will be sufficient to bring in the necessary funds.

Can you receive a baby orphan of European descent whose age is only one month?

I earnestly request you to receive five of my seven orphaned children. My husband died a few months ago and I am left penniless. I want to be

able to work for my own living. (We have ascertained that this is a genuine case and that the husband was a steady worker and a good father.)

Can you receive three children at once? If they are not speedily removed from their present surroundings the boys will grow up loafers and the fate of the girl will be even worse.

I write to plead for the admission of three girls, for I am certain that if they are not removed there is but one life for them.

Can you receive a little girl who is only one year old and whose parents have deserted her?

Can you take in two girls aged seven and ten? The father could pay a little but he is earning only thirty rupees a month.

Can you admit three children of nine, eight and seven years respectively? The father is out of work and never able to earn much when in work.

Homes' Diary

1915	April	20.	Visit of the Hon. Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman, C.S.I., I.M.S.
"	"	29	Cantour Survey of site finished.
"	May	1	The boys entertained to tea and games by the Misses Crouch and Lodge of Salem.
"	"	14	Visit of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. G. and Mrs. Spencer.
"	"	15	The boys entertained to tea and games by Mrs. Paddison of Madura.



INVITED OUT TO TEA

"	"	23	First Birthday Sunday Services.
"	"	27	Visit of the Collector of Madura and Mrs. Paddison.
"	"	28	Visit of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, R. G. Grieve Esq., M.A.
"	June	1	First Birthday Celebrations.

- 1915 June 2 All the children entertained to tea and games by Miss Stringfellow of Cuddapah.
- " " 15 The Homes recognized by the Education Department as a Free Primary School.
- " " 12 Girls entertained to tea and games by Mrs. Paddison of Madura.
- " " 29 Senior boys and girls went over the Observatory and were afterwards entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. Evershed.
- " July 1 Two Aunties, Miss Finch and Miss Wagg, arrived from England.
- " August 1 Lansdowne rented for the school; and beginning made at furnishing as dormitories the old class-rooms at Fernhill.

Gifts of Clothing, Etc.

Rev. L. R. Scudder, M. D., Ranipettai; Misses Crouch and Lodge, Salem; Mrs. Paddison, Madura; Miss John, Kodaikanal; Mrs. Batty, Kodaikanal; Mrs. Hutchence, Madras; Mrs. C. G. Spencer, Madras; Miss A. Gahan, Tanjore; Misses Hancock and Houghton, Vellore; Miss T. Winkle, Chittoor; Mrs. Heycock, Trichinopoly; Mrs. Curtis, Donakonda; Mrs. Roy, Ranipettai; Mrs. Gill, Samalkot; Mrs. Wetherell, Kodaikanal; Mrs. Meldrum, Madras; Miss Sampson, Madras; Jaffna Residents per Miss Mather; Mrs. Davies; Miss Walford, Palamcottah; Mrs. Addams, Ramnad; Miss Curwen, Hampstead, London N. W.; Deaconess B. Creighton, Madras; Miss McDougall, Madras; Miss Lloyd, Kodaikanal; Deaconess C. Tuke, Madras.

Form of Legacy

A legacy can be made in the following form: 'I bequeath to the Board of Management of the St. George's Homes, Kodaikanal, the sum of (if desired to be free of duty to be so stated) to be paid to the Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary of the said Homes for the time being, whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge therefore.' If for any particular department of the work of the Homes add: 'And by them applied for', indicating the particular object, e.g. Support of children, Education, Building Fund, Building a New Cottage, Endowment, etc.

Donations, Subscriptions and Gifts

Donations, Subscriptions and Gifts of personal clothing, household furnishings, books and magazines are urgently required, and should be sent to the Rev. J. Breeden, St. George's Homes, Kodaikanal. The Post Office is Kodaikanal, where Money Orders are payable,

and the Railway Station is Kodaikanal Road, South Indian Railway. Cheques should be crossed.

Subscriptions from Madras may also be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. J. R. Henderson, Museum House, Egmore; and from Bangalore to S. W. Upshon, Esq., Rest House Road; and also to our Hon. Treasurers in Great Britain, Francis Ashworth, Esq., J. P., 55 Market Street, Manchester; R. Greenwood, Esq., J. P., The Gables, Preston New Road, Blackburn; G. Yates Esq., J. P., Woodlands, Darwen; Sir Frank Hollins, Bart., Grayfriars, Preston; Col. G. Hesketh, J. P., Linwood, Astley Bridge, Bolton; Sir George Macalpine, D. L., Broad Oak, Accrington and James Lawrence, Esq., J. P., C. C. Anderton Hall near Chorley. The Organizing Secretary for the Committee in Great Britain is G. Francis, Esq., St. George's Homes 55 Market Street, Manchester.

All literary communications for this Magazine and all letters relating to advertisements should be sent to the Editor, St. George's Homes, Kodaikanal, South India.

Our Bairns Their Responsiveness

By One of the Staff

RESPONSIVENESS may be defined as an answering of the heart or mind, coarsely or unconsciously, to external appeal. For some reason undiscovered by me, the children in these Homes, as compared with the children of several other countries amongst whom I have lived, are responsive to a remarkable degree. Their responsiveness of heart gives us who work among them a firm hold over their affections, and forms at the same time a strong appeal to our better feelings. If these little ones are once convinced that their welfare and happiness are our care, they will work for, love and obey us unquestioningly. This becomes a greater wonder when it is realized that before coming to us many of them had never done work of any kind, had been loved not too much but perhaps not too wisely, and had not been taught the highest and truest obedience. To me, coming fresh from work among better class English children who so often consider work an unnecessary discomfort, and obedience an inconvenient virtue, it is stimulating to find work accepted with a certain amount of eagerness,

and authority deferred to without any question. Ask one of these children to fetch and carry for you, and all the children will rise up and contend for the pleasure of service. This is a new and refreshing experience.



HELPING TO MOVE

There is also from the children a frank response to religious influences totally differentiating them from the typical British child who is extremely reserved. These children are always deeply interested in stories of our Lord's life on earth, and they constantly ask questions that indicate serious thought. For example, there is a bush in the school compound, called the 'Christ Thorn', which is evidently well known to the children. One little boy asked me if it were the same thorn as that from which the Crown of Thorns was made. Being told that it was similar, he looked at it and then shuddered as he tested the sharpness of the thorns. Shortly after, when the children were busy gardening, this same boy came up to water the bush, and a little girl pulled him back, saying passionately: 'Don't give that any water, it crucified Jesus.' Even if the facts were not quite correct, the feeling that prompted her showed how the story had impressed her imagination.

Their response of mind is as quick as their response of heart. A teacher has no greater joy than in the answering of the child's growing understanding to the maturer mind of the instructor. There are times when we feel that we are working in the dark; but often we are inspired by unexpected indications that our

pupils have received far more than we had hoped even in our most optimistic moods. When the school was opened, my delight was great when I found how gladly the children listened, how they entered into the spirit of their work, how they sought to reproduce it! They were and are ready to enter into everything. They are beginning to learn the dignity of manual labour through attending to their gardens; and they are entering into the joy of possession through watching their bulbs and seeds grow, just as fully as I have learned to rejoice in their own growth and development.

Dear little souls! What different phases they have passed through in a few weeks! They have been, in our compound, by magic changes, jackals, tigers, soldiers, snails, robbers, rabbits and bears. And each incarnation has been lived through as seriously as its predecessor. Go out when we will, we find the last school story being reproduced in the playground. It is wonderful to find this quick response in children whose mental growth is, in many directions, stunted by reason of their physical condition and the environment from which they have come. Without that responsiveness our work would be hard indeed, but with it everything becomes possible. Given a child that loves and tries to follow our Lord, one who is ever glad to learn more of Him, and eager to speak of Him, a child that will respond to all that is good and beautiful, then the possibilities of development in character and service become infinite. We have the hope that maketh not ashamed.

Editorial Notes

Another Gift From Lancashire. We shall always remember with gratitude that but for Lancashire's timely help, the St. George's Homes might never have seen the world of reality. That county made possible, so far as money is concerned, the initial success of our Homes. Without its splendid lead we should still be asking for money for the first buildings. We were forced to immediate action by its

recognition of obligation to its far-off kinsfolk. We did hope that from the very beginning a worker from Lancashire itself would be on our staff. We are glad to report that such a worker has been sent by our Home Committee in the person of Miss Finch who arrived with Miss Wagg on July 1. Miss Finch comes from Horwich and she will be another link between the Homes and the great cotton industrial centre of England. Our hope is that from every town where we received such inspiring help, a worker will be sent. Miss Wagg is from Kent; and our staff now represents no less than six English counties. The wider the area from which members of our staff come, the greater our chance of extending interest in our work.



MISS WAGG MISS FINCH

And Yet Another Gift. In June Mr. Francis Ashworth, the Hon. General Treasurer of the Lancashire Committee, sent £400 towards the maintenance of our children in 1915. The Committee has also sent out the members of the staff, and paid the passages, as far as Ceylon, and also the outfit allowances. Our indebtedness to our co-workers in England increases with the passing of the months. Whenever Lancashire puts its hand to a work, it is done thoroughly. If its judgement is won, its heart is captured also. Its commercial activities and prosperity never narrow its sympathies and generosity. Its hearty co-operation with us in this great work is a proof of what the *Madras Mail* called 'the humanizing influence of trade'. We publish in this number photographs of four of our home helpers. Mr. Francis Ashworth

is well known in Manchester and the influence of his name goes far beyond the bounds of that city. When we first went there we were advised by many to secure his interest and support. We had no difficulty in doing so for Mr. Ashworth is a man of broad sympathies. He has personal as well as commercial interests in India, for his son, Mr. Percy Ashworth, has been in Madras for several years and knows well the

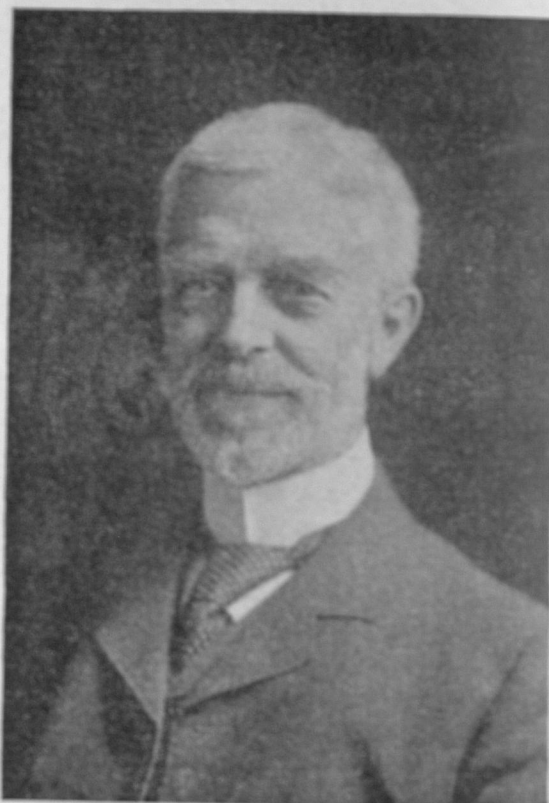


Photo by Lafayette, Manchester

F. ASHWORTH ESQ., J.P.

urgent need for a work like ours. Mr. Ashworth was the Honorary Treasurer, for the North of England, of the European and Eurasian Education Fund. He is now the Honorary General Treasurer of our English Committee, and is ever ready to forward the interests of our Homes. Mr. Richard Greenwood was one of the first to whom we went in Blackburn and the St. George's Homes has not a better friend. He is the Chairman of The Blackburn Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association. He it was who first proposed that there

should be a self-imposed levy of twopence upon every loom and a twelfth of a penny upon every spindle in all the mills represented in that Association. The resolution was carried and a cheque was sent to us, signed by him, for £1,500! Nor did the matter end there, for Mr. Greenwood sent a letter to every manufacturer asking for additional help, and nearly all of them, including their Chairman, sent generous gifts. Before we left Blackburn the town had subscribed to our Homes' fund over £2,600! We are deeply grateful to Mr. Greenwood and to his many fellow citizens for their past, present and promised help. Mr. Greenwood is our Honorary Treasurer for Blackburn and Vice Chairman of our Lancashire Committee. Long may he remain such. We acknowledge also the

but with the knowledge of £2,600 we were forced to reply 'Good Sovereigns!'



MRS. GREENWOOD

The desire to spread good things is far more common than some suppose. As soon as it became known where our next appeal was to be made the men who had gained so much from the help they had given us, gave the names and addresses of those whom we ought to see first. Hence when we were leaving for Bolton our Hon. Treasurer for Preston, Sir Frank Hollins Bart., whose photograph we hope to publish in the next number, sent us to Col. Hesketh. That Lancashire knows its men we proved in every case. Not once were we advised wrongly. After our experience in Manchester we were only too ready to follow the wisdom of the experienced. The character of Col. Hesketh will at once be understood by our readers when we say that he believes in living in the midst of his work-people so that he may know their life. He does not regard them as hands but as souls. Neither does he believe that an employer's obligations are fully discharged by payment of the week's earnings. He gets to know his people's needs, and that not by rumour but by investigation; and any real case of need is always certain to receive his sympathetic help. Col. Hesketh has unique influence in his town and that among people of all shades of religious and political opinion. Our experiences in Lan-



R. GREENWOOD ESQ., J.P.

constant hospitality Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood gave to us while we were in the town. We recall the glint of good humour in his eye when he occasionally greeted us with 'Bad Penny!'

cashire showed that no one sect and no one party has a monopoly of the desire to do good. Col. Hesketh is the Chairman of our Committee and Honorary Treasurer for Bolton. After



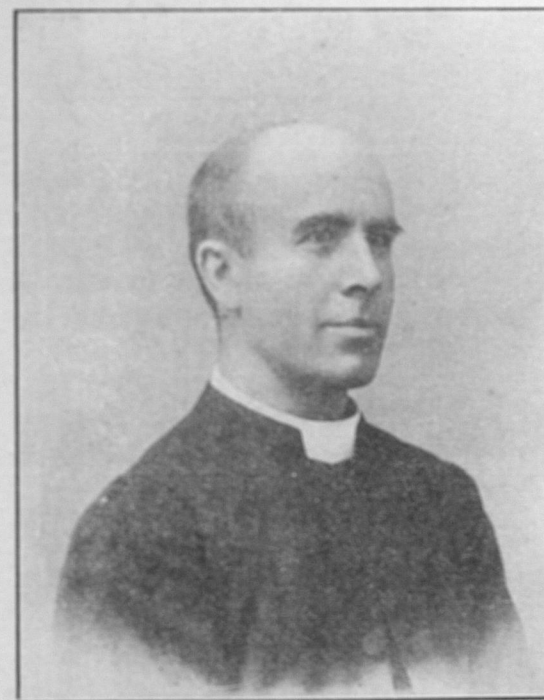
COL. G. HESKETH, J.P.

these brief sketches we are sure that no one will wonder at our confidence in the future of the St. George's Homes. We have a just cause to plead and we are supported by those who command influence in India and in England. We hope to publish in succeeding numbers the photographs of many others who are our fellow-workers. Late in time have we awakened to a vast and pitiful need; and, as Mr. Paddison aptly pointed out in his address at the First Birthday meeting, we cannot hope 'to retain the respect and esteem which was won for us by the heroes who were our predecessors in this country,' so long as we give ground for the suspicion that we are indifferent to the lamentable condition of those children who belong to our own race.

The Need For Miracle. Britishers are noted for their reticence in religion; but even the most reticent occasionally find that reserve suddenly broken down, and they bear unexpected testimony to their indebtedness to religion, and also to its genius for breathing new hope into failures. Whatever the explanation offered, the fact remains that religion, and religion alone, has the power of re-making men. We have become very nervous of using the word miracle, for it seems so unscientific; and we must at all costs be scientific! But to be scientific is to seek that which makes for knowledge. To be afraid of the word miracle shows that we have missed its true value. If we use it to describe certain moral phenomena which cannot be explained as normal experiences, there surely cannot be any valid objection to the word. The Supreme Life that was once lived in this world may accurately be spoken of as a constant miracle. He who so richly enjoyed that life of physical, mental, moral and religious equipoise, ever affirmed that its source was in God. If any one knew, it was He. We may wonder at His life and marvel at His explanation; but we can never deny the latter until we have repeated His life and can demonstrate that it has another cause. The type had never been seen before, and it has never been perfectly repeated since. But its inspiration has never since left the world, and to it we are forced to trace the humanest and divinest qualities in life. In Mr. Paddison's speech he opportunely reminded us that 'Christianity is especially a religion for failures, for those who feel that they cannot look back upon their past and dare to face the future without the aid of miracle.' We thank him for that needed emphasis; and we hope that we may never forget that such a work as ours must fail if we ever exclude that essential truth, not only as the real source of its inspiration, but as the chief justification for the institution of the St. George's Homes.

The Rev. A. Francis, D. D. The name of Dr. Francis is one that evokes gratitude from all members of the domiciled community. He gave nearly six years to a study, in all parts of

India, of their economic position, possibilities and tragic needs. With pen and voice he advocated their claims in India and Great Britain. He will never cease to be their friend. If this tribute seems late in time, it is because when the first number was published Dr. Francis was our guest. He has a special genius for seeing needs and an enviable ability for making others also see them. Many years ago he was convinced that higher education was essential if our kith and kin were to find their place in the life of India. But his outlook has always been wide, and hence he never forgot the terrible needs of the ten thousand children of school-going age who were receiving no education whatever. Some years ago he gave



DR. FRANCIS

several months' honorary service to the Kalimpong Homes when Dr. Graham was compelled to take a sea trip after a severe attack of enteric fever. In April of last year he again took charge to enable its hon. superintendent to go home for a much needed furlough. From Kalimpong he came to this Presidency to see the St. George's Homes. Those who have

read his articles in the *Madras Mail* will not need to be told that the work we have started is one in which he thoroughly believes. We are certain that, wherever Dr. Francis may be, his interest in our work will remain. As in the past, he will miss no opportunity of making known its needs and claims. He was Honorary Secretary of the European and Eurasian Education Fund, and one of the most ardent supporters of the request that through the organization of that society an appeal should be made for these Homes. We are not without hope that when the time comes for us to take furlough, Dr. Francis, with his ever willing spirit to help others, will also come to our help. Any institution must profit from the guidance of one who has had such a wide and varied experience. He is a fine type of a cosmopolitan, for he is always able to appreciate and ever ready to aid narrower needs than those of the whole world. He never overlooks the relation of the parts to the whole. Hence his enthusiastic and untiring advocacy of the claims of 'our kinsfolk in India'.

Children Helping. During the last week in July we received two contributions from Sunday Schools in Pallaveram and Jalarpet. We heartily welcome such co-operation. We expect that the idea was sown by those in charge of the schools; but children ever respond to stories of need. We hope that other Sunday Schools will follow this good example.

Visitors to the Homes

DURING the season we have had the pleasure of showing many visitors over the Homes and School. We are grateful for the warm interest these visits show. People have not come out of curiosity, but through genuine sympathy with our effort to provide an effective training for those who have hitherto lacked it. The greater the number of people who see the bairns in their new environment, and who are bound to observe the remarkable difference the new life makes in them even after a brief residence, the greater the public confidence in our methods.

The sure sign of such a faith in those who, to quote from Mr. Paddison's speech, have been to see for themselves, and having seen have been conquered, is the many subsequent gifts that have accompanied their letters of appreciation. The wider effect of these visits will be in the interest that is certain to be created in the many scattered stations from which the visitors to Kodaikanal come. Hence we may look forward with hope to a larger constituency of supporters.

This is one of the compensations for having been compelled to start our work in rented houses in Kodaikanal itself. There are many disabilities from the present necessary arrangement. The houses are unsuitable for our purposes. They were built for those who only come for a brief holiday and who do not object to a semi-picnic life for a short time; but they involve considerably more work for the ladies than they will have to do in our own cottages where the houses will be built with an eye to economy of labour, but not at the expense of efficiency. The existing order also means more expense in the average cost of each child. In our own Homes there will be from thirty to thirty-four children in each cottage, and two ladies will be in charge. In Glengyle, even with the utmost economy of space, we can only house eighteen children while we are forced to have two ladies in charge. In addition to this, the educational costs are necessarily higher. In our own buildings provision will be made for a teacher to reside in each cottage. Thus there will be one teacher for every thirty children. So far we have had two teachers for thirty-three children. Before this Magazine is in the hands of our readers, we shall be renting Lansdowne and using it for the school building. This will enable us to turn the present class rooms into dormitories; and we shall then receive more boys and girls. We shall thus be compelled to appoint another teacher. The teaching staff cannot be determined by the number of children in the Homes, but must be by the number of classes.

There are numerous duties connected with the present stage of our growth that demand

quite as much work as they will when the number of children in the Homes begins to move towards the fulfilment of our dreams. But we warn our readers and supporters that this kind of ambition always grows with the fulfilment of its last aim! How can we be satisfied except with the certainty that every child belonging to our kith and kin in India has been given its birthright—a healthy environment and adequate educational facilities? We are convinced that, apart from racial and religious obligations, this is the soundest and most economical policy the State can adopt. If parents cannot make the essential provision, the public, in self-defence, should. If we neglect to do so, we are courting a dreary and useless expense in the future when these children will have become men and women who are simply cumberers of the social ground. The day is coming when the world will have no room for those who do not share in the effort to make the streets of their city radiant with the happiness of little children. This aim is the best guarantee for the true prosperity of any people. It is a domestic and social sin when a child is denied the satisfaction of its physical, mental and moral needs. The child is not responsible for its reparable loss. The cause must be traced to another source.

We give the impressions of two visitors to the Homes, which we hope everyone will read. Those by Mr. Grieve are bound to carry weight because of his wide experience as Deputy Director of Public Instruction; and we are certain that those by 'An Anglo-Indian' would equally influence if it were known who lies behind the preferred anonymity.

Their Impressions

R. G. Grieve, Esq., M. A.

(Deputy Director of Public Instruction)

ABOUT a month ago I went over the site granted by the Government for the St. George's Homes. A more suitable site could not have been selected. Mr. Breeden also took me over the School and Homes, which are temporarily located in Kodaikanal itself. The right

type of worker seems to have been secured for the School and the Homes. A good beginning has been made; and the development of the Homes will, it may be hoped, contribute to the solution of the complicated problems presented by the existing condition of the domiciled community. The children are certainly happy, healthy and mentally alert. A good feature is the total absence of Indian domestic servants from the cottages. The children do nearly all the household work. The difference in the general environment is striking.

An Anglo-Indian

I have been asked to communicate some of my impressions of the public meeting held on June 1. I do so with great pleasure.

At a meeting of this kind one's attention is drawn to the children, the staff, the members of the committee, the speakers, and the audience. I hope I shall not be held guilty of any discourtesy when I say that to me the children were the most interesting. After they had sung their little songs, recited their little poems and acted their little plays, they left behind them an impression of which some of us who heard them will not easily get rid. I even venture to think that the indirect appeal of these wee bairns to us for our sympathy was even stronger than the eloquent appeals that followed. And the reason for this statement is that in these little folk whom we saw and heard we recognized types of childhood possessed of those lovable traits of character which we are accustomed to associate with childhood; and, further, that the blemishes and spots we so often see in such children in other surroundings were none of them apparent. And the reflection or inference which follows from this impression is that if after a brief residence, in some cases of only four months, in the St. George's Homes it is possible to have done so much; then, after a residence of several years, the children of these Homes must become useful members of our community.

In these children I saw the future men and women of the Anglo-Indian community. The character of the individual is the character of

the community; and the cultivation of character can only take place in an environment where every influence is healthy and ennobling. I do not think that anyone will contradict me when I say that the characters of children the world over need to be formed and moulded aright. For let those who have had both good parents and teachers to form and to mould their characters reflect what they might have been if they had had neither parent nor teacher. The St. George's Homes will supply both the parent and the teacher as well as the healthy environment, so I wish them with all sincerity 'Many Happy returns of the Day.'

The following is one of the appreciations written in the visitors' book.

'I have been very much impressed, and that most favourably, by my visit to the school. Standard I. read individually and recited collectively. I was able to follow, without a book, all that was read and recited. The general questions were answered brightly and most intelligently. When one hears how short a period the children have been here, one is all the more impressed with the excellent results already achieved.'

H. YOUNG NECKER, M.A.

Head Master

Bishop Corrie High School, Madras

Our Debt to Children

WE talk of rescuing children, but the children rescue us. They keep us young, if we keep near to them. We are greater debtors to the children than we have yet recognized; and the more honourably we try to discharge these debts, the greater the increase of real wealth. We are often told that for the sake of the future we should do our best for those who are the coming men and women. We believe that it is none the less true to say that for the sake of the present we must do it; and this is not said because the claims of posterity leave arctic souls unimpressed. In certain unhealthy moods we become obsessed with

what seem the child's disobediences; but we then have forgotten our own childhood, and that these are only expressions of superabounding energy which it is our joy and privilege to direct into profitable channels. Happy the individuals who have the enviable genius for doing this without suggesting that it is—what it really is—discipline. They are the best and truest teachers. The insistent assertor of control, wherever he is found, is the most irritating personality one can meet. Such never get the best either from children or men. They hinder contribution; and every one has something to give.

'Am I led, or do I lead?' is a difficult question for real leaders to decide; for they live in such perfect oneness of life with those whom they wish to help that to analyze what is received and what is contributed becomes as impossible as it is unnecessary. And, after all, what does it matter? To live, is the thing, and no one lives who lives alone or who lives for himself while living with others. Do we want authority for authority's sake? If so we may take it. We can always get that at which we aim: 'They have their reward'; but it is a poor thing to aim so low for it ends just there. Silly struggles for leadership would be amusing if they were not so tragic for the shortsighted. True guides never drive, they lead; and they never lead for the sake of leading. They are built on lines far too big for that. 'I will guide thee with mine eye!' Did the highest guidance ever receive a more true and poetic description? To be guided by bit and bridle is to suffer the wrongs of repression and suppression. Human beings were not made for them; and where they are carried to unbearable extremes they engender anarchy in social life, and alert suspicion in the minds of children. When this is created in the child we must say farewell! to the days of winsome naturalness. The glory of childhood has then departed, and the world is thereby the poorer. We must keep the child natural as long as we can, for then we are in closest touch with nature, the mother of all health and purest happiness.

The kingdom belongs to the children. Theirs is a splendid inheritance. Because their claim is dumb, is it the less impressive? Whatever we give, we give them but their own. We are practising the greatest economy when we provide that training ground where the child finds the highest appeals to its mind, imagination, moral nature and religious instincts. If these are to be healthily developed, the body must not be treated as a negligible quantity. If it is, a ghastly failure is certain. The home is no less necessary than the school; and by home we do not mean shelter but a place where love is regnant. No child can grow into a man or woman if its life has not been environed with love, a love that is endowed with insight and foresight. Insight that intuitively understands the child; and foresight that ever guards from failure in its presence. Alas! for any man or woman whose actions compel the child to dethrone them. Suffering can never do it—that would only strengthen the bonds between the child and the one it reverences and loves. It is not what we suffer that repels or attracts, but what we are. Insincerity is the surest way of being uncrowned.

So many of the children who come to us have so long been denied their birthright that we have to work patiently, and often in dim twilight, before we see the dawn of the day into which they should have been born. Instead of losing heart because they slowly respond to new appeals, a right use of imagination kindles understanding of their pitiful struggles to interpret a new world of impressions. Lack of sympathy with children, as also with their elders, makes intelligent understanding impossible; and without understanding there cannot be helpfulness. That is where so much damage is done by the 'unknown great' to those in need of help, 'who will not ask of aliens, but of friends'. Sympathy is the ability to project oneself into the very circumstances of another so that we see as he sees, understand as he understands, and feel as he feels. Pity is its counterfeit and can never fulfil the lofty ministry of the real; it leaves the heart's thirst unquenched. With children it utterly fails, for rarely are their instincts

The Indian Civil Service

An Appreciation

EUROPEANS in India are always suspicious of the globe-trotter. They are frankly and derisively sceptical about opinions crudely formed and garrulously expressed by obviously uncultured, gullible and unreliable minds. We cannot wonder at the suspicion for we have suffered many things from the unwise tongues and facile pens of those who have the greatest cause for silence. Kipling has justly poured his jeering scorn upon that class; and yet they continue to exist, nourished only by unjustifiable conceit.

But a brief tour through India does not disqualify every visitor from giving his impressions, for their value depends upon the man. Some can see more in six weeks than others would see in thirty years; and a judgement from the former is therefore of greater value than one from the latter. It is often a healthy tonic to hear unbiassed criticism of what we are doing from one who comes fresh to it and has an open mind. The griffin is not always a fool; and the wise man who has many years of experience behind him never thinks that he has plumbed the depths of the little world in which he works. Sometimes we are too near to things to see them in their true perspective; and we may also possess good things for so long a time that we forget their value. Not infrequently we assume that what we are doing is of little worth until there comes the man of insight, who has not seen the painful processes of our toil but suddenly faces the result, and then he lifts up his voice in benediction and praise. When our work is of sterling worth we may gain new courage to keep on from those who come and see us at it. True, a flower does not lose its beauty and fragrance because eyes of admiration never fall upon it; and there is something lamentably defective when work loses its quality because the worker pines for some word of praise. But we are so made that we become capable of better work when we are assured that what we are doing is far from being in vain. Flattery defiles both him who gives and him who receives; but appreciation inspires, for it is the

deceived. They know their lovers and sympathisers, and they give in return full measure, pressed down and running over.

These ideas have been focussed for us when reading that exquisite book, *A Prisoner in Fairyland*, by Algernon Blackwood. While reading it one forgets that it is a reasoned and rollicking ramble in Fairyland; and when we come to the end we feel that it ought to be true. It teaches timeless truths; and while revelling in its new-old world no mean thoughts are possible. It bathes life in its delicious starlight, and no selfish motive can exist in its pure atmosphere. The immediate reward for the work we are doing is that, in a measure, in our case the following lines, one of the choice poems in the book, are an answered cry:—

O children, open your arms to me,
Let your hair fall over my eyes;
Let me sleep a moment—and then awake
In your Gardens of sweet Surprise!
For the grown-up folk
Are a wearisome folk,
And they laugh my fancies to scorn,
My fun and my fancies to scorn.

O children, open your hearts to me,
And tell me your wonder thoughts;
Who lives in the palace inside your brain?
Who plays in its outer courts?
Who hides in the hours to-morrow holds?
Who sleeps in your yesterdays?
Who tiptoes along past the curtained folds
Of the shadow that twilight lays?

O children, open your eyes to me,
And tell me your visions too;
Who squeezes the sponge when the salt tears flow
To dim their magical blue?
Who draws up their blinds when the sun peeps in?
Who fastens them down at night?
Who brushes the fringe of their lace-veined lids?
Who trims their innocent light?

Then, children, I beg you, sing low to me,
And cover my eyes with your hands;
O kiss me again till I sleep and dream
That I'm lost in your fairylands;
For the grown-up folk
Are a troublesome folk,
And the book of their childhood is torn,
Is blotted, and crumpled, and torn.

voice from without confirming the desire within to do our best at our immediate task. Such an inspiration will come to many workers in this country from reading *Three Months in India*. The author is Dr. R. F. Horton, a man who never writes unless he has something to say that is a contribution. He is cultured, discerning, and has preserved unusual simplicity of heart.

In the introduction the writer confesses that before starting on his tour he determined to resist all temptations to add to the number of volumes on India, because he had always been among the first to deride those who ventured to write after a brief visit to such a country. That resolution was broken because he received so many evidences that his letters and addresses on India enabled people to understand the situation better.

We are especially interested in this book because we met Dr. Horton soon after his return to England. In the course of conversation about his tour he quickly showed that he had observed what not one out of a thousand visitors to India ever sees—the singularly difficult position of our kith and kin in this country, their social deterioration, educational disabilities, capacity for suffering, and possibilities of definite and valuable service to this Empire and to the kingdom of God. It was a unique experience to meet with a traveller to whom, in the course of his journeyings, the domiciled British and Anglo-Indian community had been an impressive appeal. The scheme for the St. George's Homes readily commended itself to his judgement, and it was through his influence that our first teacher, Miss M. G. Rowe, joined our staff. But it is not of the Homes that we now wish to write. What has impressed us most of all in the book is the tribute the writer pays to the Indian Civil Service. We venture to quote very fully from chapter xii on 'General Impressions'; and we do this with the hope that some of our readers may be influenced to read the book through. The writer frankly acknowledges that his conclusions were not in any way influenced by vague impressions received from reading and hearsay before he came to India; for many of his preconceived

ideas had to be abandoned, and his pre-judgements reversed.

We so seldom see any reference to the fine service rendered by cultured men in obscure and dreary places in India that it is refreshing to read this testimony from one who has no 'axe to grind' and therefore cannot be suspected of ulterior motives. He had eyes that saw; and he ungrudgingly expresses his admiration of work nobly done by those who are content with the reward of the inward approval and never seek adulation for service faithfully fulfilled.

The efficiency, the value, the beneficence of the British Raj. This was undoubtedly the point on which my view underwent the most complete revolution. I had read so much against our government in India, the selfishness, the scorn, the blindness of the rulers, the oppression and extortion of the rule, that I was totally unprepared for the facts which continued to confront me from the first to my last day in India.

The hand of the government in India is singularly light, but absolutely ubiquitous. It has drawn the scattered provinces and states into a unity which is more real and harmonious than the unity of the British Isles. There is no Ulster in India. There is not even an Ireland in India. . . . All over this great area there is an efficient administration. In each district the Commissioner, the Collector, the Civil Surgeon, look after the order, the health, the well-being of the community. . . . It will not be disputed that the standards of probity and incorruptibility have been set by the British commissioners and judges. And if the British Raj were removed, few can be sanguine enough to believe that this greatest national boon, the equal administration of law, could be maintained. . . . The British Government sets an example, unique in the East, of the honest attempt to deal fairly with all classes and all interests. . . .

The Government is not content with such services as governments in the West usually render. It assumes a more paternal character. It seems to realize the peculiar helplessness of the vast masses of people, illiterate, steeped in prejudice and superstition, and unable to secure their own interests by the primitive machinery of the village community. The Government of India sets about the task of maintaining the health and saving the lives of the people who are indifferent to life and absolutely ignorant of the conditions of health.

I am convinced that the I.C.S. has established a tradition of sound, disinterested, beneficent administration. Of it, as of Henry Lawrence, if its epitaph came to be written, it might be said: 'It tried to do

its duty'. There are inevitably in so large a body of men some who are inferior, with bad tempers, low motives, and defective sympathies; but even these are dominated by the spirit of the whole administration. Just as in bad governments the good individual is frustrated by the bad spirit, so in the Indian Government the bad individual is dominated by the good spirit.

It is a spectacle which may well occasion amazement and fill Englishmen with a certain pride in the country and their race—this large body of men in the civil and military service of India, doggedly governing India for its good, reticent, proudly reticent, in face of criticism and calumny, content to do the day's work without immediate recognition, not defending or excusing themselves, but simply plodding on until they retire and leave their work to similar successors.

The prominent names, Lawrence, Dalhousie, Ripon, Curzon, attract the attention of the public at home. But the great work is done by a crowd of men whose names are never heard; they leave England and live in the cruel climate of India all through the active years of their lives; they part from children and wives and undergo many of the hardships of missionaries; and, indeed they are missionaries; they are conveying to India the fruits of western enterprise and progress, sharing with that dim eastern population the light, the law, the opportunities, the privileges of the West. Our mission in India is largely accomplished by the Government of India, efficient, merciful, and essentially Christian. Nor do I think that India would resent it if the governors, local and Imperial, were more frank in declaring their own Christianity.

A Special Request

It will be understood that in preparing ten thousand names and addresses, for the distribution of the Homes' Magazine, there is inevitably some duplicating. In some cases we fear that there has even been triplicating. The explanation is the different sources from which the names were obtained. It will greatly facilitate the correction of our lists if those who have received more than one copy will cut out the addresses from the Magazine wrapper and send them to Kodaikanal. We realize that this is a great service to ask from those who could regard the dual attack as a grievance; but we make the request in the interests of the Homes. If the extra copies are given to friends, not only will waste be avoided, definite service will be rendered to the children.

A copy of *Saint George* will be sent regularly to all those who will send their names and addresses to the Editor.

Subscriptions for the St. George's Homes from 1st April to 31st July 1915

received by

The Principal, Kodaikanal

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100	Plummer, Mrs. G. D., Ootaca- mund ...	5	0	0
101	Wetherell, Mrs., Kodaikanal ...	5	0	0
102	Hayne, Mrs. M., Kullakamby, Nilgiris ...	5	0	0
103	VanIngen, Mrs. E. M., Mysore ...	6	0	0
104	Stewart, F. W., I.C.S., Rajah- mundry ...	15	0	0
105	Green, Mrs. M., Whitefield ...	5	0	0
106	Forman, Miss F. D., Kodaikanal ...	5	0	0
107	Smith, Rev. Canon G. H., Madras ...	60	0	0
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137	Crisp, R. G. J., Bombay ...	7	8	0
138	Rowe, Miss M. G., Kodaikanal...	10	0	0
139	Ferguson, A. C. W., Kandapola, Ceylon ...	20	0	0
140	Duff, A. C., I.C.S., Koraput ...	100	0	0
141	Staggs, Capt. V. J., Madras ...	50	0	0
142	Plummer, Mrs. G. D., Ootaca- mund ...	5	0	0
143	Campbell, A. B., Tallakulam ...	3	0	0
144b	Hon. Treasurer, Lancashire, Committee £10 ...	150	0	0
144	Nagel, Mrs. V., Trichur ...	5	0	0
145	Breeden, Mrs. ...	20	0	0
146	Anon, Madras ...	75	0	0
147	Anon, Madras ...	75	0	0
148	Hungerford Morgan, C. Mangalore ...	100	0	0
149	Boag, C. T., I.C.S., Madura ...	50	0	0
	Per Christian Literature Society— Puddicombe, C. J., Manan- toddy ...	7	2	0
150	Barber, C. G., P. W. D., Madura...	30	0	0
151	Gahan, Miss A., Tanjore ...	3	0	0
152	Bexell, Rev. D., Madura ...	10	0	0
153	Brand, Capt. G. E., P. W. D., Dowlaiswaram... ...	10	0	0
154	Beaumont, Miss E., Trivandrum...	5	0	0
155	Cooling, Rev. J., Madras ...	10	0	0
156	Stait, Rev. F. W., Udayagiri ...	6	0	0
157	Aberly, Rev. Dr. J., Guntur ...	10	0	0
158	Wetherell, Mrs., Kodaikanal ...	30	0	0
159	Pakenham Walsh, E. W., I.C.S., Bellary ...	50	0	0
160	Fuller, Rev. M. B., Bombay ...	5	0	0

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Per Falconer, Miss V., Madras ...	8	0	0
Smith, E. D., Madras ...	50	0	0
Anon., Per Ven. Archdeacon Cox, Madras. Do do ...	15	0	0

¹ For Building Fund

	Rs	A	P		Rs	A	P
Lancashire Committee £400 ...	6,070	6	10	Upshon, H. M. (deceased) ...	1	0	0
RECEIPT				Upshon, H. H., Bangalore ...	4	0	0
No.				Upshon, H. W., Rawal Pindi ...	7	0	0
151 Per Hatchell, D. G., Madras ...	15	0	0	Elliot, E. H., Bangalore ...	4	0	0
152 Leech, A. J., Madras ...	180	0	0	Gahan, F. W., " ...	5	0	0
153 Brodie, The Hon'ble Mr. N. S.,				Meyer, A., " ...	5	0	0
I.C.S., Madras ...	300	0	0	Simpson, J. W., " ...	4	0	0
154 Nugent Grant, Madras ...	250	0	0	Stephens, B., " ...	5	0	0
155 Ross, R. W., Saidapet ...	7	8	0	Brookes, R. M., " ...	5	0	0
155 Cotelingam, J. P., Bellury ...	5	0	0	Marlam, J. A., Bangalore ...	4	0	0
S. W. Upshon, Bangalore				Willis, J., " ...	4	0	0
Bell Hart, Mrs., Madras ...	7	0	0	Barren, E. A., " ...	5	0	0
Chatterton, Mrs., Bangalore ...	18	0	0	Crummey, P., " ...	4	0	0
Boalth " " ...	10	0	0	Eaton, J. C., " ...	1	0	0
Picard " " ...	5	0	0	Smith, E. A., B.A., " ...	4	0	0
Farrow " " ...	5	0	0	Bees, Mr., " ...	1	0	0
Scott, M. E., " " ...	6	0	0	Gaudoin, H. W., Rajahmundry ...	9	0	0
Patch " " ...	4	0	0	Hall, G. T., Bangalore ...	5	0	0
Truter " " ...	5	0	0	Scott, F., " ...	2	0	0
Dillon " " ...	5	0	0	Trotter, J. B., Madras ...	10	0	0
Boffin " " ...	2	0	0	Ivatts, A. J., Salem ...	3	0	0
Munro " " ...	4	0	0	Michael, C., Madras ...	3	0	0
Gaudoin " " ...	2	0	0	Davis, S., B.A., Bellary ...	3	0	0
Gow " " ...	6	0	0	Willix, G. S., Bangalore ...	3	0	0
Rush " " ...	5	0	0	Scott, Mr., " ...	1	0	0
Hastings Price " " ...	4	0	0	Misquits, C., " ...	1	0	0
Lynsdale, H., " " ...	2	0	0	Dunlop, Capt., " ...	4	0	0
Meyer, E. A., " " ...	1	0	0	Mellor, Capt. P. A., " ...	6	0	0
Morton, E. R., " " ...	1	0	0	Brown, Capt. J., " ...	4	0	0
Thompson " " ...	1	0	0	Mahoney, Capt., " ...	4	0	0
Plummer " " ...	1	0	0	Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore ...	15	0	0
Smith, Miss " " ...	5	0	0	St. Mark's Church " ...	50	0	0
Haydon " " ...	4	0	0	Church of England, Whitefield ...	12	0	0
Potter " " ...	2	0	0	Upshon, S. W., Bangalore ...	6	0	0
Brown (Dr.) " " ...	4	0	0				
Mathews, Per Miss " " ...	30	0	0				
Foley, Rev. Canon " " ...	50	0	0				
Stephens, H., " " ...	3	0	0				
Bridge, Rev. Persian Gulf ...	5	0	0				
Campbell & Co., Bangalore ...	8	0	0				
Stephens, Mrs. J. H., " ...	6	0	0				
Maybury, R. A. K., " ...	3	0	0				

N.B. There were two mistakes in our last list of subscriptions. Mr. C. Hungerford Morgan sent a donation of Rs 100 which we acknowledged. He was also wrongly credited in the gifts sent to Madras with another donation of Rs 150. The Rs 50 from the Anglo-Indian Empire League should have been shown as from the Kolar Gold Fields' Branch. We thank our supporters for pointing out these mistakes.

To Our Readers

WE have just furnished another cottage for boys, and are making arrangements for receiving more children. We appeal for your co-operation to justify this necessary advance. No one questions the vast and urgent need of those children of our own race and faith who are lacking the essential opportunities which alone can prepare them for life's serious work. We cannot forget that there are 10,000 of these children in India! We now need only Rs 6,200 to be received before the end of December to enable us to meet all expenses for 1915; and we earnestly appeal for the help of all our readers to enable income to meet expenditure. We do not believe in debt; but we do believe in rescuing children.

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All communications should be addressed to

THE EDITOR

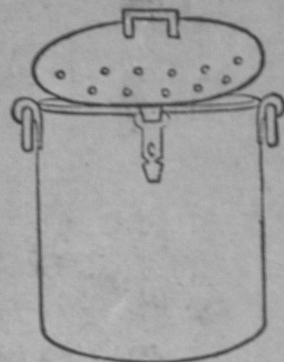
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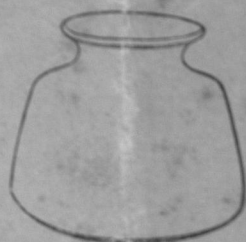
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RICE BOILER



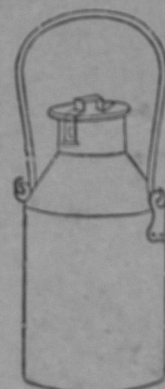
Reg. No. 239
5½ gallons Rs 30

RICE BOILER



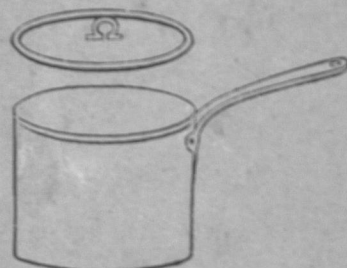
Reg. No. 377
6 gallons Rs 22
10 " " 29

MILK CAN



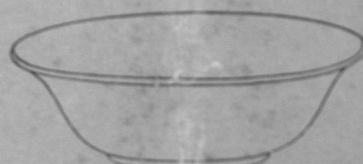
Reg. No. 306
1 pint Rs 2-8
2 " " 3-8
4 " " 5-0

SAUCEPAN



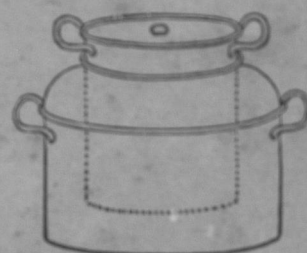
Reg. No. 48
5 x 3½ inches Rs 2-4
6 x 4½ " " 3-0
7 x 4½ " " 3-12
8 x 5 " " 4-12

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Reg. No. 65
10½ inches Rs 1-6
15 " " 4-0
17 " " 4-8

BOILER



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8 " " 8-8
9 " " 11-0

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St. George's Homes

O.P.—18.

28

NOTES.

Home Dept. - Ed. 2.

Telephone Message.

From the Secy. to Govt. Home Dept.
To the Hon. Secy. Sri Haridhar Singh,
D. L. S. D., D. L. V. O.

The present position
as regards the St. George's Hostel,
Madurai, is as follows: -

The Govt. have agreed to
sanction a total grant of Rs 15,230
towards the ^{whole} ~~cost of the~~ building
scheme and to allot Rs 4,000 during
the current year, the balance to
be paid when normal conditions
are restored.

As regards furniture reqd:
~~for the building, the estimate~~
~~cost comes to Rs 12,000 and it has~~
been decided to give a half grant
on the total cost of Rs 12,000
~~which will be met from the~~
additional allotment of 1.50 lakhs
which Financial has consented
to make.

~~The Govt. have also agreed to~~
~~the maintenance grant which~~
proposed by the Home ~~grant~~ at the rate of Rs 15 per
child per month. ~~the grant is~~

proposed by the Home

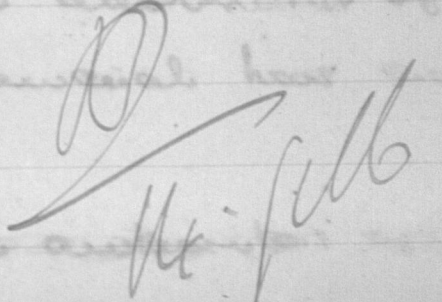
is to be restricted to that ad-
missible under the Code. (Art. 40
of the Code of Regl. for European
schools) viz, Rs 8 per child. The
D.P.D. has reported that ^(maintenance) no grant
has yet been paid but ~~that~~
that the amount reqd. for payment
in the current year ^{will be about} is Rs. 4,800.
Financial ^{is now conferring} ~~has been asked~~ whether
~~they can find this sum.~~ The question

Ad
14-9-16
14/9/16

of funds for the last object
which is of a recurring
nature. Orders on the ~~for~~ other
points will issue after final
decides on the last point.

At
14-9-16

to be paid:
Ad
14-9-16

R. Sir
Please see the
the message in the
Council.


DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT No. 3333

From

Received

191

Registered

191

Subject.

Urgent



Woodside, 14-9-16

Ootacamund;

14th September 1916.

Dear Rajagopala Achari,

When the St. George's Homes movement was started, the late Sir Robert Laidlaw guaranteed the salary of ^{the} Rev. Breeden, the Principal of the Homes, for a period of three years. This period expires on the 31st December next and his Executors are advised that they are not empowered to continue the payment after that date. The Home is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions and Mr. Breeden finds it very distasteful to be obliged to collect his own salary. He has, therefore, suggested that an arrangement similar to that sanctioned by the Government for the Civil Orphan Asylum, Madras, should be made in his case. The Principal of the Civil Orphan Asylum is paid by the Government, he tells me, a salary of Rs.350 a month which is rather less than the salary (£350 per annum) now received by Mr.

CR 1419

DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT No.

From

Received

191

Registered

191

Subject.



-2-

Mr. Breeden whose house-rent also was paid by the late Sir Robert Laidlaw. I have spoken to His Excellency on the subject and he is agreeable to the Secretariat examining the proposal that the Government should give Mr. Breeden the same salary as is paid to the Principal of the Civil Orphan Asylum. Will you, therefore, kindly look into the matter as quickly as possible as I should like to have it settled one way or the other before I leave?

Yours sincerely,

Harold Stuart

The Hon. Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar
A.M., C.I.E.,

Secretary to Government,

Home (Educational) Dept.

24-1-15 (Ed. 2)

It is submitted that no authority is traceable for the statement on page 1 ante that the Principal of the Madras Loral Graham Asylum is paid by the Govt. The institution is in receipt of a donation of Rs 1,200 per annum from Provincial funds and is also aided by the Deptt. under the heads of Regulations for European Schools. The grant of Rs 1,200 was fixed in 1874 and its payment is conditional on the asylum raising from private subscriptions and donations an amount not falling short of Rs 2,000 per annum.

2. From the proceedings of the D. P. D. printed on pages 7 and 8 of the notes to G.O. No. 190 Edn, d/ the 14th Feb. 1914 it appears that a sum of Rs 5,400 was sanctioned by the D. P. D. as fixed grant to the institution from the Imperial recurring grant of Rs 1,09,000 for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

This grant was meant to be utilized either to improve the pay of teachers already on the staff

G.O. 101 Edn. (XII)
20.3.14

(19)

Rs 52 lakhs from the 8 lakhs grant - para 6 on p. 3 of G.O. 204 Edn. 23.12 1913
Rs 4.57 lakh out of the 6.80 lakhs - para 11 on p. 3 of G.O. 264 Edn. 27.3.13

You can't distinguish the way between European & Anglo-Indians. The latter term includes both European & American.

189.

it to meet the pay of new teachers that might be employed. - Vide para 5 of the Director's ^{proceedings} ~~memo~~ on page 8 of the notes to G.O. No. 190 Edl.: d/ the 14th Feb. 1914.

It appears from the reports of the asylum for 1913 and 1914 that a portion of the Principal's salary is being met from the grant of Rs 2400 ^{Regulations for European}

3 An application from the authorities of the St. George's Home, Madras, for building and maintenance grants has been received and is separately under consideration. The decision so far arrived at in that file is set out in the telephonic message to the Honble. Sir Harold Stewart, to L. S. S., M. L. V. O. at flag (W).

4 It is submitted that the S.P.D. may be asked ^{from the funds at his disposal} whether it would be possible to sanction a recurring grant to the St. George's Home towards the pay of the Principal.

17.9.16
S. Plann Mgt to S.P.I. mndy
asking him to treat the matter accordingly

pp 2 and 6 respectively of the reports attached with G.O. 708 Edl.: 16.6.14 (17)
+ 722 Edl.: 5.7.15 (18)

(The file is now in the Madras Office)
Since disposed of in G.O. No. 1011 d/ the 25th Sept 1916. (T)

whether the present application is deserving of consideration and 40,

[PP called for for the same and is under consideration]
17/9

urgent. Ascertains also if possible exact
salary of Principal of Bryn Mawr & from
what source & in what proportion it is
met.

Chk.
18.9.16

A draft D.O. to
Mr. Stone is submitted for approval.

Chk.
18.9.16
11/11/16

11/11/16

Chk.
18.9.16

(The plan is now in the
hands of the
T. of the
11/11/16)

(The plan is now in the
hands of the
T. of the
11/11/16)

H.M. Dept. - (Ed.)

le: 3333.

D. O. 3333-1

18.9.16

Dear Sir,

When the St. George's

Homes movement was started, the late Sir Robert

Laidlaw guaranteed the salary of the Rev. J. Brecken, the Principal of the Homes, for a period of three years.

This period expires on the 31st Dec. next and his

executors are advised that they are not empowered to continue the payment after that date.

The Home is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions and Mr. Brecken finds it

very distasteful to be obliged to collect his own salary.

He has therefore suggested that an arrangement similar to that sanctioned in the

case of the Madras Laidlaw Orphan Asylum may be made in his case.

I am directed to obtain your views on the following matter.

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Re. No. 8/142/13, d/ the

17th Feb: 1915 it appears

that a supplementary fixed grant of Rs 5,400 ~~has been~~

sanctioned to the Asylum

from the recurring

Imperial grant of Rs 10,900

for European education

to enable the Disalor to raise

the pay of the staff of the

institution.

I am to enquire

whether ~~the~~ Mr. Boarder's

request is deserving of con-

sideration and ^{if so,} whether it

would be possible to ~~sanction~~

from the funds at your

disposal a recurring grant

to the St. George's Homes

for the purpose. Will you

also please let me know

the exact ^{amount now drawn as} salary of the

Principal of the Civil Orphan

Asylum and ^{ascertain, if possible,} from what

sources and in what proportion

it is met. Kindly treat this

reference ^{very} as urgent.

yours Sincerely,

E. A. 11
19.9.16

pp 74 & of the notes with the
190 Edl: d/ the 14th Feb: 1914 (17)

Noted in CB
19.9.16

To The Honble. Mr. J. H. Stanger

M. A., Secy. to Govt.

Director of Public Instruction

Page 8

C. No. 3459 Edl

125/9/16

Chapter 10 of the Act

which is referred to in the

minutes of the Council

held on 12th Sept 1916

which is referred to in the

minutes of the Council

held on 12th Sept 1916

which is referred to in the

minutes of the Council

held on 12th Sept 1916

which is referred to in the

minutes of the Council

held on 12th Sept 1916

which is referred to in the

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held on 12th Sept 1916

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held on 12th Sept 1916

which is referred to in the

minutes of the Council

held on 12th Sept 1916

which is referred to in the

minutes of the Council

held on 12th Sept 1916

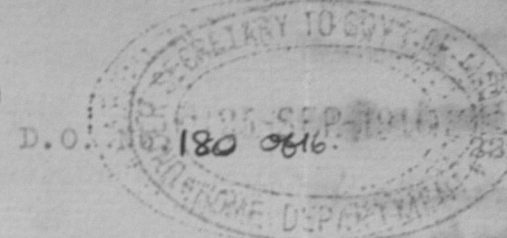
which is referred to in the

minutes of the Council

held on 12th Sept 1916

which is referred to in the

minutes of the Council



The Old College,
Madras,
23rd September 1916.

My dear Harvey,

Yours D.O. No. 3333-1, dated 18th September 1916.

In the first place, there is nothing exceptional in the treatment awarded to the Civil Orphan Asylum. India made an Imperial recurring grant of Rs. 1,09,000/- for European Education in this Presidency and a considerable proportion of this was devoted to giving supplemental grants to schools to enable them to improve their staffs. The Civil Orphan Asylum thus received Rs. 5,400/- in 1913-14. For this year their total teaching grant was Rs. 10,900/-. In view of the financial circumstances of the school this grant was reduced in 1914-15 to Rs. 9,100/- and raised in 1915-16 to Rs. 10,000/-.

The pay of the Principal of the Civil Orphan Asylum is Rs. 500/- and he has a house rent free. His salary is met from the general income of the school and no special source is earmarked for it.

which is referred to in the

minutes of the Council

held on 12th Sept 1916

which is referred to in the

minutes of the Council

held on 12th Sept 1916

which is referred to in the

Box 48
enc 26.9.16
Recd 26.9.16

Please see the D.P.S.D. on the previous page. 38

2. For orders whether the papers may now be circulated to the Honble. Sir Harold Stewart, M.L.S.D., M.L.V.O. through H.E. the General.

SH
25.9.16
11/11
25.9.16

S. E.H.
25.9.16

26/11

P.
26.9.16.

Mr Stone has always been very unsympathetic about these Homes and his attitude is in marked contrast to that of the Govt. of Bengal towards the St. Andrew's Homes. I take strong exception to his argument that their claim is not at least equal to schools for Europeans in the plains for they take children from out of the way places where there are ^{not} and never will be schools.

for Europeans; and even as regards those children who come from places where there are ^{such} schools I would point out that we relieve the schools existing there. The C.O. Asylum, for example, has to refuse admission to many children and the St. George's Homes supply ~~has~~ a means of educating such children, and give an education in the surroundings which are much better for the children. The financial position of the Homes is not unsound and so shrewd a man as the late Sir Robert Lawton showed his faith in the institution by leaving it a large sum of money which will come to it on Lady Lawton's death.

2. I suggest that the Govt. of Bengal be asked for detailed information about the aid given to the St. Andrew's Homes at Kalimpong, I am told, for example that every child there is assumed to be destitute and that the grant of Rs 8 per head is given for every child, whereas if a parent pays Rs 5 for a child — and we try to make every parent contribute something —

Box 80
Circ 28-9-16
Scott. II-8 (a) 12-1-16
29.9.16

NOTES.

Page 40

The St. George's Home, get nothing.

3. I hope His Excellency will take a more friendly view than Mr Stone and that he will sanction the maximum assistance possible. The public have contributed most liberally to the cost of this effort to improve the education of the domiciled community and their public spirit deserves more encouragement than Mr Stone is willing to show.

Hu

27.9.16

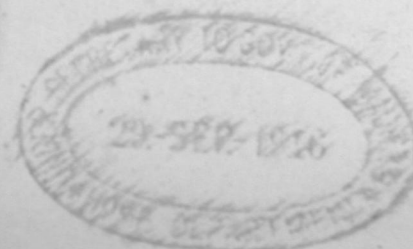
~~HE~~
By 28/9/16

His Excellency agrees that the Government of Bengal may be addressed.

Letting

(By order)

28.9.16



As the Howler: Sir

Harold Stuart will leave India very shortly, the information required from the Govt: of Bengal may be obtained by telegram. The draft below is for approval:—

To—Bengal—General. T. —
"With permission"

"Government in Council please
"telegram detailed particulars
"as to recruiting and non-
"recruiting grants given by
"Bengal Govt: to St. Andrews's
"Homes at Kalimpong"

29.9.16
14
29/9/16

29.9.16
30.9.16

[Signature]
1.10.16

P.T.O

2. para 2 of St. M's note.
on p. 10 ante.

Despo
1.10.16
1267

[Signature]
29/9/16

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29.9.16
14
29/9/16

29.9.16
14
29/9/16

[Signature]
1.10.16

[Faint handwritten notes at bottom left]

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CT No 3858 Edl 29.10.16

C. (U) MF POSTS TELEGRAPHS

NOTICE.
This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay. *Rs.* *As.* *Office Stamp.*

Handed in at (Office of Origin). *Darjeeling* Date. *28/10* Hour. *30* Minute. *30* Service Instructions. *State of* Words. *39*

TO *66979* *669* *9* *12 ante* *mauras educational* *Laxmivilas Victoria Crescent maura* *mt Ro*

66 9 *pr* *your telegram of first* *Statement showing grants given to* *St Andrews home Kalampong depar-* *ches post today could not be made* *intelligible in telegraphic form - Bengal*

N.B. - The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

Lal Chand & Sons, Calcutta - No. 626 P. O. - 25-2-16 - 41,000 Bks.

For Repr

The reply by post may be awaited.

31.10.16

30.10.16

30.10.16

Home (Ed?) Dept

[C 4018] From the Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Education Branch No. 681 T.G., of the 30th Oct 1916

U.S.

Please see H.M. Financial's note on p. 10 ante. From the statement furnished by the Govt of Bengal on p 2 of it will appear that an annual grant of Rs 2,940 is given to the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes from the year 1909-10 towards the salary of the Mathematical and Science Teacher; but the circumstances under which this grant was made and the conditions of the grant are not known. The total amount of ~~the~~ recurring grants made during 1915-16 was Rs. 38,760. It does not appear from the statistics that the Principal is given any grant by that Government nor does it appear that any boarding grants are given on the assumption that every child is destitute. For order whether the Government or Bengal may be asked for

44
further particulars.

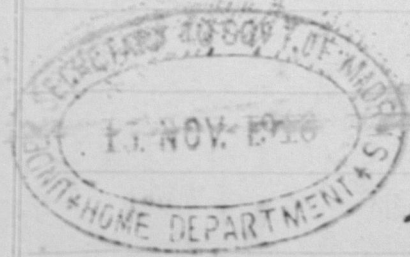
SMD
11.11.16
JL
12.11.16

✓

The particulars are not sufficiently detailed to enable the office to answer to N. M. (Sir N. A. Stuart)'s queries. I am afraid we must ask the Bengal Govt to furnish information on the two specific points - delay of Principal's salary - pending grant for destitute pupils. They will be found of still under the recurring items.

ELH
15.11.16

Let: ask again please.



15/11/16

U.S.

Home (Edg) Dept.

A draft letter to the Govt of Bengal is subd for approval.

SMD
17.11.16
JL
17.11.16

ELH
18.11.16

[Issued as letter No. 4018-1E04, d/ the 18th Nov 1916]
U.S.

A reminder to the Govt of Bengal is subd.

SM
22.17
Jh
22.17

Issue

[Please note that in the ^{enclosure to the} recommendation made by India for the improvement of domiciled education ^{that} there is a note by Mr. Horrell in which he alludes to the generous assistance afforded by the Bengal Govt to Kolenchery.]

Lab
3.2.17

[Issued as No. 4018-16.2 dated the 3rd Feb 1917]

[C. 816] From the Secy. to the Govt of Bengal, No. 348, d/ the 16th Feb 1917.

For Secy.
For Mr.

This may lie over till receipt of the annual reports promised in para 3 of the letter.

SM
23.2.17
Jh
26.2.17

Lab
27.2.17

46
Extract from the letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General (Education) Department, No.T.111, dated Darjeeling, the 20th May 1915:

P709

G.O. 124/12.17

original placed
below (G)

x

x

x

15. x x The Government of India, when they first took up the problem of the education of the Anglo-Indian community, were similarly confined in their vision, and consequently they limited the benefits of the special school system to those who lived as Europeans. The embargo still stands on paper, but the attitude of Government has gradually changed. The encouragement and generous financial assistance which the Government of Bengal have always given to St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong are evidence enough that Government does not limit its responsibilities to those half-caste children who are being brought up as Europeans.

x

x

x

GOVERNMENT

(C. No. 1179)

From the Government of Bengal, General Dept., No. 480, dated the 7th March 1917.

For Secretary.-

The questions for consideration are

- (1) whether a grant may be paid towards the defrayal of the salary of the Principal of the St. Georges Homes, viz., £ 350 or Rs. 5,250 per annum (pp. 1-2 ante), and
- (2) whether a boarding grant of Rs. 8 may be given for every child in the Homes whether destitute or not.

2. As regards (1) the Govt. of Bengal do not give any separate grant towards the payment of the salary of the Principal of the St. Andrews Homes. *That Govt* ~~do not~~ pay supplementary grants amounting to Rs. 9,224 towards the salaries of the staff under article 44 of the Code of Regulation for European Schools, Bengal (corresponding to ~~the~~ article 38 of the Madras Code).

The St. Georges Homes is given a fixed grant of Rs. 1,500 per annum under article 39 of the ^{Madras} Code, but it does not receive any "supplementary grant" *from Govt.* as in the case of the St. Andrew's Homes. It is therefore for consideration whether any supplementary grant may be given to the ^{St Georges} Homes towards the salaries of the staff under article 38 of the Code of ^{Regulations} ~~Regulation~~ for European Schools, Madras.

3. In regard to (2), the St. Andrew's Homes does not get any boarding grant under article 46 of the Bengal Code of Regulation for European Schools, but a capitation grant of Rs. 5 per mensem for each child in residence is

(put up below)

(put up on the top)

(T)

It may be noted that in G.O. No. 1011, Home (Education), dated the 25th September 1916 the Govt. have sanctioned a boarding grant at the rate of Rs. 8 per mensem per orphan or destitute child in the St. Georges Homes under article 40 of the ^{Madras} Code of Regulations for European Schools. It is for consideration whether ^acapitation grant of Rs. 5 per mensem may be given per child (for which no boarding grant is given under article 40) under article 44(f) of the ^{Madras} Code of Regulations as is done in the case of the Kalimpong Homes.

4. Submitted the case may be sent u.o. to the D.P.I. for remarks.

Extract put up at

(Y)

Tel
26.3.17 In my note u.p/16 - in extract

shd be put up.
There seems to be no good reason why the S. George's Home should not be treated with the same generosity as the Govt of Bengal Home towards the S. Andrews Homes.

A u.o. note as above & the current file had better be sent to Mr. Shaw & his views obtained.

E.A.A.
26.3.17

For Secy.

A separate note to the D.P.I. is subd for below

✓
Educ^t 4018-2
341

no note
24.3.17
3417

Article 40) under Article 44 (f) of the Madras Code of Regulations as is done in the case of Kalimpong Homes.

4. There seems to be no good reason why the St. George's Homes should not be treated with the same generosity as the Government of Bengal shows towards the St. Andrew's Homes. It is submitted that the case may be sent to the D.P.I. u.o. for remarks.

D.P.I. u.o.

S.N.P.
29-3-17.

JL
24.17.

Ch. 4
3.4.17

No. 112 of 14. 4.17

Ed. 4018-3
8.4.17

1. In the first place I remark that there is no money to spare for additional first boarding boat for the St. George's Homes out of the allowance for European schools in the current budget.

2. Under first class European schools there is a difference of Rs 5000 between the current and last years budget of ~~the current budget for the year 1917-18~~ ~~the current budget for the year 1917-18~~ ~~the current budget for the year 1917-18~~ ~~the current budget for the year 1917-18~~ ~~the current budget for the year 1917-18~~

2,37,000
2,32,700
4,300
roughly 5000

This is not enough to meet their legitimate demands and pay them the full grants they will earn under the code. I estimate that I could properly spend Rs. 10,000/- more than last year's budget allotment instead of Rs. 5,000/-. I ^{did} ~~do~~ not ask for this because European Schools already receive preferential treatment and strict economy was enjoined. The Inspector did not propose increased assignment last year because I told him to keep within the total budget provision.

3. The St. George's Homes last year's financial statement showed a profit of Rs. 4,110/- and on the face of it they are not in need of any larger fixed grant. There is however nothing in the code that would prevent their receiving more as the only limit imposed by the code is that the grant may be decreased if it exceeds the ordinary income of the institution from all sources. Anything that is given, while the finances of the Homes remain on their present footing will in effect be a contribution to the building fund on which a grant will be again claimable.

Art. 29 of the Code.

4. As regards boarding grants I do not know of any reason for aiding the St. George's Homes except under Articles 40, 41 of the Code. If, however, Government consider that there

of such special grant might be a capitation grant to all pupils in orphanages irrespective of whether they produce destitution certificates, but such a departure from accepted principles would have inconvenient results. There are schools in the presidency that take children who are destitute and receive boarding grants for them as well as non-destitute children who pay fees. It certainly would not be proper to pay boarding grants for all these and it would be hard to draw the line. The case of children whose parents cannot afford to send them away to school is met by Article 42 of the Code, and grants can be given to such children in St. George's Homes.

5. It is moreover the case that for years ever since the new Code came in, boarding grants have not been paid in full, that is there are destitute children in schools and orphanages on whose account no boarding grant are paid. To pay these grants in full another Rs. 5,000/- at least would be required this year. For the sake of economy, moreover, demands under Article 42 have not been fully met. I can, if necessary, estimate what additional allotment under this head would be necessary.

6. Grants-in-Aid to Non-European schools bear under the Grant-in-Aid Code some relation to the amounts contributed by the managers which come from charitable sources. Of the large sums contributed by the St. George's Homes it would not

increase their grants but if this is to be done I would urge that additional provision should be made not only for this immediate purpose but also to admit of Government's obligations to other schools being properly met. I estimate from the data immediately available the sums necessary for the latter purpose as Rs. 5,000/- for fixed grants and Rs. 5,000/- for boarding grants. If, however, Government is prepared to consider my suggestion I should like to have the matter examined in more detail. I am not prepared to say how much more the St. George's Homes should receive. Depending as they do on casual subscriptions which must vary ^{in amount} from year to year it is very difficult to form an estimate of their needs. When their financial statement comes in I can go into the question.

7. In support of my plea for equal treatment of schools I invite attention to the fact that while the St. George's Homes are for Protestant children several schools which go short of boarding grants are under Roman Catholic management.



No. 62 Edn. B.
18.4.17.

for 14.17
14.

Home (Edn) Dept

Submitted for orders on the points raised in the office note on pages 17-18 ante in reference to the Director's remarks on page 19-ante. It may be noted that the Director does not offer any remarks in regard to the ^{question of a} supplementary grant to the St George's Homes towards the salaries of the staff under Art 3 of the ^{Madras} Code of regulations for European schools.

As regards boarding grants, the Director is against increasing the fixed grant ~~and~~ as the last year's financial statement of the Homes showed a profit of Rs 4,110. Nor is ^{the} Dir in favour of giving any special grant under Art 44(f) of the Code for the reason that such a departure from accepted principles would have inconvenient results. For orders.

Lk
24.4.17.

A copy of the Code is submitted.
24.4.17.

at present no
money is required
by way of sub grants
27/4/17

5.

As regards the question of making supplementary grants under S. 38, it is presumed that if the management interpreted the Director that such grants were necessary & justifiable, he would favourably consider the proposal, and make a grant to for a fund permitted.

2. As regards the financial position the D.P.I. is in strong ground; his intention is that the report commission is not known the S. George's Home & the S. Andrew's Home, but known the former & other European schools in this part of a charitable nature. He maintains that there is no ground for treating the S. George's Home with exceptional generosity. These institutions must share & share alike in the funds that may be made available. This position seems to be strong & unshakable. No good reason exists why the S. George's Home should receive exceptional treatment.

It will be seen that the S. Home would like provision to be made for meeting the needs of all institutions of this kind. The present is not a convenient time for voluntarily to shoulder fresh financial liabilities; it need not be asked in now, but may be later.

27/4/17

27/4/17

in mind.

Mr Stone suggests that he is prepared to go into the question of the extent of the needs of the Home; he might do so, and at the same time estimate the whole amount of grants that the place might earn, if obligations were fully met by the Govt and grants provided full.

26.4.17

Mr Stone adds when he gets the financial statement of St Georges Homes he will examine the question.

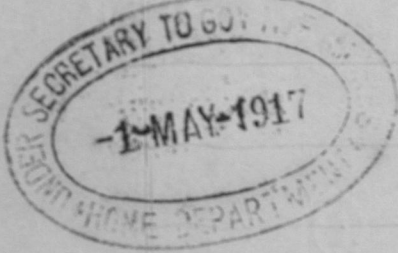
For the present, no additional aid need be promised. The file may be reviewed.

27/4/17

48

P

30.4.17.



8
27.4.17
30.4.17

Tabling a list of
attached

AGAIN G.O. No. _____, dated _____ 191

191

AD ALSO:—

O. No. 3333 From the Hon. Sri Harold Stuart, No., dated 14. 9. 1916.

3459 " " " Mr. Stone. 18 " 22-9-16.

3858	Govt. of Bengal.	Feb.	28.10.1916.
4068	do.	681	16.11.1916.
8168	do.	348	

1179, " " ~~80.~~, " 480, " 2-3-1917.

ORDER.

No. 570, dated 2.5.1917.

Miss

Recorded

R. Q

27. 4. 17

When signed _____ } 191

AGAIN G.O. No.
191

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESENT WITH DITS.

AS NOT FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

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