

Government  of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

FOR RECORD ONLY

G.O. No. 1454, 14th November 1918

Medical inspection of schools

Passing orders in regard to the — and Colleges.

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READ—the following papers :—

I

*Letter*—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

*To*—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

*Dated*—Madras, the 5th January 1918.

*No.*—Ref. on Cur. 9888/17.

I have the honour to address Government on the question of instituting a medical inspection of the pupils of a typical college and high school in Madras in February next. I propose to select for this purpose the College Department of Pachaiyappa's College which has a strength of about 850 and the Hindu Theological High school, Madras, which has a strength of about 600. There are no girls in either of these institutions. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, who was addressed by me in the matter reports that Lieut-Col. Donovan, I.M.S., is willing to undertake the medical inspection of these institutions for a remuneration of 8 annas per student. The Surgeon-General also states that Lieut-Col. Donovan has reported that he would require an assistant in carrying out the inspection and that M.R.Ry. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Royapettah Hospital, may be deputed for this purpose on a remuneration of 2 annas per student.

2. I request that you will be so good as to obtain the sanction of Government for the proposed medical inspection of the institutions by the officers referred to above. Should the proposal be sanctioned I shall in due course submit a reappropriation statement for meeting the remuneration to be paid to these officers.

II

*Letter*—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

*To*—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

*Dated*—Madras, the 3rd August 1918.

*No.*—R.C. 9888/17.

I have the honour to address Government in continuation of this office letter R.C. No. 9888 of 1917, dated the 5th January 1918, regarding the medical inspection of colleges and schools. In the letter referred to above, I suggested that one college and one high school in the city of Madras should be inspected. The Government however desired that the inspection should be on a wider scale and should not be confined to Madras city. I therefore addressed the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras suggesting certain centres and a scale of remuneration and requested him to favour me with his opinion as to whether arrangement could be made for medical inspection of pupils at these centres and whether the scale of pay proposed was suitable. The Surgeon-General has reported that arrangement could be made for conducting the inspection and that the remuneration proposed was adequate. These arrangements and the cost involved are shown in Annexure I to this letter.



2. It will be observed that these arrangements are estimated to cost approximately Rs. 4,970. This amount together with that involved in the provision of medical advice for the Queen Mary's College, Madras (vide my letter R.C. No. 1474, dated 5th June 1918) amounting to Rs. 5,270 may be met from the lump provision of Rs. 8,000 for medical inspection of schools made in the current year's budget under "22. EDUCATION."

3. The Surgeon-General was also consulted as to the procedure which might suitably be adopted in the conduct of the inspections. He referred me to Lieut.-Col. Donovan's report on the medical inspection of the elementary schools under the Corporation of Madras read in G.O. No. 945, Home (Education), dated 7th September 1916. In accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of this report I have drawn up a 'Form of medical inspection' which may be printed allowing one foolscap page for each student. For the experimental work to be conducted this year the number of forms required will be about 9,917 or roughly 10,000.

## ANNEXURE I.

Statement showing the centres for medical inspection and cost involved in the inspection.

| District.    | College or School.                                                         | Strength of college or school. | Remuneration at As. 10 per pupil.* | Medical inspecting officer.                                                                                                          |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ganjam       | Kallikota College and School departments, Berhampur.                       | 987                            | Rs. A.<br>616 14                   | District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ganjam.                                                                                       |
| Godavari     | 1. Government College, Rajahmundry (College department).                   | 259                            | 161 14                             | Civil Surgeon, Rajahmundry.                                                                                                          |
|              | 2. Viresalingam High School, Rajahmundry.                                  | 786                            | 491 4                              |                                                                                                                                      |
|              | 3. An elementary school in Rajahmundry with about 100 pupils.              | 100                            | 62 8                               |                                                                                                                                      |
| Anantapur    | 1. Ceded Districts College, Anantapur                                      | 38                             | 23 12                              | District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur.                                                                                    |
|              | 2. Municipal High School, Anantapur                                        | 411                            | 256 14                             |                                                                                                                                      |
|              | 3. An elementary school in Anantapur with about 100 pupils.                | 100                            | 62 8                               |                                                                                                                                      |
| Madras       | 1. Pachaiyappa's College (College department)                              | 841                            | 526 4                              | Lieut.-Col. Donovan, I.M.S.                                                                                                          |
|              | 2. Presidency College                                                      | 554                            | 346 4                              |                                                                                                                                      |
|              | 3. Hindu Theological High School, Madras                                   | 598                            | 373 12                             |                                                                                                                                      |
|              | 4. Wesley Mission High School, Royapettah.                                 | 770                            | 481 4                              |                                                                                                                                      |
| Tanjore      | 1. Findlay College, Mannargudi (College and School departments).           | 904                            | 555 0                              | Civil Assistant Surgeon, Municipal Hospital, Mannargudi under the supervision of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore. |
|              | 2. An elementary school in Mannargudi with about 100 pupils.               | 100                            | 62 8                               |                                                                                                                                      |
| Madura       | 1. Sourashtra High School, Madura                                          | 1,225                          | Nil.                               | Health Officer, Madura, as part of his duty.                                                                                         |
|              | 2. An elementary school in Madura with about 100 pupils                    | 100                            | Nil.                               |                                                                                                                                      |
| Malsbar      | 1. Native High School, Calicut                                             | 540                            | Nil.                               | Health Officer, Calicut, as part of his duty.                                                                                        |
|              | 2. An elementary school with about 100 pupils in Calicut.                  | 100                            | Nil.                               |                                                                                                                                      |
| South Kanara | 1. St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore (College and High School departments). | 1,403                          | 876 14                             | District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Mangalore.                                                                                    |
|              | 2. An elementary school with about 100 pupils.                             | 100                            | 62 8                               |                                                                                                                                      |
| Total        |                                                                            | 9,917                          | 4,970 0                            |                                                                                                                                      |

\*At As. 8 for the Senior Medical inspecting officer and As. 2 for his assistant.

## ANNEXURE II.

## Form of Medical Inspection.

1. Name, age, caste of student.  
Residence.  
Occupation of parents.
2. Clothing, if clean and sufficient.
3. Nutrition, height and weight: evidence of malnutrition.
4. Skin, if healthy, presence of rashes or itch.
5. Head and body: cleanliness, presence of vermin; baldness.
6. Teeth, if sound or decayed: presence of pyorrhoëa alveolaris.
7. Nose and sense of smell: defects—polypi, nasal catarrh.
8. Throat and voice: congested, enlarged tonsils, adenoids: quality of the voice, stammering or any impediment of the speech.

9. Eye and vision: any defects, granular lids, use of Snellin's test-types for detecting defective eyesight.
10. Ear and hearing: deafness, discharge.
11. Lungs and heart: Stethoscopic examination.
12. Nervous system and mental condition: nervous lesions: dull or stupid, highly strung or unusually smart.
13. Enlarged spleen or liver, for indications of malaria, kala-azar or biliary cirrhosis of the liver.
14. Presence of infectious or contagious diseases: smallpox, measles, leprosy.
15. Deformities: e.g., club foot, curvature of the spine or atrophied limbs after infantile paralysis.
16. General remarks, including comments on any conditions not included in the above categories.

## Order—No. 1454, Home (Education), dated 14th November 1918.

The Government have had under their consideration for some time the question of the medical inspection of schools and school children. The Director of Public Instruction, in his report for the quinquennium ending 1916-17, drew attention to the subject and stated that he considered that a thorough medical inspection of Indian schools would disclose a serious state of affairs both in the pupils and in the hygienic conditions of the school-houses and their sanitary arrangements. In the papers read above, he has submitted certain proposals for the medical inspection of certain colleges and schools in Madras City and in the mufassal. The Government now proceed to pass orders on the matter.

2. The detection of ill-health in children at the earliest possible date is undoubtedly a matter of great practical importance to themselves and their parents, and in some cases to their neighbours and class-mates. Thus the early discovery and treatment of curvature of the spine or of disorders of vision or hearing may be the means of saving a child from life-long defect. So, too, the prompt isolation of cases of communicable disease may save other pupils from contracting the complaint. His Excellency the Governor in Council therefore is at one with the Director of Public Instruction as to the need for action in this matter and desires to invite the special attention of all managers of schools to it.

3. As regards the lines on which the medical examination of school children should proceed, much must be left to the discretion of the officers concerned. The Government suggest that it would generally be a useful procedure if, for each large school, a suitable registered medical practitioner should be engaged as the medical officer of the school. The medical officer thus employed would then arrange, in communication with the headmaster or other controlling authority, each term to examine all newly-joined pupils. If any pupil is found to be suffering from removable and non-communicable causes, such as short-sight, caries of the teeth, adenoids, hernia, etc., intimation should be sent to the parent or guardian so that he may take action if he sees fit. When a pupil is found to be suffering from minor communicable disease, such as itch or ringworm, which would justify the enforcement of temporary absence until a cure is effected, steps to that effect should be taken by the headmaster in the interests of the other pupils in the school. In cases in which more serious infectious disease, such as leprosy or active forms of pulmonary phthisis is discovered, it would certainly be the duty of the manager to request the parent or guardian to remove the infected child from the school in order that other pupils may be saved from the risks which would be caused by his presence. In every case, it should be left to the parent or guardian, if he elects to procure medical treatment for the boy, to secure a medical attendant at his discretion.

4. The medical officer should also make periodical examination of the school buildings and premises and should advise the school authorities regarding any sanitary defect which he may discover. It will then be for the headmaster or manager to work out, in consultation with the medical officer and subject to the general advice of the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction, detailed proposals to remedy such defects so far as funds available will permit.



5. The above suggestions are intended to relate primarily to schools. The pupils in colleges are older and in many cases it is too late, by the time collegiate life is reached, to treat successfully defects in health. But in colleges in which the tutorial system recommended in G.O. No. 608, Home (Education), dated the 7th May 1917, has been introduced the assistance of tutors might be utilized as far as possible in connexion with this scheme of medical examination as they may have facilities for noticing whether the health or general condition of any student is such as to render medical advice necessary.

6. In the case of Government institutions and institutions under local bodies, the question as to what officer should be appointed medical officer of the institution will be considered by the Inspector of Schools who will ascertain what medical practitioner can most conveniently be appointed and will make a report to the Director of Public Instruction with proposals relating to remuneration and other details. The Director of Public Instruction will take the orders of the Government on the subject until a regular scale has been arrived at. In the case of aided institutions, it will be left entirely to the manager to select a medical officer and to arrange for his remuneration, but the Government will be prepared, so far as funds permit, to make a small grant-in-aid towards the expense which such medical inspection may involve, the payment of the grant being conditional on the appointment of the medical officer being approved by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the Surgeon-General and on the submission to the Director of Public Instruction of yearly reports on the medical officer's work. The Director of Public Instruction will, in due course, submit proposals regarding the scale on which such grants-in-aid may be given. It will be left for the consideration of the managers of aided schools and colleges whether a small fee might not be levied from each pupil towards the expense of medical examination.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.  
" Surgeon-General.  
" Local and Municipal Department.  
" Financial Department.  
Editors' Table (Order only).

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1454, HOME (EDUCATION),  
DATED 14TH NOVEMBER 1918

[SUBJECT.—Medical inspection of schools.]

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.O.C. No. 9888/17, dated  
the 5th January 1918.

Please see G.O. No. 945, Home (Education), dated the 7th September 1916 and the notes connected therewith. The medical inspection of the pupils in the Corporation Elementary schools referred to therein has since been completed (G.O. No. 177, dated 15th February 1918). The file on the subject was circulated to the Honourable Members and His Excellency the Governor on the 19th November 1917. It has been seen by the Honourable Members and passed on to His Excellency the Governor on 7th January 1918. The medical inspection of schools generally has been accepted by the Government as necessary, but they have decided to defer it till normal financial conditions are restored—vide paragraphs 1 and 6 of G.O. No. 945, Home (Education), dated 7th September 1916. In the file referred to above, the question has been specifically raised whether the inspection should be extended to other schools also. It is for consideration whether orders on the present proposals of the Director of Public Instruction regarding the inspection of the Pachaiyappa's College and the Hindu Theological High School, Madras, may await the orders on that file or whether orders may be passed at once so far as these two particular institutions are concerned.

2. The total number of boys in the Corporation Elementary schools was 1,717 (paragraph 6 of the report on page 3 of G.O. No. 945, dated the 7th September 1916). Their examination\* cost the Government Rs. 630 as follows (paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 945, Home (Education), dated 7th September 1916):—

|                                            | RS. |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|
| Remuneration to Lieutenant-Colonel Donovan | 500 |
| Temporary Assistant Surgeon—               |     |
| Pay                                        | 100 |
| Carriage allowance                         | 30  |
| Total                                      | 630 |

The total number of students now proposed to be examined in the two institutions together is 1,450 and the examination is expected to cost Rs. 906-4-0 as follows:—

|                                                         | RS. | A. | P. |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Remuneration to Lieutenant-Colonel Donovan at As. 8 per | 725 | 0  | 0  |
| Student.                                                |     |    |    |
| Do. to Assistant Surgeon at As. 2 per student           | 181 | 4  | 0  |
| Total                                                   | 906 | 4  | 0  |



Having regard to the smaller number of students to be examined in the present case, the amount of the remuneration proposed seems excessive. On the basis of the work done by and the remuneration paid to the officers who examined the Corporation schools, it appears that the total cost of the present proposals should not exceed Rs. 532 and that the amount might be split between Lieutenant-Colonel Donovan and the Assistant-Surgeon, the former being given Rs. 430 [or Rs. 500\* at the utmost] and the latter Rs. 100. If the remuneration exceeds Rs. 500 to a particular officer the sanction of the Government of India will have to be obtained for its payment—vide article 72 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{630}{1,717} \times 1,450 = \text{Rs. } 532.$$

\*[On the former occasion he examined 1,420 pupils and got Rs. 500. At present, 1,450 is to be examined by him with the aid of the Assistant Surgeon.]

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{725}{900} \times \text{Rs. } 532 = \text{Rs. } 430 \text{ roughly.}$$

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{181 \times 532}{900} = \text{Rs. } 100 \text{ roughly.}$$

3. It is for consideration whether, in anticipation of the orders on the file referred to in paragraph 1 ante, the Director of Public Instruction's present proposal may be approved and if so, what remuneration may be paid to Lieutenant-Colonel Donovan and the Assistant Surgeon who is to be deputed for the work.

P.R.—9-1-18.

C.R.—9-1-18.

The present proposals are also in the nature of *experiment*. We had first elementary schools inspected; now a typical college and a high school are proposed. This will complete a series of experiments in respect of typical schools of all grades. The experience gathered in these experiments will form the basis for the formulation of definite rules and scheme in the matter. The present proposal may therefore be approved.

As regards the remuneration, a further reference may be made to the Director of Public Instruction with reference to the notes above.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—11-1-18.

I wonder if the Director of Public Instruction presses this proposal or has other alternative proposals to make?

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—16-1-18.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No. 25, dated 17th January 1918.

Colonel Donovan considers that he was underpaid for his work in the elementary schools and I feel sure that he will not reduce his demand which I do not think unreasonable. The examination proposed will be more thorough than in the case of the elementary schools in which some important particulars were omitted.

2. The number of students to be examined might be reduced but the results would be so much less valuable. The smaller number of cases would make them less typical and it is not easy to find a method of exclusion. The Government of India has pressed this matter on our attention and it cannot be anticipated that they will make any difficulty (paragraph 7 of resolution on page 4 of G.O. No. 324, Educational, dated 1st May 1913).

J. H. STONE—17-1-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Director of Public Instruction presses his proposal in the current file. It is for consideration whether it may be approved with the concurrence of the Local and Municipal (Medical) and Financial Departments. There seems to be no option.

P.R.—19-1-18.

C.R.—19-1-18.

C.R.—21-1-18.

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 24th January 1918.

No.—24 B-2.

Please refer to your official letter No. 9888, and unofficial No. 25 of the 5th and 17th instant regarding the medical inspection of students in the Hindu Theological High School and in the College department of Pachaiyappa's College. From my conversation with Mr. Moir on the subject of medical inspections generally I understood that His Excellency laid great stress on the prescription of detailed instructions for the conduct of such inspections. Further, I also learnt that, if any further experiments are undertaken, two typical *high schools* should be selected for the purpose. You, however, propose the immediate undertaking of further experiments without waiting for the drawing up of detailed instructions and have also selected a high school and a college department. May I know whether the proposals are in accordance with further instructions, if any, given to you by His Excellency in person? It was to ascertain this that I sent the file to you with my note of the 16th instant.

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Madras, the 7th February 1918.

No.—47.

I have discussed this with His Excellency and he now would like to have two colleges and two high schools inspected so as to get more typical results. I have pointed out that this will involve considerably greater expenditure but in view of the budget provision for next year, I think Rs. 5,000, this is not important.

A | I will shortly submit revised proposals.

His Excellency desires also that instructions should be drawn up at once and this I am taking on hand.

The revised proposals referred to at A above may, it is submitted, be awaited.

P.R.—9-2-18.

C.R.—11-2-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—12-2-18.

## II

One of the subjects which is raised in a resolution to be moved in the Legislative Council is that of increased provision for medical inspection of school children. A provision of Rs. 8,000 has been made in the Civil Budget estimates for this purpose and it seems probable that this is as much money as will be needed for the purpose next year, because the inspection so far carried out and that which is to be carried out is merely tentative and intended to ascertain the facts regarding the health of the children. But it is evident that this inquiry, if it is to lead to any really useful result, must go further. It must lead to some remedy being applied to the conditions which are disclosed when those conditions are prejudicial to health. One remedy would no doubt be the exclusion from school of children suffering from complaints which may be communicated to other children. For instance, it might be a real benefit if tuberculous children were excluded from schools and sent to special institutions. Again, children suffering from itch and other such diseases might be sent away from school until they had taken the trouble to get these treated and cured. There is, however, a further consideration and that is whether it would not be possible to require the larger schools to employ regular medical officers of their own. In England I believe that most schools have got their own medical officer to whom they pay an annual retaining fee. Why should not the Christian College, Pachaiyappa's College, Presidency College, Madura College and so on be required to engage a medical officer and pay him a retaining fee which would require him to attend and look after the students of the college or school? Such a medical officer would not be a whole-time servant. He would merely be retained so that he might make periodical visits to the school, examine



the pupils and advise the management as to those who should be brought under medical treatment and so gradually introduce an improved state of health. The advantage of this system would be that it would relieve the Government of the entire weight of dealing with this question of the medical inspection of schools. The question is mainly an educational one though it also has a medical aspect and I venture to suggest that the views of the Director of Public Instruction might be obtained thereon.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—12-3-18.

Submitted that the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction may be invited unofficially.

S.A.—16-3-18.

T.K.—18-3-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—18-3-18.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU—19-3-18.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Beginnings of the system suggested by the Honourable Member are being made. The Victoria Students' Hostel Committee resolved to entertain a visiting physician and to pay for him by a small additional charge per head. The question of the periodical inspection of the students in Queen Mary's College is, or soon will be, before Government [decided in G.O. No. 984, Home (Education), dated 26th July 1918]. Perhaps before attempting any general extension of the system it would be well to see the result of the further experimental inspections. We know at present very little about the health of students in high schools and colleges and these inspections may be expected to enable an estimate to be made of the amount of work a medical officer attached to an institution might expect; his fee would depend on this and consequently any increase of fee paid by students. Private institutions would moreover be more likely to be willing to take up the question if they had definite information before them.

J. H. STONE—23-3-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Director has promised to submit proposals for the inspection of two high schools and two colleges in the Madras City. He now advises the postponement of any general extension of the system until the results of the further experiments are known. Submitted that this suggestion may be accepted.

S.A.—28-3-18.

N.K.—29-3-18.

C.R.—30-3-18.

L.D.S.—3-4-18.

Personally. I hope that, as soon as these further experimental inspections have taken place, some such results as Sir Alexander Cardew suggests, in the way of further steps, may follow. But Sir Alexander Cardew should, I think, now see again.

P[ENTLAND]—5-4-18.

Honourable Member (1) again.

L.D.S.—5-4-18.

In a letter, dated 5th January 1918, the Director of Public Instruction proposed the medical inspection of a college and high school. This not being accepted he promised in his demi-official, dated 7th February 1918, revised proposals which have not been received. Meanwhile the colleges have already closed for their vacation, the high schools will shortly be closing and nothing can be done until July. Thus half a year has been lost.

2. I suggest that the Educational Department should now get from the Director of Public Instruction the revised proposals which have been awaited since the 7th February and pass orders thereon, so that action may commence on the reopening of the schools and colleges in July.

3. There seems no reason, however, why the Director of Public Instruction should not also meantime obtain the views of heads of colleges on the suggestion made in my note, dated 12th March 1918. Those persons whom I have consulted saw no very strong objection (if any) and it is largely separate from the results of the medical inspection of students. Whatever those results might be, the opinion of principals on the suggested retaining of a Medical officer who would 'vet' admissions, exclude the leprosy and the tuberculous, grant medical certificates and so on, would be worth obtaining.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—17-4-18.

The following demi-official is submitted for approval.

N.K.—19-4-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—19-4-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—20-4-18.

P[ENTLAND]—20-4-18.

Issue.

R.R.—22-4-18.

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 22nd April 1918.

No.—729 A-2.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your demi-official No. 47, dated the 7th February 1918, regarding the medical inspection of two colleges and two high schools in Madras, I am desired to request you to expedite the revised proposals promised therein so that the Government may pass orders thereon in sufficient time to admit of action being commenced on the reopening of the colleges and schools in July next.

I am also to invite a reference to your unofficial note No. 120, dated the 26th March 1918, on the question of requiring the larger institutions (e.g., the Christian College, the Pachaiyappa's College, the Presidency College, the Madura College and so on) to employ regular medical officers of their own. Under the arrangement suggested, the Medical officer would not be a wholetime servant but would be paid only a retaining fee. He should make periodical visits to the institution, examine the pupils, 'vet' admissions, exclude the leprosy and tuberculous, grant medical certificates, and advise the management as to those who should be brought under medical treatment. The Government consider that the views of the heads of the institutions concerned may at once be invited on the proposal without waiting for the results of the experiments about to be instituted and I am accordingly to ask you to issue the necessary circular and submit to Government with your remarks the replies received thereto.

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—the 28th April 1918.

No.—C. 18.

Please see your demi-official No. 729 A-2 of the 22nd instant.

2. With regard to the first point mentioned in it I addressed the Surgeon-General on 14th February and have not yet received a reply. I have reminded him on 25th March and again on 22nd April. I can do nothing without a reply from him.

3. I am addressing heads of institutions as desired regarding the appointment of medical officers.



In reply to a further reminder issued recently, the Director of Public Instruction has stated that the draft of instructions for the medical inspection of schools called for from the Surgeon-General has not been received.  
N.K.—12-6-18

Submitted that the file may lie over till the 1st June when the Director may be reminded again, if necessary.

S.A.—1-5-18.

N.K.—2-5-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—2-5-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—3-5-18.

I am to ask that steps be taken to expedite these further experimental medical inspections and the Director of Public Instruction informed accordingly. His Excellency wishes to see the further papers as they proceed.

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—23-6-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

It was recently approved that the Director should be reminded again on the 1st August. For orders whether in view of the above the Director may be requested to expedite the proposals for the further inspections. Draft demi-official is submitted.

S.A.—24-6-18.

N.K.—25-6-18.

C.R.—25-6-18.

After issue, it is better to address the Surgeon-General also.

R.R.—26-6-18

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 26th June 1918.

No.—729/A-3.

Please refer to the correspondence ending with your unofficial note of the 8th instant (copy enclosed) regarding the medical inspection of two colleges and two high schools in Madras city. The Government desire that these further experimental inspections should be instituted with the least possible delay and I am to ask you to expedite the submission of the proposals promised in your demi-official of the 7th February last.

The demi-official to the Director has issued.

2. With reference to the Secretary's note above, the following demi-official to the Surgeon-General is submitted for approval:—

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

To—the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S., Acting Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Dated—the 2nd July 1918.

No.—729 A-5.

Mr. Stone who was called on in February last to submit proposals for the medical inspection of two colleges and two high schools in Madras City states that he has applied to you for a draft of the instructions to be observed by medical officers in the conduct of such inspections and that he will be able to submit the proposals called for only after the receipt of the instructions. The Government desire that the medical inspections in question should be instituted without further delay and I am to ask you to be so good as to furnish Mr. Stone as early as possible with the draft of instructions he has applied for.

N.K.—28-6-18.

C.R.—28-6-18.

Local and Municipal (Medical) for acceptance.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—28-6-18.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Accepted in Local and Municipal.

R. A. GRAHAM—2-7-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

May issue.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—2-7-18.

R.R.—2-7-18.

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 2nd July 1918.

No.—C. 104.

Please see your Demi-official No. 729 A-3 of 26th June 1918.

As may be inferred from the u.o. note quoted in your letter the matter is waiting the convenience of the Medical Department. The Surgeon-General informs me that Lt.-Col. Donovan was asked in Surgeon-General's Memorandum No. 100/1849 of 23rd March 1918 to consult me and report "so that the Surgeon-General may know what answer is to be given to the question raised by the Government in G.O. No. 177, Home (Education) of the 13th February 1918." The question raised by Government is that of "draft instructions for the guidance of officers conducting the medical inspections."

I have received no communication from Lt.-Col. Donovan and informed the Surgeon-General of this fact on the 11th June.

I sent to the Surgeon-General with my R.O. No. 9885/1917 of 14th February 1918 a copy of the first report on the medical inspection of school children in Scotland containing rules and a schedule and asked him to say how far he considered that these might be applied in connexion with medical inspection in this Presidency and remarked that some modification would no doubt be required.

You will remember that Government desire that the preparation of instructions should precede any further inspections.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Surgeon-General has been asked demi-officially to furnish the Director as early as possible with the draft of instructions. No further action seems to be necessary at present. It is submitted that the file may lie over till the 1st August when the Surgeon-General may be reminded if necessary.

S.A.—4-7-18.

N.K.—5-7-18.

C.R.—5-7-18.

R.R.—6-7-18.

Returned with thanks.

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—8-7-18.



*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

*To*—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

*Dated*—Ootacamund, the 6th July 1918.

*No.*—C. 108.

Please refer to your *Demi-official* No. 729 A-2 of 22nd April 1918, 2nd paragraph.

2. I addressed on 4th May 1918 a circular *demi-official*, of which a copy is annexed, to all colleges with a total strength including attached high schools of not less than 750 and to all colleges of a strength of not less than 250, to the number of 30 in all.

3. I have received the enclosed replies from twenty-one institutions—Government and Aided. I found it convenient in reading them to make the enclosed table of the views expressed.

4. It will be observed that they are generally in favour of the appointment of college doctors on a retaining fee but that there is a great diversity of view as to what their functions should be and as to how the expense should be met.

5. In my view the most serious objection to the scheme that has been advanced is that it would probably raise the question of ayurvedic and unani or European medicine.

6. As regards the functions of the officers, the larger colleges declare medical examination as a preliminary to admission to be impracticable owing to the difficulty even now experienced in dealing with the large number of applicants for admission in the short time between the publication of examination results and the beginning of the term. Only one college, and that a very small one, the Brennen College, Tellicherry, is in favour of it. An alternative suggested is to require the submission of a medical certificate along with the application for admission. If this system were to be efficient, certificates could only be accepted under the rules governing medical certificates for officers of Government. There is little doubt that the introduction of such a system would be seriously opposed. The rejection of any student on grounds of health would, I have no doubt, be bitterly resented by himself and his friends and would only be justifiable in cases of leprosy or tuberculosis. The Principals agree that the exclusion of such is desirable and some think themselves competent to deal with the first.

7. The view taken is on the whole that the medical officer could make periodical inspections of students and on the result of these advise the college authorities and students and their parents and guardians.

8. The financial aspect of the question has been touched on by a number of principals. My table shows seven as definitely opposed to any raising of fees. Three suggest a grant from Government and three that Government shall pay the whole cost. I presume that in raising the question Government contemplated the payment of grants-in-aid.

9. Your letter speaks of requiring the larger institutions to employ regular medical officers of their own. They cannot be required to do this except by the University's making it a condition of affiliation. These will be found in University Regulation 373. This was made under the Indian Universities Act 21. Whether the powers of making Regulations given to the Senate and Government by 25 of the Act would enable them to lay down this new condition of affiliation I do not pretend to say. It is a point that would sure to be raised.

10. If anything is to be done I submit that it should be in the direction of encouraging the employment of medical officers by the offer of liberal grants-in-aid for the purpose.

11. Of course the colleges could be threatened with diminution of their grants if they did not employ medical officers, but it seems hardly justifiable to call on them to increase their expenditure under a threat of diminishing their income. The net result of their raising their fees to meet the expense of a medical officer would not necessarily be a sufficiently augmented income.

#### ENCLOSURE

(i)

*Circular Demi-official No. C. 24, dated 4th May 1918, to certain heads of colleges.*

Government have reason to believe that the health of students in colleges and schools is in general not so good as could be wished and that admissions are sometimes made of tuberculous and leprosy persons.

With a view to improvement in the general health of students it seems desirable that the larger institutions at any rate should employ regular medical officers of their own whose duty should be to medically examine candidates for admission, grant medical certificates and advise the authorities as to students who need medical treatment. It would not be necessary that such medical officers should be wholetime servants of the institutions concerned. They might be paid a retaining fee, the cost being met by such enhancement of school or college fees as proved necessary. It is for consideration whether the retaining fee and consequent enhancement fees to students should be on a scale to cover the treatment of minor ailments, and even within limits

the supply of medicines from a school dispensary. Little or no assistance in this matter is to be looked for from the medical officers of Government and for this and other reasons that will occur to you Government would welcome the appointment of qualified private practitioners.

I shall be glad if you will favour me at your earliest convenience with information as to any steps you have already taken in this direction and your views on the various issues raised in this letter.

(ii)

| Fees.                                                                               | Examination before admission. | Taking any steps. | Fees to be paid by students. | Preference for Ayurvedic medicine. | Why transfer duty of medical attendance from guardian to college? | Inspection to precede admission. | Attack evil at source. | Generally in favour. | Medical officers for hostels. | Annual inspection. | Dispensary. | Existing Local Board provision to be strengthened. | Medical examination for leave. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Government.                                                                         | Yes.                          | No.               | Yes.                         | No.                                | Yes.                                                              | No.                              | Yes.                   | No.                  | Yes.                          | No.                | Yes.        | No.                                                | Yes.                           |
| M.C.C., M.C., and B.M.C., Calicut.                                                  |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| V.C., W.C., M.C.C., M.C., Vizianagaram and Salem College.                           |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| B.C., Tellicherry.                                                                  |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| K.C., Berhampur, P.C., M.C.C., St. Jos. College and M.C. Vizianagaram.              |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| V.C., Vellore, Am. C. Madura and N.C., Masulipatam.                                 |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| T.C., P.C., and St. Jos., Trichinopoly.                                             |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| K.C., P.C., M.C.C., St. Aloy., M.C., Vizianagaram, Z.C., Calicut and Salem College. |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| K.C., Berhampur, St. Aloy., and B.M.C., Calicut.                                    |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| K.C., Berhampur.                                                                    |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| K.C., Berhampur.                                                                    |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| K.C., and M.C., Vizianagaram.                                                       |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| P.C., W.C., M.C.C., Am. C., Madura, C.M.S.C., Tinnevely and St. Jos. Trichinopoly.  |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| K.C.                                                                                |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| M.C.C., St. Jos., Trichinopoly, M.C., Vizianagaram, V.S.H.                          |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| M.C.C. and M.C. Vizianagaram.                                                       |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| Z.C.                                                                                |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| St. Jos., Trichinopoly.                                                             |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| M.C.C.                                                                              |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| M.C., Vizianagaram.                                                                 |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| P.C. College of Engineering.                                                        |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |

NOTE—

M.C.C.—Madras Christian College.  
M.C.—Mangalore College.  
B.M.C.—Basel Mission College, Calicut.  
V.C.—Voornee's College, Vellore.  
W.C.—Wesley College.  
M.C.—Maharajah's College, Vizianagaram.  
Sal. C.—Salem College.  
B.C.—Brennen College, Tellicherry.  
K.C.—Kallikote College, Berhampur.  
P.C.—Pachaiyappa's College.

St. Jos.—St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.  
Am. C.—American College, Madura.  
N.C.—Noble College, Masulipatam.  
T.C.—Teachers' College, Saidapet.  
St. Aloy.—St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.  
Z.C.—Zamorin's College, Calicut.  
K.C.—Kumbakonam College.  
C.M.S.C.—C.M.S. College, Tinnevely.  
V.S.H.—Victoria Students' Hostel.

(iii)

*Demi-official*—from Rev. Dr. WILLIAM SKINNER, M.A., D.D., Principal, Madras Christian College.

*To*—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

*Dated*—Coonoor, the 6th May 1918.

Your *Demi-official* No. C-24 of 1918, to which I beg to reply as follows:—

1. As to the steps already taken, we have a medical officer in charge of the College hostels. He is a private practitioner, and receives a fee of something between Rs. 40 and 50. He visits the hostels daily, as far as may be; and treats patients in the hostels and gives medical advice to members free of charge. Medicines are not supplied.

2. As to the various issues raised—

(a) The proposal that colleges should employ regular medical officers of their own is, I think, quite a good one.

(b) It seems to me, however, that the medical examination of candidates for admission would in the case of some colleges be impracticable. I find it very difficult for instance, even as it is, to deal with the crowds of applicants that come day after day for admission at the beginning of the long term; and if all these applicants had further to be referred to the medical officer for inspection, the business of admission would become almost unmanageable. Even if only those who were otherwise found fit for admission were subjected to inspection, the process would be a very long one.

It would be greatly simplified if applicants were required to produce along with their transfer certificates, certificate from the medical officers employed or recognized by the schools or colleges from which they come. I do not know how far that is practicable, seeing that you say that Government officers must not be looked to for assistance. But it seems to me that in some cases such assistance might be forthcoming, while in other cases the services of private practitioners might be available. The college medical officer could then be asked to deal with the limited number of candidates who had not been able to obtain medical certificates from their previous places of instruction.



For the rest, the medical officer would be expected to inspect every student of the college once every year.

(c) There is then the question of the treatment by the medical officer of minor ailments and the establishment of a college dispensary. Both would be good things; though from our experience in the hostels, I do not think the students would always accept the medical attendance provided for them. The opening of a dispensary would require the provision of a room for the purpose, and that would sometimes be a difficulty.

(d) Finally there is the question of expense — the fee of the medical officer, and the cost of fitting up and stocking a dispensary. I question the expediency of enhancing college fees as a means of meeting it, and I think that in placing their proposals before aided colleges, Government should accompany their proposals with the offer of a liberal grant-in-aid, if indeed they should not bear the whole expense.

(iv)

*Demi-official*—from SPENCER A. SHUTER, Esq., Principal, Madura College.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 7th May 1918.

The suggestions in your *Demi-official* No. 24 of the 4th instant are unquestionably worthy of adoption, and will go a long way to safeguard the health of students, particularly of those living in hostels. Some such measures are very much needed. Shortly after I took charge of the Madura College I found a leper among the pupils and sent him before the District Medical and Sanitary Officer to certify that he was not suffering from a contagious disease; when he disappeared from school without appearing before the medical officer. In this case the disease was quite patent. But there are others, like consumption for instance, which a layman would be unable to detect; and one consumptive patient in a hostel may do immense harm. I should very much like to see the measures you recommend adopted, and shall do my best to urge them on the College Board if I am re-engaged for another year; about which, however, there is considerable doubt.

My period of engagement expires on the 31st of this month. At the last meeting of the Board on the 24th April the question of the extension of my term of office for another year came up for discussion. The Secretary and several of the members conversant with the working of the college were strongly in favour of retaining my services. The year before the affairs of the college were in utter confusion—bickerings among the staff, desertion of students, and a large deficit in consequence. Last year every thing worked smoothly. I had the hearty support of the masters and the affection of the students. Instead of the expected deficit, there was a surplus. But all this counted for nothing with the party that is for anti-Government agitation. The feeling was (though not expressed) that not being Besantine, I should not be at the head of a National College. After a debate of an hour and a half, it was decided by a majority of one that the post should be advertised. Whether they will get a competent person, or whether the post will be re-offered to me I do not know. The interests of education and the welfare of the students weigh little with a certain class of lawyers in comparison with political aberrations and anti-British feeling. There is not one educationist on a Board concerned with education.

I think your scheme very advantageous and quite feasible. There are several qualified private practitioners in Madura whose services could be paid for by the levy of a small additional fee. If I am reappointed and can get this measure carried, I shall feel that I have done some good there.

(v)

*Demi-official*—from W. H. JAMES, Esq., College of Engineering, Chempauk.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, Esq., M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 8th May 1918.

In reply to your *Demi-official* No. 24, dated 4th May 1918, the suggestion regarding the health of the students does not apply to this college but that is possibly accounted for by the fact that applicants for admission must after selection under the college rules, produce "a health certificate from a Gazetted Government officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for the outdoor work of the Public Works Department and that he has had smallpox or been vaccinated."

If we were remaining at Chempauk it would however be of much advantage to have a regular medical officer as proposed. I have sometimes wished I had a medical man to whom I could refer the cases of students now and again, and I may mention also that the medical certificates submitted to cover periods of absence are, I have reason to think, not altogether satisfactory.

In my opinion the retaining fee should be sufficient to provide for the treatment of minor ailments, but the establishment of special college dispensaries might not be an easy matter. Could not some arrangement be made for the supply of medicines for Government dispensaries?

At Guindy quarters for a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, dispensary and students' sick ward have been built. The officer in residence will assist in all matters relating to the health of the students, and I hope to utilize his services for regular courses of instruction in First Aid and possibly Hygiene.

As we expect to move to Guindy next year I do not think it very necessary to do anything in the way of appointing a medical officer for this institution for the coming session. I shall want rather to get our arrangements for the future settled.

(vi)

*Demi-official*—from the Principal of St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 8th May 1918.

The views expressed in your *Demi-official* No. C. 24, dated 4th May 1918, appear to me likely to relieve much suffering among the students of the Presidency.

1. As far as my college is concerned, although no organized measures have been hitherto adopted for the purpose, the existence of Father Muller's charitable institutions has afforded us special facilities in cases of dangerous or suspected nature. The late Father Muller was actually on the staff of this college for number of years, and his first charitable dispensary where medicines were given gratis to the students was located on the college grounds. Though the present dispensary and hospitals lie outside the college premises, they are not far away; and most of our students have easy access to them in their ailments. Moreover, whenever the college authorities come across symptoms of dangerous disease, or detect instances requiring special treatment, they are forthwith sent to Doctor Fernandez, the Resident Physician and Surgeon, who takes such measures as are necessary.

2. The suggested fee to be levied in order to meet the expenses of medical examination and treatment would, in my opinion, weigh heavily as a hardship on many students in places like Mangalore where they could ill afford to pay the additional fee. The proposal might, possibly, also evoke a mild protest from such as would evade the tax, by seeking medical aid from "native treatment" at the hands of Hakims and Ayurvedic practitioners.

3. I should, therefore, venture the suggestion that Municipalities and Local Fund Boards be induced to allot a fixed annual amount of money to the exclusive relief of the medical needs of the large educational institutions contemplated in your letter. And by thus earmarking a portion of money, the Local Boards will not be incurring extra expenditure. They would rather have the comforting assurance that a part of their resources was all the more wisely devoted to the welfare of the school-going section of the town.

(vii)

*Demi-official*—from W. M. ZUMBRO, Esq., Principal of the American College, Madura.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 9th May 1918.

With reference to your *Demi-official* No. C. 24, dated 4th May 1918, I would say that the question of medical examination and medical care of students admitted to the American College has been under consideration by the college authorities for the last year or so and an attempt was made last year to secure the part-time services of a qualified medical authority for this purpose but finally as no satisfactory man was available the undertaking did not succeed. I am again taking this question up with the medical authorities of our Madura Mission and shall write you later on the result.

(viii)

*Demi-official*—from the Principal, C.M.S. College, Tinnevely.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 8th May 1918.

In reply to your *Demi-official* No. C. 24, dated 4th May 1918, I am warmly in favour of the proposal, and am sending your letter to the headmaster to inquire of some private practitioners in Tinnevely, as to what will be the likely cost to the college of retaining one of them as our medical adviser. Till we know what the cost is, nothing more can be done in the matter. I shall write again when I know.



(ix)

*Demi-official*—from M.R.Ry. N. R. KRISHNAMMA AVARGAL, Acting Principal, Government College, Mangalore.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 10th May 1918.

With reference to your *Demi-official* No. C. 24, dated 4th May 1918, I beg to state that it would be most welcome to have a regular medical officer attached to the staff of the college to examine periodically (say, at the beginning and end of term) the boys and also to attend to any small cases during the term. I think it will not be feasible to increase the boys' fees for this, but I would suggest that Government pay the retaining fee of the medical officer and that the medicines etc., be paid from contingencies.

During my two years at Mangalore, I have had to send boys to the hospital, sometimes with a letter to the doctor as he is a personal friend of mine though sometimes I have had to pay the cost of the medicines myself, especially for those boys who had slight injuries while playing games. If you wish, I will ask Doctor Verghese, the District Medical officer at Mangalore whether he can depute any of his assistants for this work, and if so what the retaining fee should be.

(x)

*Demi-official*—from Rev. F. BERTRAM, S.J., Principal, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—Camp Kodaikanal, the 12th May 1198.

Your *Demi-official* No. C. 24, dated 4th May 1918.

I agree with you on the advisability for large institutions to have a medical officer attached to them for the purposes mentioned in your letter.

I must say little has been done so far, in this College, in that direction, except for the Christian Boarders, towards whom we have of course special duties, and for whose education (with all that education implies) we have got funds, viz., alms given by benefactors.

In a large institution like ours, numbering about 2,000 students, medical supervision will not be an easy matter, nor will it be a sinecure for the medical officer. It spells heavy work for this officer, practically exclusive work on behalf of the college for a few days at the beginning of the academical year, as all new candidates will have to be medically examined previous to enrolment. In the course of the year, the students will, I take it, have to appear for medical inspection periodically, at stated times, the hostels will have to be inspected, etc. On the whole, I reckon the college medical officer will have to be on duty at the college several days in the week, one or more hours each day. I am in favour of the medical officer attending to minor ailments and of the college maintaining a dispensary of its own for the benefit of its own boys. This course will naturally entail more work on the medical officer and a greater expenditure; it may require a compounder to be in charge of the dispensary, but I dare say the additional expenditure would be more than justified by the advantages it would give to the students.

I more than doubt if the boarding house dispensary could be of any use for the whole college; it is neither large enough nor conveniently situated to minister to the wants of the whole institution. Assuming therefore that a separate dispensary must be maintained for the whole institution excluding the boarding, the expenditure to be faced will include the retaining fee of the medical officer, perhaps the fee of a compounder, the cost of medicines for the dispensary and the rent of the room, and this expenditure will have to be met by levying a special fee from the students. A fee of Re. 1 per head per year would yield a monthly income of about Rs. 150, which would, I believe, meet the above mentioned expenditure. This expenditure would be much reduced if the college dispensary could get its medicines from the Madras Medical Stores at concession rates, for obtaining which the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction would no doubt be of great assistance.

Objections and difficulties will no doubt arise in the execution of such a project. Some will object to any enhancement of school fees, especially under the present circumstances. Then, parents residing at Trichinopoly may say they are competent to look after the health of their sons and that they prefer to have them treated at home, even in the case of minor ailments. Again, the medical examination of new students, if it must be done previous to enrolment, will seriously hamper my work, for the rush of applicants during the first few days of the long term is tremendous. How I shall deal with these and other possible difficulties, I am yet unable to say. Nor am I yet in a position to say how I am going to work out in detail this new addition to the already overworked college machinery. I must needs consult my assistants and other persons as well, which I cannot do at present, being now at Kodaikanal. But I shall try my best and endeavour to start work at the beginning of the term, if possible.

(xi)

*Demi-official*—from M.R.Ry. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, Principal, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 14th May 1918.

No.—819.

With reference to your *Demi-official* No. C. 24, dated 4th May 1918, it is true that the health of students in schools and colleges is not so good as one might wish. This is chiefly due to their inability to make satisfactory arrangements regarding their food and lodgings. Hostels, where they exist, provide only for a very limited number and the majority are therefore obliged to make such boarding and lodging arrangements as best they could. Hotels to which they generally resort are, in the largest number of cases, a disgrace to the country and in addition to eating unwholesome food, it is the lot of students to live in overcrowded rooms which defy all laws of sanitation. Improvement in the general health of students may be expected only when the Government insists on institutions being provided with hostels by giving them such pecuniary help as may be necessary. The Government can easily induce the University to make stringent regulations regarding boarding and lodging of college students, if it is prepared to grant pecuniary assistance on a liberal scale.

I do not think it necessary to insist on the production of a medical certificate in the case of every candidate for admission. Admissions are made by Principals in the case of colleges, and by headmasters in the case of schools. As they are generally men of experience, they can easily see whether those who are seeking admissions are tuberculous or leprosy except when the malady is in an incipient stage, suspicious cases being referred to a medical practitioner.

It is desirable to have a medical man attached to a college or school so that he may be readily available for treatment of students. Such an arrangement is necessary in the case of larger institutions. Periodical medical examinations of students are very desirable; especially such an examination of their eyes is necessary. It is a fact that a large percentage of students have defective eyes and remedial measures are not taken by their parents or guardians on account of sheer ignorance of what these defects are likely to lead to. I remember to have seen in the papers that between 30 and 40 per cent of students in the Mysore colleges have defective vision and that the Government of Mysore have appointed a medical officer who is a specialist in eye diseases to do what is necessary for them. Something similar will have to be done in the case of our students.

If a medical man (he need not be a whole-time one) has to be attached to an institution, he will certainly have to be paid a retaining fee. As the managers may not be prepared to arrange for gratuitous medical treatment and supply of medicines free of cost, it is proposed to enhance the fee, so that, it may cover not only the retaining fee, but also the treatment of minor ailments and cost of medicines. Apart from the general complaint that rates of fees in our Presidency are higher than those levied in any other part of India, the proposal is open to the objection that for the benefit of a small number, fees will have to be raised which will affect every student. I do not object to a smaller enhancement, but if it is to be a perceptible addition to the existing fees, it will not be welcome to parents or guardians of students whose resources are in the majority of cases such that they cannot bear any additional burden.

In order that medical charges may not fall exclusively on the shoulders of persons whose sons are attending schools and colleges, I venture to make two suggestions: (1) the Government may give a contribution to the managers of institutions who maintain dispensaries or engage medical officers for the treatment of their students, (2) local boards and municipalities within whose respective areas, schools and colleges are situated may contribute towards the cost of maintaining dispensaries or otherwise help the managers who spend money for the medical treatment of their students. As it is, they have their own dispensaries and if they only add to the staff and supply of medicines in their institutions, they can easily do what is necessary.

The Vizianagram Samasthanam maintains three medical institutions for the benefit of the public—(1) a hospital well equipped and supplied with ample store of medicines, (2) a dispensary. In these, members of both sexes are given medicines free of cost. Students of the college freely resort to them. They are also admitted into the hospital as in-patients on my recommendation. It also maintains a Gosha hospital which, as the name implies, is only for women. In addition to these, the Samasthanam is going to build a small dispensary near the hostel under construction, exclusively for the benefit of students. Two sick rooms are about to be constructed for the use of students in cases in which segregation may become necessary.

(xii)

*Demi-official*—from M.R.Ry. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR AVARGAL, Brennen College, Tellicherry.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 15th May 1918.

In reply to your *Demi-official* No. C. 24, dated 4th May 1918, I beg to state that nothing has been done in the Brennen College as regards medical inspection.



It is necessary that the college should have a medical officer to grant medical certificates to candidates for admission and to advise the authorities as to students who need medical treatment.

One of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons on the Municipal Medical Staff or one of the qualified private practitioners in the town should be appointed as medical officer for the college and paid a retaining fee. The cost may be met by levying a special fee.

I do not think that it is possible to do anything beyond this at present. When funds are available, the Municipal Council will have to consider the question of maintaining a school dispensary.

(xiii)

*Demi-official*—from A. H. DAVEY, Esq., Zamorin's College, Calicut.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 16th May 1918.

With reference to your Demi-official No. C 24 of 1918, the health of our boys is very good on the whole and I have not had any reason either here or for the six years I was in Palghat, to suspect any tuberculous or leprosy one amongst them. Some of course are sickly and not quite equal to the strain of the ordinary school or college routine, but the responsibility there seems to me to be with the parents.

A medical examination properly conducted of all boys admitted each year would be very difficult to carry out and there would be much grumbling at the fee imposed, especially as 90 per cent of the boys would not require it.

What I think would be more useful would be a periodical systematic inspection of the school and college premises and conditions of work by properly qualified sanitary officers. The number of officers need not be greater than the number of inspectors.

(xiv)

*Demi-official*—from R. M. STATHAM, Esq., Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 18th May 1918.

Reference your Demi-official No. C 24, I regret—have not answered sooner, but—am on military duty from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon, and—get very little time for college letters.

I quite agree that the health of students in colleges is at present bad, and it is getting yearly worse. The same applies to schools. There are certain definite causes for this, and if we attack the causes there is good hope of improvement. I should roughly put the causes as follows:—

(1) Upper class boys go to school too young (5 and 6), when they are going on to long courses, law and medicine, etc., compare with England where the upper class boy who is to use his brain goes at about 8.

(2) Lack of sanitation and ventilation in schools. Some of the schools in Kumbakonam are very very bad in this.

(3) Too much cramming of the boys by masters who take no interest in the physical and moral welfare of the pupil.

(4) Few playing grounds and fewer players.

In Kumbakonam where there are two very big schools only a tiny percentage of boys play games. Parents object to games as likely to detract from work, an absurd theory.

(5) Lack of medical examination at the beginning and end of term. With the main result that parents rather than lose a precious year at school or college send their children to class in an extremely unfit condition.

With regard to what I have already done in the direction of medical inspection, it is obvious that without Government sanction I could not have had regular medical inspection. But I last year revived the system introduced by yourself in 1892, of taking the measurements and weights of all students entering college. I have also had compulsory games for all intermediate students during the last two years.

I do not think that a whole-time doctor would be necessary for a college. There are, for example, a number of skilled private doctors in Kumbakonam who would gladly, I know, work for the college on a small retaining fee. Fees in Government colleges are already so much higher than in other colleges that it would, I think, be a pity to raise the fees further to cover the doctor's fee.

(xv)

*Demi-official*—from H. S. DUNCAN, Esq., Teachers' College, Saidapet.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 21st May 1918.

I am in receipt of your Demi-official No. C. 24, dated 4th May 1918, and give below my views on the question raised.

On joining the college, students are required to produce a medical certificate of fitness to perform efficiently the duties of a teacher. Prior to this year a requisition letter was furnished to each candidate, but I have now decided that candidates should make their own arrangements regarding the production of a medical certificate. This procedure will save stationery and postage and will lighten the work of the clerical establishment.

Coming to the main point of your letter, I would welcome the appointment of a qualified private practitioner who would be in close touch with the students, as there are occasions when timely advice would be of great benefit to them. I am afraid that many students delay seeking medical aid, perhaps on account of lack of funds or in the hope that they may recover their health by dieting themselves or by taking some home-made remedies. If a doctor were on the spot, consultation would, I am sure, be more frequent and the general health of the students would be improved. The pupils of the school should, I think, share in the benefit of the medical officer's advice and treatment. It might be possible for him to examine periodically all the pupils and test their eyesight and hearing, their teeth, lungs, heart, etc. In fact, an attempt might be made at the Teachers' College to come into line with the system of medical inspection in Britain.

As to the financial aspect of the question, it is difficult to make any suggestion regarding the rate of retaining fee. I shall assume, however, that (1) each student pays a fee of Rs. 2 for the medical certificate that is required of him when he joins the college, (2) if he falls ill during the course of training and has to consult a doctor, he has to put his hand in his pocket to the extent of at least Rs. 2. Further, I shall assume that each student falls ill once during the year of training. The average number on the rolls may be put at 150 students. Therefore  $150 \times 4 = \text{Rs. } 600$ . I do not consider that it would be a hardship to enforce a payment of Rs. 4 from each student, as this sum would cover the fee for examination on entering the college and the cost of advice and simple medicines during his training. Regarding the pupils of the school, a sum of As. 8 per term or Re. 1 per annum might reasonably be levied. This rate would bring in an income of Rs. 550 and the total income from students and pupils would amount to Rs. 1,150. This sum would be the retaining fee of the officer who would have to supply his own medicines, bandages, etc.

In making this calculation, I have borne in mind the fact that there is a Local Fund hospital in Saidapet where advice is given free and a small fee is charged for medicines—one anna per dose, 3 pices per powder and so on. I understand also that institutions which charge for medicines issued to the public also allow monthly subscriptions of Re. 1 and As. 8 for the purpose.

I may add in conclusion that it would be quite a simple matter to fit up a small room in the college compound as a dispensary.

(xvi)

*Demi-official*—from the Rev. J. E. NEILL, B.A., Principal, Wesley College, Madras.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 22nd May 1918.

In reply to your letter Demi-official No. C. 24 of 1918, I have the honour to say that in the past I have taken no steps for the medical examination of the students and boys in this institution. For some time we had a medical practitioner who attended to the needs of the students in our new hostel but after he left the neighbourhood we sent the students to the Rayapettah hospital. I fully agree with you that something should be done and I am willing to co-operate with the heads of the other Madras colleges and schools.

I would make the following suggestions:—

It might be possible for several schools in the same neighbourhood to join together in retaining the same practitioner; for example, Wesley college, the Hindu High school, the Kellett High school, the Harris High school and P.S. High school, Mylapore, are not far from each other and one or two doctors might be willing to exercise medical supervision over them.

If the scheme is to be a success all institutions must work together. If so I think an order or instruction must come from you both as to the method of carrying out the scheme and the fee that each pupil should pay. For example, should all the pupils be examined at stated intervals, or only those who seek admission? In view of the prevalence of tuberculosis and of cases of leprosy now and then found in boarding schools, I am inclined to think that all should be examined once a year at least.

2. Medical examination is not a very attractive form of work for doctors and I imagine any doctor who would undertake it would ask for a substantial fee. No matter what the fee it would



be well worth while for parents to pay it, but I fear the poorer parents would find it a burden. If Government could give some help, say half the fee, it would ease the burden considerably.

I am very hopeful that the development of physical education and the Boy Scout Movement will show beneficial results in the health of the boys in the next few years.

(xvii)

*Demi-official*—from H. J. ALLEN, Esq., Principal, Presidency College, Madras.

*To*—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

*Dated*—Kotagiri, the 23rd May 1918.

In reply to your *Demi-official* No. 24, dated 4th May 1918, on the question of attaching a regular medical officer to the large educational institutions I have long thought that from the *Principal's* point of view this would be desirable. Applications for leave, as you know, are frequently based on ill-health and the medical certificates supporting are often of little value. There would be a distinct advantage in having a reliable doctor to whom such cases could be referred. He should also be available without fee to the students who wished to consult him for slight ailments.

Here however I would stop. I am not in favour of the somewhat wider scheme outlined in your letter at least so far as the Presidency College is concerned. You must, I think, distinguish a college from school. Medical inspection of all candidates for admission may be excellent in the case of young growing boys, but I consider it scarcely necessary at the college age. Many students no doubt reach college underfed and undeveloped physically; but no standard of physical development can be laid down as necessary to a college career. I do not of course deny that such examination might detect unsuspected tuberculosis, etc., and that it would be in the student's own interest ultimately to exclude him from a strain under which he might break down. But no students would regard exclusion in this light or as anything but a very great hardship and public opinion would support him in this view. As to infection within the college with so many sources of this outside I do not think special precautions are necessary in our class rooms. I would not therefore insist on all applicants admitted undergoing a medical examination. This would probably be much resented by the students—especially if they had to pay for it. It must be remembered that some of them have already family doctors to whom they go. I would confine the special officer to granting medical certificates for the *Principal's* satisfaction and to treating minor ailments when sufferers cared to consult him.

It would probably be convenient to employ the medical man attached to the Victoria Hostel. I understand he is to receive Rs. 75 a month for three weekly visits. Probably for another Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 he would consent to take on the Presidency College. The amount could be obtained from the students in a term fee of Re. 1 or Rs. 1-8-0; more than this, I think, they could scarcely pay. Those students who lived in the hostel would have to pay either a hostel or a college fee but not both. For any services beyond what I have suggested I would leave the students to make their own arrangements. They are not, I reiterate, to be treated exactly on the same lines as school boys.

(xviii)

*Demi-official*—from M.R.Ry. S. K. YEGNANARAYANA AYYAR, M.A., Principal, Salem College.

*To*—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

*Dated*—the 24th May 1918.

I am sorry I was not able to reply in time to your *demi-official* regarding medical inspection of colleges.

As regards the desirability of having systematic medical inspection I do not think there is any difference of opinion at all. As regards the appointment of a competent medical officer and his pay or retaining fee being met from the college fund by an enhancement of fee if necessary, I am of opinion that the college and school fees are already sufficiently high and it is not advisable to levy any extra fee from the students. The management might be asked to meet that expenditure and the Government also might be pleased to give a grant.

As the question is more of an administrative character than purely educational may I request you to be so good as to permit me to consult the management on this topic and get their views also.

(xix)

*Demi-official*—from M.R.Ry. K. GANAPATI AYYAR AVARGAL, B.A., L.T., Principal, Kallikota College.

*To*—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

*Dated*—Camp Tenkarai, the 24th May 1918.

Your *Demi-official* C. No. 24, dated the 4th instant, was received by me here, having been redirected from Berhampur and so I could not reply earlier.

Referring to the last sentence of your letter I may state that in a small place like mine I have not found it necessary to undertake the treatment of pupils for minor or other ailments.

Within the last 25 years there were only three cases of students that lived in the hostel whose treatment I had to undertake and that only for a day before the guardians arrived. In each of those cases the guardian arrived and removed the student to the house of his near relative in the town and had him treated. In one case the treatment was continued by the guardian and in the other two cases the guardian preferred treatment by the local ayurvedic physician.

*Treatment of students.*—In the mufassal, at any rate, it may not be necessary to provide for the treatment of pupils. If fees be levied for the purpose and the schools adopt any one system of treatment, unpopularity will be the outcome. People have strong views about the efficiency of medicines. Most people have stronger faith in a decoction of dried ginger or in a sweet unani medicine than in a mixture. In any exceptional cases of ill-health occurring in the school hostels the parent or guardian can be easily communicated with as, in the mufassal, he is always within easy reach. In the case of day scholars, the parent or guardian always has his boy treated. This duty need not be transferred from the parent to the school authorities as he will always be in the locality and, as already stated, may have no faith in any one system.

*Medical examination of applicants.*—In the present state of education in the country it is not desirable to insist on the production of a sort of health certificate preliminary to admission into a school. I must not be supposed to favour the admission of tuberculous and leprosy pupils. A circular stating that young men suffering from tuberculosis or leprosy should not be admitted into, or, if admitted by mistake, may be removed from, a public school will serve the purpose.

*Improvement in general health.*—If it be admitted that the health of students is not good and requires improvement, then the real remedy ought to be by taking a medical survey of the health of students in our Presidency by one and the same body of doctors calculated to get accurate statistics of the prevalent diseases. Of course, the report should contain their remarks about the probable causes and the necessary remedies.

(xx)

*Demi-official*—from J. C. ROLLO, Esq., Principal, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.

*To*—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

*Dated*—the 25th May 1918.

With reference to your *demi-official* C. No. 24, dated 24th instant, this college does not at present employ any medical practitioner. I do not think it would work well to give free treatment, and supply medicines free to students, on the basis of a retaining fee and increased fees for students. It might be possible to retain a medical man, without increasing fees, and effect an arrangement for reduced charges for the students.

(xxi)

*Demi-official*—from Rev. W. C. PENN, M.A., Principal, Noble College, Masulipatam.

*To*—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

*Dated*—Kodaikanal, the 4th June 1918.

In answer to your *demi-official* No. C. 24 of 1918, I have to say that the question of the College employing a regular medical officer will be brought before the College Council at its next meeting in July next.

If the department would make a rule that every student on admission must produce a medical certificate that he is not suffering from tuberculosis or leprosy, it would strengthen our hands.

(xxii)

*Demi-official*—from W. E. HOARE, Esq., Principal, Basel Mission College, Calicut.

*To*—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

*Dated*—Calicut, the 9th June 1918.

In reply to your letter dealing with the subject of medical inspection of schools, I have long had the matter in my mind. It has a personal interest for me because one of my sisters is a trained nurse attached to a large school board. Her duty is to go round with the doctor and make notes on the examination of pupils. She goes to the houses and tries to get the parents carry out the doctor's recommendations. I have long thought that we ought to do something of this kind in India, but the difficulties are great.

We are perhaps more favourably situated in this matter than most institutions since we have a medical branch of the Mission close by, with a European doctor and trained nurse. The war, however, has converted the Mission doctor into a District Medical and Sanitary Officer and I doubt if he could give us any time. When things become once more normal it should be possible to arrange for medical inspection.



2. But unless medical inspection is followed up in the houses of the children, who are mostly day-pupils, I fear medical inspection will prove of little use. I believe in England the authorities can only recommend parents but cannot compel them to carry out the recommendations of the inspecting doctor. In this country the great majority of parents would not carry out such medical recommendations but would resort to Indian physicians and Ayurvedic treatment, which has been rising to favour of late owing to national feelings.

3. You think that the cost of such medical inspection should be borne by the institution. I fear that if this course were adopted some managers would bargain with second-rate medical men, with the result that any regulation requiring such inspection would be kept in the letter and broken in the spirit. If the thing is to be done well, it should be done by Government servants at Government expense. In this way much valuable information would be gained by the State. The reports of their medical men would be available for comparison, tabulation, etc., while those of private practitioners called in by the various schools would not. No doubt, the expense of medical inspection of schools would be considerable, but in my opinion, the money would be at least as well spent as in the erection of needlessly costly buildings in rural localities.

4. Of course, a headmaster or warden of a hostel, if he is worth his salt, notices cases of defective sight, hearing and the like, the more obvious forms of disease, and sends the boy to a doctor, but this depends upon an individual's keenness and I think it might be well for the department by circular to urge headmasters not to neglect observation of the physique of students. Perhaps this is already done.

5. I think that it should be possible for teachers under training to be given not merely a general knowledge of the human body as they are now, but also of the more obvious and common ailments of Indian children.

6. I fear, however, that in the present state of the country not much can be expected, for some time at any rate, from medical inspection of schools. Few parents appreciate western medicine and would, I think, rather be left alone to manage their children's health for themselves. I regret that it is so.

7. Over a dozen years ago, when I was at Doveton, I took the height, weight, etc., of the younger boys at intervals and if this were done methodically in the larger schools, these would accumulate a large mass of valuable statistics. Here in the college I keep a register of games asking each new student what games he plays so that a boy who plays none has to admit so in class and feels a bit ashamed, and in working the tutorial system I speak to the students who come to me periodically about exercise, etc., and occasionally make pointed remarks about flat chests and the like. This is very inadequate, of course, but it is better than nothing.

I am writing to you non-officially because your letter was addressed to me personally and not officially.

(xxiii)

*Letter*—from the Rev. LAMBERTUS HEKHUIS, M.A., Principal, Voorhees College, Vellore.

*To*—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

*Dated*—Vellore, the 22nd June 1918.

In reference to your letter demi-official C. No. 24, dated 4th May 1918, relative to the medical inspection of students in our institution, I have the honour to state that I am endeavouring to secure the part-time services of a medical practitioner for the periodic examination of the students. In considering the fee to be levied on the students for such examination I desire to know whether Government is prepared to sanction half grant on actual expense as that would lessen the fee to the students.

In reference to the school dispensary I wish to say that owing to our proximity to hospitals I do not consider it advisable to make arrangements for the dispensary this year. Experience of a year in this will enable us to arrive at a definite decision in the matter. I may state that I am very much in sympathy with this idea and that I shall endeavour to give it close attention.

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

*To*—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

*Dated*—the 24th July 1918.

Here is another letter about medical inspection. It raises the question of grant in an acute form and Mr. Gardiner ought to be informed without delay whether any grant will be forthcoming.

I am telling him that I can't guarantee it.

# ENCLOSURE

*Demi-official*—from the Rev. ALLAN F. GARDINER, M.A., Principal, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.

*To*—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

*Dated*—the 20th July 1918.

*No.*—371-C.

With reference to your demi-official C. No. 24, dated 4th May 1918, I have the honour to inform you that I have made arrangements for the medical inspection and observation of all the students and pupils of this institution for the current year. Since I felt that such a measure would be altogether inadequate as an end in itself I have also arranged for necessary medical treatment and supplies to be given, as circumstances may require in the case of each student and pupil. As there are about 2,000 students and pupils in this college and high school, such inspection and attention is bound to be a very onerous task, involving much labour and expense. I estimate the cost of these arrangements at about Rs. 3,000 for the ensuing year: of this the students and pupils may be expected to contribute about Rs. 2,000. I request you kindly to sanction a grant for the remainder, viz., of Rs. 1,000, in order to enable me to give full effect to the arrangements I have made.

I have appointed Doctor Richard Joseph, L.M. & S., as the Medical Officer of the institution, as from his experience and skill he is well-qualified to make such an experiment a complete success.

A report of his work will be duly submitted to you at the end of the year.

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

*To*—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

*Dated*—the 29th July 1918.

Here is another letter about medical inspection in colleges. You will observe that the A.E.L. College does not ask anything from Government.

# ENCLOSURE

*Demi-official*—from G. A. RUPLEY, Esq., Principal, American Evangelical Lutheran Mission College, Guntur.

*To*—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

*Dated*—the 24th July 1918.

Replying to your letter of 4th May, D.O. No. C. 24 of 1918, with reference to the health of students, there has lately been added to our Mission force Doctor Alfred Pfitsch (a good American, nevertheless) recently graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical school, Baltimore, with several subsequent years in American hospitals. As a result of your letter, our Medical Committee has been good enough to make Doctor Pfitsch, Medical Advisor to the College and related schools. He will make systematic examination of the classes at least four times a year and he will recommend suitable treatment. No charge for the present will be made for his services.

As to medicines, the students either will be sent to the local public dispensary, or they will be supplied from the Mission Hospital stores at cost.

If any diseases are discovered which are dangerous to the other students, steps will at once be taken to remove infected boys until their recovery.

With regard to medicines, I would suggest that the commoner sorts, such as quinine and salve for skin diseases, be put up in small parcels by a wholesale chemist, that managers of schools buy from him and re-sell to students at prices printed on the parcels. The whole thing would be on a cash basis, without profit to the schools, and with a small profit to the chemist. I think it likely that a large firm would undertake making the packages to your specifications, without any financial guarantees on your part, except that the Department of Education would recommend their use.

To be sure, quinine is now sold through the post office, but it is more difficult to get the boys to go there and buy it, than it would be to sell it on the school premises. Simple remedies of other sorts are hard to obtain, and are likely to be expensive, and put up in unsuitable quantities. It seems to me that there is a big field in this handy supplying of medicines, which is as yet scarcely touched.



*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 4th August 1918.

No.—C. 125.

I send herewith further letters on the medical inspection of students in colleges.

#### ENCLOSURES

(i)

*Demi-official*—from A. DAVIES, Esq., Principal, Law College, Madras.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Dated—the 1st August 1918.

In reply to your D.O. No. C. 24 of the 4th May 1918, at present we do nothing in the way of medical inspection, etc., at the college but I would like to make the following suggestions regarding a scheme which might be adopted for granting medical aid and advice to the students of this college. It may be observed that the strength of the college has been steadily increasing during the last few years and it may be taken that it will not go below 500 in any future year. Hostel accommodation is not provided by the college.

2. It will be further seen from the analytic statement annexed as appendix C to the annual report of the working of the college for the year 1917-18 that out of the 566 students of the college for that year only 32 were students belonging to the town of Madras and in the previous year out of 511 students only 23 belonged to the town of Madras. Assuming that some of the mufassal students are able to find boarding and lodging accommodation in comfortable families at Madras still there will be more than three-fourths of the number of students who will have to depend upon the ordinary hotels for their food and accommodation as hotels or houses in Georgetown and Triplicane can provide for their lodging.

3. Every student on admission to the college into the F.L. or the Pledership class is obliged to file along with his application a certificate of vaccination or revaccination as the case may be or that he has had smallpox. Again, students who apply for leave of absence from the periodical examinations are required to file medical certificates from qualified medical men as to the state of their health. It would be highly useful if these matters were so arranged that the college could rely on a student being examined by a competent medical officer attached to the college itself.

4. Now the scheme proposed by me is this: that every student of the college shall in addition to the usual term fee paid by him pay an extra fee of Re. 1 per term which may be called his 'Medical aid fee'. On this footing the college will be able to collect under this head a sum of not less than Rs. 1,000 a year. I am told by Dr. U. Rama Rao that the services of a qualified medical gentleman of high standing can be secured for this annual remuneration of Rs. 1,000 and he will be able to do the following things:—

(a) examine medically students proposing to join the Pledership or the F.L. class with a view firstly to find out if they suffer from any disease such as infective tuberculosis rendering them unfit to sit in class with other students of ordinary health and secondly to certify as to the applicants having been vaccinated;

(b) give medical advice and render medical aid free of charge in respect of minor ailments to all students of the college who might call at his consulting rooms at a suitable hour every day to be fixed;

(c) on the requisition of a member of the staff who would be placed in charge of this matter, attend at the residence of any student who is reported to be too ill to move out and to prescribe for him if his ailment is of such an ordinary or minor character as could be easily attended to by the medical man or to advise as to the proper steps to be taken in case the disease is of a more serious character;

(d) grant certificates of exemption for students who apply to be excused from sitting for an examination on the ground of ill-health.

5. Of course the medical officer to be appointed will be obliged to have consulting rooms in the vicinity of the college and will have to set apart a convenient hour every day to attend to such students of the college as might go to him for consultation. It goes without saying that the medical officer will not attend to frivolous complaints nor is he expected to act as a general medical attendant to deal with chronic constitutional troubles of the students or ailments of such a character that they ought not to be classed as ordinary and minor.

6. The provision with reference to the requisition by a member of the staff in charge of this matter, in cases of serious ailments, is put in with a view to ensure that the medical officer is not unnecessarily disturbed by students exaggerating their complaints.

7. The medical officer will according to the scheme be obliged to attend to a student only from the commencement of the long term about the beginning of July to the end of the short term till about the beginning of April. Perhaps arrangements might be made so that the

students during their stay in Madras in April for the purposes of their examinations may also have the advantage of the medical officer's advice and aid. Anyhow the medical officer will have to do duty at the highest for only ten months in the year and will be remunerated for his trouble by a payment of at least Rs. 1,000 which works out at the rate of Rs. 100 a month. I am told that for this remuneration it is possible to secure the services of a qualified medical man of standing who would be able and willing to attend to all the several matters detailed above.

8. The scheme is I think one which is certainly worth giving a trial. Before, however, adopting it for the Law College I should like to have the definite approval of Government to the scheme and it seems to me that it would be as well if a similar scheme were adopted simultaneously by the other Government Colleges of Madras. Would it be possible to have a meeting of Government College Principals to criticize and discuss.

9. I may perhaps add that the above has been largely drawn up by Mr. S. Duraiswami, Assistant Professor, who consulted Dr. Ganapathi Ayyar, Resident Medical Officer, Royapetta Hospital.

(ii)

Letter—from S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR, B.A., L.T., Acting Principal, Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Dated—the 30th July 1918.

With reference to your D.O. No. 24, dated 4th May 1918, I beg to state that I am strongly in favour of having the students medically examined every year after the reopening of the schools. As it would be practically impossible for one medical officer to grant two to three hundred medical certificates within the short space of the first five working days, I suggest that the examination may be ordered to be conducted after the pupils have been admitted. Such of those pupils that may be found to have tuberculosis or leprosy or any other contagious disease, will be sent away and their fees remitted.

There are two private registered medical practitioners in this town and it will be possible to retain one of them for this institution. A school dispensary cannot possibly be opened during the present war. Till normal conditions prevail, the students of the college, when found to be suffering from temporary minor ailments, will be attended to by the medical officer of the college, who will prescribe medicines which will have to be arranged to be dispensed by the local civil hospital, a Government institution, situated next to the college buildings.

The retaining fee of the medical officer is proposed to be met by the levy of an additional annual fee of one rupee in the case of students of the college and high school departments, and eight annas in the case of pupils of the lower secondary department. This fee will be collected from the boys in the month of December as the students will not have to pay their ordinary school fees in that month. I propose to work out the above scheme if it is approved by you.

I suggest that the same scale of medical fees, etc., may be sanctioned by you for this college and the local C.B.M. High school, lest there should be an unhealthy and undesirable rivalry.

As I was absent at Madura during the months of May and June and as this is a subject which has to be dealt with after studying certain local conditions with the help of professional men, I could not submit my proposals to the letter under reference earlier.

#### HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Please see the Director's demi-official on page 8 ante in which he summarizes the opinion of some of the Principals consulted in the matter and offers his remarks on them. His final suggestion that the employment of medical officers may be encouraged by the offer of liberal grants-in-aid for the purpose seems acceptable. Perhaps the Government may agree to sanction one-half of the retaining fee at the commencement to institutions which employ registered medical practitioners.

S.A.—13-7-18.

A perusal of the replies received by the Director of Public Instruction to his reference shows that not many of the Principals have any clear conception of the duties required of the medical officer. Some were of opinion that regular medical treatment at school of pupils suffering from diseases was contemplated while some

E.g., Mr. Rollo.

others discuss the question of free treatment. Of course the Director of Public Instruction's reference to the Principals mentioned the question of treatment of minor ailments, supply of medicines at school dispensaries, etc., and in these respects the reference seems to have been wider than contemplated in the demi-official to him,



dated 22nd April 1918. Probably until the 'instructions' which it is intended to issue preliminary to further experiments are formulated, vague ideas as to the object of medical inspections will continue to prevail.

From the correspondence it seems, however, clear—

(i) that medical inspections are not unwelcome, while several positively desire them;

(ii) that, though there is difference of opinion and vagueness as to the actual treatment of students by the officer, and as to inspections *before* admission, there appears to be a general agreement as to the need for (a) periodical inspections of the schools and students with the bare object (1) of excluding those who are suffering from infectious diseases, (2) of advising those who should be brought under medical treatment, (3) of suggesting improvements to school accommodation on hygienic grounds, and (b) occasional references to the medical officer retained as to the cases of particular students;

(iii) that students should not be charged on account of the retaining fees of the medical officer; and

(iv) that Government aid is looked for towards the cost.

If further immediate action is considered necessary, we may for the present confine to (a) and (b) in item (ii) above and advise such of those who have expressed readiness to undertake work in this direction to start it on the assurance that any expenditure on account of the arrangement would be taken into account in fixing the grant for the institution. Item (iii) may be admitted.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—16-7-18.

Two questions are mixed up in this file—

(a) Further experimental medical inspection in high schools and colleges with a view to standardize future inspections. The subject is not yet ready.

(b) The larger colleges should employ a medical officer to visit the colleges periodically. I deal with this matter below.

2. In the first place, the question is to be confined to colleges. (If there be any large high schools the question may be considered separately.)

3. We have to define the medical officer's duties. He cannot certainly certify to new admissions just before the pupils are entered. The time is too brief. Nor is it feasible for the pupils to themselves provide medical certificates. In my opinion it will not be possible for him also to certify in medical certificates as to causes of absence.

4. The duties we may require of him are as follows:—

- (a) Make periodical visits.
- (b) Examine each pupil at least once a term.
- (c) Advise the management as to rejection of the leprosy and consumptive.
- (d) Note the medical history of pupils in index cards so that they may know the progress of their health.
- (e) suggest necessity for treatment.

5. I do not think that it is intended that the medical officer should treat minor ailments or that the college should maintain a dispensary. In this file we are not concerned with the question of medical treatment in hostels.

6. A retaining fee will have to be paid to the medical officer. One of the proposals is that the pupils should pay a slightly enhanced fee. In the beginning, until the parents have recognized the advantage of these inspections, I do not think that the fees should be enhanced.

7. The Director of Public Instruction has raised the question of the legality of enforcing the provision of a medical officer. I submit that this question need not be considered now. We may begin with say six colleges and see how the proposals work.

8. Regarding the cost, which I fancy will not be high, we must be prepared at the outset to grant the whole as a grant-in-aid.

9. Another proposal in the file is to employ a full-time medical officer for a group of institutions. This will imply *treatment* by the medical officer and as

pointed out by the Director of Public Instruction raise the question of indigenous v European medicine. Further, no single practitioner will be good in treating all kinds of ailments.

10. In my view the chief advantages are—

- (1) Periodical examination with knowledge how the pupil progresses.
- (2) Intimation to the parent so that he may resort to treatment.
- (3) Rejection of dangerous contacts.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—22-7-18.

### III

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.,  
Officiating Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to  
Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—the 16th July 1918.

No.—402.

With reference to your *demi-official* No. 729-A-5, dated 2nd July 1918, regarding instructions for the guidance of medical officers deputed to conduct a medical inspection of schools, I enclose for your information a copy of a letter addressed to the Director of Public Instruction.

### ENCLOSURE

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.,  
Officiating Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public  
Instruction, Madras.

Dated—the 8th July 1918.

No.—100/4801.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter R.O.C. No. 9888/17, dated 11th June 1918, regarding the preparation of draft instructions for the medical inspection of schools, I have the honour to state that Lieutenant-Colonel Donovan, I.M.S., considers that the method and instructions laid down in paragraph 4 of the report on the medical inspection of elementary schools under the Corporation of Madras, printed on page 3 of G.O. No. 945, Home (Education), dated 7th September 1916, would suffice for the future inspections to be undertaken by medical officers. I agree with Lieutenant-Colonel Donovan.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The main file was sent in circulation yesterday.

Submitted that the Director of Public Instruction's proposals for the medical inspection of two colleges and two high schools may be awaited.

S.K.—22-7-18.

N.K.—23-7-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—23-7-18.

The Surgeon-General's letter to the Director of Public Instruction is dated 8th July.

Remind Director of Public Instruction *demi-officially*.

R.R.—24-7-18.

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal,  
Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public  
Instruction, Madras.

Dated—the 2nd August 1918.

No.—1871-A-1.

I am to inquire when your proposals in regard to the medical inspection of two colleges and two high schools may be expected. I understand that the Surgeon-General has since replied to you regarding the preparation of draft instructions for the inspection.



*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 5th August 1918.

No.—C. 126.

Your demi-official No. 1871-A-1, dated 2nd August 1918.

I think you have probably received my letter about medical inspection of colleges as I passed the draft of it some days ago.

## IV

This opens large and difficult questions and I do not find here any clear statement of what is intended by medical inspection or what it will lead to. In colleges and universities at Home so far as I know nothing of the kind is attempted. If any student falls ill he consults a doctor and pays his fee. Students or their parents and guardians are supposed to be competent to look after their own general health and to seek advice, if necessary. In his note, dated 12th March 1918 (pages 3 to 4 of notes file), Sir Alexander Cardew refers to the conditions which prevail in some but not in all schools in England, and suggests their application to both schools and colleges in Madras. Many college students in Madras are married and responsible for the health of others. Can we take this matter entirely out of their hands, for themselves apart from their families or including their families? And incidentally may we not in so doing carry further the controversy between Western and Ayurvedic methods? It is desirable first of all to arrive at a clear conception of what we propose to do. Is it simply to insist upon or to provide the means for each college taking certain precautions in the interests of the general body of students namely, to exclude from them students whose state of health constitutes a danger to the other students? Or are we going to assume a duty towards the individual student and undertake responsibility not only for ascertaining his state of health but for taking measure to restore him to health if ill and to maintain him in health throughout his college career? If we are going to do that, we must logically proceed to do the same in our high schools and we shall then be driven to undertake the same responsibility in respect of elementary schools. I do not think we are in a position to go beyond the first stage at present. It seems to me desirable that before we attempt to counsel colleges as to the steps they should take in this respect we should have before us the results of the test inspections which have been instituted on which to base our suggestions and promises of assistance: but I should be glad to have from Sir Alexander Cardew any observations which he may desire to offer at this stage on the foregoing notes.

P[ENTLAND]—2-8-18.

So far as I am aware, no medical certificate is required for a boy entering a public school in England and I do not see any need for the requirement of a medical certificate in this country.

2. The medical officer of the school should, however, I think, overhaul each new boy during the first term, taking them up in convenient batches once or twice a week, and he might then draw the attention of the school authorities to any boy who in his opinion (a) requires treatment or (b) is a danger to the health of the school. Under (a) would fall such cases as boys suffering from adenoids, caries of the teeth, hernia, etc., and upon receipt of the medical officer's report the school authorities should communicate with the parents and advise them to have proper medical attention paid to the boy, it being left to the parents to decide whether they would employ the school medical officer or any other medical attendant. Under (b) would fall such cases as leprosy and tubercle, both of which should form a disqualification and should involve the boy's removal from the school, itch and ringworm, which are trifling diseases comparatively easily curable by treatment and the boy should be required to absent himself from school until he has been cured. This would be my idea of the main duty of the medical officer.

3. I suggest that he should also make a periodical inspection once a term of the school-buildings and advise the school authorities on any sanitary defects. This is a rule in many English schools. It is, for instance, provided for in the prospectus of Rugby.

4. It will be seen that I agree generally with Mr. Ramachandra Rao's proposals. It is quite possible that as employment in the position of the medical officer of a school must lead to private practice amongst pupils and probably amongst the parents of pupils, it will be found that only a small retaining fee is necessary. I do not suggest that the school medical officer should be required to treat pupils and in my note, dated the 12th of March, I was led into some inaccuracy of statement on that point being influenced by the analogy of English Boarding schools where a terminal fee is charged to cover the medical treatment of the boys. That, however, is limited to the case of boarders and a similar system might be applied to boarders in this Presidency where such boarders exist.

5. In the above remarks I have referred to schools and I see no reason why the suggestions above given should not be applied in all the larger secondary schools and colleges. For instance, the Lawrence Asylum has got its own medical officer and so has the St. George's Homes and the Civil Orphan Asylums so that there is nothing new in the idea of a medical officer being attached to a school even in India.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—3-8-18.

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 8th August 1918.

No.—1940-A-2.

With reference to your demi-official letter of the 24th ultimo I am to state that the Government have not yet come to a conclusion about the scope of medical inspections and consequently it is premature to sanction any grant for the purpose pending the settlement of the policy of Government. I am to request that the Rev. Mr. Gardiner may be informed accordingly.

Issue the demi-official at once and attach it to file and then submit to His Excellency the Governor.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—8-8-18.

## V

From the Director of Public Instruction, R. C. No. 9888, dated 3rd August 1918.

Please see the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's demi-official printed on pages 5-6 of notes to G.O. No. 177, Home (Education), dated the 13th February 1918. It was therein stated that the Director of Public Instruction should submit proposals for carrying out experimental medical inspections in a number of schools and colleges in the mufassal and in two high schools and two colleges in Madras city. It was also stated that before those inspections were undertaken, the Director of Public Instruction should take steps to draft instructions as to the lines on which they should be carried out. The Director of Public Instruction now submits the detailed proposals for the medical inspection of schools and colleges in Madras and mufassal. The number of institutions proposed to be inspected is as follows:—

|                                                     | Madras. | Mufassal. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Colleges                                            | 2       | 5         |
| High schools (including those attached to colleges) | 2       | 7         |
| Elementary schools                                  | ...     | 6         |

\* Corporation elementary schools have already been inspected.

The institutions selected by the Director for the proposed medical inspection may, it is submitted, be approved.

2. With regard to draft instructions as to the lines on which medical inspection should be conducted, the Surgeon-General has suggested that the method and instructions followed in regard to the Corporation elementary schools might be adopted for other institutions also. As regards the corporation schools, the method followed is described in paragraph 4 on page 3 of G.O. No. 945, Home (Education), dated the 7th September 1916, which was supplemented by a stethoscopic examination of the chests of the boys later on (G.O. No. 177, dated 13th February 1918).



The Director of Public Instruction proposes to adopt it for the further experimental inspections now proposed. The draft instructions now submitted by the Director may be approved. It is presumed that the medical officer will have to report also on the sanitary condition of the school buildings (vide paragraph 2 of Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 2 of G.O. No. 1104, dated 2nd September 1914).

3. The Director considers that a 'form of medical inspection' should be printed specifying the headings under which remarks should be made in respect of each pupil examined. The printing of the form may be approved. The number of forms required for immediate use is 10,000.

4. It is proposed to entrust the work of medical inspection in Madras city to Lieutenant-Colonel Donovan, I.M.S. As regards the seven mufassal centres, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, the Civil Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, as the case may be, is to be entrusted with the work in five places and the Health Officer of the municipality in two (viz., Madura and Calicut). Presumably these details have been settled in consultation with the Surgeon-General. As regards remuneration to the medical officers, the Director of Public Instruction adheres to his original proposal to grant the senior inspecting officer As. 8 in respect of each pupil examined and his assistant As. 2. The two health officers are however to do the work as part of their ordinary duties and are therefore to receive no special remuneration. As regards the rates of remuneration proposed, attention is solicited to the notes on pages 1 and 2 supra. The Director of Public Instruction has therein explained that the rates cannot be reduced. It is submitted that they may be approved.

5. As the Local Government can sanction the acceptance of remuneration by Government officers only up to Rs. 500 in each case and as several officers, according to the Director of Public Instruction's proposal, will draw more than Rs. 500, the sanction of the Government of India will have to be obtained in their case. This may be done when the remuneration is about to be actually paid. The present is only an estimate.

6. As regards the proposal to entrust the work in two centres to health officers, the Local and Municipal Department may be requested u.o. to state whether they would accept the proposal.

7. The file may be sent to Local and Municipal and Financial for early remarks.  
S.K.—12-8-18.

N.K.—13-8-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—16-8-18.

I have not considered this file yet and it has to be considered in other departments also.

Meanwhile the connected file on the same subject is with His Excellency with Honourable Member(1)'s remarks. I submit this file for advance perusal if required. I beg that it may be returned for disposal.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—17-8-18.

## VI

I sympathise fully with Sir Alexander Cardew's anxiety that some practical steps should be taken in this matter. I have had an opportunity of further consulting the Director of Public Instruction. There are two difficulties which have to be faced in extending the scope of our experiments to secondary schools and colleges. In the first place any attempt to enforce in the case of these institutions an examination of the kind which is being made in respect of the pupils attending the Madras Corporation elementary schools might evoke considerable protest and opposition. In the second place the numbers involved are large; and the present depleted state of our medical establishments and the difficulty of finding men who are both capable of advising in this matter and able to undertake additional duties may render it advisable for us to be content for the present with a somewhat restricted experiment. With reference to these considerations I would therefore confine it for the present to the City of Madras.

2. As regards Government institutions I would omit the Law College, the students of which are largely graduates, the Teachers' College and for the present the Engineering College, and appoint a medical officer for the Presidency College

and for the Madrasa-i-Azam. In the case of aided institutions including the high schools attached to them, I would offer them assistance for the same purpose on the assumption that the expenditure will be met partly from a small fee to be paid by the students, partly from the funds of the management and partly from a Government grant, the amount to be determined in each case with reference to the number of students concerned and the status of the officer employed. I would make the grant conditional on the appointment being approved by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the Surgeon-General and on half-yearly reports being submitted to the Director of Public Instruction. For the present I would sanction the experiment provisionally for two years.

3. The general instructions suggested by Sir Alexander Cardew may be issued as embodying the main points to which in the opinion of the Government attention should be directed. But I would leave it to the Principal in each case to work out details in consultation with the medical officer as to the manner in which the object in view can best be attained without causing friction or opposition, subject to the advice and general supervision of the Surgeon-General.

4. In the case of colleges it may be possible to use the tutorial system lately instituted in this connexion as tutors have special facilities for noticing whether the health or general condition of any pupil is such as to render medical advice necessary. The Surgeon-General may be asked for his opinion as to whether the Medical College should be included in the experiment.

5. If these proposals are accepted I would suggest that the Director of Public Instruction be called upon to submit detailed proposals in consultation with the Surgeon-General.

P[ENTLAND]—1-10-18.

Submitted.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—2-10-18.

In order to avoid further delay I accept the proposals in His Excellency the Governor's note, subject to the reservation that the Surgeon-General should be asked whether he sees any objection to the system being extended to secondary schools and colleges in the large centres where there is a District Medical and Sanitary officer or a Civil Surgeon, e.g., Trichinopoly, Anantapur and Vizagapatam.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—4-10-18.

A draft order is submitted for approval. It may be sent to the Financial and Local and Municipal (Medical) Departments for perusal. On return the file may be circulated to His Excellency with reference to Honourable Member's note above.

S.K.—5-10-18.

2. With reference to the portion marked A in Honourable Member's note above, attention is solicited to paragraph 1 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter, dated 3rd August 1918, from which it will be seen that the Surgeon-General was asked by the Director in regard to the medical inspection of colleges and schools in certain centres by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Civil Surgeon or other medical officer in the locality concerned, and that he reported that arrangements could be made for conducting the inspection. It would perhaps be unnecessary to consult the Surgeon-General again on the point. If so, the second sentence in paragraph 6 of the draft order may be omitted.

S.A.—7-10-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—8-10-18.

Honourable Member (1) probably wishes that if there be no such objection he wants the experiment to be tried elsewhere also. But His Excellency wishes that the experiment should be confined to the City of Madras.

2. Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam are not included in the Director of Public Instruction's reference to the Surgeon-General but Anantapur is and also other places are.

R.R.—10-10-18



## LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL (MEDICAL) DEPARTMENT.

We may accept in Local and Municipal (Medical). Home (Education) will circulate to Honourable Member (Medical).

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARI—12-10-18.

On this understanding accepted as to substance.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—13-10-18.

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see the notes of His Excellency the Governor and of Honourable Member (Financial) on pages 24 to 27 ante.

It is proposed to sanction provisionally for two years an experimental scheme for the medical inspection of pupils in certain schools and colleges in the City of Madras.

2. *Aided institutions*.—It is proposed to meet the cost involved in the appointment of medical officers partly from a small fee to be levied from the students, partly from the funds of the management and partly from a Government grant.

*Government institutions*—(to be introduced for the present in the Presidency College and the *Madrasa-i-Azam*).—It is apparently the intention that the cost of the Medical Officer should be borne entirely by Government. It is, however, for consideration in Home (Education) whether as in the case of the aided institutions, a portion of the cost should not be recovered from the students.

3. There is a provision of Rs. 8,000 in the current year's budget for the medical inspection of schools (page 136, Civil Budget Estimate). The draft may, it is submitted, be accepted in Financial subject to orders on A above.

V.G.K.—23-10-18.

J. M. HOOPER—23-10-18.

C. G. TODHUNTER—24-10-18.

## HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The question raised at A in the Financial note above is for orders.

2. The file may now be circulated.

S.K.—28-10-18.

N.K.—28-10-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—28-10-18.

I presume that the intention is not to levy any fee, for the present, from the pupils in Government institutions.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—29-10-18.

A revised draft approved by His Excellency is put up.

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—31-10-18.

His Excellency has had further opportunity of consulting Sir Alexander Cardew on this matter, and I am now to put up for issue a draft Government Order which Sir Alexander Cardew has kindly prepared.

(By order)

T.E.M.—12-11-18.

## HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Before sending the papers to Press, orders are solicited whether the Government Order may be placed on the Editors' Table. It is proposed to print at the top of the order the Director of Public Instruction's letters dated the 5th January and the 3rd August 1918.

S.K.—14-11-18.

N.K.—14-11-18.

May be placed on Editors' Table and only headings of currents may be printed.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—14-11-18.

Yes; Editors' Table.

Let me see proof for Editors' Table before issue. Check if any action is now called for on the Director's proposals for the medical inspection of certain specified institutions.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—14-11-18.

Editors' Table proof is submitted below for approval.

2. No action seems to be necessary at present. It contains proposals for the medical inspection of a few institutions under public and private management. The procedure in regard to the appointment of medical officers for these two classes of institutions is laid down in paragraph 6 of the Government Order under issue in this case. The Director of Public Instruction may be left to take further action with reference to this Government Order.

S.K.—20-11-18.

N.K.—20-11-18.

C.R.—20-11-18.

I see, but the numbers and dates of the Director of Public Instruction's letters (without the texts) should be read in the Government Order.

R.R.—21-11-18.

[G.O. No. 1454, Home (Education), dated 14th November 1918.]



Suggested draft

Syl.

11-11-18

Order No 1454 9/11/18  
Press

Revt. 11-8 (f) 11-004-6-1-17

The Govt. have had under their

consideration for some time the question of the medical inspection of schools and school children. The Director of Public Instruction, in his report for the quinquennium ending 1916-17, drew attention to the subject and stated that he considered that a thorough medical inspection of Indian schools would disclose a serious state of affairs both in the pupils and in the hygienic conditions of the school-houses and their sanitary arrangements. In the papers read above, he has submitted certain proposals for the medical inspection of certain colleges and schools in Madras City and in the mofussil. The Govt. now proceed to pass orders on the matter.

2. The detection of ill-health in children at the earliest possible date is undoubtedly a matter of ~~the~~ great practical importance to themselves and their parents, and in some cases to their neighbours and class-mates. Thus the early discovery and treatment of curvature



curvature of the spine or of disorders of vision or hearing may be the means of saving a child from life-long defect. So, too, the prompt isolation of cases of communicable disease may save other pupils from contracting the complaint. His Excellency the Governor in Council therefore is at one with the Director of Public Instruction as to the need for action in this matter and desires to invite the special attention of all Managers of schools to it.

3. As regards the lines on which the medical examination of school children should proceed, much must be left to the discretion of the officers concerned. The Govt. suggest that it would generally be a useful procedure if for each large school, a suitable registered medical practitioner should be engaged as the medical officer of the school. The medical officer thus employed would then arrange, in communication with the Headmaster or other controlling authority, each term to examine all newly

joined



joined pupils. If any pupil is found to be suffering from removable and non-communicable causes, such as short-sightedness, caries of the teeth, adenoids, hernia, etc., intimation should be sent to the parent or guardian so that he may take action if he sees fit. When a pupil is found to be suffering from minor communicable disease, such as itch or ringworm, which would justify the enforcement of temporary absence until a cure is effected, steps to that effect should be taken by the Headmaster in the interest of the other pupils in the school. In cases in which more serious infectious disease, such as leprosy or active form of pulmonary phthisis is discovered, it would certainly be the duty of the

Manager to request the parent or guardian

to remove the infected child from the school

in order that other pupils may

be free from risks which would be



treatment for the boy, to secure a medical <sup>attendant</sup> ~~attention~~ at his discretion.

4. The medical officer should make periodical examination of the school buildings and premises and should advise the school authorities regarding any sanitary defect which he may discover. It will then be for the Headmaster or Manager to work out, in consultation with the medical officer and subject to the general advice of the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction, detailed proposals to remedy such defects so far as funds available will permit.

5. The above suggestions are intended to relate primarily to schools. The pupils in colleges are older and in many cases it is too late, by the time collegiate life is reached, to treat successfully defects in health. But in colleges in which the tutorial system is recommended (Education) reduce



as far as possible in connection with this scheme of medical examination and they may have facilities for noticing whether the health or general condition of any student is such as to render medical advice necessary.

6. In the case of Govt. institutions and institutions under local bodies the question as to what officer should be appointed medical officer of the institution will be considered by the Inspector of Schools who will ascertain what medical practitioner can most conveniently be appointed and will make a report to the Director of Public Instruction with proposals relating to remuneration and other details. The Director of Public Instruction will take the orders of the Govt. on the subject ~~and~~ until a regular scale has been arrived at. In the case of aided institutions, it will be left entirely to the Manager to select a medical officer and to arrange for his remuneration, but the Govt. will be prepared, so far as funds are



small grant in aid towards the expenses  
which such medical inspection may involve  
the payment of the grant being conditional  
on the appointment of the medical officer  
being approved by the Director of Public  
Instruction in consultation with the  
Surgeon-General and on the submission to  
the Director of Public Instruction of  
yearly reports on the medical officer's  
work. The Director of Public Instruction  
will in due course submit proposals re-  
garding the scale on which such grants in  
aid may be given. It will be left for  
the consideration of the Managers of aided  
schools and colleges whether a small fee  
might not be levied from each pupil to-  
wards the expense of medical examination.

Recd from  
Mithu Sae  
DMS  
3.12.18

To

The S.P.S.

S.G.

Int. Dept. *[Signature]*



*For Record only In approval*  
80  
19/10/18

25  
14<sup>th</sup> November

G.O. No. 1454, 11th October 1918

Medical inspection of schools

READ—the following papers:—

I  
Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Madras, the 5th January 1918.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 9888/17.

I have the honour to address Government on the question of instituting a medical inspection of the pupils of a typical college and high school in Madras in February next. I propose to select for this purpose the College Department of Pachaiyappa's College which has a strength of about 850 and the Hindu Theological High school, Madras, which has a strength of about 600. There are no girls in either of these institutions. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, who was addressed by me in the matter reports that Lieut-Col. Donovan, I.M.S., is willing to undertake the medical inspection of these institutions for a remuneration of 8 annas per student. The Surgeon-General also states that Lieut-Col. Donovan has reported that he would require an assistant in carrying out the inspection and that M.R.Ry. R. Ganapati Ayyar, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Royapettah Hospital, may be deputed for this purpose on a remuneration of 2 annas per student.

2. I request that you will be so good as to obtain the sanction of Government for the proposed medical inspection of the institutions by the officers referred to above. Should the proposal be sanctioned I shall in due course submit a reappropriation statement for meeting the remuneration to be paid to these officers.

II  
Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Madras, the 3rd August 1918.

No.—R.C. 9888/17.

c/ I have the honour to address Government in continuation of this letter R.C. No. 9888 of 1917, dated the 5th January 1918, regarding the medical inspection of colleges and schools. In the letter referred to above, I suggested that one college and one High school in the city of Madras should be inspected. The Government however desired that the inspection should be on a wider scale and should not be confined to Madras city. I therefore addressed the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras suggesting certain centres and a scale of remuneration and requested him to favour me with his opinion as to whether arrangement could be made for medical inspection of pupils at these centres and whether the scale of pay proposed was suitable. The Surgeon-General has reported that arrangement could be made for conducting the inspection and that the remuneration proposed was adequate. These arrangements and the cost involved are shown in Annexure I to this letter.

2. It will be observed that these arrangements are estimated to cost approximately Rs. 4,970. This amount together with that involved in the provision of medical advice for the Queen Mary's College, Madras (vide my letter R.C. No. 1474, dated 5th June 1918) amounting to Rs. 5,270 may be met from the lump provision of Rs. 8,000 for medical inspection of schools made in the current year's budget under "22. EDUCATION."

3. The Surgeon-General was also consulted as to the procedure which might suitably be adopted in the conduct of the inspections. He referred me to Lieut.-Col. Donovan's report on the medical inspection of the elementary schools under the Corporation of Madras read in G.O. No. 945, Home (Education), dated 7th September 1916. In accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of this report I have drawn up a 'Form of medical inspection' which may be printed allowing one foolscap page for each student. For the experimental work to be conducted this year the number of forms required will be about 9,917 or roughly 10,000.

Passing on  
in regard  
medical inspection  
schools

Office



No. 1454, HOME (EDUCATION), 14TH NOVEMBER 1918

ANNEXURE I.

Statement showing the centres for medical inspection and cost involved in the inspection.

| District.       | College or School.                                                         | Strength of college or school. | Remuneration at As. 10 per pupil.* | Medical inspecting officer.                                                                                                           |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ganjam ..       | Kallikota College and School departments, Berhampur.                       | 987                            | Rs. A. 616 14                      | District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ganjam.                                                                                        |
| Godavari ..     | 1. Government College, Rajahmundry (College department).                   | 259                            | 161 14                             | Civil Surgeon, Rajahmundry.                                                                                                           |
|                 | 2. Viresalingam High School, Rajahmundry.                                  | 786                            | 491 4                              |                                                                                                                                       |
|                 | 3. An elementary school in Rajahmundry with about 100 pupils.              | 100                            | 62 8                               |                                                                                                                                       |
| Anantapur ..    | 1. Ceded Districts College, Anantapur ..                                   | 38                             | 23 12                              | District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur.                                                                                     |
|                 | 2. Municipal High School, Anantapur ..                                     | 411                            | 256 14                             |                                                                                                                                       |
|                 | 3. An elementary school in Anantapur with about 100 pupils.                | 100                            | 62 8                               |                                                                                                                                       |
| Madras ..       | 1. Pachappa's College (College department).                                | 842                            | 526 4                              | Lieut.-Col. Donavan, I.M.S.                                                                                                           |
|                 | 2. Presidency College ..                                                   | 554                            | 346 4                              |                                                                                                                                       |
|                 | 3. Hindu Theological High School, Madras ..                                | 598                            | 373 12                             |                                                                                                                                       |
|                 | 4. Wesley Mission High School, Royapettah.                                 | 770                            | 481 4                              |                                                                                                                                       |
| Tanjore ..      | 1. Findlay College, Mannargudi (College and School departments).           | 904                            | 565 0                              | Civil Assistant Surgeon, Municipal Hospital, Mannargudi, under the supervision of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore. |
|                 | 2. An elementary school in Mannargudi with about 100 pupils.               | 100                            | 62 8                               |                                                                                                                                       |
| Madura ..       | 1. Sourashtra High School, Madura ..                                       | 1,225                          | Nil.                               | Health Officer, Madura, as part of his duty.                                                                                          |
|                 | 2. An elementary school in Madura with about 100 pupils.                   | 100                            | Nil.                               |                                                                                                                                       |
| Malabar ..      | 1. Native High School, Calicut ..                                          | 540                            | Nil.                               | Health Officer, Calicut, as part of his duty.                                                                                         |
|                 | 2. An elementary school with about 100 pupils in Calicut.                  | 100                            | Nil.                               |                                                                                                                                       |
| South Kanara .. | 1. St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore (College and High School departments). | 1,403                          | 876 14                             | District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Mangalore.                                                                                     |
|                 | 2. An elementary school with about 100 pupils.                             | 106                            | 62 8                               |                                                                                                                                       |
| Total ..        |                                                                            | 9,917                          | 4,970 0                            |                                                                                                                                       |

\* At As. 8 for the Senior Medical inspecting officer and As. 2 for his assistant.

ANNEXURE II.

Form of Medical Inspection.

- Name, age, caste of student.
- Residence.
- Occupation of parents.
- Clothing, if clean and sufficient.
- Nutrition, height and weight: evidence of malnutrition.
- Skin, if healthy, presence of rashes or itch.
- Head and body: cleanliness, presence of vermin; baldness.
- Teeth, if sound or decayed: presence of pyorrhoea alveolaris.
- Nose and sense of smell: defects—polypi, nasal catarrh.
- Throat and voice: congested, enlarged tonsils, adenoids: quality of the voice, stammering or any impediment of the speech.
- Eye and vision: any defects, granular lids, use of Snellin's test-types for detecting defective eyesight.
- Ear and hearing: deafness, discharge.
- Lungs and heart: Stethoscopic examination.
- Nervous system and mental condition: nervous lesions: dull or stupid, highly strung or unusually smart.
- Enlarged spleen or liver, for indications of malaria, kala-azar or biliary cirrhosis of the liver.
- Presence of infectious or contagious diseases: smallpox, measles, leprosy.
- Deformities: e.g., club foot, curvature of the spine or atrophied limbs after infantile paralysis.
- General remarks, including comments on any conditions not included in the above categories.

Printer asterisk mark.



Order—No. 1454, Home (Education), dated 14th November 1918.

The Government have had under their consideration for some time the question of the medical inspection of schools and school children. The Director of Public Instruction, in his report for the quinquennium ending 1916-17, drew attention to the subject and stated that he considered that a thorough medical inspection of Indian schools would disclose a serious state of affairs both in the pupils and in the hygienic conditions of the school-houses and their sanitary arrangements. In the papers read above, he has submitted certain proposals for the medical inspection of certain colleges and schools in Madras City and in the mufassal. The Government now proceed to pass orders on the matter.

2. The detection of ill-health in children at the earliest possible date is undoubtedly a matter of great practical importance to themselves and their parents, and in some cases to their neighbours and class-mates. Thus the early discovery and treatment of curvature of the spine or of disorders of vision or hearing may be the means of saving a child from life-long defect. So, too, the prompt isolation of cases of communicable disease may save other pupils from contracting the complaint. His Excellency the Governor in Council therefore is at one with the Director of Public Instruction as to the need for action in this matter and desires to invite the special attention of all managers of schools to it.

3. As regards the lines on which the medical examination of school children should proceed, much must be left to the discretion of the officers concerned. The Government suggest that it would generally be a useful procedure if, for each large school, a suitable registered medical practitioner should be engaged as the medical officer of the school. The medical officer thus employed would then arrange, in communication with the headmaster or other controlling authority, each term to examine all newly-joined pupils. If any pupil is found to be suffering from removable and non-communicable causes, such as short-sight, caries of the teeth, adenoids, hernia, etc., intimation should be sent to the parent or guardian so that he may take action if he sees fit. When a pupil is found to be suffering from minor communicable disease, such as itch or ringworm, which would justify the enforcement of temporary absence until a cure is effected, steps to that effect should be taken by the headmaster in the interests of the other pupils in the school. In cases in which more serious infectious disease, such as leprosy or active forms of pulmonary phthisis is discovered, it would certainly be the duty of the manager to request the parent or guardian to remove the infected child from the school in order that other pupils may be saved from the risks which would be caused by his presence. In every case, it should be left to the parent or guardian, if he elects to procure medical treatment for the boy, to secure a medical attendant at his discretion.

4. The medical officer should also make periodical examination of the school buildings and premises and should advise the school authorities regarding any sanitary defect which he may discover. It will then be for the headmaster or manager to work out, in consultation with the medical officer and subject to the general advice of the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction, detailed proposals to remedy such defects so far as funds available will permit.

5. The above suggestions are intended to relate primarily to schools. The pupils in colleges are older and in many cases it is too late, by the time collegiate life is reached, to treat successfully defects in health. But in colleges in which the tutorial system recommended in G.O. No. 608, Home (Education), dated the 7th May 1918, has been introduced the assistance of tutors might be utilized as far as possible in connexion with this scheme of medical examination as they may have facilities for noticing whether the health or general condition of any student is such as to render medical advice necessary.

Statement showing the number of pupils for medical inspection and cost involved in the inspection.

| Category            | Number of pupils | Cost of inspection |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Colleges            | 1,000            | Rs. 100            |
| High Schools        | 2,000            | Rs. 200            |
| Junior High Schools | 3,000            | Rs. 300            |
| Primary Schools     | 10,000           | Rs. 1,000          |
| Madras City         | 5,000            | Rs. 500            |
| Mufassal            | 15,000           | Rs. 1,500          |
| Total               | 36,000           | Rs. 3,500          |

Approved by the Government.

Director of Public Instruction.

1. The medical officer should examine all newly-joined pupils at the beginning of each term.  
2. The medical officer should examine all pupils who are absent from school for more than one week.  
3. The medical officer should examine all pupils who are suffering from any of the following diseases:—  
a. Scabies  
b. Ringworm  
c. Itch  
d. Eczema  
e. Leprosy  
f. Active forms of pulmonary phthisis  
g. Communicable diseases  
4. The medical officer should examine all pupils who are suffering from any of the following defects:—  
a. Short-sight  
b. Caries of the teeth  
c. Adenoids  
d. Hernia  
5. The medical officer should examine all pupils who are suffering from any of the following defects:—  
a. Curvature of the spine  
b. Disorders of vision  
c. Disorders of hearing  
6. The medical officer should examine all pupils who are suffering from any of the following defects:—  
a. Defects of the mouth  
b. Defects of the throat  
c. Defects of the chest  
d. Defects of the abdomen  
e. Defects of the pelvis  
f. Defects of the limbs  
g. Defects of the skin  
7. The medical officer should examine all pupils who are suffering from any of the following defects:—  
a. Defects of the head  
b. Defects of the face  
c. Defects of the neck  
d. Defects of the shoulders  
e. Defects of the arms  
f. Defects of the hands  
g. Defects of the feet  
h. Defects of the legs  
i. Defects of the ankles  
j. Defects of the toes  
8. The medical officer should examine all pupils who are suffering from any of the following defects:—  
a. Defects of the hair  
b. Defects of the nails  
c. Defects of the skin  
d. Defects of the eyes  
e. Defects of the ears  
f. Defects of the nose  
g. Defects of the mouth  
h. Defects of the throat  
i. Defects of the chest  
j. Defects of the abdomen  
k. Defects of the pelvis  
l. Defects of the limbs  
m. Defects of the skin  
n. Defects of the head  
o. Defects of the face  
p. Defects of the neck  
q. Defects of the shoulders  
r. Defects of the arms  
s. Defects of the hands  
t. Defects of the feet  
u. Defects of the legs  
v. Defects of the ankles  
w. Defects of the toes



6. In the case of Government institutions and institutions under local bodies, the question as to what officer should be appointed medical officer of the institution will be considered by the Inspector of Schools who will ascertain what medical practitioner can most conveniently be appointed and will make a report to the Director of Public Instruction with proposals relating to remuneration and other details. The Director of Public Instruction will take the orders of the Government on the subject until a regular scale has been arrived at. In the case of aided institutions, it will be left entirely to the manager to select a medical officer and to arrange for his remuneration, but the Government will be prepared, so far as funds permit, to make a small grant-in-aid towards the expense which such medical inspection may involve, the payment of the grant being conditional on the appointment of the medical officer being approved by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the Surgeon-General and on the submission to the Director of Public Instruction of yearly reports on the medical officer's work. The Director of Public Instruction will, in due course, submit proposals regarding the scale on which such grants-in-aid may be given. It will be left for the consideration of the managers of aided schools and colleges whether a small fee might not be levied from each pupil towards the expense of medical examination.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.  
" Surgeon-General.  
" Local and Municipal (Medical) Department.  
Financial Department.  
Editors' Table. *Condon only*



NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1454, HOME (EDUCATION),  
DATED 14TH NOVEMBER 1918

[SUBJECT.—Medical inspection of students.]

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.O.C. No. 9888/17, dated  
the 5th January 1918.

Please see G.O. No. 945, Home (Education), dated the 7th September 1916 and the notes connected therewith. The medical inspection of the pupils in the Corporation Elementary schools referred to therein has since been completed (G.O. No. 177, dated 13th February 1918). The file on the subject was circulated to the Honourable Members and His Excellency the Governor on the 19th November 1917 in box No. 6. It has been seen by the Honourable Members and passed on to His Excellency the Governor on 7th January 1918. The medical inspection of schools generally has been accepted by the Government as necessary, but they have decided to defer it till normal financial conditions are restored—vide paragraphs 1 and 6 of G.O. No. 945, Home (Education), dated 7th September 1916. In the file referred to above, the question has been specifically raised whether the inspection should be extended to other schools also. It is for consideration whether orders on the present proposals of the Director of Public Instruction regarding the inspection of the Pachaiyappa's College and the Hindu Theological High School, Madras, may await the orders on that file or whether orders may be passed at once so far as these two particular institutions are concerned.

\* The actual number examined by Lieutenant-Colonel Donovan was 1,420—~~report not in circulation~~

2. The total number of boys in the Corporation Elementary schools was 1,717 (paragraph 6 of the report on page 3 of the Government Order). Their

examination\* cost the Government Rs. 630 as follows (paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 945, Home (Education), dated 7th September 1916):—

|                                            | RS. |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|
| Remuneration to Lieutenant-Colonel Donovan | 500 |
| Temporary Assistant Surgeon—               |     |
| Pay                                        | 100 |
| Carriage allowance                         | 30  |
| Total                                      | 630 |

The total number of students now proposed to be examined in the two institutions together is 1,450 and the examination is expected to cost Rs. 906—4—0 as follows:—

|                                                                  | RS. | A. | P. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Remuneration to Lieutenant-Colonel Donovan at As. 8 per student. | 725 | 0  | 0  |
| Do. to Assistant Surgeon at As. 2 per student                    | 181 | 4  | 0  |
| Total                                                            | 906 | 4  | 0  |

Please see G.O. No. 1454, HOME (EDUCATION),  
DATED 14TH NOVEMBER 1918

In approval  
29  
818  
2/4/19.  
Schools

G.O. No. 945  
dated the 7th  
September 1916



Having regard to the smaller number of students to be examined in the present case, the amount of the remuneration proposed seems excessive. On the basis of the work done by and the remuneration paid to the officers who examined the Corpora-

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{630}{1,717} \times 1,450 = \text{Rs. } 532.$$

\* [On the former occasion he examined 1,420 pupils and got Rs. 500. The present 1,450 is to be examined by him with the aid of the Assistant Surgeon.]

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{725}{900} \times \text{Rs. } 532 = \text{Rs. } 430 \text{ roughly.}$$

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{181 \times 532}{900} = \text{Rs. } 100 \text{ roughly.}$$

tion schools, it appears that the total cost of the present proposals should not exceed Rs. 532 and that the amount might be split between Lieutenant Colonel Donovan and the Assistant Surgeon, the former being given Rs. 430 [or Rs. 500\* at the utmost] and the latter Rs. 100. If the remuneration exceeds Rs. 500 to a particular officer the sanction of the Government of India will have to be obtained for its payment—vide article 72 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

3. It is for consideration whether, in anticipation of the orders on the file referred to in paragraph 1 ante, the Director of Public Instruction's present proposal may be approved and if so, what remuneration may be paid to Lieutenant-Colonel Donovan and the Assistant Surgeon who is to be deputed for the work.

P.R.—9-1-18.

C.R.—9-1-18.

The present proposals are also in the nature of *experiment*. We had first elementary schools inspected; now a typical college and a high school are proposed. This will complete a series of experiments in respect of typical schools of all grades. The experience gathered in these experiments will form the bases for the formulation of definite rules and scheme in the matter. The present proposal may therefore be approved.

As regards the remuneration, a further reference may be made to the Director of Public Instruction with reference to the notes above.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—11-1-18.

I wonder if the Director of Public Instruction presses this proposal or has other alternative proposals to make?

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—16-1-18.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No. 25, dated 17th January 1918.

Colonel Donovan considers that he was underpaid for his work in the elementary schools and I feel sure that he will not reduce his demand which I do not think unreasonable. The examination proposed will be more thorough than in the case of the elementary schools in which some important particulars were omitted.

2. The number of students to be examined might be reduced but the results would be so much less valuable. The smaller number of cases would make them less typical and it is not easy to find a method of exclusion. The Government of India has pressed this matter on our attention and it cannot be anticipated that they will make any difficulty (paragraph 7 of resolution on page 4 of G.O. No. 394, Educational, dated 1st May 1913).

J. H. STONE—17-1-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Director of Public Instruction presses his proposal in the current file. It is for consideration whether it may be approved with the concurrence of the Local



31

NOTES TO G.O. No. 1454, HOME (EDUCATION), 14TH NOVEMBER 1918 3  
and Municipal (Medical) and Financial Departments. There seems to be no  
option.

P.R.—19-1-18.

C.R.—19-1-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—21-1-18.

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal,  
Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public  
Instruction.

Dated—the 24th January 1918.

No.—24 B-2.

*prescription*

Please refer to your official letter No. 9888, and unofficial No. 25 of the 5th and 17th  
instant regarding the medical inspection of students in the Hindu Theological High School and  
in the College department of Pachaiyappa's College. From my conversation with Mr. Moir on  
the subject of medical inspections generally I understood that His Excellency laid great stress  
on the ~~presentation~~ of detailed instructions for the conduct of such inspections. Further, I also  
learnt that, if any further experiments are undertaken, two typical *high schools* should be selected  
for the purpose. You, however, propose the immediate undertaking of further experiments  
without waiting for the drawing up of detailed instructions and have also selected a high school  
and a college department. May I know whether the proposals are in accordance with further  
instructions, if any, given to you by His Excellency in person? It was to ascertain this that I  
sent the file to you with my note of the 16th instant.

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director  
of Public Instruction.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to  
Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Madras, the 7th February 1918.

No.—47.

I have discussed this with His Excellency and he now would like to have two colleges and  
two high schools inspected so as to get more typical results. I have pointed out that this will  
involve considerably greater expenditure but in view of the budget provision for next year, I  
think Rs. 5,000, this is not important.

A | I will shortly submit revised proposals.

His Excellency desires also that instructions should be drawn up at once and this I am  
taking on hand.

The revised proposals referred to at A above may, it is submitted, be awaited.

P.R.—9-2-18.

C.R.—11-2-18.

C.R.—12-2-18.

One of the subjects which is raised in a resolution to be moved in the  
Legislative Council is that of increased provision for medical inspection of school  
children. A provision of Rs. 8,000 has been made in the Civil Budget estimates  
for this purpose and it seems probable that this is as much money as will be needed  
for the purpose next year, because the inspection so far carried out and that which  
is to be carried out is merely tentative and intended to ascertain the facts regard-  
ing the health of the children. But it is evident that this inquiry, if it is to lead to  
any really useful result, must go further. It must lead to some remedy being  
applied to the conditions which are disclosed when those conditions are prejudicial  
to health. One remedy would no doubt be the exclusion from school of children  
suffering from complaints which may be communicated to other children. For  
instance, it might be a real benefit if tuberculous children were excluded from  
schools and sent to special institutions. Again, children suffering from itch and  
other such diseases might be sent away from school until they had taken the  
trouble to get these treated and cured. There is, however, a further consideration  
and that is whether it would not be possible to require the larger schools to employ  
regular medical officers of their own. In England I believe that most schools



4 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1454, HOME (EDUCATION), 14TH NOVEMBER 1918

have got their own medical officer to whom they pay an annual retaining fee. Why should not the Christian College, Pachaiyappa's College, Presidency College, Madura College and so on be required to engage a medical officer and pay him a retaining fee which would require him to attend and look after the students of the college or school? Such a medical officer would not be a whole-time servant. He would merely be retained so that he might make periodical visits to the school, examine the pupils and advise the management as to those who should be brought under medical treatment and so gradually introduce an improved state of health. The advantage of this system would be that it would relieve the Government of the entire weight of dealing with this question of the medical inspection of schools. The question is mainly an educational one though it also has a medical aspect and I venture to suggest that the views of the Director of Public Instruction might be obtained thereon.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—12-3-18.

Submitted that the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction may be invited unofficially.

S.A.—16-3-18.

T.K.—18-3-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—18-3-18.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU—19-3-18.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Beginnings of the system suggested by the Honourable Member are being made. The Victoria Students' Hostel Committee resolved to entertain a visiting physician and to pay for him by a small additional charge per head. The question of the periodical inspection of the students in Queen Mary's College is, or soon will be, before Government [decided in G.O. No. 984, Home (Education), dated 26th July 1918]. Perhaps before attempting any general extension of the system it would be well to see the result of the further experimental inspections. We know at present very little about the health of students in high schools and colleges and these inspections may be expected to enable an estimate to be made of the amount of work a medical officer attached to an institution might expect; his fee would depend on this and consequently any increase of fee paid by students. Private institutions would moreover be more likely to be willing to take up the question if they had definite information before them.

J. H. STONE—23-3-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Director has promised to submit proposals for the inspection of two high schools and two colleges in the Madras City. He now advises the postponement of any general extension of the system until the results of the further experiments are known. Submitted that this suggestion may be accepted.

S.A.—28-3-18.

N.K.—29-3-18.

C.R.—30-3-18.

L.D.S.—3-4-18.

Personally I hope that, as soon as these further experimental inspections have taken place, some such results as Sir Alexander Cardew suggests, in the way of further steps, may follow. But Sir Alexander Cardew should, I think, now see again.

P[ENTLAND]—5-4-18.



NOTES TO G.O. No. 1454, HOME (EDUCATION), 14TH NOVEMBER 1918

Honourable Member (1) again.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU—5-4-18.

Please put up the other file referred to in the office-note.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—7-4-18.

The other file is linked herewith.

S.A.—8-4-18.

N.K.—9-4-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—10-4-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—16-4-18.

In a letter, dated 5th January 1918, the Director of Public Instruction proposed the medical inspection of a college and high school. This not being accepted he promised in his demi-official, dated 7th February 1918, revised proposals which have not been received. Meanwhile the colleges have already closed for their vacation, the high schools will shortly be closing and nothing can be done until July. Thus half a year has been lost.

2. I suggest that the Educational Department should now get from the Director of Public Instruction the revised proposals which have been awaited since the 7th February and pass orders thereon, so that action may commence on the reopening of the schools and colleges in July.

3. There seems no reason, however, why the Director of Public Instruction should not also meantime obtain the views of heads of colleges on the suggestion made in my note, dated 12th March 1918. Those persons whom I have consulted saw no very strong objection (if any) and it is largely separate from the results of the medical inspection of students. Whatever those results might be, the opinion of principals on the suggested retaining of a Medical officer who would 'vet' admissions, exclude the leprous and the tuberculous, grant medical certificates and so on, would be worth obtaining.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—17-4-18.

The following demi-official is submitted for approval:—

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 22nd April 1918.

No.—729 A-2.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your demi-official No. 47, dated the 7th February 1918, regarding the medical inspection of two colleges and two high schools in Madras I am desired to request you to expedite the revised proposals promised therein so that the Government may pass orders thereon in sufficient time to admit of action being commenced on the reopening of the colleges and schools in July next.

I am also to invite a reference to your unofficial note No. 120, dated the 26th March 1918, on the question of requiring the larger institutions (e.g., the Christian College, the Pachaiyappa's College, the Presidency College, the Madura College and so on) to employ regular medical officers of their own. Under the arrangement suggested, the Medical officer would not be a wholetime servant but would be paid only a retaining fee. He should make periodical visits to the institution, examine the pupils, 'vet' admissions, exclude the leprous and tuberculous, grant medical certificates, and advise the management as to those who should be brought under medical treatment. The Government consider that the views of the heads of the institutions concerned may at once be invited on the proposal without waiting for the results of the experiments about to be instituted and I am accordingly to ask you to issue the necessary circular and submit to Government with your remarks the replies received thereto.

N.K.—19-4-18.

C.R.—19-4-18.

R.R.—20-4-18.

P[ENTLAND]—21-4-18.



Issue.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—22-4-18.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—the 28th April 1918.

No.—C. 18.

Please see your demi-official No. 729 A-2 of the 22nd instant.

2. With regard to the first point mentioned in it I addressed the Surgeon-General on 14th February and have not yet received a reply. I have reminded him on 25th March and again on 22nd April. I can do nothing without a reply from him.

3. I am addressing heads of institutions as desired regarding the appointment of medical officers.

In reply to a further reminder issued recently, the Director of Public Instruction has stated that the draft of instructions for the medical inspection of schools called for from the Surgeon-General has not been received.

Submitted that the file may lie over till the 1st June when the Director may be reminded again, if necessary.

S.A.—1-5-18.

N.K.—2-5-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—2-5-18.

R.R.—3-5-18.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

I am to ask that steps be taken to expedite these further experimental medical inspections and the Director of Public Instruction informed accordingly. His Excellency wishes to see the further papers as they proceed.

(By order.)

T. E. MOIR—23-6-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Please see the notes in the linked file. It has been suggested that the Director may be reminded again on the 1st August. For orders whether in view of the above the Director may be requested to expedite the proposals for the further inspections. Draft demi-official is submitted.

S.A.—24-6-18.

N.K.—25-6-18.

C.R.—25-6-18.

After issue, it is better to address the Surgeon-General also.

R.R.—26-6-18.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 26th June 1918.

No.—729/A-3.

Please refer to the correspondence ending with your unofficial note of the 8th instant (copy enclosed) regarding the medical inspection of two colleges and two high schools in Madras city. The Government desire that these further experimental inspections should be instituted with the least possible delay and I am to ask you to expedite the submission of the proposals promised in your demi-official of the 7th February last.

Please print the before the demiofficial on the previous page. It should come just above the do.

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M.A.



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NOTES TO G.O. No. 1454, HOME (EDUCATION), 14TH NOVEMBER 1918  
The demi-official to the Director has issued.  
2. With reference to the Secretary's note on page 1 ante, the following demi-official to the Surgeon-General is submitted for approval:—

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal,  
Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

To—the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S., Acting Surgeon-General  
with the Government of Madras.

Dated—the 2nd July 1918.

No.—729 A-5.

Mr. Stone who was called on in February last to submit proposals for the medical inspection of two colleges and two high schools in Madras City states that he has applied to you for a draft of the instructions to be observed by medical officers in the conduct of such inspections and that he will be able to submit the proposals called for only after the receipt of the instructions. The Government desire that the medical inspections in question should be instituted without further delay and I am to ask you to be so good as to furnish Mr. Stone as early as possible with the draft of instructions he has applied for.

N.K.—28-6-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—28-6-18.

Local and Municipal (Medical) for acceptance.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—28-6-18.

Accepted in Local and Municipal.

R. A. GRAHAM—2-7-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

May issue.

C.R.—2-7-18.

R.R.—2-7-18.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director  
of Public Instruction.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to  
Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 2nd July 1918.

No.—C. 104.

Please see your Demi-official No. 729 A-3 of 26th June 1918.

As may be inferred from the u.o. note quoted in your letter the matter is waiting the convenience of the Medical Department. The Surgeon-General informs me that Lt.-Col. Donovan was asked in Surgeon-General's Memorandum No. 100/1849 of 23rd March 1918 to consult me and report "so that the Surgeon-General may know what answer is to be given to the question raised by the Government in G.O. No. 177, Home (Education) of the 13th February 1918." The question raised by Government is that of "draft instructions for the guidance of officers conducting the medical inspections."

I have received no communication from Lt.-Col. Donovan and informed the Surgeon-General of this fact on the 11th June.

I sent to the Surgeon-General with my R.C. No. 9385/1917 of 14th February 1918 a copy of the first report on the medical inspection of school children in Scotland containing rules and a schedule and asked him to say how far he considered that these might be applied in connexion with medical inspection in this Presidency and remarked that some modification would no doubt be required.

You will remember that Government desire that the preparation of instructions should precede any further inspections.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Surgeon-General has been asked demi-officially to furnish the Director as early as possible with the draft of instructions. No further action seems to be necessary at present. It is submitted that the file may lie over till the 1st August when the Surgeon-General may be reminded if necessary.

S.A.—4-7-18.

N.K.—5-7-18.

C.R.—5-7-18.

R.R.—5-7-18.

Local and  
Municipal  
Department

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PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Returned with thanks.

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—8-7-18.

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—the 6th July 1918.

No.—C. 108.

Please refer to your *Demi-official* No. 729 A-1 of 22nd April 1918, 2nd paragraph.

2. I addressed on 4th May 1918 a circular *demi-official*, of which a copy is annexed, to all colleges with a total strength including attached high schools of not less than 750 and to all colleges of a strength of not less than 250, to the number of 30 in all.

3. I have received the enclosed replies from twenty-one institutions—Government and Aided. I found it convenient in reading them to make the enclosed table of the views expressed.

4. It will be observed that they are generally in favour of the appointment of college doctors on a retaining fee but that there is a great diversity of view as to what their functions should be and as to how the expense should be met.

5. In my view the most serious objection to the scheme that has been advanced is that it would probably raise the question of ayurvedic and unani v. European medicine.

6. As regards the functions of the officers, the larger colleges declare medical examination as a preliminary to admission to be impracticable owing to the difficulty even now experienced in dealing with the large number of applicants for admission in the short time between the publication of examination results and the beginning of the term. Only one college, and that a very small one, the Brennen College, Tellicherry, is in favour of it. An alternative suggested is to require the submission of a medical certificate along with the application for admission. If this system were to be efficient, certificates could only be accepted under the rules governing medical certificates for officers of Government. There is little doubt that the introduction of such a system would be seriously opposed. The rejection of any student on grounds of health would, I have no doubt, be bitterly resented by himself and his friends and would only be justifiable in cases of leprosy or tuberculosis. The Principals agree that the exclusion of such is desirable and some think themselves competent to deal with the first.

7. The view taken is on the whole that the medical officer could make periodical inspections of students and on the result of these advise the college authorities and students and their parents and guardians.

8. The financial aspect of the question has been touched on by a number of principals. My table shows seven as definitely opposed to any raising of fees. Three suggest a grant from Government and three that Government shall pay the whole cost. I presume that in raising the question Government contemplated the payment of grants-in-aid.

9. Your letter speaks of requiring the larger institutions to employ regular medical officers of their own. They cannot be required to do this except by the University's making it a condition of affiliation. These will be found in University Regulation 373. This was made under the Indian Universities Act 21. Whether the powers of making Regulations given to the Senate and Government by 25 of the Act would enable them to lay down this new condition of affiliation I do not pretend to say. It is a point that would sure to be raised.

10. If anything is to be done I submit that it should be in the direction of encouraging the employment of medical officers by the offer of liberal grants-in-aid for the purpose.

11. Of course the colleges could be threatened with diminution of their grants if they did not employ medical officers, but it seems hardly justifiable to call on them to increase their expenditure under a threat of diminishing their income. The net result of their raising their fees to meet the expense of a medical officer would not necessarily be a sufficiently augmented income.

*Circular Demi-official* No. C. 24, dated 4th May 1918 to certain heads of colleges.

Government have reason to believe that the health of students in colleges and schools is in general not so good as could be wished and that admissions are sometimes made of tuberculous and leprosy persons.

With a view to improvement in the general health of students it seems desirable that the larger institutions at any rate should employ regular medical officers of their own whose duty should be to medically examine candidates for admission, grant medical certificates and advise

Enclosure(i)



the authorities as to students who need medical treatment. It would not be necessary that such medical officers should be wholetime servants of the institutions concerned. They might be paid a retaining fee, the cost being met by such enhancement of school or college fees as proved necessary. It is for consideration whether the retaining fee and consequent enhancement fees to students should be on a scale to cover the treatment of minor ailments, and even within limits the supply of medicines from a school dispensary. Little or no assistance in this matter is to be looked for from the medical officers of Government and for this and other reasons that will occur to you Government would welcome the appointment of qualified private practitioners.

I shall be glad if you will favour me at your earliest convenience with information as to any steps you have already taken in this direction and your views on the various issues raised in this letter.

| Fees.                                                                              | Examination before admission. | Taking any steps. | Fees to be paid by students. | Preference for Ayurvedic medicine. | Why transfer duty of medical attendance from guardian to college. | Inspection to precede admission. | Attack evil at source. | Generally in favour. | Medical officers for hostels. | Annual inspection. | Dispensary. | Existing Local Board provision to be strengthened. | Medical examination for leave. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Government.                                                                        | Yes.                          | Yes.              | Yes.                         | Yes.                               | Yes.                                                              | Yes.                             | Yes.                   | Yes.                 | Yes.                          | Yes.               | Yes.        | Yes.                                               | Yes.                           |
| M.C.C., M.O., and B.M.C., Calicut.                                                 |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| W.C., M.C.C., M.O., Vizianagram and Salem College.                                 |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| B.C., Tellicherry.                                                                 |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| K.C., Berhampur, P.C., St. Jos. College and M.C. Vizianagram.                      |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| V.C., Vellore, Am. C. Madura and N.C., Masulipatam.                                |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| T.C., P.C., and St. Jos., Trichinopoly.                                            |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| K.C., V.C., M.C.C., St. Aloy., M.C., Vizianagram, Z.C., Calicut and Salem College. |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| K.C., Berhampur, St. Aloy., and B.M.C., Calicut.                                   |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| K.C., Berhampur.                                                                   |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| K.C., Berhampur.                                                                   |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| K.C., and M.C., Vizianagram.                                                       |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| P.C., W.C., M.C.C., Am. C., Madura, C.M.S.C., Tinnevely and St. Jos. Trichinopoly. |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| K.C.                                                                               |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| M.C.C., St. Jos., Trichinopoly, M.C., Vizianagram, V.S.H.                          |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| M.C.C. and M.C. Vizianagram.                                                       |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| Z.C.                                                                               |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| St. Jos., Trichinopoly.                                                            |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| M.C.C.                                                                             |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| M.C., Vizianagram.                                                                 |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |
| P.C. College of Engineering.                                                       |                               |                   |                              |                                    |                                                                   |                                  |                        |                      |                               |                    |             |                                                    |                                |

Note—

M.C.C.—Madras Christian College.  
M.C.—Mangalore College.  
B.M.C.—Basel Mission College, Calicut.  
V.C.—Voorhee's College, Vellore.  
W.C.—Wesley College.  
M.C.—Maharajah's College, Vizianagram.  
S.C.—Salem College.  
B.C.—Brennen College, Tellicherry.  
K.C.—Kallikota College, Berhampur.  
P.C.—Pachaiyappa's College.

St. Jos.—St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.  
Am. C.—American College, Madura.  
N.C.—Noble College, Masulipatam.  
T.C.—Teachers' College, Saidapet.  
St. Aloy.—St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.  
Z.C.—Zamorin's College, Calicut.  
K.C.—Kumbakonam College.  
C.M.S.C.—C.M.S. College, Tinnevely.  
V.S.H.—Victoria Students' Hostel.

J. H. STONE

Director of Public Instruction

Enclosure (iii)

Demi-official—from Rev. Dr. WILLIAM SKINNER, M.A., D.D., Principal, Madras Christian College.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—Coonoor, the 6th May 1918.

Your Demi-official No. C-24 of 1918, to which I beg to reply as follows:—

1. As to the steps already taken, we have a medical officer in charge of the College hostels. He is a private practitioner, and receives a fee of something between Rs. 40 and 50. He visits the hostels daily, as far as may be; and treats patients in the hostels and gives medical advice to members free of charge. Medicines are not supplied.

2. As to the various issues raised—  
(a) The proposal that colleges should employ regular medical officers of their own is, I think, quite a good one.

(b) It seems to me, however, that the medical examination of candidates for admission would in the case of some colleges be impracticable. I find it very difficult for instance, even as it is, to deal with the crowds of applicants that come day after day for admission at the beginning of the long term; and if all these applicants had further to be referred to the medical officer for inspection, the business of admission would become almost unmanageable. Even if only those who were otherwise found fit for admission were subjected to inspection, the process would be a very long one.

As to



It would be greatly simplified if applicants were required to produce along with their transfer certificates, certificate from the medical officers employed or recognized by the schools or colleges from which they come. I do not know how far that is practicable, seeing that you say that Government officers must not be looked to for assistance. But it seems to me that in some cases such assistance might be forthcoming, while in other cases the services of private practitioners might be available. The college medical officer could then be asked to deal with the limited number of candidates who had not been able to obtain medical certificates from their previous places of instruction.

For the rest, the medical officer would be expected to inspect every student of the college once every year.

(c) There is then the question of the treatment by the medical officer of minor ailments and the establishment of a college dispensary. Both would be good things; though from our experience in the hostels, I do not think the students would always accept the medical attendance provided for them. The opening of a dispensary would require the provision of a room for the purpose, and that would sometimes be a difficulty.

(d) Finally there is the question of expense — the fee of the medical officer, and the cost of fitting up and stocking a dispensary. I question the expediency of enhancing college fees as a means of meeting it, and I think that in placing their proposals before aided colleges, Government should accompany their proposals with the offer of a liberal grant-in-aid, if indeed they should not bear the whole expense.

(iv)

Demi-official—from SPENCER A. SHUTER, Esq., Principal, Salem College.  
To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—Salem, the 7th May 1918.

The suggestions in your Demi-official No. 24 of the 4th instant are unquestionably worthy of adoption, and will go a long way to safeguard the health of students, particularly of those living in hostels. Some such measures are very much needed. Shortly after I took charge of the Madura College I found a leper among the pupils and sent him before the District Medical and Sanitary Officer to certify that he was not suffering from a contagious disease; when he disappeared from school without appearing before the medical officer. In this case the disease was quite patent. But there are others, like consumption for instance, which a layman would be unable to detect; and one consumptive patient in a hostel may do immense harm. I should very much like to see the measures you recommend adopted, and shall do my best to urge them on the College Board if I am re-engaged for another year; about which, however, there is considerable doubt.

My period of engagement expires on the 31st of this month. At the last meeting of the Board on the 24th April the question of the extension of my term of office for another year came up for discussion. The Secretary and several of the members conversant with the working of the college were strongly in favour of retaining my services. The year before the affairs of the college were in utter confusion—bickerings among the staff, desertion of students, and a large deficit in consequence. Last year every thing worked smoothly. I had the hearty support of the masters and the affection of the students. Instead of the expected deficit, there was a surplus. But all this counted for nothing with the party that is for anti-Government agitation. The feeling was (though not expressed) that not being Besantine, I should not be at the head of a National College. After a debate of an hour and a half, it was decided by a majority of one that the post should be advertised. Whether they will get a competent person, or whether the post will be re-offered to me I do not know. The interests of education and the welfare of the students weigh little with a certain class of lawyers in comparison with political aberrations and anti-British feeling. There is not one educationist on a Board concerned with education.

I think your scheme very advantageous and quite feasible. There are several qualified private practitioners in Madura whose services could be paid for by the levy of a small additional fee. If I am reappointed and can get this measure carried, I shall feel that I have done some good there.

(v)

Demi-official—from W. A. JAMES, Esq., College of Engineering, Chepauk.  
To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, Esq., M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 8th May 1918.

In reply to your Demi-official No. 24, dated 4th May 1918, the suggestion regarding the health of the students does not apply to this college but that is possibly accounted for by the fact that applicants for admission must after selection under the college rules, produce "a health certificate from a Gazetted Government officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for the outdoor work of the Public Works Department and that he has had smallpox or been vaccinated."

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NOTES TO G.O. No. 1454, HOME (EDUCATION), 14TH NOVEMBER 1918 11

If we were remaining at Chepauk it would however be of much advantage to have a regular medical officer as proposed. I have sometimes wished I had a medical man to whom I could refer the cases of students now and again, and I may mention also that the medical certificates submitted to cover periods of absence are, I have reason to think, not altogether satisfactory.

In my opinion the detaining fee should be sufficient to provide for the treatment of minor ailments, but the establishment of special college dispensaries might not be an easy matter. Could not some arrangement be made for the supply of medicines for Government dispensaries?

At Guindy quarters for a Sub-Assistant Surgeon's dispensary, and students' sick ward have been built. The officer in residence will assist in all matters relating to the health of the students, and I hope to utilize his services for regular courses of instruction in First Aid and possibly Hygiene.

As we expect to move to Guindy next year I do not think it very necessary to do anything in the way of appointing a medical officer for this institution for the coming session. I shall want rather to get our arrangements for the future settled.

*Demi-official*—from the Principal of St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.  
To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 8th May 1918.

The views expressed in your *Demi-official* No.C. 24, dated 4th May 1918, appear to me likely to relieve much suffering among the students of the Presidency.

(1) As far as my college is concerned, although no organized measures have been hitherto adopted for the purpose, the existence of Father Muller's charitable institutions has afforded us special facilities in cases of dangerous or suspected nature. The late Father Muller was actually on the staff of this college for number of years, and his first charitable dispensary where medicines were given gratis to the students was located on the college grounds. Though the present dispensary and hospitals lie outside the college premises, they are not far away; and most of our students have easy access to them in their ailments. Moreover, whenever the college authorities come across symptoms of dangerous disease, or detect instances requiring special treatment, they are forthwith sent to Dr. Fernandez, the Resident Physician and Surgeon, who takes such measures as are necessary.

(2) The suggested fee to be levied in order to meet the expenses of medical examination and treatment would, in my opinion, weigh heavily as a hardship on many students in places like Mangalore where they could ill afford to pay the additional fee. The proposal might, possibly, also evoke a mild protest from such as would evade the tax, by seeking medical aid from "native treatment" at the hands of Hakims and Ayurvedic practitioners.

3. I should, therefore, venture the suggestion that Municipalities and Local Fund Boards be induced to allot a fixed annual amount of money to the exclusive relief of the medical needs of the large educational institutions contemplated in your letter. And by thus earmarking a portion of money, the Local Boards will not be incurring extra expenditure. They would rather have the comforting assurance that a part of their resources was all the more wisely devoted to the welfare of the school-going section of the town.

*W. H. Lombroso*  
*Demi-official*—from the Principal of the American College, Madura.  
To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 9th May 1918.

With reference to your *Demi-official* No. C. 24, dated 4th May 1918, I would say that the question of medical examination and Medical Care of students admitted to the American College has been under consideration by the college authorities for the last year or so and an attempt was made last year to secure the part-time services of a qualified medical authority for this purpose but finally as no satisfactory man was available the undertaking did not succeed. I am again taking this question up with the medical authorities of our Madura Mission and shall write you later on the result.

*Demi-official*—from the Principal, C.M.S. College, Tinnevely.  
To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 8th May 1918.

In reply to your *Demi-official* No. C. 24, dated 4th May 1918, I am warmly in favour of the proposal, and am sending your letter to the headmaster to inquire of some private practitioners in Tinnevely, as to what will be the likely cost to the college of retaining one of them as our medical adviser. Till we know what the cost is, nothing more can be done in the matter. I shall write again when I know.

*W. H. Lombroso*



H. R. R.  
N. R. Krishnamma  
avargal

Demi-official—From the Acting Principal, Government College, Mangalore.  
To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 10th May 1918.

With reference to your Demi-official No. C. 24, dated 4th May 1918, I beg to state that it would be most welcome to have a regular medical officer attached to the staff of the college to examine periodically (say, at the beginning and end of term) the boys and also to attend to any small cases during the term. I think it will not be feasible to increase the boys' fees for this, but I would suggest that Government pay the retaining fee of the medical officer and that the medicines etc., be paid from contingencies.

During my two years at Mangalore, I have had to send boys to the hospital, sometimes with a letter to the doctor as he is a personal friend of mine though sometimes I have had to pay the cost of the medicines myself, especially for those boys who had slight injuries while playing games. If you wish, I will ask Dr. Verghese, the District Medical officer at Mangalore whether he can depute any of his assistants for this work, and if so what the retaining fee should be.

Demi-official—from Rev. F. BERTRAM, S.J., Principal, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—Camp Kodaikanal, the 12th May 1918.

Your Demi-official No. C. 24, dated 4th May 1918.

I agree with you on the advisability for large institutions to have a medical officer attached to them for the purposes mentioned in your letter.

I must say little has been done so far, in this College, in that direction, except for the Christian Boarders, towards whom we have of course special duties, and for whose education (with all that education implies) we have got funds, viz., alms given by benefactors.

In a large institution like ours, numbering about 2,000 students, medical supervision will not be an easy matter, nor will it be a sinecure for the medical officer. It spells heavy work for this officer, practically exclusive work on behalf of the college for a few days at the beginning of the academical year, as all new candidates will have to be medically examined previous to enrolment. In the course of the year, the students will, I take it, have to appear for medical inspection periodically, at stated times, the hostels will have to be inspected, etc. On the whole, I reckon the college medical officer will have to be on duty at the college several days in the week, one or more hours each day. I am in favour of the medical officer attending to minor ailments and of the college maintaining a dispensary of its own for the benefit of its own boys. This course will naturally entail more work on the medical officer and a greater expenditure; it may require a compounder to be in charge of the dispensary, but I dare say the additional expenditure would be more than justified by the advantages it would give to the students.

I more than doubt if the boarding house dispensary could be of any use for the whole college; it is neither large enough nor conveniently situated to minister to the wants of the whole institution. Assuming therefore that a separate dispensary must be maintained for the whole institution excluding the boarding, the expenditure to be faced will include the retaining fee of the medical officer, perhaps the fee of a compounder, the cost of medicines for the dispensary and the rent of the room, and this expenditure will have to be met by levying a special fee from the students. A fee of Re. 1 per head per year would yield a monthly income of about Rs. 150, which would, I believe, meet the above mentioned expenditure. This expenditure would be much reduced if the college dispensary could get its medicines from the Madras Medical Stores at concession rates, for obtaining which the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction would no doubt be of great assistance.

Objections and difficulties will no doubt arise in the execution of such a project. Some will object to any enhancement of school fees, especially under the present circumstances. Then, parents residing at Trichinopoly may say they are competent to look after the health of their sons and that they prefer to have them treated at home, even in the case of minor ailments. Again, the medical examination of new students, if it must be done previous to enrolment, will seriously hamper my work, for the rush of applicants during the first few days of the long term is tremendous. How I shall deal with these and other possible difficulties, I am yet unable to say. Nor am I yet in a position to say how I am going to work out in detail this new addition to the already overworked college machinery. I must needs consult my assistants and other persons as well, which I cannot do at present, being now at Kodaikanal. But I shall try my best and endeavour to start work at the beginning of the term, if possible.



*Demi-official*—from M.R. Ry. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal, Principal, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 14th May 1918.

No.—819.

With reference to your D.O. No. C. 24, dated 4th May 1918, it is true that the health of students in schools and colleges is not so good as one might wish. This is chiefly due to their inability to make satisfactory arrangements regarding their food and lodgings. Hostels, where they exist, provide only for a very limited number and the majority are therefore obliged to make such boarding and lodging arrangements as best they could. Hotels to which they generally resort are, in the largest number of cases, a disgrace to the country and in addition to eating unwholesome food, it is the lot of students to live in overcrowded rooms which defy all laws of sanitation. Improvement in the general health of students may be expected only when the Government insists on institutions being provided with hostels by giving them such pecuniary help as may be necessary. The Government can easily induce the University to make stringent regulations regarding boarding and lodging of college students, if it is prepared to grant pecuniary assistance on a liberal scale.

I do not think it necessary to insist on the production of a medical certificate in the case of every candidate for admission. Admissions are made by Principals in the case of colleges, and by headmasters in the case of schools. As they are generally men of experience, they can easily see whether those who are seeking admissions are tuberculous or leprosy except when the malady is in an incipient stage, suspicious cases being referred to a medical practitioner.

It is desirable to have a medical man attached to a college or school so that he may be readily available for treatment of students. Such an arrangement is necessary in the case of larger institutions. Periodical medical examinations of students are very desirable; especially such an examination of their eyes is necessary. It is a fact that a large percentage of students have defective eyes and remedial measures are not taken by their parents or guardians on account of sheer ignorance of what these defects are likely to lead to. I remember to have seen in the papers that between 30 and 40 per cent of students in the Mysore colleges have defective vision and that the Government of Mysore have appointed a medical officer who is a specialist in eye diseases to do what is necessary for them. Something similar will have to be done in the case of our students.

If a medical man (he need not be a whole-time one) has to be attached to an institution, he will certainly have to be paid a retaining fee. As the managers may not be prepared to arrange for gratuitous medical treatment and supply of medicines free of cost, it is proposed to enhance the fee, so that, it may cover not only the retaining fee, but also the treatment of minor ailments and cost of medicines. Apart from the general complaint that rates of fees in our Presidency are higher than those levied in any other part of India, the proposal is open to the objection that for the benefit of a small number, fees will have to be raised which will affect every student. I do not object to a smaller enhancement, but if it is to be a perceptible addition to the existing fees, it will not be welcome to parents or guardians of students whose resources are in the majority of cases such that they cannot bear any additional burden.

In order that medical charges may not fall exclusively on the shoulders of persons whose sons are attending schools and colleges, I venture to make two suggestions: (1) the Government may give a contribution to the managers of institutions who maintain dispensaries or engage medical officers for the treatment of their students, (2) local boards and municipalities within whose respective areas, schools and colleges are situated may contribute towards the cost of maintaining dispensaries or otherwise help the managers who spend money for the medical treatment of their students. As it is, they have their own dispensaries and if they only add to the staff and supply of medicines in their institutions, they can easily do what is necessary.

The Vizianagram Samasthanam maintains three medical institutions for the benefit of the public—(1) an hospital well equipped and supplied with ample store of medicines, (2) a dispensary. In these, members of both sexes are given medicines free of cost. Students of the college freely resort to them. They are also admitted into the hospital as in-patients on my recommendation. It also maintains a Gosha hospital which, as the name implies, is only for women. In addition to these, the Samasthanam is going to build a small dispensary near the hostel under construction, exclusively for the benefit of students. Two sick rooms are about to be constructed for the use of students in cases in which segregation may become necessary.



14 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1454, HOME (EDUCATION), 14TH NOVEMBER 1918

Demi-official—from M.R.Ry. K. KRISHNAN NAYAR Avargal, Brennen College, Tellicherry.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 15th May 1918.

In reply to your Demi-official No. C 24, dated 4th May 1918, I beg to state that nothing has been done in the Brennen College as regards medical inspection.

It is necessary that the college should have a medical officer to grant medical certificates to candidates for admission and to advise the authorities as to students who need medical treatment.

One of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons on the Municipal Medical Staff or one of the qualified private practitioners in the town should be appointed as medical officer for the college and paid a retaining fee. The cost may be met by levying a special fee.

I do not think that it is possible to do anything beyond this at present. When funds are available, the Municipal Council will have to consider the question of maintaining a school dispensary.

Demi-official—from A. H. DAVEY, Esq., Zamorin's College, Calicut.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 16th May 1918.

With reference to your Demi-official No. C 24 of 1918, the health of our boys is very good on the whole and I have not had any reason either here or for the six years I was in Palghat, to suspect any tuberculous or leprosy one amongst them. Some of course are sickly and not quite equal to the strain of the ordinary school or college routine, but the responsibility there seems to me to be with the parents.

A medical examination properly conducted of all boys admitted each year would be very difficult to carry out and there would be much grumbling at the fee imposed, especially as 90 per cent of the boys would not require it.

What I think would be more useful would be a periodical systematic inspection of the school and college premises and conditions of work by properly qualified sanitary officers. The number of officers need not be greater than the number of inspectors.

Demi-official—from R. M. STATHAM, Esq., Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 18th May 1918.

Reference your Demi-official No. C 24, I regret—have not answered sooner, but—am on military duty from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon, and—get very little time for college letters.

I quite agree that the health of students in colleges is at present bad, and it is getting yearly worse. The same applies to schools. There are certain definite causes for this, and if we attack the causes there is good hope of improvement. I should roughly put the causes as follows:—

(1) Upper class boys go to school too young (5 and 6), when they are going on to long courses, law and medicine, etc., compare with England where the upper class boy who is to use his brain goes at about 8.

(2) Lack of sanitation and ventilation in schools. Some of the schools in Kumbakonam are very very bad in this.

(3) Too much cramming of the boys by masters who take no interest in the physical and moral welfare of the pupil.

(4) Few playing grounds and fewer players.

In Kumbakonam where there are two very big schools only a tiny percentage of boys play games. Parents object to games as likely to detract from work, an absurd theory.

(5) Lack of medical examination at the beginning and end of term. With the main result that parents rather than lose a precious year at school or college send their children to class in an extremely unfit condition.

With regard to what I have already done in the direction of medical inspection, it is obvious that without Government sanction I could not have had regular medical inspection. But I last year revived the system introduced by yourself in 1892, of taking the measurements and weights of all students entering college. I have also had compulsory games for all intermediate students during the last two years.

I do not think that a whole-time doctor would be necessary for a college. There are, for example, a number of skilled private doctors in Kumbakonam who would gladly, I know, work for the college on a small retaining fee. Fees in Government colleges are already so much



higher than in other colleges that it would, I think, be a pity to raise the fees further to cover the doctor's fee.

*Demi-official*—from H. S. DUNCAN, Esq., Teachers' College, Saidapet.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 21st May 1918.

I am in receipt of your Demi-official No. C. 24, dated 4th May 1918, and give below my views on the question raised:—

On joining the college, students are required to produce a medical certificate of fitness to perform efficiently the duties of a teacher. Prior to this year a requisition letter was furnished to each candidate, but I have now decided that candidates should make their own arrangements regarding the production of a medical certificate. This procedure will save stationery and postage and will lighten the work of the clerical establishment.

Coming to the main point of your letter, I would welcome the appointment of a qualified private practitioner who would be in close touch with the students, as there are occasions when timely advice would be of great benefit to them. I am afraid that many students delay seeking medical aid, perhaps on account of lack of funds or in the hope that they may recover their health by dieting themselves or by taking some home-made remedies. If a doctor were on the spot, consultation would, I am sure, be more frequent and the general health of the students would be improved. The pupils of the school should, I think, share in the benefit of the medical officer's advice and treatment. It might be possible for him to examine periodically all the pupils and test their eyesight and hearing, their teeth, lungs, heart, etc. In fact, an attempt might be made at the Teachers' College to come into line with the system of medical inspection in Britain.

As to the financial aspect of the question, it is difficult to make any suggestion regarding the rate of retaining fee. I shall assume, however, that (1) each student pays a fee of Rs. 2 for the medical certificate that is required of him when he joins the college, (2) if he falls ill during the course of training and has to consult a doctor, he has to put his hand in his pocket to the extent of at least Rs. 2. Further, I shall assume that each student falls ill once during the year of training. The average number on the rolls may be put at 150 students. Therefore  $150 \times 4 = \text{Rs. } 600$ . I do not consider that it would be a hardship to enforce a payment of Rs. 4 from each student, as this sum would cover the fee for examination on entering the college and the cost of advice and simple medicines during his training. Regarding the pupils of the school, a sum of As. 8 per term or Re. 1 per annum might reasonably be levied. This rate would bring in an income of Rs. 550 and the total income from students and pupils would amount to Rs. 1,150. This sum would be the retaining fee of the officer who would have to supply his own medicines, bandages, etc.

In making this calculation, I have borne in mind the fact that there is a Local Fund hospital in Saidapet where advice is given free and a small fee is charged for medicines—one anna per dose, 3 pies per powder and so on. I understand also that institutions which charge for medicines issued to the public also allow monthly subscriptions of Re. 1 and As. 8 for the purpose.

I may add in conclusion that it would be quite a simple matter to fit up a small room in the college compound as a dispensary.

*Demi-official*—from the Rev. J. E. NEILL, B.A., Principal, Wesley College, Madras.  
To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 22nd May 1918.

In reply to your letter D.O. No. C. 24 of 1918, I have the honour to say that in the past I have taken no steps for the medical examination of the students and boys in this institution. For some time we had a medical practitioner who attended to the needs of the students in our new hostel but after he left the neighbourhood we sent the students to the Rayapetah hospital. I fully agree with you that something should be done and I am willing to co-operate with the heads of the other Madras colleges and schools.

I would make the following suggestions:—

It might be possible for several schools in the same neighbourhood to join together in retaining the same practitioner: for example, Wesley college, the Hindu High school, the Kellett High school, the Harris High school and P.S. High school, Mylapore, are not far from each other and one or two doctors might be willing to exercise medical supervision over them.

If the scheme is to be a success all institutions must work together. If so I think an order or instruction must come from you both as to the method of carrying out the scheme and the fee that each pupil should pay. For example, should all the pupils be examined at stated



16 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1454, HOME (EDUCATION) 14TH NOVEMBER 1918

intervals, or only those who seek admission? In view of the prevalence of tuberculosis and of cases of leprosy now and then found in Boarding schools, I am inclined to think that all should be examined once a year at least.

2. Medical examination is not a very attractive form of work for doctors and I imagine any doctor who would undertake it would ask for a substantial fee. No matter what the fee it would be well worth while for parents to pay it, but I fear the poorer parents would find it a burden. If Government could give some help, say half the fee, it would ease the burden considerably.

I am very hopeful that the development of physical education and the Boy Scout Movement will show beneficial results in the health of the boys in the next few years.

(xvii)

Demi-official—from the  
To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.  
Dated—Kotagiri, the 23rd May 1918.

In reply to your D.O. No. 24, dated 4th May 1918, on the question of attaching a regular medical officer to the large educational institutions I have long thought that from the Principal's point of view this would be desirable. Applications for leave as you know are frequently based on ill-health and the medical certificates supporting are often of little value. There would be a distinct advantage in having a reliable doctor to whom such cases could be referred. He should also be available without fee to the students who wished to consult him for slight ailments.

Here however I would stop. I am not in favour of the somewhat wider scheme outlined in your letter at least so far as the Presidency College is concerned. You must I think distinguish a college from a school. Medical inspection of all candidates for admission may be excellent in the case of young growing boys, but I consider it scarcely necessary at the college age. Many students no doubt reach college underfed and undeveloped physically; but no standard of physical development can be laid down as necessary to a college career. I do not of course deny that such examination might detect unsuspected tuberculosis, etc., and that it would be in the student's own interest ultimately to exclude him from a strain under which he might break down. But no students would regard exclusion in this light or as anything but a very great hardship and public opinion would support him in this view. As to infection within the college with so many sources of this outside I do not think special precautions are necessary in our class rooms. I would not therefore insist on all applicants admitted under going a medical examination. This would probably be much resented by the students—especially if they had to pay for it. It must be remembered that some of them have already family doctors to whom they go. I would confine the special officer to granting medical certificates for the Principal's satisfaction and to treating minor ailments when sufferers cared to consult him.

It would probably be convenient to employ the medical man attached to the Victoria Hostel. I understand he is to receive Rs. 75 a month for three weekly visits. Probably for another Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 he would consent to take on the Presidency College. The amount could be obtained from the students in a term fee of Re. 1 or Rs. 1-8-0 more than this I think they could scarcely pay. Those students who lived in the hostel would have to pay either a hostel or a college fee but not both. For any services beyond what I have suggested I would leave the students to make their own arrangements. They are not, I reiterate, to be treated exactly on the same lines as school boys.

(xviii)

Demi-official—from M.R.Ry. S. K. YEGNANARAYANA AYYAR, M.A., Principal, Salem  
To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.  
Dated—the 24th May 1918.

I am sorry I was not able to reply in time to your demi-official regarding medical inspection of colleges.

As regards the desirability of having systematic medical inspection I do not think there is any difference of opinion at all. As regards the appointment of a competent medical officer and his pay or retaining fee being met from the college fund by an enhancement of fee if necessary, I am of opinion that the college and school fees are already sufficiently high and it is not advisable to levy any extra fee from the students. The management might be asked to meet that expenditure and the Government also might be pleased to give a grant.

As the question is more of an administrative character than purely educational may I request you to be so good as to permit me to consult the management on this topic and get their views also.

H. J. Allen  
Esq., Principal,  
Presidency  
College, Madras

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College

R.N.



(xi) Demi-official—from K. GANAPATI AYYAR, B.A., L.T., Principal, Kallikota College.  
To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—Camp Tenkarai, Sholavandan, P.O., the 24th May 1918.

Your demi-official C. No. 24, dated the 4th instant was received by me here, having been redirected from Berhampur and so I could not reply earlier.

Referring to the last sentence of your letter I may state that in a small place like mine I have not found it necessary to undertake the treatment of pupils for minor or other ailments. Within the last 25 years there were only three cases of students that lived in the hostel whose treatment I had to undertake and that only for a day before the guardians arrived. In each of those cases the guardian arrived and removed the student to the house of his near relative in the town and had him treated. In one case the treatment was continued by the guardian and in the other two cases the guardian preferred treatment by the local ayurvedic physician.

Treatment of students.—In the mufassal, at any rate, it may not be necessary to provide for the treatment of pupils. If fees be levied for the purpose and the schools adopt any one system of treatment, unpopularity will be the outcome. People have strong views about the efficiency of medicines. Most people have stronger faith in a decoction of dried ginger or in a sweet unani medicine than in a mixture. In any exceptional cases of ill-health occurring in the school hostels the parent or guardian can be easily communicated with as, in the mufassal, he is always within easy reach. In the case of day scholars, the parent or guardian always has his boy treated. This duty need not be transferred from the parent to the school authorities as he will always be in the locality and, as already stated, may have no faith in any one system.

Medical examination of applicants.—In the present state of education in the country it is not desirable to insist in the production of a sort of health certificate preliminary to admission into a school. I must not be supposed to favour the admission of tuberculous and leprosy pupils. A circular stating that young men suffering from tuberculosis or leprosy should not be admitted into, or, if admitted by mistake, may be removed from, a public school will serve the purpose.

Improvement in general health.—If it be admitted that the health of students is not good and requires improvement, then the real remedy ought to be by taking a medical survey of the health of students in our Presidency by one and the same body of doctors calculated to get accurate statistics of the prevalent diseases and of causes; the report should contain their remarks about the probable causes and the necessary remedies.

(x) Demi-official—from J. C. ROLLO, Principal, Pachaiyappa's College Madras.  
To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 35th May 1918.

With reference to your demi-official C. No. 24 of 1918, dated 24th instant, this college does not at present employ any medical practitioner. I do not think it would work well to give free treatment, and supply medicines free to students, on the basis of a retaining fee and increased fees for students. It might be possible to retain a medical man, without necessary fees, and effect an arrangement for reduced charges for the students.

(xi) Demi-official—from Rev. W. C. FENN, M.A., Principal, Noble College, Masulipatam.  
To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—Kodaikanal, the 4th June 1918.

In answer to your demi-official No. C. 24 of 1918, I have to say that the question of college employing a regular medical officer will be brought before the College Council at its next meeting in July next.

If the department would make a rule that every student on admission must produce a medical certificate that he is not suffering from tuberculosis or leprosy, it would strengthen our hands.

(xii) Demi-official—from W. E. HAYRE, Principal, Basel Mission College, Calicut.  
To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—Calicut, the 9th June 1918.

In reply to your letter dealing with the subject of medical inspection of schools, I have long had the matter in my mind. It has a personal interest for me because one of my sisters is a trained nurse attached to a large school board. Her duty is to go round with the doctor and make notes on the examination of pupils. She goes to the houses and tries to get the parents carry out the doctor's recommendations. I have long thought that we ought to do something of this kind in India, but the difficulties are great.



We are perhaps more favourably situated in this matter than most institutions since we have a medical branch of the Mission close by, with a European doctor and trained nurse. The war, however, has converted the Mission doctor into a District Medical and Sanitary Officer and I doubt if he could give us any time. When things become once more normal it should be possible to arrange for medical inspection.

2. But unless medical inspection is followed up in the houses of the children, who are mostly day-pupils, I fear medical inspection will prove of little use. I believe in England the authorities can only recommend parents but cannot compel them to carry out the recommendations of the inspecting doctor. In this country the great majority of parents would not carry out such medical recommendations but would resort to Indian physicians and Ayurvedic treatment, which has been rising to favour of late owing to national feelings.

3. You think that the cost of such medical inspection should be borne by the institution. I fear that if this course were adopted some managers would bargain with second-rate medical men, with the result that any regulation requiring such inspection would be kept in the letter and broken in the spirit. If the thing is to be done well, it should be done by Government servants at Government expense. In this way much valuable information would be gained by the State. The reports of their medical men would be available for comparison, tabulation, etc., while those of private practitioners called in by the various schools would not. No doubt, the expense of medical inspection of schools would be considerable, but in my opinion, the money would be at least as well spent as in the erection of needlessly costly buildings in rural localities.

4. Of course, a headmaster or warden of a hostel, if he is worth his salt, notices cases of defective sight, hearing and the like, the more obvious forms of disease, and sends the boy to a doctor, but this depends upon an individual's keenness and I think it might be well for the department by circular to urge headmasters not to neglect observation of the physique of students. Perhaps this is already done.

5. I think that it should be possible for teachers under training to be given not merely a general knowledge of the human body as they are now, but also of the more obvious and common ailments of Indian children.

6. I fear, however, that in the present state of the country not much can be expected, for some time at any rate, from medical inspection of schools. Few parents appreciate western medicine and would, I think, rather be left alone to manage their children's health for themselves. I regret that it is so.

7. Over a dozen years ago, when I was at Doveton, I took the height, weight, etc., of the younger boys at intervals and if this were done methodically in the larger schools, these would accumulate a large mass of valuable statistics. Here in the college I keep a register of games asking each new student what games he plays so that a boy who plays none has to admit so in class and feels a bit ashamed, and in working the tutorial system I speak to the students who come to me periodically about exercise, etc., and occasionally make pointed remarks about flat chests and the like. This is very inadequate, of course, but it is better than nothing.

I am writing to you non-officially because your letter was addressed to me personally and not officially.

Letter—from the Rev. LAMBERTUS HEKHUIS, M.A., Principal, Voorhees College,  
To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public  
Instruction.

Dated—Vellore, the 22nd June 1918.

In reference to your letter demi-official C. No. 24 of 1918, dated 4th May 1918, relative to the medical inspection of students in our institution, I have the honour to state that I am endeavouring to secure the part-time services of a medical practitioner for the periodic examination of the students. In considering the fee to be levied on the students for such examination I desire to know whether Government is prepared to sanction half grant on actual expense as that would lessen the fee to the students.

In reference to the school dispensary I wish to say that owing to our proximity to hospitals I do not consider it advisable to make arrangements for the dispensary this year. Experience of a year in this will enable us to arrive at a definite decision in the matter. I may state that I am very much in sympathy with this idea and that I shall endeavour to give it close attention.



*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—the 24th July 1918.

Here is another letter about medical inspection. It raises question of grant in an acute form and Mr. Gardiner ought to be informed without delay whether any grant will be forthcoming.

I am telling him that I can't guarantee it.

*Demi-official*—from the Rev. ALLAN F. GARDINER, M.A., Principal, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 20th July 1918.

No.—371-C.

With reference to your *demi-official* C. No. 24, dated 4th May 1918, I have the honour to inform you that I have made arrangements for the medical inspection and observation of all the students and pupils of this institution for the current year. Since I felt that such a measure would be altogether inadequate as an end in itself I have also arranged for necessary medical treatment and supplies to be given, as circumstances may require in the case of each student and pupil. As there are about 2,000 students and pupils in this college and high school, such inspection and attention is bound to be a very onerous task, involving much labour and expense. I estimate the cost of these arrangements at about Rs. 3,000 for the ensuing year: of this the students and pupils may be expected to contribute about Rs. 2,000. I request you kindly to sanction a grant for the remainder, viz., of Rs. 1,000, in order to enable me to give full effect to the arrangements I have made.

I have appointed Dr. Richard Joseph, L.M. & S., as the Medical Officer of the institution, as from his experience and skill he is well-qualified to make such an experiment a complete success.

A report of his work will be duly submitted to you at the end of the year.

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—the 29th July 1918.

Here is another letter about medical inspection in colleges. You will observe that the A. T. A. College does not ask anything from Government.

*Demi-official*—from G. A. RUPLEY, Esq., Principal, American Evangelical Lutheran Mission College, Guntur.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Dated—the 24th July 1918.

Replying to your letter of 4th May, D.O. No. C. 24 of 1918, with reference to the health of students, there has lately been added to our Mission force Dr. Alfred Pfitsch (a good American, nevertheless) recently graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical school, Baltimore, with several subsequent years in American hospitals. As a result of your letter, our Medical Committee has been good enough to make Dr. Pfitsch, Medical Advisor to the College and related schools. He will make systematic examination of the classes at least four times a year and he will recommend suitable treatment. No charge for the present will be made for his services.

As to medicines, the students either will be sent to the local public dispensary, or they will be supplied from the Mission Hospital stores at cost.

If any diseases are discovered which are dangerous to the other students, steps will at once be taken to remove infected boys until their recovery.

With regard to medicines, I would suggest that the commoner sorts, such as quinine and salve for skin diseases, be put up in small parcels by a wholesale chemist, that managers of schools buy from him and re-sell to students at prices printed on the parcels. The whole thing would be on a cash basis, without profit to the schools, and with a small profit to the chemist.



20 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1454, HOME (EDUCATION), 14TH NOVEMBER 1918

I think it likely that a large firm would undertake making the packages to your specifications, without any financial guarantees on your part, except that the Department of Education would recommend their use.

To be sure, quinine is now sold through the post office, but it is more difficult to get the boys to go there and buy it, than it would be to sell it on the school premises. Simple remedies of other sorts are hard to obtain, and are likely to be expensive, and put up in unsuitable quantities. It seems to me that there is a big field in this handy supplying of medicines, which is as yet scarcely touched.

(xi)  
Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 4th August 1918.

No.—C. 125.

I send herewith further letters on the medical inspection of students in colleges.

(xii)  
Demi-official—from A. DAVIES, Esq, Principal, Law College, Madras.  
To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Dated—the 1st August 1918.

In reply to your D.O. No. C. 24 of the 4th May 1918, at present we do nothing in the way of medical inspection, etc., at the college but I would like to make the following suggestions regarding a scheme which might be adopted for granting medical aid and advice to the students of this college. It may be observed that the strength of the college has been steadily increasing during the last few years and it may be taken that it will not go below 500 in any future year. Hostel accommodation is not provided by the College.

2. It will be further seen from the analytic statement annexed as appendix C to the annual report of the working of the college for the year 1917-18 that out of the 566 students of the college for that year only 32 were students belonging to the town of Madras and in the previous year out of 511 students only 23 belonged to the town of Madras. Assuming that some of the mufassal students are able to find boarding and lodging accommodation in comfortable families at Madras still there will be more than three-fourths of the number of students who will have to depend upon the ordinary hotels for their food and accommodation as hotels or houses in Georgetown and Triplicane can provide for their lodging.

3. Every student on admission to the College into the F.L. or the Pleadship class is obliged to file along with his application a certificate of vaccination or revaccination as the case may be or that he has had smallpox. Again, students who apply for leave of absence from the periodical examinations are required to file medical certificates from qualified medical men as to the state of their health. It would be highly useful if these matters were so arranged that the college could rely on a student being examined by a competent medical officer attached to the college itself.

4. Now the scheme proposed by me is this: that every student of the college shall in addition to the usual term fee paid by him pay an extra fee of Re. 1 per term which may be called his 'Medical aid fee'. On this footing the college will be able to collect under this head a sum of not less than Rs. 1,000 a year. I am told by Dr. U. Rama Rao that the services of a qualified medical gentleman of high standing can be secured for this annual remuneration of Rs. 1,000 and he will be able to do the following things:—

(a) examine medically students proposing to join the Pleadship or the F.L. class with a view firstly to find out if they suffer from any disease such as infective tuberculosis rendering them unfit to sit in class with other students of ordinary health and secondly to certify as to the applicants having been vaccinated;

(b) give medical advice and render medical aid free of charge in respect of minor ailments to all students of the college who might call at his consulting rooms at a suitable hour every day to be fixed;

(c) on the requisition of a member of the staff who would be placed in charge of this matter, attend at the residence of any student who is reported to be too ill to move out and to prescribe for him if his ailment is of such an ordinary or minor character as could be easily attended to by the medical man or to advise as to the proper steps to be taken in case the disease is of a more serious character;



(d) grant certificates of exemption for students who apply to be excused from sitting for an examination on the ground of ill-health.

5. Of course the medical officer to be appointed will be obliged to have consulting rooms in the vicinity of the college and will have to set apart a convenient hour every day to attend to such students of the college as might go to him for consultation. It goes without saying that the medical officer will not attend to frivolous complaints nor is he expected to act as a general medical attendant to deal with chronic constitutional troubles of the students or ailments of such a character that they ought not to be classed as ordinary and minor.

6. The provision with reference to the requisition by a member of the staff in charge of this matter, in cases of serious ailments, is put in with a view to ensure that the medical officer is not unnecessarily disturbed by students exaggerating their complaints.

7. The medical officer will according to the scheme be obliged to attend to a student only from the commencement of the long term about the beginning of July to the end of the short term till about the beginning of April. Perhaps arrangements might be made so that the students during their stay in Madras in April for the purposes of their examinations may also have the advantage of the medical officer's advice and aid. Anyhow the medical officer will have to do duty at the highest for only ten months in the year and will be remunerated for his trouble by a payment of at least Rs. 1,000 which works out at the rate of Rs. 100 a month. I am told that for this remuneration it is possible to secure the services of a qualified medical man of standing who would be able and willing to attend to all the several matters detailed above.

8. The scheme is I think one which is certainly worth giving a trial. Before, however, adopting it for the Law College I should like to have the definite approval of Government to the scheme and it seems to me that it would be as well if a similar scheme were adopted simultaneously by the other Government Colleges of Madras. Would it be possible to have a meeting of Government College Principals to criticize and discuss.

9. I may perhaps add that the above has been largely drawn up by Mr. S. Duraiswami, Assistant Professor, who consulted Dr. Ganapathi Ayyar, Resident Medical Officer, Royapetta Hospital.

Letter—from S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR, B.A., L.T., Acting Principal, Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Dated—the 30th July 1918.

With reference to your D.O. No. 24, dated 4th May 1918, I beg to state that I am strongly in favour of having the students medically examined every year after the reopening of the schools. As it would be practically impossible for one medical officer to grant two to three hundred medical certificates within the short space of the first five working days, I suggest that the examination may be ordered to be conducted after the pupils have been admitted. Such of those pupils that may be found to have tuberculosis or leprosy or any other contagious disease will be sent away and their fees remitted.

There are two private registered medical practitioners in this town and it will be possible to retain one of them for this institution. A school dispensary cannot possibly be opened during the present war. Till normal conditions prevail, the students of the college, when found to be suffering from temporary minor ailments, will be attended to by the medical officer of the college, who will prescribe medicines which will have to be arranged to be dispensed by the local civil hospital, a Government institution, situated next to the college buildings.

The retaining fee of the medical officer is proposed to be met by the levy of an additional annual fee of one rupee in the case of students of the college and high school departments, and eight annas in the case of pupils of the lower secondary department. This fee will be collected from the boys in the month of December as the students will not have to pay their ordinary school fees in that month. I propose to work out the above scheme if it is approved by you.

I suggest that the same scale of medical fees, etc., may be sanctioned by you for this college and the local O.B.M. High school, lest there should be an unhealthy and undesirable rivalry.

As I was absent at Madura during the months of May and June and as this is a subject which has to be dealt with after studying certain local conditions with the help of professional men, I could not submit my proposals to the letter under reference earlier.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Please see the Director's demi-official on page 13 and 14 ante in which he summarizes the opinion of some of the Principals consulted in the matter and offers his remarks on them. His final suggestion that the employment of medical officers may

Enclosure (ii)

7



be encouraged by the offer of liberal grants-in-aid for the purpose seems acceptable. Perhaps the Government may agree to sanction one-half of the retaining fee at the commencement to institutions which employ registered medical practitioners.

A perusal of the replies received by the Director of Public Instruction to his reference shows that not many of the Principals have any clear conception of the duties required of the medical officer. Some were of opinion that regular medical treatment at school of pupils suffering from diseases was contemplated while some

E.g., Mr. Rollo.

others discuss the question of free treatment. Of course the Director of Public Instruction's reference to the Principals mentioned the question of treatment of minor ailments, supply of medicines at school dispensaries, etc., and in these respects the reference seems to have been wider than contemplated in the demi-official to him, dated 22nd April 1918. Probably until the 'instructions' which it is intended to issue preliminary to further experiments are formulated, vague ideas as to the object of medical inspections will continue to prevail.

From the correspondence it seems, however, clear—

(i) that medical inspections are not unwelcome, while several positively desire them;

(ii) that, though there is difference of opinion and vagueness as to the actual treatment of students by the officer, and as to inspections before admission, there appears to be a general agreement as to the need for (a) periodical inspections of the schools and students with the bare object (1) of excluding those who are suffering from infectious diseases, (2) of advising those who should be brought under medical treatment, (3) of suggesting improvements to school accommodation on hygienic grounds, and (b) occasional references to the medical officer retained as to the cases of particular students;

(iii) that students should not be charged on account of the retaining fees of the medical officer; and

(iv) that Government aid is looked for towards the cost.

If further immediate action is considered necessary, we may for the present confine to (a) and (b) in item (ii) above and advise such of those who have expressed readiness to undertake work in this direction to start it on the assurance that any expenditure on account of the arrangement would be taken into account in fixing the grant for the institution. Item (iii) may be admitted.

S.A.—13-7-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—16-7-18.

Two questions are mixed up in this file—

(a) Further experimental medical inspection in high schools and colleges with a view to standardize future inspections. The subject is not yet ready.

(b) The larger colleges should employ a medical officer to visit the colleges periodically. I deal with this matter below.

2. In the first place, the question is to be confined to colleges. (If there be any large high schools the question may be considered separately.)

3. We have to define the medical officer's duties. He cannot certainly certify to new admissions just before the pupils are entered. The time is too brief. Nor is it feasible for the pupils to themselves provide medical certificates. In my opinion it will not be possible for him also to certify in medical certificates as to causes of absence.

4. The duties we may require of him are as follows:—

- Make periodical visits.
- Examine each pupil at least once a term.
- Advise the management as to rejection of the leprosy and consumptive.
- Note the medical history of pupils in index cards so that they may know the progress of their health.
- suggest necessity of treatment.



5. I do not think that it is intended that the medical officer should treat minor ailments or that the college should maintain a dispensary. In this file we are not concerned with the question of medical treatment in hostels.

6. A retaining fee will have to be paid to the medical officer. One of the proposals is that the pupils should pay a slightly enhanced fee. In the beginning, until the parents have recognized the advantage of these inspections, I do not think that the fees should be enhanced.

7. The Director of Public Instruction has raised the question of the legality of enforcing the provision of a medical officer. I submit that this question need not be considered now. We may begin with say six colleges and see how the proposals work.

8. Regarding the cost, which I fancy will not be high, we must be prepared at the outset to grant the whole as a grant-in-aid.

9. Another proposal in the file is to employ a full-time medical officer for a group of institutions. This will imply treatment by the medical officer and as pointed out by the Director of Public Instruction raise the question of indigenous and European medicine. Further, no single practitioner will be good in treating all kinds of ailments.

10. In my view the chief advantages are —

- (1) Periodical examination with knowledge how the pupil progresses.
- (2) Intimation to the parent so that he may resort to treatment.
- (3) Rejection of dangerous contacts.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—22-7-18.

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.,  
Officiating Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to  
Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—the 16th July 1918.  
No.—402.

With reference to your *demi-official* No. 729-A-5, dated 2nd July 1918, regarding instructions for the guidance of medical officers deputed to conduct a medical inspection of schools, I enclose for your information a copy of a letter addressed to the Director of Public Instruction.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The main file was sent in circulation yesterday.

Submitted that the Director of Public Instruction's proposals for the medical inspection of two colleges and two high schools may be awaited.

S.K.—22-7-18.

N.K.—23-7-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—23-7-18.

The Surgeon-General's letter to the Director of Public Instruction is dated 8th July.

Remind Director of Public Instruction *demi-officially*.

R.R.—24-7-18.

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. G. G. GIFFARD, C.S.I., I.M.S.,  
Officiating Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public  
Instruction, Madras.

Dated—the 8th July 1918.  
No.—100/4801.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter R.O.C. No. 9888/17, dated 11th June 1918, regarding the preparation of draft instructions for the medical inspection of schools, I have the honour to state that Lieut.-Col. Donovan, I.M.S., considers that the method and instructions laid down in paragraph 4 of the report on the medical inspection of elementary

Enclosure



24 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1454, HOME (EDUCATION), 14TH NOVEMBER 1918

schools under the Corporation of Madras, printed on page 3 of G.O. No. 945, Home (Education), dated 7th September 1916, would suffice for the future inspections to be undertaken by medical officers. I agree with Lieut.-Col. Donovan.

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Dated—the 2nd August 1918.

No.—1871-A-1.

I am to inquire when your proposals in regard to the medical inspection of two colleges and two high schools may be expected. I understand that the Surgeon-General has since replied to you regarding the preparation of draft instructions for the inspection.

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 5th August 1918.

No.—C. 126.

Your demi-official No. 1871-A-1, dated 2nd August 1918.

I think you have probably received my letter about medical inspection of colleges as I passed the draft of it some days ago.

This opens large and difficult questions and I do not find here any clear statement of what is intended by medical inspection or what it will lead to. In colleges and universities at Home so far as I know nothing of the kind is attempted. If any student falls ill he consults a doctor and pays his fee. Students or their parents and guardians are supposed to be competent to look after their own general health and to seek advice, if necessary. In his note, dated 3rd December 1918 (pages 1 to 1 of notes file), Sir Alexander Cardew refers to the conditions which prevail in some but not in all schools in England, and suggests their application to both schools and colleges in Madras. Many college students in Madras are married and responsible for the health of others. Can we take this matter entirely out of their hands, for themselves apart from their families or including their families? And incidentally may we not in so doing carry further the controversy between Western and Ayurvedic methods? It is desirable first of all to arrive at a clear conception of what we propose to do. Is it simply to insist upon or to provide the means for each college taking certain precautions in the interests of the general body of students namely, to exclude from them students whose state of health constitutes a danger to the other students? Or are we going to assume a duty towards the individual student and undertake responsibility not only for ascertaining his state of health but for taking measure to restore him to health if ill and to maintain him in health throughout his college career? If we are going to do that, we must logically proceed to do the same in our high schools and we shall then be driven to undertake the same responsibility in respect of elementary schools. I do not think we are in a position to go beyond the first stage at present. It seems to me desirable that before we attempt to counsel colleges as to the steps they should take in this respect we should have before us the results of the test inspections which have been instituted on which to base our suggestions and promises of assistance: but I should be glad to have from Sir Alexander Cardew any observations which he may desire to offer at this stage on the foregoing notes.

P[ENTLAND]—2-8-18.

So far as I am aware, no medical certificate is required for a boy entering a public school in England and I do not see any need for the requirement of a medical certificate in this country.



2. The medical officer of the school should, however, I think, overhaul each new boy during the first term, taking them up in convenient batches once or twice a week, and he might then draw the attention of the school authorities to any boy who in his opinion (a) requires treatment or (b) is a danger to the health of the school. Under (a) would fall such cases as boys suffering from adenoids, caries of the teeth, hernia, etc., and upon receipt of the medical officer's report the school authorities should communicate with the parents and advise them to have proper medical attention paid to the boy, it being left to the parents to decide whether they would employ the school medical officer or any other medical attendant. Under (b) would fall such cases as leprosy and tubercle, both of which should form a disqualification and should involve the boy's removal from the school, itch and ringworm, which are trifling diseases comparatively easily curable by treatment and the boy should be required to absent himself from school until he has been cured. This would be my idea of the main duty of the medical officer.

3. I suggest that he should also make a periodical inspection once a term of the school-buildings and advise the school authorities on any sanitary defects. This is a rule in many English schools. It is, for instance, provided for in the prospectus of Rugby.

4. It will be seen that I agree generally with Mr. Ramachandra Rao's proposals. It is quite possible that as employment in the position of the medical officer of a school must lead to private practice amongst pupils and probably amongst the parents of pupils, it will be found that only a small retaining fee is necessary. I do not suggest that the school medical officer should be required to treat pupils and in my note, dated the 12th of March, I was led into some inaccuracy of statement on that point being influenced by the analogy of English Boarding schools where a terminal fee is charged to cover the medical treatment of the boys. That, however, is limited to the case of boarders and a similar system might be applied to boarders in this Presidency where such boarders exist.

5. In the above remarks I have referred to schools and I see no reason why the suggestions above given should not be applied in all the larger secondary schools and colleges. For instance, the Lawrence Asylum has got its own medical officer and so has the St. George's Homes and the Civil Orphan Asylums so that there is nothing new in the idea of a medical officer being attached to a school even in India.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—3-8-18.

*Demi-official*—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 8th August 1918.

No.—1940-A-2.

With reference to your demi-official letter of the 24th ultimo I am to state that the Government have not yet come to a conclusion about the scope of medical inspections and consequently it is premature to sanction any grant for the purpose pending the settlement of the policy of Government. I am to request that the Rev. Mr. Gardiner may be informed accordingly.

Issue the demi-official at once and attach it to file and then submit to His Excellency the Governor.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—8-8-18.

From the Director of Public Instruction, R. C. No. 9888, dated 3rd August 1918.

Please see the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's demi-official printed on pages 5-6 of notes to G.O. No. 177, Home (Education), dated the 13th February 1918. It was therein stated that the Director of Public Instruction should submit proposals for carrying out experimental medical inspections in a number of schools and colleges in the mufassal and in two high schools and two colleges in



Madras city. It was also stated that before those inspections were undertaken, the Director of Public Instruction should take steps to draft instructions as to the lines on which they should be carried out. The Director of Public Instruction now submits the detailed proposals for the medical inspection of schools and colleges in Madras and mufassal. The number of institutions proposed to be inspected is as follows :—

|                                                         | Madras. | Mufassal. |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Colleges ... ..                                         | 2       | 5         |
| High schools (including those attached to colleges) ... | 2       | 7         |
| Elementary schools ... ..                               | ...     | 6         |

\* Corporation elementary schools have already been inspected.

The institutions selected by the Director for the proposed medical inspection may, it is submitted, be approved.

2. With regard to draft instructions as to the lines on which medical inspection should be conducted, the Surgeon-General has suggested that the method and instructions followed in regard to the Corporation elementary schools might be adopted for other institutions also. As regards the corporation schools, the method followed is described in paragraph 4 on page 3 of G.O. No. 945, Home (Education), dated the 7th September 1916, which was supplemented by a stethoscopic examination of the chests of the boys later on (G.O. No. 177, dated 13th February 1918). The Director of Public Instruction proposes to adopt it for the further experimental inspections now proposed. The draft instructions on page 6 of current file may be approved. It is presumed that the medical officer will have to report also on the sanitary condition of the school buildings (vide paragraph 2 of Director of Public Instruction's letter on page 2 of G.O. No. 1104, dated 21st September 1914).

3. The Director considers that a 'form of medical inspection' should be printed specifying the headings under which remarks should be made in respect of each pupil examined. The printing of the form may be approved. The number of forms required for immediate use is 10,000.

4. It is proposed to entrust the work of medical inspection in Madras city to Lieutenant-Colonel Donovan, I.M.S. As regards the seven mufassal centres, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, the Civil Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, as the case may be, is to be entrusted with the work in five places and the Health Officer of the municipality in two (viz., Madura and Calicut). Presumably these details have been settled in consultation with the Surgeon-General. As regards remuneration to the medical officers the Director of Public Instruction adheres to his original proposal to grant the senior inspecting officer As. 8 in respect of each pupil examined and his assistant As. 2. The two health officers are however to do the work as part of their ordinary duties and are therefore to receive no special remuneration. As regards the rates of remuneration proposed, attention is solicited to the notes on pages 1 and 2 supra. The Director of Public Instruction has therein explained that the rates cannot be reduced. It is submitted that they may be approved.

5. As the Local Government can sanction the acceptance of remuneration by Government officers only up to Rs. 500 in each case and as several officers, according to the Director of Public Instruction's proposal, will draw more than Rs. 500, the sanction of the Government of India will have to be obtained in their case. This may be done when the remuneration is about to be actually paid. The present is only an estimate.

6. As regards the proposal to entrust the work in two centres to health officers, the Local and Municipal Department may be requested u.o. to state whether they would accept the proposal.

7. The file may be sent to Local and Municipal and Financial for early remarks.

S.K.—12-8-18.

N.K.—13-8-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—16-8-18.

Submitted  
now by the Director  
22/

Ch. Vairajdas



NOTES TO G.O. No. 1454, HOME (EDUCATION), 14TH NOVEMBER 1918 27

NOTES TO G.O. No. 1454, HOME (EDUCATION), 14TH NOVEMBER 1918 27  
I have not considered this file yet and it has to be considered in other departments also.

Meanwhile the connected file on the same subject is with His Excellency with Honourable Member(1)'s remarks. I submit this file for advance perusal if required. I beg that it may be returned for disposal.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—17-8-18.

The papers in this file may be added to the linked file.

S.K.—5-10-18.

S.A.—6-10-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—8-10-18.

This should again be put up for orders after the Government Order on current 729 of 1918 issues.

R.R.—10-10-18.

I sympathise fully with Sir Alexander Cardew's anxiety that some practical steps should be taken in this matter. I have had an opportunity of further consulting the Director of Public Instruction. There are two difficulties which have to be faced in extending the scope of our experiments to secondary schools and colleges. In the first place any attempt to enforce in the case of these institutions an examination of the kind which is being made in respect of the pupils attending the Madras Corporation elementary schools might evoke considerable protest and opposition. In the second place the numbers involved are large; and the present depleted state of our medical establishments and the difficulty of finding men who are both capable of advising in this matter and able to undertake additional duties may render it advisable for us to be content for the present with a somewhat restricted experiment. With reference to these considerations I would therefore confine it for the present to the City of Madras.

2. As regards Government institutions I would omit the Law College/the students of which are largely graduates, the Teachers' College and for the present the Engineering College, and appoint a medical officer for the Presidency College and for the Madras-i-Azam. In the case of aided institutions including the high schools attached to them, I would offer them assistance for the same purpose on the assumption that the expenditure will be met partly from a small fee to be paid by the students, partly from the funds of the management and partly from a Government grant, the amount to be determined in each case with reference to the number of students concerned and the status of the officer employed. I would make the grant conditional on the appointment being approved by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the Surgeon-General and on half-yearly reports being submitted to the Director of Public Instruction. For the present I would sanction the experiment provisionally for two years.

3. The general instructions suggested by Sir Alexander Cardew may be issued as embodying the main points to which in the opinion of the Government attention should be directed. But I would leave it to the Principal in each case to work out details in consultation with the medical officer as to the manner in which the object in view can best be attained without causing friction or opposition, subject to the advice and general supervision of the Surgeon-General.

4. In the case of colleges it may be possible to use the tutorial system lately instituted in this connexion as tutors have special facilities for noticing whether the health or general condition of any pupil is such as to render medical advice necessary. The Surgeon-General may be asked for his opinion as to whether the Medical College should be included in the experiment.

5. If these proposals are accepted I would suggest that the Director of Public Instruction be called upon to submit detailed proposals in consultation with the Surgeon-General.

Submitted.

P[ENTLAND]—1-10-18.

R.R.—2-10-18.

\* kids further note on page 29 infra

Handwritten signature/initials

VI



28 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1454, HOME (EDUCATION), 14TH NOVEMBER 1918

In order to avoid further delay I accept the proposals in His Excellency the Governor's note, subject to the reservation that the Surgeon-General should be asked whether he sees any objection to the system being extended to secondary schools and colleges in the large centres where there is a District Medical and Sanitary officer or a Civil Surgeon, e.g., Trichinopoly, Anantapur and Vizagapatam.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—4-10-18.

A draft order is submitted for approval. It may be sent to the Financial and Local and Municipal (Medical) Departments for perusal. On return the file may be circulated to His Excellency with reference to Honourable Member's note above.

S.K.—5-10-18.

2. With reference to the portion marked A in Honourable Member's note above, attention is solicited to paragraph 1 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter, dated 3rd August 1918, from which it will be seen that the Surgeon-General was asked by the Director in regard to the medical inspection of colleges and schools in certain centres by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Civil Surgeon or other medical officer in the locality concerned, and that he reported that arrangements could be made for conducting the inspection. It would perhaps be unnecessary to consult the Surgeon-General again on the point. If so, the second sentence in paragraph 6 of the draft order may be omitted.

S.A.—7-10-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—8-10-18.

Honourable Member (1) probably wishes that if there be no such objection he wants the experiment to be tried elsewhere also. But His Excellency wishes that the experiment should be confined to the City of Madras.

2. Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam are not included in the Director of Public Instruction's reference to the Surgeon-General but Anantapur is and also other places are.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—10-10-18.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL (MEDICAL) DEPARTMENT.

We may accept in Local and Municipal (Medical). Home (Education) will circulate to Honourable Member (Medical).

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARI—12-10-18.

On this understanding accepted as to substance.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—13-10-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see the notes of His Excellency the Governor and of Honourable Member (Financial) on pages 24 and 27-28 ante.

It is proposed to sanction provisionally for two years an experimental scheme for the medical inspection of pupils in certain schools and colleges in the City of Madras.

2. *Aided institutions*.—It is proposed to meet the cost involved in the appointment of medical officers partly from a small fee to be levied from the students, partly from the funds of the management and partly from a Government grant.

*Government institutions* (to be introduced for the present in the Presidency College and the *Madrasi-Azam*).—It is apparently the intention that the cost of the Medical Officer should be borne entirely by Government. It is, however, for consideration in Home (Education) whether as in the case of the aided institutions, a portion of the cost should not be recovered from the students.

3. There is a provision of Rs. 8,000 in the current year's budget for the medical inspection of schools (page 136, Civil Budget Estimate). The draft may, it is submitted, be accepted in Financial subject to orders on A above.

V.G.K.—23-10-18.

J. M. HOOPER—23-10-18.

C. G. TODHUNTER—24-10-18.



NOTES TO G.O. No. 1454, HOME (EDUCATION), 14TH NOVEMBER 1918 29  
HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The question raised at A in the Financial note above is for orders.

2. The file may now be circulated.

S.K.—28-10-18.

N.K.—28-10-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—29-10-18.

I presume that the intention is not to levy any fee, for the present, from the pupils in Government institutions.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—29-10-18.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

A revised draft approved by His Excellency is put up.

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—31-10-18.

His Excellency has had further opportunity of consulting Sir Alexander Cardew on this matter, and I am now to put up for issue a draft Government Order which Sir Alexander Cardew has kindly prepared.

(By order)

T.E.M.—12-11-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Before sending the papers to Press, orders are solicited whether the Government Order may be placed on the Editors' Table. It is proposed to print at the top of the order the ~~current file in the linked file~~.

S.K.—14-11-18.

N.K.—14-11-18.

May be placed on Editors' Table and only headings of currents may be printed.

C.R.—14-11-18.

Yes; Editor's Table.

Let me see proof for Editors' Table before issue. Check if any action is now called for on the ~~linked file~~. *Director's proposals for the medical inspection of*

R.R.—14-11-18.

Editors' Table proof is submitted below for approval.

2. No action seems to be necessary at present in the ~~linked file~~. It contains proposals for the medical inspection of a few institutions under public and private management. The procedure in regard to the appointment of medical officers for these two classes of institutions is laid down in paragraph 6 of the Government Order under issue in this case. The Director of Public Instruction may be left to take further action with reference to this Government Order.

S.K.—20-11-18.

N.K.—20-11-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—20-11-18.

I see, but the numbers and dates of the Director of Public Instruction's letters (without the texts) should be read in the Government Order.

R.R.—21-11-18.

[G.O. No. 1454, Home (Education), dated 14th November 1918.]

*Director of Public Instruction's letters dated the 5th January and the 3rd August 1918.*  
*Specific institutions*



*Superseded*

Medical Inspection.---Sanctioning certain proposals provisionally for a period of two years for carrying out-----in schools and Colleges in the City of Madras.

Read Again G.O.No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_ 191 .

.. .. ., dated \_\_\_\_\_ 191 .

Read Also:--

C. No. 24 B, From the D.P.I. R.O.C. No.9888, dated 5 - 1 - 1918.

.. .. 3071 A, .. .. do .. .. 3 - 8 - 1918.

ORDER  
Mis.

No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_ 191 .

With his letter R.O.C.No.9888, dated the 3rd August 1918, read above the D.P.I. has submitted proposals for further experimental medical inspections in certain schools and colleges in the Madras City and in the mufassal. The Government have, after careful consideration, come to the conclusion that in the present depleted state of the medical establishments it is advisable that further action should for the present be restricted to institutions in the city of Madras. The experimental scheme outlined below will therefore be sanctioned provisionally for a period of two years, and in the case of Government institutions will for the present be confined to the Presidency College and the Madrasa-i-Azam, a joint medical officer being appointed for these institutions. The Surgeon General is however requested to report whether the scheme could be applied to the Medical College also and if so what arrangements would be most suitable.

2. In the case of aided institutions the Government consider that the expenditure involved

*Ant. Thomas*



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by the appointment of medical officers should be met partly from a small fee to be levied from the students, partly from the funds of the management and partly from a Government grant. The amount of this grant will be determined in each case with reference to the number of students concerned and the status of the officer employed. The payment of the grant will also be conditional on the appointment of the medical officer being approved by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the Surgeon General and on half-yearly reports being submitted to the Director.

3. The following are the general lines on which in the opinion of the Government medical inspection might suitably be conducted. The medical officer of the institution will in each term examine newly joined pupils at convenient and pre-arranged times with a view to discovering whether any pupil is suffering from any physical defect or unhealthy condition such as adenoids, caries of the teeth, hernia etc. which renders medical advice necessary or from diseases such as leprosy or tubercle which necessitates his removal from the institution ~~necessary~~ in the interests of the other pupils or from any minor infectious disease such as itch or ringworm which would justify temporary absence being enforced until a cure is effected. In each case the parent or guardian concerned will be informed of the results of the examination and advised to secure proper medical attendance. The choice of a medical attendant will of course be left to the parent or guardian concerned but in many cases it is probable that they will find it desirable to employ the medical officer of the institution. The medical officer will also make periodical inspections of the school buildings and advise the school authorities on any sanitary defects. It will however be for the Principal or



3. 60

Headmaster in each case to work out in consultation with the medical officer and subject to the advice and general supervision of the Surgeon General detailed proposals as to the manner in which the object in view can best be attained without giving rise to friction or opposition.

4. In the case of colleges in which the tutorial system recommended in G.O.No.608, Home (Education), dated 7th May 1917, has been introduced the assistance of tutors should be utilised as far as possible in connection with the scheme of medical inspection as they have special facilities for noticing whether the health or general condition of any student is such as to render medical advice necessary.

5. The D.P.I. is requested to submit at an early date and in consultation with the Surgeon-General detailed proposals for giving effect to this scheme.

To

The D.P.I.

The Surgeon-General.

The L. & M. (Medical) Dept.

Reminders to issue after one month.



Medical Inspection.— Sanctioning certain proposals provisionally for a period of two years for carrying out-----in schools and Colleges in the City of Madras.

Superseded

RECEIVED AGAIN G.O. No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_ 191 .

” ” ” ” ..... ” ..... 191 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 34E, From the D.P.I. R.O.C, No. 9883, dated 5-1-1918.

" " 2071A, " " do, " do, " 3-8-1918.

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ORDER.

Mis.

No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_, 191 .

H 3-4 CF.  
in linked file

49 - the Governor's note  
on page 27 N. 7

page 2 is ibid

With his letter R.O.C.No. 9888, dated the 3rd August 1918, read above the D.P.I. submits proposals for carrying out further experimental medical inspections in certain schools and colleges in the Madras City and in the mufassal. The Government have, after careful consideration, come to the conclusion that in the present depleted state of the medical establishments the further experiments proposed should for the present be confined to institutions in the city of Madras. They are accordingly pleased to sanction the experimental scheme outlined below, provisionally for a period of two years.

3. So far as Government institutions are concerned, <sup>the system of</sup> medical inspection will, for the present, be <sup>introduced</sup> ~~conducted~~ only.



in the Presidency College and in the Madrasa -i-Azam and a medical officer appointed for the purpose.

3.2 In the case of aided institutions, the Government consider that the expenditure involved by the appointment of similar medical officers should be met partly from a small fee to be levied from the students, partly from the funds of the management and partly from a Government grant. The amount of this grant will be determined in each case with reference to the number of students concerned and the status of the officer employed. The payment of the grant will also be conditional on the appointment of the medical officer being approved by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the Surgeon General and on half-yearly reports being submitted to the Director.

4. The main points to which, in the opinion of the Government, the medical officer's attention should be directed are explained in the succeeding paragraph; but it will be left to the Principal or headmaster in each case to work out details in consultation with the medical officer as to the manner in which the object in view can best be attained without causing friction or opposition, subject however to the advice and general supervision of the Surgeon General.

5. The medical officer of a school should overhaul each new boy during the first term, taking them up in convenient batches once or twice a week and he might then draw the attention of the school authorities to

H.A. the Govt's  
M.S. - p 28 N.7.

ibid

Para. 2 of  
Final H.M. Encls  
on page 23 N.7.

H.M. Encls  
on page 23 N.7.

page 24 ibid

para. 3 on  
page 24 N.7

Whether in his opinion the  
medical College should  
be included in the  
Experimental Scheme  
herein approved for the

any boy who in his opinion (a) requires treatment or (b) is a danger to the health of the school. Under class (a) would fall such cases as boys suffering from adenoids, caries of the teeth, hernia &c., and upon receipt of the medical officer's report, the school authorities should communicate with the parents and advise them to have proper medical attention paid to the boy, it being left to the parents whether they would employ the medical officer of the school or any other medical attendant. Under class (b) would fall such cases as leprosy and tubercle, both of which should form a disqualification and should involve the boy's removal from the school, and itch and ringworm, which are trifling diseases comparatively easily curable by treatment, and the boy suffering from which should be required to absent himself from school until he has been cured.

The medical officer should also make a periodical inspection once a term of the school buildings and advise the school authorities on any sanitary defects noticed by him

6. The D.P.I. is requested to submit at an early date in consultation with the Surgeon General detailed proposals to give effect to the above scheme. [The Surgeon General is also requested to report ~~whether~~ he sees any objection to the scheme being extended to secondary schools and colleges in the large centres where there is a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or a civil surgeon, e.g. Trichinopoly, Anantapur and Vizagapatam.

7. The Government consider that in the



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



TO PRESS, MADRAS COTY.

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The D.P.L. two letters in the current file should be read <sup>(printed)</sup> in full at the top of the order in the go. Please send ordinary proof urgently.

80  
14/10/18 (20)

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