N. P.

ORIGINAL.

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION.)

G.O. No. 927, 29th July 1919

Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund

Addressing the Government of India on the subject of the provincialization of the —.

452

Read—the following papers:—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao Avargal, Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.
Dated—Ootacamund, the 8th October 1917.
No.—1117-B-1.

I am directed to solicit your attention to paragraphs 9 to 15 of the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar's letter No. 497, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916, and to paragraph 1 of your letter No. 350, dated the 19th April 1917, regarding the future management of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, and to inquire when the orders of the Government of India in the matter may be expected.

2. As the Government of India are already aware, the management of the institution is now vested in a committee consisting of eleven members, of whom four are Military officers who have always taken an active interest in the working of the institution. The Government understand that the military headquarters are to be transferred from Ootacamund to Bangalore. With this transfer the Committee of the school will lose the advantage of the advice and support of the Military officers now on it and will be considerably weakened. I am accordingly directed to urge this an additional reason for this Government's assuming the control of the institution and to request that the early sanction of the Government of India thereto may be obtained.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Sir E. D. Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Delhi, the 15th November 1917.
No.—12-C.

With reference to your letter No. 1117-B-1, dated the 8th October 1917, I am directed to say that the question of future management of the Lawrence Memorial School at Ootacamund is still under the consideration of the Government of India and that its disposal will be expedited as much as possible.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Sir E. D. Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Delhi, the 12th February 1918.
No.—183-C.

With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter No. 12-C of 15th November 1917, I am desired to address you as follows regarding the future position of the Ootacamund Lawrence Memorial School.

2. It was proposed in your letter No. 497 of 8th May 1916 that the school should be transferred to the Local Government both as regards finance and as regards control.

The Government of India after further consideration of the proposal have decided to accept the principle that the finance and control of the school should in future be provincialized. They are however imperfectly informed regarding the existing financial position of the school and would be glad if the Governor in

Council would favour them with definite proposals for carrying out the proposed provincialization of the institution accompanied by statements showing the average income and expenditure of the last three years under appropriate heads and the average number of pupils of military and of civil origin respectively. I am in this connexion to forward a copy of the marginally-noted correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding the provincialization of the corresponding institution at Murree which indicates the system adopted in dealing with the Murree school.

* Despatch No. 125 of 15th May 1913 (with enclosures) to the Secretary of State.
* Despatch No. 232 of 5th September 1913 from the Secretary of State.

I am to request that in your reply the Government of Madras may give their views as to the manner in which the cost of the institution and of the improvements alluded to in your letter of the 8th May 1916 should be distributed between Imperial and Provincial revenues, when provincialization has been carried out.

IV

Memorandum No. 1117-B/17-5, Home (Education), dated 12th June 1918.

A copy of the letter from the Government of India, No. 183-C., dated the 12th February 1918, regarding the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, with its enclosures, is forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction and he is requested to furnish Government with

(i) statements showing

(*a*) the average income and expenditure of the school for the last three years under appropriate heads and classified according as they are ordinary receipts and expenditure or extraordinary receipts and expenditure, the amounts of donations and subscriptions being separately shown,

(*b*) the average number of pupils of military and civil origin respectively,

(*c*) the estimated income and expenditure of the school after the provincialization is given effect to, exclusive of private donations, subscriptions and provident fund charges, and

(*d*) the existing establishment and the establishments likely to be employed in the school after provincialization setting out clearly the changes, if any, proposed to be made in the pay and prospects of the Principal and teachers and the extra cost resulting therefrom; and

(ii) a scheme according to which the institution will be conducted and managed.

2. The Director is also requested

(i) to state

(*a*) whether it is proposed to raise or make any alteration in the rates of fees levied in the school in order to meet the increase, if any, in the expenditure which may result from the provincialization of the institution and if so, how, and

(*b*) what modifications should be made in the scheme of management of the properties belonging to the school which are vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments; and

(ii) to forward to Government a copy of the rules for the management of the school modified where necessary with reference to the present proposals.

3. As regards non-recurring expenditure the Government of India have already sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 27,500 towards the cost of sanitary improvements to the school and there are still other urgent requirments estimated to cost Rs. 1,38,900 as shown in the margin. The Director is requested to report whether any additional improvements over and above those mentioned above will be found necessary on the provincialization of the school and if so to furnish a list of them with an approximate estimate of cost.

	Rs.
Dairy	8,900
Kindergarten department ...	1,10,000
Swimming bath	20,000
	1,38,900

R. Ramachandra Rao,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

* Not printed.

V

Letter—from Major-General Cross Barratt, C.B., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, and Chairman of the Committee of Management, Lawrence Memorial School.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department (through the Director of Public Instruction, Madras).
Dated—the 17th July 1918.
No.—1574.

I am desired by the Committee to request that Government may be pleased to give the Committee an opportunity of discussing the proposals for the provincialization of the school as soon as practicable.

N. Ref. on C. No. 6155/18, *dated 2nd August* 1918.

Submitted to Government.

J. H. Stone,
Director of Public Instruction.

VI

Memorandum No. 1117-B/17-6, Home (Education), dated 12th September 1918.

With reference to his letter N.R.C. No. 6155/18, dated the 2nd August 1918, the Director of Public Instruction is informed that the question whether the proposed meeting will serve any useful purpose cannot be determined until the conditions, financial and otherwise, on which the Government will accept the provincialization of the school and responsibility for its future management have been more fully examined. He is therefore requested to expedite the particulars called for in Memorandum No. 1117-B/17-5, dated the 12th June 1918.

(By order)

C. H. Brown,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

VII

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Duncan, M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 3rd January 1919.
No.—R.C. 5225 of 1918.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 1117-B/17-5, Home (Education), dated 12th June 1918 (paper IV), requesting me to furnish certain particulars in connexion with the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, I have the honour to submit a letter from the Principal and Secretary of the School No. 3222, dated 31st October 1918, with all its annexures and with the following remarks.

STATEMENTS OF ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

2. *Paragraph* 1 (*i*) (*a*) *of the memorandum.*—Statements showing the average income and expenditure of the school for the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917 excluding the extraordinary receipts and expenditure shown in the Principal's letter are submitted herewith—vide annexures I and J (pages 13–14 infra).

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS OF CIVIL AND MILITARY ORIGIN.

3. *Paragraph* 1 (*i*) (*b*) *of the memorandum.*—The classification of pupils according to the services to which their parents belong has been given on page 28 of the annual report of the school for 1917. In his present letter, the Principal has given the classification of the pupils shown as awaiting admission on page 30 of the report for 1917. It is observed that the number is steadily rising.

ESTIMATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE SCHOOL AFTER PROVINCIALIZATION.

4. *Paragraph* 1 (*i*) (*c*) *of the memorandum.*—The Principal has given details of the actual receipts and expenditure in 1917 as well as the extraordinary receipts and expenditure in that year except as regards repairs which are done from allotments made direct to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers. He has shown that by deducting the latter from the former the normal income in 1917 amounted to Rupees

1,99,017 and the normal expenditure to Rs. 1,86,887. If the school is provincialized on the basis of the existing conditions regarding the teaching staff, etc., the normal income and expenditure may be about the same. If, however, the scale of salaries of the staff is revised as proposed below, the normal expenditure will be increased.

Paragraph 1 (*i*) (*d*) *of the memorandum.*

EXISTING ESTABLISHMENTS AND ESTABLISHMENTS AFTER PROVINCIALIZATION.

5. The Chairman's letter No. 2566, dated 16th October 1917, containing the Committee's proposals for the revision of the scales of salaries of the teaching staff, etc., was submitted to Government* with this office letter R.C. No. 478 of 1915, dated 5th March 1918, proposing a combined staff for the Lawrence Memorial School and the proposed training college for the domiciled community at Ootacamund. It seems to me that the revision proposed by the Committee, if sanctioned, will be enough for the efficient working of the school after its provincialization. I do not think that any change is required in the present pay and prospects of the Principal.

6. The Committee are now paying pensions amounting to Rs. 1,740 per annum and these will have to be continued after the provincialization. Ultimately the pension charges will increase as members on the school establishment become eligible for pension after the provincialization.

7. I agree with the Committee that the pay of the menial establishment also should be improved at the same time and I am addressing the Principal to let me know what increase of pay the Committee would recommend for the menials.†

8. The number of pupils awaiting admission shows that an increase in strength is necessary and I would therefore support the request of the Committee for raising the strength of the school from 465 to 500, i.e., an increase of 35 pupils (girls).

9. Excluding the item relating to the increase of pay to the menial establishment the extra cost involved by the rest of the proposals will be approximately as shown below :—

	Per year. Rs.
(1) On account of the revision of the scale of salaries, etc. ...	14,660
(2) On account of the present pension charges	1,740
(3) On account of the increase of strength from 465 to 500 pupils about	5,000
Total ...	21,400 per annum.

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS.

10. *Paragraph* 1 (*ii*) *of the memorandum.*—The Annexure C (not printed) to the Principal's letter contains the Committee's suggestions regarding the modifications required in the present rules‡ for the constitution and management of the school after its provincialization. I would invite the attention of Government to the Committee's note from which it will be observed that they would prefer that the present system of a committee of management working directly under the orders of Government should continue. The Committee may remain, but their functions should, I think, be purely advisory except in regard to questions of a military or religious character connected with the school. In other respects, there seems to be no reason why the relations of the school with the department should be different from those of other Government institutions. I would therefore suggest that the control of the school should mainly vest with the Director of Public Instruction, subject to the orders of Government on important questions.

11. As regards the rules proposed by the Committee, I see no objection to them except in the case of the following :—

(*a*) *Rule* 2.—In the absence of the President the members present may elect one among themselves to preside at the meetings—vide existing rule 4.

(*b*) *Rule* 4.—The word 'opinion' may be substituted for 'consent'.

* The Government of India have been addressed—vide letter No. 1859/B-18-7, Home (Education), dated 19th March 1919.

† Vide pages 20–21 and 30–31 infra.

‡ The rules as consolidated are printed on pages 21 et seq. infra.

(*c*) *Rule* 9.—The words 'illegitimate children' may be omitted and the following addition may be inserted at the end :—

"The cases of illegitimate orphan children shall be dealt with specially by the Committee."

(*d*) *Rule* 13.—The report shall be submitted by the Principal to the Director who shall submit it to Government.

(*e*) *Rule* 14.—The words 'for the sanction of the Governor in Council' may be omitted. The budget of the school will find a place in the departmental budget. The date of submission by the Principal may be altered from '15th February' into '1st August'.

(*f*) *Rule* 17.—The first sentence of this rule may be altered thus :—

"One scholarship for the boys and one scholarship for girls to enable them to continue their further studies may be awarded annually by the Director of Public Instruction to such boys and girls as have exhibited intelligence and are likely to profit by a higher education."

I would suggest that, if the rules proposed are approved, a complete set of rules may be drawn up embodying therein all the relevant rules of a general nature which are in the existing rules of the school.

RATES OF FEES.

12. *Paragraph* 2 (*i*) (*a*) *of the memorandum.*—I agree with the Principal that the existing rates of fees may stand except in the case of children of officers who can afford to pay at higher rates.

SCHEME OF MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES AND A COPY OF THE RULES.

13. *Paragraph* 2 (*i*) (*b*) *and* 2 (*ii*) *of the memorandum.*—The Principal was asked to furnish information regarding the particulars required by Government but in his letter under reference he has given only the details of the several endowments pertaining to the school and the way in which the interest thereon is now drawn. He has not furnished a copy of the existing scheme of management of the properties. The properties of the school are vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and the existing rule 63 of the school describes how all the moneys belonging to the school are to be dealt with. I would suggest that a scheme or a set of rules for the management of the properties may be drawn up in consultation with the Accountant-General after considering the legal difficulties, if any.

SCHEMES INVOLVING NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE.

14. *Paragraph* 3 *of the memorandum.*—As regards the non-recurring expenditure, the following schemes may be added to the list enumerated in the Principal's letter :—

	Estimated cost. Rs.
(1) Provision of a play-ground for the girls' branch [vide Government Memorandum No. 2034-B-3, Home (Education), dated 12th November 1918]	3,000
(2) Initial cost of establishing a manual training class in the school (the recurring cost of maintaining the class is estimated at Rs. 1,520 a year)	1,000

CONCLUSION.

15. In conclusion, it will be observed that the Committee desire to be consulted before the constitution of the school has been finally approved (vide Annexure H, page 12 infra) and that they desire also that the school may be a 'reserved' subject.

16. The papers noted in the margin which were received as enclosures to the Government memorandum under reference are returned.

(1) *Despatch No. 125, dated 15th May 1913 (with enclosure) to the Secretary of State.

(2) *Despatch No. 232, dated 5th September 1913, from the Secretary of State.

ENCLOSURE

Letter—from the Rev. W. H. G. PADFIELD, M.A., Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale, The Nilgiris.
To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
Dated—the 31st October 1918.
No.—3222.

With reference to your No. R.C. 5225, dated 5th September 1918, I have the honour to forward the information as requested.

* Not printed.

STATEMENTS OF ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Paragraph 1 (*i*) (*a*) *of the Government memorandum.*

The amounts relating to extraordinary receipts and expenditure are as follow :—

1915.

Extraordinary receipts—

	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed deposit, due to previous years' savings, matured and interest and withdrawal of deposit account		38,468

Extraordinary expenditure—

	Rs.	Rs.
Purchase of Thresh's Steam Disinfector	3,379	
Refund to Government of amount contributed (in 1914 for buildings) towards new buildings less amount paid to Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer	22,250	
New buildings	20,000	
Hot water apparatus boys' school	5,000	
		50,629

1916.

Extraordinary receipts—

Balance over on winding up old Provident fund.	Boys.	2,049	
	Girls.	1,366	
			3,415

Extraordinary expenditure—

Improvements to buildings—

Do. do.	Boys	3,334	
	Girls	800	
Purchase of organ	Boys	9,682	
Water-supply	Boys	6,000	
Do.	Girls	4,000	
			23,816

1917.

Extraordinary receipts—

		Rs.		Rs.
Government grant for water-supply	Boys ...	6,300		
	Girls ...	4,200		
			10,500	
Government grant for improvements		11,000		
Proposed training college		25,000		
			36,000	
			46,500	
Recovery of bad debts from Lawrence Asylum Press ...			5,000	51,500

Extraordinary expenditure—

An advance to M.W.S., towards the construction of sergeants' quarters—which was returned in 1918	10,000

2. The only donations have been Rs. 250 in 1915 from Brigade Major, Wellington, and Rs. 1,500 in 1917 from His Excellency Lord Pentland for annual prize (Endowment placed in capital funds of school). There were no subscriptions.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS OF CIVIL AND MILITARY ORIGIN.

3. *Paragraph* 1 (*i*) (*b*) *of the memorandum.*

The number of pending applications for admission on 31st December 1917 is given on page 30 of the report for 1917.

Children awaiting admission.

	Pupils.
(i) The orphan children of fathers who have been killed in action, or have died of wounds received or sickness contracted on active service, preference being given to children of pure European parentage	7
(ii) Orphan children of European commissioned officers and of civil medical officers, if left destitute	4
(iii) Orphan children of European officers and soldiers, and of Europeans in the marine and medical service, preference being given to those who have lost both parents	42
(iv) Orphan children of Eurasian officers and soldiers, and of Eurasians in the marine and medical service, preference being given to those who have lost both parents	3
(v) Children of any of the above whose fathers are still serving, preference being given to children of European fathers	69
(vi) Children of European or Eurasian officers and soldiers, and of Europeans or Eurasians in the marine and medical service, transferred to the invalid or pension establishments, preference being given to the children of European fathers	106
(vii) Orphan children of volunteers, who at the time of their death, were borne on the rolls	28
(viii) Orphan children of civilians, connected or unconnected with the public service, one of whose parents is or was of pure European descent, and who are destitute	5
(ix) Children of volunteers who are living and who have had seven years' effective service	23
(x) Children of civilians, not being orphans and destitute	10
Total ...	297

Classes I to V, i.e., 125 candidates, may be considered Military, class VI are Military pensioners and classes VII to X Civilians.

A statement of the number of children of soldiers awaiting admission for the last ten years is appended in Annexure A—page 11 infra.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE SCHOOL.

4. *Paragraph* 1 (i) (*c*) *of the Memorandum*—

Receipts of 1917—

	Rs.
(1) School fees	28,146
(2) Interest on endowments	53,056
(3) Miscellaneous—	
Fixed donation (difference between 3½ per cent and 8 per cent on certain endowments)	32,233 *
Subsistence allowance, separation allowance and pensions for orphans (paid in lieu of school fees)	20,993
Grants-in-aid (Military Department)	48,000
Do. (Education Department)	15,000

Expenditure, 1917—

(1) Masters and teachers, i.e., staff of the school	63,036
(2) Establishment	6,972
(3) Travelling allowance	956

5. Fees are consolidated (vide page 57 of the report for 1917) and it is regretted that receipts for boarding house cannot therefore be given separately.

	Lakhs.
Expenditure on boarding house in 1917 was	1·05
	Rs.
Do. on chapel in 1917 was	1,039

* The sum of Rs. 32,233 is made up of (*a*) Rs. 21,500 being the annual fixed grant sanctioned by the Government of India in Army Department letter No. 7582-4, dated 23rd March 1916, in G.O. No. 392, Educational, dated 7th April 1916, and (*b*) Rs. 10,733 being the annual donation from the Government of India to the Military Female Asylum, since amalgamated (in 1904) with the Lawrence School (Letter from the Government of India, Military Department No. 2298-C., dated 15th August 1905, on page 4 of G.O. No. 744, Educational, dated 15th November 1905.)

6. The ordinary repairs to the buildings are carried out by the Military Works Service from funds allotted to the 9th (Secunderabad) Division and do not appear in the school accounts, as the allotments are made direct to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

7. The actual pensions now paid by the Committee amount to Rs. 1,740 per annum—a note regarding pensions is attached in Annexure B—page 11 infra.

8. The actual income and expenditure of the school for 1917–18 are as follows:—

Income.—Rupees 2,47,517 excluding the opening balance of Rs. 63,589.
Expenditure.—Rupees 2,10,238.

Extraordinary income and expenditure for 1917–18 are as follows:—

Income.

	Rs.
Special grant from Government for improvements	6,000
Grant from Government for proposed Training college	25,000
Poultry yard	1,000
Recovery of bad debts from Lawrence Asylum Press	5,000
Refund of amount advanced to M.W.S. for sergeants' quarters ...	10,000
Donation from His Excellency Lord Pentland for special prize ...	1,500
Total ...	48,500

Expenditure.

Special bonus to staff	5,914
New buildings (Junior school)	5,000
Advance to M.W.S. for sergeants' quarters	10,000
Investment of His Excellency Lord Pentland's donation	1,500
Poultry yard	937
Total ...	23,351
Thus leaving the *normal income* in 1917–18 as	1,99,017
And the *normal expenditure* as	1,86,887

9. I have the honour to enclose, for information, copies of budget for years 1916–17, 1917–18 and 1918–19.

REVISION OF PAY OF THE STAFF.

10. The staff are admittedly underpaid and proposals for the increase of their pay were submitted * to Government in Sir Arthur Phayre's letter No. 2566 of 16th October 1917. These proposals involved an average increase of Rs. 14,660 per annum, exclusive of pension charges. They were considered to be the absolutely irreducible minimum for the efficient working of the school and no account was taken of the menial establishment whose pay has been practically unchanged for the last seventeen years. Owing to the abnormal conditions at present, it is very difficult to forecast with any certainty what the expenditure will be, even for next year.

11. In paragraph 3 (*e*) of report of the Committee submitted in letter No. 3000, dated 24th November 1913, the committee asked for a special grant of Rs. 27,500 per annum. A recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned in G.O. No. 1203, Educational, dated 28th October 1914. If the new scale of salaries of staff submitted in letter No. 2566, dated 16th October 1917 *, is included, and pensions be granted, an additional annual grant of, say, Rs. 25,000 would be needed.

G.O. Nos. 142–3, Educational, dated 6th February 1914.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PUPILS.

12. In the concluding paragraph of the report of the Committee, dated 24th November 1913, the suggestion was made that, in view of the very large number of candidates awaiting admission, the number should be increased from 465 to 500, i.e., an increase of 35 pupils.

The Committee then estimated the additional cost at Rs. 5,000 per annum, but, owing to the rise of prices, etc., I venture to think that, if this proposal is sanctioned, this amount is likely to be exceeded.

The cost will necessarily depend upon the degree of efficiency which the Government consider necessary for the education of the children of British soldiers in this country.

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SCHOOL.

13. *Paragraph* 1 (*ii*) *of the memorandum.*—I venture to think that the rules and constitution of the school might be made as simple as possible. Suggested notes for the constitution of the school are appended in Annexure C † as requested—these are based, with a few modifications, on the present rules of this school and on the rules of the Sanawar and Murree Lawrence schools.

* The Government of India have been addressed in this Government's letter No. 1859-B/18-7, Home (Education), dated 19th March 1919.
† Not printed.

14. *Paragraph* 2 (*i*) (*a*) *of the memorandum.*—I think the fees are as high as can reasonably be charged. A reference from the Military Department in 1911 was answered to this effect by Sir James Wolfe-Murray, General Officer Commanding, 9th Division.

A man on Rs. 100 with four children in school pays Rs. 25 per mensem for them, i.e., 25 per cent of his income.

A man on Rs. 150 with four children in school pays Rs. 45 per mensem, i.e., 30 per cent of his income.

A man on Rs. 200 with four children in school pays Rs. 65 per mensem, i.e., 32½ per cent of his income.

There are a few children of officers in the school who might be able to afford higher fees.

15. *Paragraph* (2) (*i*) (*b*) *and* 2 (*ii*) *of the memorandum.*—The endowments of the school are as follows:—

ENDOWMENTS.

I. The property of the Military Male Orphan Asylum—

	Rs.	Rs.	A.
(1) Four per cent loan	4,47,800	4,89,200	0
(2) N.T.T. note	41,400		
(3) Lawrence Asylum Press (bought by Government) ...		5,08,700	0

Note to items (1) *to* (3).—The main condition attached to the transfer of this was that the rules regarding religious instruction laid down by Sir Henry Lawrence be adopted, provided that the Principal was invariably a clergyman of the Church of England.

II. Other endowments—

	Rs.	A.		
(4) Sir Hope Grant's bequests	2,700	0	20,900	0
(5) The Brennen legacy	6,100	0		
(6) Lawrence Asylum stock	12,100	0		
(7) Military Female Orphan Asylum stock ...	...		2,82,318	14
Total ...			13,01,118	14

Note.—The interest on Rs. 5,10,100 of this [total of items (1), (2), (4), (5) and (6)] is paid to the Collector of the Nilgiris and Director of Public Instruction as trustees on behalf of the school and the interest on the remainder is paid to the Principal and Secretary on behalf of the school. The interest is shown in the budget submitted yearly to Government.

16. *Miscellaneous—*

	Rs.
His Excellency Lord Pentland's donation for annual prize (invested in war loan).	1,500
Fixed Deposit Account (Bank of Madras, Ootacamund) earmarked for—	Rs.
(1) proposed training college, and	25,000
(2) towards new kindergarten department ...	65,000
	90,000

17. *Paragraph* 3 *of the memorandum.*—In letter No. 3000, dated 24th November 1913, the following non-recurring grants were applied for:—

G.O. 142–43, Educational, 6th February 1914.

SCHEMES INVOLVING NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.
(1) *Staff quarters, gymnasium and girls' latrine* (completed in 1916).	45,000
(2) *Swimming bath, covered in and heated* (Twenty-four shower baths with hot water apparatus have been since erected and the open swimming bath is for use in the hot weather only. This is therefore no longer urgent, though advisable in the future).	20,000
(3) *Water-supply, fire protection, sanitation and lighting* (approximate cost).	1½ to 2 lakhs.

G.O. 496, Educational, 8th May 1916.

In continuation of this a further report was submitted in June 1915 by Surgeon-General Corker which included—

	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Minor sanitary improvements	15,500	...
Water-supply	10,500	...
making a total of		26,000
(*b*) Electric lighting	...	25,000
(*c*) Dairy	...	8,900

The grant of Rs. 27,500 referred to in paragraph 3 of memorandum from Government, dated 12th June 1918, was utilized as follows :—

Rupees 10,500 to Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, for water-supply.

This was found only sufficient to lay 3 inches pipe and pumping and fencing still remain to be done ; it is understood that the estimated cost for this is Rs. 7,500.

It was not understood that the Rs. 11,000 and 6,000, respectively, which complete the Rs. 27,500 mentioned, were necessarily for sanitary improvements. The Committee decided that the first essential to any sanitary improvement in the school was the erection of a kindergarten building, and the above sums form part of the school contribution of Rs. 75,000 to the new kindergarten department. The minor sanitary improvements as noted above were considered to be underestimated (as shown, e.g., by the cost of the water-supply scheme) and would have been mainly temporary in character. On the erection of the new kindergarten department, certain alterations would be necessary in the interior of boys' and girls' schools—and it would be more satisfactory to do the whole scheme at one time.

The cost of fire protection was estimated in 1910 to be Rs. 35,000.

The suggestions regarding the dairy were made on the assumption that a European contractor would take it up ; so far no European contractor has been found willing to do so, owing to the opposition of the native milkmen.

The actual estimates for the above are briefly—

	Rs.
(*a*) Pumping apparatus and fencing of catchment area	7,500
(*b*) Fire protection	35,000
(*c*) Electric lighting	25,000

The cost of altering the interiors of the schools so as to provide lavatories near the dormitories and modern sanitary requirements has not so far been estimated, but the total cost can hardly be put down at less than the minimum amount originally suggested by the Committee, viz., 1½ lakhs.

(4) *The provision of a Kindergarten department (or junior school) for small boys.*—Rs. 1,00,000 now sanctioned (vide G.O. No. 566, Home (Education) Department, dated 30th April 1918) at a cost of Rs. 1,10,000 (the school finding Rs. 75,000 of this).

(5) *Minor works*—

(i) Sergeants' quarters—now completed by M.W.S. 1918.
(ii) Remodelling dhobi lines—Rs. 7,000—very necessary.
(iii) Rebuilding boys' school kitchen—Rs. 7,000—very necessary.
(iv) Extra ward girls' school hospital Rs. 3,000—very necessary.
(v) Completion of chapel—could stand over.
(vi) Erection of drying room for clothes—Rs. 5,000—advisable.

The report also suggested that, owing to very large number of candidates for admission, the numbers in the school should be raised from 465 to 500, i.e., that 35 additional candidates should be admitted.

The last few years have shown especially the pressing need of more girls, and it is suggested that this additional 35 should be added to the girls' branch, and that the numbers of girls should be raised from 165 to 200 leaving the boys 300 as at present. Of the 200 girls, 40 would be estimated to be below nine years of age. The most convenient way of providing for the increase would be to erect a hostel for sleeping and lavatory accommodation for the forty girls of ages from five to nine to be attached to the new kindergarten buildings now being built.

The new buildings have been designed with this object; the design provides for staff accommodation for staff of the whole kindergarten department, for sleeping and lavatory accommodation for sixty small boys, and for teaching and dining room accommodation for sixty small boys and forty small girls. This proposal would make the kindergarten section one complete school for sixty small boys and forty small girls—and will, it is hoped, come in time whether the numbers of the girls are increased or not. The cost of such a hostel is estimated to cost Rs. 56,780.

A good games pavilion, an additional recreation and football field and certain small minor works would be desirable. The amalgamation of boys' school hospital and girls' school hospital into one modern building and improvements to servants' lines have also long been advocated.

18. Briefly I have the honour to report that the urgency of the works now required may be stated as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Kindergarten department (or junior school) sanctioned and now about to be built.	1,10,000
(2) Water-supply, fire protection, sanitation and lighting including remodelling the interiors of both schools.	1,50,000
(3) Minor works, e.g., dhobi lines (Rs. 7,000), boys' kitchen (Rs. 7,000), extra ward to girls' hospital (Rs. 3,000), dairy (Rs. 8,900) and drying room (Rs. 5,000).	30,900
(4) Hostel attached to new kindergarten building for forty small girls.	56,780

or a total of approximately Rs. 3·4 lakhs (excluding sanctioned junior school) and excluding proposals regarding hospital—which has not been estimated.

19. In conclusion, I have the honour to attach resolution of Committee, dated 17th October 1918 (which has been approved by the General Officer Commanding, 9th Secunderabad Division), in which the Committee request that before final orders are passed, the Government may be pleased to consult the Committee on the final draft of the constitution.

Annexure A (paragraph 3, page 7 ante).

Children of soldiers awaiting admission.

	Number of soldiers' children awaiting admission.		Number of soldiers' children awaiting admission.
1st January 1909	61	1st January 1914	142
Do. 1910	94	Do. 1915	154
Do. 1911	100	Do. 1916	176
Do. 1912	110	Do. 1917	189
Do. 1913	134	Do. 1918	231

N.B.—All children on attaining age of 12 years are deleted from the waiting list. Over 130 soldiers' children have so lapsed in this period. Soldiers' children include children of pensioned soldiers.

Annexure B (paragraph 7, page 8 ante).

Memorandum regarding pensions to staff.

Between the years 1860 to 1871, the records are not clear as to whether members of the staff of the Lawrence Asylum, before the amalgamation with Military Male Orphan Asylum, were entitled to pensions or not, the time was too short to enable pensions to be earned, but members of the staff who left during those years were treated with a liberality far exceeding anything that they could possibly have earned under the Provident Fund Rules that now exist.

2. The staff of the Military Male Orphan Asylum were granted pensions, and their service in the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum after the amalgamation in 1871 was counted as part of their service for pension.

3. In G.O. No. 217, dated 28th May 1900, the staff of the united institutions were informed that Government was not prepared to sanction the grant of pensions for the staff of the Lawrence Asylum—the reason for this order is not on record in this office. This applies to members of teaching and domestic staff only, as members of the military staff of the school on the unattached list as sanctioned in G.O. No. 208-A, Government of India, Military Department, dated 28th January 1898, count their service at the school for pension.

4. The rule regarding pensions has not been rigidly adhered to, as Mr. Burrows was granted a pension in 1909 after 47 years' service in the school and Mr. Closson in 1913 after 45 years' service.

5. In fact, the Committee has, since pensions were stopped, been faced with two alternatives—

(1) either to turn off a member of the staff—who has done excellent work for the school—to end his days in dire poverty, or

(2) to keep him at the school, even though he is really past work and to grant special leave, etc., not contemplated by Civil Service Regulations.

The second alternative, which in common justice the Committee have usually adhered to, is now no longer possible—the school staff are held to be bound by Civil Service Regulations. Also with the ever increasing demands made by education, such action seriously affects the efficiency of the school. Each member of the staff must now be fully competent to do his work.

6. On the introduction of a Provident Fund in 1907, the staff unanimously petitioned against it, preferring to trust to the liberality of the Committee and of Government rather than to join a

fund which could in no case give them any adequate provisions for their old age. A glance at the amounts sanctioned from the Provident Fund to members of staff on leaving the school will show that their apprehensions were amply justified.

7. The Principal reports that he has been obliged to advise many members of the staff, who have consulted him regarding other offers made to them to work elsewhere, that in their own interests he could not advise them to stay here—though he hoped they would. While some have stayed on, preferring to continue here for the sake of the school, the school has for this cause undoubtedly lost some excellent teachers. It is evident that the high cost of living, the introduction of Civil Service Regulations and the more strenuous work have very seriously affected the condition and prospects of members of the staff.

8. It is therefore most earnestly hoped that, as the staff here have admittedly done excellent work on very inadequate salaries, the Government will be pleased to allow the staff to count past service in the school as service for pension. An enthusiastic staff is of the first and vital importance to the welfare of the school—and it can hardly have been the intention of the Honourable the Board of Directors, when acceding to Sir Henry Lawrence's last request, that those serving the school should do so at the cost of an old age spent in penury. In the sister institution at Sanawar all the staff obtain pensions. This could either be done by a special order of Government, or by making the proportion of pension charges now due for past service of members of the staff at present in the service of the school a first charge on the interest on the endowments of the school.

9. The Committee have decided to submit to Government a separate letter on similar lines praying that the staff now serving may be allowed pensions for past services—and this has been submitted to Government by the General Officer Commanding 9th Division in letter No. 3220, dated 31st October 1918.

Annexure { C.—Rules suggested by the Committee for the management of the Lawrence Memorial School—not printed—[For consolidated rules, vide pages 21 et seq infra.]
D.—Copies of budget for three years, 1916-17, 1917-18 and 1918-19.
E.—Rules of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.
F—Despatches to and from the Secretary of State regarding provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Murree.
G.—Report for 1917 of the Lawrence School, Ootacamund. } (Not printed).

Annexure H.

Proceedings of the Committee of Management of Lawrence Memorial School at a meeting held on the 17th October 1918.

Read—Draft reply to the Director of Public Instruction in connexion with the provincialization of the school.

Resolved.—"The Committee, in sanctioning the despatch of the draft note of the Principal to the Director of Public Instruction, feel sure that the school will receive in the future the same generous and sympathetic consideration by His Excellency the Governor in Council as it has received in the past—and that its religious and military character will be fully maintained. The Committee would however request that the Government may be pleased to consult the members on the final draft of the constitution as approved by Government before any final action is taken."

A. Phayre, Lieut.-Genl.,
Presiding Member.

17*th October* 1918.

I concur fully.

W. Cross-Barratt, Major-General,
General Officer Commanding 9th (Secunderabad) Division,
Chairman of the Committee of Management.

29*th October* 1918.

Annexure I.

Receipts.

Statement showing the receipts of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, for the four years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

(*A*) *Boys' branch.*

	1915. Rs.	1916. Rs.	1917. Rs.	* 1918. Rs.
1. Grants in aid	37,800	37,800	80,100	43,800
2. Profits on school property	57,021	63,184	61,896	54,835
3. Subsistence allowance	8,465	9,599	10,997	14,810
4. Fees	16,594	18,687	19,759	20,039
5. Telegraph Department	630	770	840	560
6. Miscellaneous	(*a*) 39,315	2,560	(*b*) 7,277	11,797
Total, Boys' branch	1,59,825	1,32,600	1,80,869	1,45,841

(*B*) *Girls' branch.*

1. Grants in aid	25,200	25,200	29,400	25,200
2. Profits on school property	24,175	22,187	24,670	21,317
3. Subsistence allowance	7,722	8,435	9,996	10,483
4. Fees	7,275	8,242	8,387	9,605
5. Miscellaneous	62	1,475	68	740
Total, Girls' branch	64,434	65,539	72,521	67,345
Total, Boys' and Girls' branches	2,24,259	1,98,139	2,53,390	2,13,186
Deduct—Extraordinary receipts.	— 38,468	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296
	1,85,791	1,94,724	2,01,890	1,94,890

(*C*) *Total—Boys' and Girls' branches.*

1. Grants in aid	63,000	63,000	1,09,500	69,000
			— 46,500	— 6,000
2. Profits on school property	81,196	85,371	86,566	76,152
3. Subsistence allowance	16,187	18,034	20,993	25,293
4. Fees	23,869	26,929	28,146	29,644
5. Miscellaneous including Telegraph department.	40,007	4,805	8,185	13,097
	— 38,468	— 3,415	— 5,000	— 12,296
Total	2,24,259	1,98,139	2,53,390	2,13,186
Deduct—Extraordinary receipts.	— 38,468	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296
Ordinary receipts	1,85,791	1,94,724	2,01,890	1,94,890

(*a*) Includes Rs. 30,000 interest and withdrawal of deposit account and Rs. 250 donation from Brigade Major, Wellington.
(*b*) Includes Rs. 5,000 recovery of bad debts of the late Lawrence Asylum Press and Rs. 1,500 donation from *His Excellency Lord Pentland.*

* Note.—The figures for 1918 are taken from pages 16—19 infra.

Annexure J.

Expenditure.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, for the four years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

(*A*) *Boys' branch.*

	1915.	1916.	1917.	* 1918.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Education	27,432	30,679	28,510	30,917
2. Clothing and victualling ...	58,838	53,579	55,837	58,192
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	20,124	20,708	21,251	20,166
4. General	8,674	9,042	9,656	9,905
5. Buildings	872	5,164	1,478	2,482
6. Pensions	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380
7. Chapel	464	10,283	624	3,266
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	55,114	14,282	20,999	21,842
Total, Boys' branch ...	1,72,898	1,45,117	1,39,735	1,48,150

(*B*) *Girls' branch.*

1. Education	12,451	14,253	13,860	14,936
2. Clothing and victualling	28,684	30,014	29,399	32,111
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	7,822	7,865	8,604	9,371
4. General	5,544	5,829	6,204	6,573
5. Buildings	588	1,959	950	4,055
6. Pensions	360	360	360	360
7. Chapel	291	378	415	278
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	2,748	8,563	6,176	6,354
Total, Girls' branch ...	58,488	69,221	65,968	74,038
Total, Boys' and Girls' branches.	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188
Deduct—Extraordinary expenditure.	— 50,629	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567
	1,80,757	1,90,522	1,95,703	2,03,621

(*C*) *Total—Boys' and Girls' branches.*

1. Education	39,883	44,932	42,370	45,853
2. Clothing and victualling	87,522	83,593	85,236	90,303
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	27,946	28,573	29,855	29,537
4. General	14,218	14,871	15,860	16,478
5. Buildings	1,460	7,123	2,428	6,537
6. Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
7. Chapel	755	10,661	1,039	3,544
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	57,862	22,845	27,175	28,196
Total ...	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188
Deduct—Extraordinary expenditure.	— 50,629	— 23,816	— 10,000	—18,567
Ordinary expenditure ...	1,80,757	1,90,522	1,95,703	2,03,621

* Note.—The figures for 1918 are taken from pages 16—19 infra.

VIII.

Memorandum No. 17-B-1, Home (Education), dated 1st February 1919.

With reference to his letter R.C. No. 5225 of 1918, dated 3rd January 1919 (paper VII ante), furnishing particulars regarding the proposed provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, the Director of Public Instruction is requested to obtain and furnish at a very early date information in regard to the following points:—

(1) *Paragraph* 1 (*i*) (*a*) *and* (*c*) *of Memorandum No.* 1117-*B*-5, *dated* 12*th June* 1918 (*paper IV*).—Details regarding the ordinary and extraordinary income and expenditure of the school for the *calendar* year 1918.

(2) *Paragraph* 1 (*i*) (*b*) *of Memorandum No.* 1117-*B*-5, *dated* 12*th June* 1918 (*paper IV*).—The average number of pupils of civil and military origin on the rolls of the institution during the period ending 31st December 1918 classified under 'boarders' and 'day-scholars'.

(3) The approximate extra cost involved in the proposed revision of the scale of salary of the menial staff employed in the school.

2. The Director is also requested to frame, in consultation with the School Committee, a complete set of rules regulating the working of the school embodying the rules suggested in his letter read above as also the relevant rules of a general nature occurring in the existing rules.

R. Ramachandra Rao,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

IX

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. R. Littlehailes, M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.

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

Dated—Madras, the 11th March 1919.

No.—R.C. 5225-18.

With reference to this office letter R.C. No. 5225/18, dated 3rd January 1919 (paper VII ante), furnishing particulars regarding the proposed provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, and Government Memorandum No. 17-B-1, Home (Education), dated 1st February 1919 (paper VIII ante), I have the honour to submit a letter from the Principal and Secretary of the School, No. 4644, dated 6th February 1919 (page 29 infra), containing the Committee's proposals regarding improvement of the pay of the members of the menial establishment and also his letter C. No. 4867, dated 28th February 1919, with its enclosures furnishing the particulars called for in the second Government Memorandum mentioned above.

2. In the rules framed by the Committee [Annexure (4) on page 21 infra] I would suggest the following modifications:—

Rule 1.—*Omit* 'and responsibility' and 'His Excellency'.

Rule 2.—In the last paragraph, line 2, *for* 'can' *substitute* 'to be' and in line 3, *for* 'of Ootacamund' *substitute* 'In the Nilgiris'.

Rule 4.—*Omit* the third sentence. In the last line but one *for* 'may' *substitute* 'shall.'

Rule 7.—This rule appears unnecessary and restrictive.

Rule 16.—I should accept only the first two sentences. To refer explicitly to the Telegraph Training class restricts possible future educational activities in the school.

For the sentence beginning 'special classes' I should prefer to retain present rule 31.

Enclosures

(1)

Letter—from the Rev. W. H. G. Padfield, M.A., Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.
To—the Director of Public Instruction.
Dated—the 28th February 1919.
No.—C. 4867.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 5225/18, dated 11th February 1919, which has been duly placed before the Committee of Management, Lawrence Memorial School.

2. The income and expenditure for 1918 is attached in Annexure (1), the average number of pupils during 1918 in Annexure (2), and the approximate extra cost in salaries of menial staff in Annexure (3).

3. The proposed rules and constitution of the school have been submitted by the Committee in Annexure C of my letter No. 3222, dated 31st October 1918, stating that, in their opinion, the rule should be as simple as possible. The rules as submitted were in accordance generally with the lines of the Sanawar and Murree School rules. The additional rules now added—vide Annexure (4) infra—are taken mainly from the present rules of this school.

4. With reference to letter No. 5225/18, dated 3rd January 1919, from the Director of Public Instruction to the Secretary to Government (paper VII ante) I am to say—

(*a*) *Paragraph* 1 (i) (*a*) *of the memorandum* (*paper IV ante*).—Regarding pensions for the staff, the Committee have submitted in Chairman's letter No. 3220, dated 31st October 1918, the absolute necessity of pensions for the existing staff, and trust that such will be made either a first charge on the endowments of the school, or from the general funds of the school, unless a special grant for this be sanctioned by Government.

As all teachers in school under public management in Great Britain now get this benefit, the Committee consider that it would be a very great and undeserved hardship if the staff of this school should not have the same advantage. As regards the prospects of the Principal, the Committee presume that, as stated by the former Director of Public Instruction, the Principal will be eligible to apply for any special allowances granted to members of the Indian Educational Service.

(*b*) *Paragraph* 1 (ii) *of the memorandum* (*paper IV ante*).—The Committee agree that the relations of the school with the department should be on similar lines to that of other Government institutions, on the understanding that the religious and military character of the school shall be fully safeguarded.

Annexure (1).

Government Memorandum No. 17-*B*-1, *dated* 1*st February* 1919. *Paper VIII ante.*

(1) *Paragraph* (i) (*a*) *and* (*c*) *of Memorandum No.* 1117-*B*-5, *dated* 12*th June* 1918.—A statement of account for the calendar year 1918 is enclosed.

Statement of receipts and expenditure of boys' and girls' branches of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.

For the year 1918.

Boys' Branch.

Receipts.

	Actuals, 1918, January to December. Rs. A. P.
Opening balance (includes Rs. 25,000 belonging to Training School).	73,888 5 7
I.—From Government—	
1. Grant in aid	37,800 0 0
2. Special grant	6,000 0 0
	43,800 0 0
II.—Profits on Asylum property—	
1. Donation and interest on Government securities	51,618 2 7
2. Bank interest on fixed deposit account-current	3,216 13 0
	54,834 15 7
III.—Special funds—	
1. Subsistence and separation allowances	14,810 1 9
2. Fees	20,039 1 3
3. Telegraph department	560 0 0
	35,409 3 0
IV.—Miscellaneous—	
1. Sale of stores	130 6 0
2 Other items	399 9 0
3. Special money prizes	37 8 0
4. Balance transferred from No. II account-current	454 15 11
5. Recovery of advance to M.W.S.	10,000 0 0
6. Donation from Government for poultry yard	500 0 0
7. Refund from bonus fund account-current	274 3 9
8. Recoveries from M.W.S. of unspent balance	0 1 1
	11,796 11 9
Total receipts	1,45,840 14 4
Total including opening balance	2,19,729 3 11

Statement of receipts and expenditure of boys' and girls' branches of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund—*cont.*

For the year 1918—*cont.*

Boys' Branch—*cont.*

Expenditure.

	Actuals, 1918, January to December. Rs. A. P.
I.—Education—	
(*a*) Scholastic—	
1. Establishment	21,076 11 9
2. Books, prizes and stationery	4,465 7 9
3. Library	644 1 3
4. Examination fees	225 0 0
5. Special money prizes	37 8 0
6. Scholarships	....
7. Pocket money	55 12 0
(*b*) Artistic—	
1. Band—Establishment	840 0 0
2. Band instruments, music and repairs	938 5 3
3. Honorarium to band examiner	....
4. Gymnastic establishment	540 0 0
5. Apparatus and games	734 12 0
(*c*) Telegraph—	
1. Establishment	....
2. Premia	120 0 0
(*d*) Drawing—	
1. Establishment	240 0 0
2. Materials, models, etc.	....
(*e*) Type-writing—	
1. Establishment	240 0 0
2. Machines, materials, etc.	39 0 0
(*f*) Carpentry—	
1. Establishment	720 0 0
	30,916 10 0
II.—Clothing and victualling—	
(*a*) Clothing—	
1. Establishment	749 4 9
2. Material, etc.	10,029 0 0
3. Contract work and outfits	3,918 2 0
4. Shoeing	3,912 5 5
5. Sergeants' clothing	342 8 11
6. Servants' do.	689 4 0
(*b*) Victualling—	
1. Establishment	2,187 0 6
2. Provisions	35,931 2 10
3. Kitchen and dining room utensils	241 10 0
4. Out-boarders	192 8 0
	58,191 14 5
III.—Household, hospital and sanitation—	
(*a*) Household—	
1. Establishment	5,889 6 1
2. Washing	2,062 3 0
3. Lighting	1,782 12 6
4. Wood-cutting, etc.	1,090 5 5
5. Bedding and towelling	1,550 15 8
6. Hardware, soap, brushes	1,420 9 11
7. Furniture, carpets, etc.	1,251 14 3
8. Contingencies	160 6 0
(*b*) Hospital—	
1. Establishment	1,913 6 9
2. Medicines and wines	185 15 6
3. Extra nursing	426 15 6
III.—Household, hospital and sanitation—*cont.*	
(*c*) Sanitation—	
1. Establishment	1,024 4 11
2. Tar and phenyle	438 4 0
3. Repairs to roads, drains, bush-cutting	968 8 10
	20,166 0 4
IV.—General—	
1. Establishment	9,794 1 2
2. Office stationery	111 0 6
	9,905 1 8
V.—Miscellaneous—	
1. Carrying charges and travelling expenses	3,774 2 5
2. Postage, advertisements and telegrams	570 15 0
3. Contingencies	510 11 10
4. Entertainment allowance	315 14 0
5. Printing charges	427 9 0
	5,599 4 3
VI.—Buildings—	
1. Establishment	899 11 0
2. Material for barrack damages and repairs to furniture	757 13 0
3. Improvements to buildings	824 0 0
	2,481 8 0
VII.—Other charges—	
1. Pensions	1,380 0 0
VIII.—Chapel—	
1. Establishment	405 14 2
2. Chapel improvements	....
3. Repairing and tuning organ.	15 0 0
4. Purchase of new organ	2,844 9 6
	3,265 7 8
IX.—Extraordinary—	
1. Bonus to provident fund of staff	1,564 4 10
2. Special bonus	3,468 8 9
3. Refund of fees and pensions.	206 0 5
4. Poultry houses	436 0 0
5. New buildings	10,000 0 0
6. War bonus	567 11 0
	16,242 9 0
Total expenditure	1,48,150 7 4
Closing balance on 31st December 1918.	71,578 12 7
Total including closing balance	2,19,729 3 11

Girls' Branch.

Receipts.

	Actuals, 1918, January to December. Rs. A. P.
Opening balance	20,931 4 5
I.—From Government—	
1. Grant-in-aid	25,200 0 0
II.—Profits on Asylum property—	
1. Donation and interest on Government securities	21,316 15 2
III.—Special funds—	
1. Subsistence and separation allowances	10,482 15 6
2. Fees	9,605 5 0
Total	20,088 4 6
IV.—Miscellaneous—	
1. Sale of stores	17 9 0
2. Refund from M.W.S.	3 0 0
3. Other items	10 0 0
4. Refund from bonus fund account current	167 7 9
5. Special money prizes	42 8 0
6. Donation from Government for poultry houses	500 0 0
Total	739 15 9
Total receipts	67,345 3 5
Total including opening balance	88,276 7 10

Statement of receipts and expenditure of boys' and girls' branches of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund—*cont.*

For the year 1918—*cont.*

Girls' Branch—*cont.*

Expenditure.

	Actuals, 1918, January to December. Rs. A. P.
I.—Education—	
(*a*) Scholastic—	
1. Establishment	10,329 12 5
2. Books, stationery, prizes	2,068 14 2
3. Library	424 5 9
4. Examination fees	95 0 0
5. Games	116 8 0
6. Pocket money	24 8 0
7. Special money prizes	42 8 0
8. Scholarship	200 0 0
(*b*) Drawing—	
1. Establishment	180 0 0
2. Materials and models	....
(*c*) Typewriting—	
1. Establishment	180 0 0
2. Materials and machines	44 6 0
(*d*) Technical—	
1. Establishment	1,170 0 0
2. Needlework and cookery class	59 10 0
Total	14,935 8 4
II.—Clothing and victualling—	
(*a*) Clothing—	
1. Establishment	956 0 0
2. Materials	3,243 15 0
3. Extra tailors	533 14 0
4. Shoeing	4,027 1 11
5. Outfit allowance	210 0 0
6. Servants' clothing	234 12 0
(*b*) Victualling—	
1. Establishment	1,151 15 0
2. Provisions	21,301 12 5
3. Kitchen and dining room utensils	451 7 4
Total	32,110 13 8
III.—Household, hospital and sanitation—	
(*a*) Household—	
1. Establishment	508 8 0
2. Washing	1,351 1 6
3. Lighting	1,458 6 0
4. Woodcutting	343 6 5
5. Bedding and towelling	1,529 7 4
6. Hardware, soap, brushes, etc.	620 8 10
7. New furniture	609 2 0
8. Contingencies	25 9 10
(*b*) Hospital—	
1. Establishment	1,383 11 8
2. Medicines and wines	43 4 0
3. Extra nursing	363 3 3
III.—Household hospital and sanitation—*cont.*	
(*c*) Sanitation—	
1. Establishment	692 3 6
2. Tar and phenyle	236 7 9
3. Bush-cutting, etc.	206 7 7
Total	9,371 7 8
IV.—General—	
1. Establishment	6,529 11 6
2. Office stationery	43 12 0
Total	6,573 7 6
V.—Miscellaneous—	
1. Carrying charges and travelling expenses	1,633 13 6
2. Postage, telegrams, advertisements	98 13 9
3. Contingencies	71 5 0
4. Printing charges	269 7 0
Total	2,073 7 3
VI.—Buildings—	
1. Establishment	596 11 0
2. Material for barrack damages and repairs to furniture	512 2 0
3. Improvements to buildings.	2,946 0 0
Total	4,054 13 0
VII.—Other charges—	
1. Pension	360 0 0
VIII.—Chapel—	
1. Establishment	267 8 0
2. Improvements	....
3. Repairing and tuning organ.	10 0 0
Total	277 8 0
IX.—Extraordinary—	
1. Bonus to provident fund of staff	888 15 11
2. Special bonus	2,649 3 0
3. Poultry houses	500 14 0
4. War bonus	241 13 0
Total	4,280 13 11
Total expenditure	74,037 15 4
Closing balance on 31st December 1918.	14,238 8 6
Grand total including closing balance	88,276 7 10

For the year 1918.

Boys.

Receipts

(*a*) The following are shown as **extraordinary** income:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Special grant from Government	6,000 0 0	
IV. Balance from No. II Account	454 15 11	
Other items	399 9 0	
Recovery of advance to M.W.S.	10,000 0 0	
Donation from Government for poultry yard	500 0 0	
Refund from Bonus Fund Account	274 3 9	
		17,628 12 8

For the year 1918—*cont.*

Boys—cont.

Receipts—*cont.*

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Opening balance (excluding Training College, Rs. 25,000)		48,888 5 7
		66,517 2 3
(*b*) The remainder of the income is **ordinary**, viz.		1,28,212 1 8
Total		1,94,729 3 11

Girls.

(*a*) **Extraordinary** income—		
Donation for poultry yard	500 0 0	
Refund from Bonus Fund Account	167 7 9	
	667 7 9	
Opening balance	20,931 4 5	
		21,598 12 2
(*b*) The remainder of the income is **ordinary**.		66,677 11 8
Total		88,276 7 10

	Extraordinary. Rs. A. P.	Ordinary. Rs. A. P.	Opening balance. Rs. A. P.	Training College. Rs. A. P.
Boys	17,628 12 8	1,28,212 1 8	48,888 5 7	...
Girls	667 7 9	66,667 11 8	20,931 4 5	25,000 0 0
Total.	18,296 4 5	1,94,889 13 4	69,819 10 0	25,000 0 0

Total receipts of both schools ... 3,08,005 11 9

Boys.

Expenditure

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(*a*) **Extraordinary**—		
VI. Improvements to buildings (assistant master's quarters).	824 0 0	
VIII. Purchase of organ	2,844 9 6	
IX. War bonus to servants	567 11 0	
Refund of fees	206 0 5	
Poultry houses	436 0 0	
New buildings—Kindergarten	10,000 0 0	
		14,878 4 11
(*b*) **Ordinary** expenditure		1,33,272 2 5
		1,48,150 7 4

Girls.

(*a*) **Extraordinary**—		
VI. Improvements to buildings (Hot water apparatus).	2,946 0 0	
IX. War bonus to servants	241 13 0	
Poultry houses	500 14 0	
		3,688 11 0
(*b*) **Ordinary** expenditure		70,349 4 4
		74,037 15 4

	Extraordinary. Rs. A. P.	Ordinary. Rs. A. P.
Boys	14,878 4 11	1,33,272 2 5
Girls	3,688 11 0	70,349 4 4
	18,566 15 11	2,03,621 6 9
Total	2,22,188 6 8	

Annexure (2).

(2) Paragraph 1 (*i*) (*b*) of Memorandum No. 1117-B-5, dated the 12th June 1918 (Paper IV).

Average number of pupils of civil and military origin during the year ending 31st December 1918.

	Boarders.		Day scholars.	
	Military.	Civil.	Military.	Civil.
Boys	268	17	14	3
Girls	146	8	7	4
	414	25	21	7

Note—

(*a*) Total number of pupils of military origin (414 + 21)	435
(*b*) Total number of pupils of civil origin (25 + 7)	32
(*c*) Total	467
(*d*) Percentage of (*b*) to (*c*) is 32 × 100 ÷ 467	7

Boarders.

	Military.				Civil.		
	Orphans.	Children of effective officers and soldiers.	Children of pensioned soldiers.	Total.	Orphans.	Parents living.	Total.
Boys ...	117	85	66	268	23	2	25
Girls ...	64	46	36	146	...	...	...
	181	131	102	414	23	2	25

Annexure (3).

Paragraph 1 (3) of the Government memorandum, dated 1st February 1913—paper VIII ante.

Approximate extra cost involved in the proposed salary of the menial staff. (Committee recommended roughly 25 per cent increase to each servant.)

	Present.	Proposed.	Excess cost per mensem.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Boys—			
4 tailors	61	74	13
4 chucklers	61	74	13
1 head cook	20	25	5
4 assistant cooks	36	44	8
5 scullions	45	55	10
1 *extra one scullion for preparatory branch*	...	11	11
1 butter man	9	11	2
1 biscuit maker	12	15	3
1 nursery mati	9	11	2
1 *extra one mati for preparatory branch*	...	11	11
1 masalchi	12	15	3
17 coolies (wood cutting and bush cutting)	136	170	34
1 barber	10	12	2
9 scavengers	72	90	18
3 *extra three scavengers for preparatory branch*		30	30

Annexure (3)—cont.

Approximate extra cost involved in the proposed salary of the menial staff, etc.—*cont.*

	Present.	Proposed.	Excess cost per mensem.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Boys' hospital—			
1 hospital mati	9	11	2
1 ,, cook	9	11	2
1 ,, scavenger	9	11	2
1 ,, peon	8	10	2
Girls—			
3 kitchen helps	24	30	6
1 *staff cook*	...	14	14
3 scullions	24	30	6
1 man servant	8	10	2
6 coolies (wood cutting and bush cutting)	48	60	12
6 scavengers	48	60	12
Girls' hospital—			
1 ayah	8	10	2
1 cook	8	10	2
1 scavenger	8	10	2
Preparatory Branch (new building)—			
1 *cook for staff*	...	14	14
General—			
1 peon	8	10	2
2 gardeners	16	20	4
1 general coolie	11	12	1
1 coolie errands	10	12	2
1 forest guard	12	15	3
1 church bearer	10	12	2
1 gardener	9	11	2
1 book binder	18	22	4
1 supervision maistri	25	30	5
	813	1,083	270

Rs. 270 per mensm or Rs. 270 × 12 = Rs. 3,240 per annum excess.

The present scale does not include temporary allowance for dearness of provisions at Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem and temporary war allowance at Re. 1 per mensem, sanctioned for menials in Nilgiri district.

Annexure (4).

Suggested notes regarding rules and constitution of the Lawrence Memorial School at Lovedale.

Preface.

The Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund was founded during 1858, in honour of the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., by whom the establishment at some hill station, within the Madras Presidency, of an institution similar to the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, had been suggested.

The school at Ootacamund was managed by a Committee of gentlemen residing at that place, and was supported by donations and subscriptions from the general public; but, in accordance with the will of Sir Henry Lawrence, in which he commended this school to the fostering care of the Honourable the Board of Directors, it was adopted by Government in 1859 by despatch from the Secretary of State for India.

The Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum and the Madras Female Orphan Asylum were amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum, the former on the 1st September 1871 and the latter on the 1st October 1904, the united asylums being designated the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. The name of this institution was changed to the "Lawrence Memorial School" in accordance with G.O. No. 38, Educational, dated 15th January 1913.

The object of the institution is to provide for the orphan and other children of British officers and soldiers, serving or having served in India, a school wherein they may obtain the benefits of a bracing climate, a good and above all a religious education, so that, with Divine blessing, they may be consistent Christians and useful citizens of the Empire. Vide rule 1, Sanawar.

Annexure (4)—cont.

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.

Rules. (1)	Notes. (2)
Control.	
1. The Lawrence Memorial School is under the control [and responsibility] of [His Excellency] the Governor in Council.	Suggested to clearly define it as a 'reserved' subject.
2. There shall be an Advisory Committee of visitors consisting of the following ex-officio members :—	*Omit the portions in brackets.*
(1) The General Officer Commanding, 9th (Secunderabad) Division—*President.*	
(2) The Collector of Nilgiris.	
(3) The Assistant Quartermaster-General, 9th Division.	
(4) The Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.	
(5) The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund.	
Two members to be appointed by Government either by office or by name, who shall ordinarily be the General Officer Commanding Southern Brigade and the Superintendent of the Cordite Factory.	In Sanawar this Committee is termed "Committee of Reference." Vide Rule 2 (Murree).
Three additional members who may be ladies, [can be] nominated by the above from residents [of Ootacamund] who take an interest in the school. The Principal shall act as Secretary to the Committee.	[*to be*] [*in the Nilgiris*]
3. The General Officer Commanding the Southern Army and the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Madras shall be ex-officio visitors of the institution, and shall be at liberty to visit the school at any time and to refer to the Advisory Committee, or to the Government, any matter that, in their opinion, demands attention.	Rule 66 (Ootacamund).
4. The Committee shall meet not less than four times a year on such dates as the President may determine, to discuss any suggestions made by members and matters which may be referred to them by the Director of Public Instruction or by Government. Their opinions shall be submitted to Government through the Director of Public Instruction. [Special meetings may be convened by the President when need arises.] In particular, the [consent] of the Advisory Committee shall be obtained on all questions relating to the constitution of the school, and the maintenance of its special military and religious character. In the absence of the President the members present [may] elect one among themselves to preside at the meetings.	Rule 3 (Murree).
	[*Omit the portion in brackets.*] [*opinion*]
	The Committee would prefer that the word 'consent' should, if possible, be retained, as being an additional safeguard that the main principles of the foundation of the school shall be adhered to.
5 *Staff.*—The Principal shall be a Clergyman of the Church of England in accordance with the wishes of Sir Henry Lawrence and with the conditions under which the governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum handed over their trust.	Rule 4 (Ootacamund). [*shall*]
	That the Principal should be a Clergyman of the Church of England was the wish of Sir Henry Lawrence and as such has been so far the invariable rule in the Sanawar, Murree and Ootacamund schools. In this school there is the additional point that the condition of the transfer of Military Male Orphan Asylum funds was that the Principal should invariably be a Clergyman of the Church of England. It is thus essential to place this on record.

The alterations suggested by the Director of Public Instruction—vide paper IX ante—are printed in italics in column (2); the remaining notes in column (2) are those suggested by the Committee.

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules. (1)	Notes. (2)
6. The Principal shall be responsible for the education, discipline and general management of the school and shall have direction and control of every department, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction to whom all reports shall be addressed.	Rules 3 and 5 (Sanawar). Rule 1 (Murree) and Rules 12 and 14 (Ootacamund).
7. [The Principal shall be consulted regarding the appointment of members of the staff.]	[*Omit the portion in brackets.*] This is the rule regarding all appointments on the unattached list—vide form attached—it is very advisable that the same should hold for teachers. A man may be an excellent teacher in class but quite unsuitable for the equally important work out of class hours which is so essential in a large boarding school. In present rules, the Principal appoints the staff.
Admissions and withdrawals.	
8. The admission of pupils shall rest with the Principal to whom all applications should be addressed. Except in special circumstances the children admitted shall be between 5 and 12 years of age.	Rule 6 (Sanawar). Rule 4 (Murree). Rule 34 (Ootacamund) where the Principal admits children except in special cases as noted in this rule.
9. The following is the order in which claims for admission shall be considered, preference being given to children of pure European parentage, as being more likely to suffer from the climate of the plains than those of mixed parentage :—	Rule 13 (Sanawar). Rule 5 (Murree). Rule 39 (Ootacamund).
(1) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on field service.	
(2) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on the active list.	
(3) Children of officers and soldiers on the active list.	
(4) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died as pensioners or since their transfer to the reserve.	
(5) Children of officers and soldiers who are pensioners or transferred to the reserve.	
(6) Children of civilians provided there are no children of soldiers registered and awaiting admission.	In 1888, children of civilians were allowed to be admitted as the number of soldiers' children were insufficient to complete the numbers. Since 1910, however, the number of soldiers' children awaiting admission has been very great.
In these classes preference will be given to children of soldiers who are serving in the 9th Division and to the orphans of civilians who have served in the Madras Presidency.	
10. Children labouring under any form of disease, mental or physical, and children of soldiers who have been dismissed the service by sentence of court-martial are ineligible for admission.	Rule 7 (Murree). Rule 14 (Sanawar). Rules 37 and 38 (Ootacamund).
The cases of illegitimate orphan children shall be dealt with specially by the Committee.	
11. The maximum strength of the Boys' Branch shall be 300 and of the Girls' Branch 200—exclusive of day scholars. The children of the members of the staff may be admitted as day scholars without payment of any fee.	Rules 32 and 46 (Ootacamund). At present 300 boys and 165 girls.
12. The following shall be the scale of fees.	Rule 6 (Murree). Rule 8 (Sanawar). Rule 42 (Ootacamund).

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules. (1)

Children whose fathers or step-fathers are above the rank of corporal or are pensioners, shall be charged for according to the following scale, except under extraordinary circumstances, when the power of exemption from, or reduction of payment shall be exercised by the Committee:—

When the income of the fathers or step-fathers is per mensem	First child.	Second child.	Third child.	Fourth child.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Under Rs. 30	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	....
Rupees 30 and upwards, but less than Rs. 40 ..	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 3 for four children.
,, 40 do. ,, 50 ..	4	1	Do.	Do.	,, 5 do.
,, 50 do. ,, 60 ..	5	2	Do.	Do.	,, 7 do.
,, 60 do. ,, 70 ..	6	3	1	Do.	,, 10 do.
,, 70 do. ,, 80 ..	7	4	2	Do.	,, 13 do.
,, 80 do. ,, 90 ..	8	5	3	1	,, 17 do.
,, 90 do. ,, 100 ..	9	6	4	2	,, 21 do.
,, 100 do. ,, 110 ..	10	7	5	3	,, 25 do.
,, 110 do. ,, 120 ..	11	8	6	4	,, 29 do.
,, 120 do. ,, 130 ..	12	9	7	5	,, 33 do.
,, 130 do. ,, 140 ..	13	10	8	6	,, 37 do.
,, 140 do. ,, 150 ..	14	11	9	7	,, 41 do.
,, 150 do. ,, 160 ..	15	12	10	8	,, 45 do.
,, 160 do. ,, 170 ..	16	13	11	9	,, 49 do.
,, 170 do. ,, 180 ..	17	14	12	10	,, 53 do.
,, 180 do. ,, 190 ..	18	15	13	11	,, 57 do.
,, 190 do. ,, 200 ..	19	16	14	12	,, 61 do.
,, 200 and above	20	17	15	13	,, 65 do.

Note.—'Income' means the pay and allowances staff or consolidated pay, exchange compensation allowance, charge allowance and all other items of personal remuneration drawn by an individual, but does not include horse allowance if drawn, as a separate item, office and contract allowances, ration money, messing allowance, clothing allowance, or subsistence allowance for wife and children.

Separation allowances and pensions granted to children may be claimed in lieu of the above fees.

The children of officers shall be charged Rs. 25 per mensem for each child.

When the fees payable in respect of any pupil have not been paid on the date fixed for the payment of such fees, the Secretary, with the consent of the Committee, shall give notice by registered letter to the parent or guardian of such pupil that unless the fees are paid within 15 days of the receipt of the notice, the name of such pupil will be struck off the rolls. In the event of the pupil being re-admitted to the school, he shall pay, in addition to the amount of fees due by him on the date on which his name was struck off, a fine not exceeding 2 annas in the rupee for each rupee due by him.

13. On any pupil attaining the age of 18 years, the Principal shall call upon the parent or guardian to remove the pupil. In the event of such pupil having no parent or guardian, the Principal shall take such measures as may seem best for the pupil's settlement in life and report the action so taken to the Director of Public Instruction. Rule 36 (Ootacamund).

The Principal may call upon the parent or guardian to remove any boy who attains the age of 16 years and shows no promise of benefiting by further study.

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules. (1) Notes. (2)

14. The Principal shall have power to grant such leave as he may consider necessary to pupils on application by their parents or guardians. He shall also have power, subject to the confirmation of the Director of Public Instruction, to dismiss any pupil for grave misconduct, provided that the pupil shall not be sent out of the institution until the parents or guardians have been communicated with. Rule 54 (Ootacamund).

15. *Divine Service.*—The following rules shall be observed regarding religious services and instruction— These rules were the conditions attached to the transfer of school to Government—vide G.O. No. 839, Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 27th December 1859, and also conditions agreed to by the Military Male Orphan Asylum on amalgamation. Rule 16 (Murree), Rules 18 to 25 (Sanawar). Rules 24 to 28 (Ootacamund).

(*a*) In the religious lessons given in open school, all the leading truths of Christianity shall be inculcated, but without unnecessary allusion to disputed points of faith or practice.

(*b*) The respective catechisms of the various Protestant denominations may be taught in private to the children of each denomination.

(*c*) The authorized version of the Bible shall be read in the school.

(*d*) At the hours in which religious instruction is given in the school, priests of the Roman Catholic Church and accredited Ministers of Evangelical denominations may attend and give instruction to the children of their respective persuasions, in places set apart for that purpose, on giving previous notice of their wish to do so to the Principal.

(*e*) Roman Catholic priests and accredited Ministers of other denominations shall have free access to the sick of their communities in the infirmary at all times.

(*f*) Divine Service, in accordance with the usage of the Church of England, shall be celebrated twice on each Sunday in the chapel of the institution, all the inmates of the establishment being required to attend, subject, however, to the provisions of rule G.

(*g*) On the application of a Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, or accredited Minister of an Evangelical denomination of Christians, requesting permission to celebrate Divine Service on a Sunday with the members of his communion, a place shall be set apart for the purpose, and such members shall have permission to attend. Such application must, however, be made in writing on the previous Saturday.

(*h*) The form of prayers sanctioned for use in the school shall be read every morning and evening throughout the year by the Principal, or such officers as he may appoint for the purpose.

16. *Standards and classes.*—The scheme of education shall correspond to that prescribed in the Code of Regulations of European Schools. Boys and girls after passing seventh standard or reaching the age of 16 years shall be selected either for high school course or technical course. Rules 29 to 31 (Ootacamund).

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules. (1)	Notes. (2)
[Boys selected for technical course shall be placed in the Telegraph training class; girls selected for a technical course shall be placed in the work-room and taught needlework, cookery and dressmaking.] [Special classes may be held for pupils to prepare for the Oxford or Cambridge Locals, medical and other examinations with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.]	[*Omit the portion in brackets.*] The Director of Public Instruction prefers existing rule for the last sentence :— "*Special classes may be held for pupils preparing for the medical and railway examinations. Other special classes may be held with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.*"
17. *Vacations and holidays.*—The school shall be closed for the Christmas vacation for a period not exceeding two months, and there shall be no midsummer vacation. The Principal shall have power to grant such miscellaneous holidays as are consistent with the provisions of the Code of Regulations for European Schools and which he may consider necessary with reference to the special character of the institution.	Rule 53 (Ootacamund)
18. The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund, shall be in medical charge of the school, and shall visit the institution at least once a week and whenever it is necessary.	Rule 67 (Ootacamund).
19. The accounts shall be audited each year by a superior officer of the Accounts Department whose report shall be submitted to Government through the Principal and the Director of Public Instruction.	Rule 64 (Ootacamund). This is the present procedure.
20. The Principal shall submit in print to the Director of Public Instruction not later than the 1st of August of each year a budget for the ensuing official year. Such budget shall be drawn up in the form prescribed by Government.	Rule 61 (Ootacamund).
21. All money received shall be paid to the school account in the Bank of Madras, Ootacamund. For the ordinary current expenditure sanctioned in the budget, all drafts on the current account shall be signed by the Principal. Any special expenditure shall receive the previous sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.	Rule 63 (Ootacamund).
22. An annual report for the official year of the institution shall be forwarded by the Principal through the Advisory Committee to the Director of Public Instruction in June of each year.	Rule 15 (Murree) Rule 31 (Sanawar). Rule 65 (Ootacamund).
23. One scholarship for boys and one scholarship for girls to enable them to continue their further studies may be awarded annually by the Director of Public Instruction to such boys and girls as have exhibited intelligence and are likely to profit by a higher education. Such scholarships shall be of value of Rs. 20 per mensem for the first year, Rs. 25 per mensem for the second year, and Rs. 30 per mensem for the third year and Rs. 35 per mensem for the fourth year.	At present Rs. 15 per mensem is given—but this is insufficient for orphans.
Two or more stipends of Rs. 20 per mensem may be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction to boys or girls to enable them to learn a trade or industry The names of all scholarship or stipend holders shall be borne on the strength of the school.	

I.A.F. U1742
Gratis.

Form referred to in Rule 7.

Form of application for the transfer of a soldier, British or native, to the Unattached List.

Station

Date

From

Sir,

Corps

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of the G.O.C. to the soldier named in the margin being transferred to the

Regimental { No. / Rank

Name

U.L. for employment as

Serving at

in the

Date of joining the $\frac{\text{corps}}{\text{department}}$ for duty, or in the case of the Survey Department, the date of completing the first period of extra training as laid down in para. 1 (*b*), I.A.O. 507 of 1906, or such previous date as may be mutually agreed upon with the Surveyor-General.

$\frac{\text{corps}}{\text{department}}$ with effect from the date (*a*) he joined for duty, or from which he has continuously acted in the corps, department or appointment.

(*a*) Date from which he has continuously acted in the $\frac{\text{corps.}}{\text{department.}}$ appointment.

(*b*) Date of succeeding to a full permanent vacancy—

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

To

The $\frac{\text{D.A.A.G.}}{\text{D.A.A. and Q.M.G.}}$

$\frac{\text{Division.}}{\text{Brigade.}}$

Note.—(*a*) Expunge if not applicable.
(*b*) Need not be completed for native ranks.

1. I hereby declare that I have read and understand the orders relating to the transfer of soldiers to and their service on the U.L. contained in A.R.I., Vol. II, and that I am willing to be transferred on the conditions therein laid down.

* 2. I also declare my willingness to revert to the rank of———————————
(see para. 3 of instructions)

* 3. If finally selected for employment on the Unattached List, I agree to extend my service to 12 years, when qualified to do so. (This condition does not apply to Unattached List soldiers of Divisional Signal Companies).

4. I am aware that if promoted to Warrant rank under the R.W., my claim to pension will be settled by the War Office.

5. I am further aware that I have no claim to either deferred pay or gratuity when in receipt of consolidated salary for any U.L. appointment.

6. I also understand that after transfer to the U.L. I am liable, for incompetency or misconduct, to be remanded to my corps as a private.

Station
Date *Signature of soldier.*

7. Extract from the record of Regl. No. , rank , name (in full)
corps
showing the description given on attestation.

Age

Height { Feet / Inches

Complexion

Colour of eyes

Colour of hair

Occupation

Where born { Town / County / Country

Attested. { When / Where / For what term / For what regiment

Service abroad in detail.

When and on what ship embarked for India.

8. Certified that the above is a true extract from the regimental records.

9. I have no objection to the transfer of
to the U.L. He is a man of good character and steady habits and, in my opinion, fitted for detached staff employ. [His sheet roll is attached—native soldiers only.]

Station
Date *Comdg.*———————————

* This should be expunged if not applicable.

Note.—Only items 1 and 8 are applicable to native ranks and in their case the other items should be scored through.

INSTRUCTIONS.

British Soldiers.

As soon as a soldier is selected for a permanent appointment, application should be made to the D.A.A.G. of the Division or D.A.A and Q.M.G. of the Independent Brigade concerned for his transfer to the U.L. In the case of men employed (1) at Army Headquarters the A.G., India; (2) in the Viceroy's Band, the D.A.A.G., Lahore Division; and (3) in the Indo-European Telegraph Department, the D.A.A.G., Poona Division, should be applied to.

2. The date of transfer will ordinarily be that on which the soldier succeeds to a permanent appointment, except in the following cases:—

(*a*) when he has been acting or officiating in an U.L. appointment, or holding an experimental or temporary appointment which is finally converted into a permanent U.L. appointment, in which case he may be transferred with effect from the commencement of such acting, officiating or temporary service provided it has been continuous;

(*b*) men of the Indian Telegraph Department who are transferred with effect from the date they have been continuously employed as military telegraphists;

(*c*) for the purpose of promotion in the Supply and Transport Corps, the standing of a man will be regulated by the date of the Quartermaster-General in India's letter appointing him to a permanent or sub. *pro tem.* appointment.

3. Regimental warrant and N.C. officers joining a department in which the sergeants are eligible for promotion to departmental warrant rank must, if of higher rank than colour-sergeant, agree to revert to that rank. Those of higher rank than sergeant joining an appointment in which the incumbent is not eligible for promotion to departmental warrant rank must, unless rank equivalent to that he holds, or a higher rank, is attached to the appointment, agree to revert to the rank it carries or to the rank of sergeant, as the case may require.

4. In the cases of instructors in gymnastics, cooking, or carpentry, at the Lawrence Military Asylums, a certificate should be attached from the Principal that the individual for transfer is in every way suitable for his position.

Native Ranks.

The head of the department or other officer will forward this application to the O.C. the Corps to which the man belongs, who, after entering the necessary particulars, will return it to the former officer for transmission to the D.A.A.G. of the Division or the D.A.A. and Q.M.G. of the Independent Brigade concerned. The transfer to the U.L. will take effect from the date the soldier ceases to be borne on the effective establishment of his corps; or in the case of the Survey Department, from the date of his completing the period of extra training laid down in paragraph 1 (*b*) of I.A.O. 507 of 1906, unless the Surveyor-General especially agrees to dispense with this extra training, when the transfer may take place from such date as may be mutually agreed upon.

2. All intended transfers to the Indian Unattached List for employment in the Survey of India must first obtain the approval of the Chief of the Staff.

(2)

Letter— from the Rev. W. H. G. Padfield, M.A., Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.
To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
Dated—Lovedale, Nilgiris, the 6th February 1919.
No.—Cur. 4644.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your R.C. No. 5225/18, dated 3rd January 1919, which was considered by the Committee at its meeting dated 30th January 1919.

2. It is very difficult to know what to suggest at present moment for pay of servants—both servants and coolies are most difficult to get in the hills at present, and the wages of an ordinary coolie runs at about Rs. 15 per mensem.

3. If electricity, a modern system of sanitation and a central kitchen were introduced, the number of servants could no doubt be considerably decreased. As it is, the new Preparatory Branch, being a large building, will require an extra staff.

4. In general, the Committee suggest an increase of roughly 25 per cent to each servant, with the usual Government allowances for dearness of provisions as sanctioned for Nilgiri district.

Sub-Enclosures

(i)

Proceedings of the Committee of Management of the Lawrence Memorial School, at a meeting held on 30th January 1919.

Item No. VII.—Laid on the table Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction R.C. No. 5225/18, dated 3rd January 1919, calling for a list of members of the menial establishment showing the present pay of each and the increase which the Committee would recommend.

"*Resolution.*—A general increase of 25 per cent is considered suitable, subject to rounding to the nearest rupee."

A. R. Cumming,
Vice-Chairman.

(ii)

List of establishments.

Heads to which debited.	Number.	Designation.	Present scale. Salary per mensem.	Present scale. Special allowance.	Sanctioned scale. Salary per mensem.	Sanctioned scale. Special allowance.	Remarks.
		Preparatory Branch.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. Education ..	1	Head teacher	125	With board	100—5—150	With board.	
Do. ..	1	First assistant	55		60—2—80		
Do. ..	1	Second assistant	50		50—1—60		
Do. ..	4	Pupil teachers	20		20		
Do. ..	1	Assistant teachers	80		80		
III. Household ..	1	Nursery matron	41		40—1—45		
		General.					
IV. General ..	1	Principal and Secretary ..	1,000	..	500—50—1,000	..	
Do. ..	1	Chief clerk	150	..	125—5—150	..	
Do. ..	1	Clerk	50	..	40—1—50	..	
Do. ..	1	Assistant clerk	30	..	25—1—30	..	
Do. ..	1	Stores' clerk	30	..	25—1—30	..	
Do. ..	1	Allowance for shorthand ..	..	20*	....	20*	
Do. ..	1	Peon	8	..	....	..	Allowed to Principal.
Do. ..	2	Gardeners	16	..	....	..	Do.
Do. ..	1	Coolie, general	11	..	....	..	
Do. ..	1	Coolie, errands	10	..	....	..	
Do. ..	1	Forest guard	11	..	12	..	
III. Hospital ..	1	Consulting physician ..	50	..	50	..	
Do. ..	1	Resident Medical Officer ..	50	..	50	..	
Do. ..	1	Compounder	17	3	17	3	
Do. ..	1	Peon	8	..	8	..	
VIII. Chapel ..	1	Organist	..	30*	....	30*	
Do. ..	1	Bearer	10	..	10	..	
Do. ..	1	Gardener	9	..	9	..	
Do. ..		Allowance for organ blowing.	..	5	....	5	
I. Education ..	1	Bookbinder	16	..	18	..	

* The allowances need not go to particular posts.

List of establishments—*cont.*

Heads to which debited.	Number.	Designation.	Present scale. Salary per mensem.	Present scale. Special allowance.	Sanctioned scale. Salary per mensem.	Sanctioned scale. Special allowance.	Remarks.
General charges are 60 per cent to Boys' branch and 40 per cent to Girls' branch.							
		Native Establishment.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Boys' branch.					
II.—Clothing ..	4	Tailors	61	..	....	..	
Do. ..	4	Chucklers	61	..	....	..	
II.—Victualling ..	1	Head cook	20	..	....	..	
Do. ..	4	Assistant cooks	36	..	....	..	
Do. ..	5	Scullions	45	..	....	..	
Do. ..	1	Butterman	9	..	....	..	
Do. ..	1	Biscuit maker	12	..	....	..	
III.—Household ..	1	Nursery mati	9	..	....	..	
Do. ..	1	Masalchi	12	..	....	..	
Do. ..	9	Woodcutters	72	..	....	..	
Do. ..	1	Servant for hair-cutting ..	10	..	....	..	
III.—Hospital ..	1	Cook	9	..	....	..	
Do. ..	1	Mati	9	..	....	..	
Do. ..	1	Scavenger	9	..	....	..	
III.—Household and sanitation.	1	Maistri	25	..	....	..	Rs. 12-8-0 to each head.
III.—Sanitation ..	9	Scavengers	72	..	....	..	
Do. ..	8	Coolies	64	..	....	..	Repairs to roads and drains, bush-cutting.
		Girls' branch.					
II.—Victualling ..	3	Kitchen helps	24	..	....	..	
Do. ..	3	Scullions	24	..	....	..	
III.—Household ..	1	Man servant	8	..	....	..	
Do. ..	4	Woodcutters	32	..	....	..	
Hospital	1	Ayah	8	..	....	..	
Do.	1	Cook	8	..	....	..	
Do.	1	Scavenger	8	..	....	..	
Sanitation	6	Scavengers	48	..	....	..	
Do.	2	Coolies	16	..	....	..	Bush-cutting, repairs to drains, etc.

* Compensation for dearness of provisions is given to servants as per scale sanctioned for menials in Government employ.

Menial establishment.

[*Note.*—For the financial effect, vide annexure (3) on page 20 ante.]

No.	Designation.	Present pay.	Proposed pay and men.
	Boys' Branch.		
	II.—Clothing.		
4	tailors	1 at Rs. 16 3 at ,, 15	1 at Rs. 20 3 at ,, 18
4	chucklers	1 at ,, 16 3 at ,, 15	1 at ,, 20 3 at ,, 18
	II.—Victualling, etc.		
1	head cook	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
4	assistant cooks	,, 9 each.	3 at ,, 11 each.*
5	scullions	,, 9 ,,	4 at ,, 11 ,, *
1	butterman	,, 9	,, 11
1	biscuit maker	,, 12	,, 15
	Household and sanitation.		
1	lamp lighter	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
17	coolies—wood-cutting and bush-cutting	,, 8 each.	,, 10 each.
1	barber	,, 10	,, 12
9	scavengers	,, 8 ,,	8 at ,, 10 each.*

* Vide Preparatory Branch.

Menial establishment—*cont.*

Designation.	Present pay.	Proposed pay and men.
Girls' Branch.		
II.—Victualling.		
3 kitchen helps	Rs. 8 each.	Rs. 10 each. One cook for staff at Rs. 14.
3 scullions	,, 8 ,,	Rs. 10 each.
Household and sanitation.		
1 man servant	Rs. 8	Rs. 10
6 coolies, wood-cutting and bush-cutting.	,, 8 each.	,, 10 each.
6 scavengers	,, 8 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Preparatory branch.		
1 cook for staff children		Rs. 14
1 assistant cook (transferred from Boys' branch).	Rs. 9	,, 11
1 mati	,, 9	1 + 1 at Rs. 11 each (i.e., 2 matis).
1 scullion (transferred from Boys' branch).	,, 9	1 + 1 at Rs. 11 each (i.e., 2 scullions).
1 scavenger (transferred from Boys' branch).	,, 8	1 + 3 at Rs. 10 each (i.e., 4 scavengers).
Boys' school hospital.		
1 cook	Rs. 9	Rs. 11
1 mati	,, 9	,, 11
1 scavenger	,, 9	,, 11
1 peon	,, 8	,, 10
Girls' school hospital.		
1 ayah	Rs. 8	Rs. 10
1 cook	,, 8	,, 10
1 scavenger	,, 8	,, 10
General.		
1 peon	Rs. 8	Rs. 10*
2 gardeners	,, 8 each.	,, 10 each.
1 general coolie...	,, 10 and Re. 1 allowance.	,, 12
1 coolie errands	Rs. 10	,, 12
1 forest guard	,, 12	,, 15
1 church bearer	,, 10	,, 12
1 gardener	,, 9	,, 11
1 book binder	,, 18	,, 22
1 maistri (supervision)	,, 25	,, 30

Note.—For the financial effect, vide Annexure (3) on page 20 ante.

* Allowed to Principal.

At present, menial staff get, in addition to their pay, Re. 1 war allowance and Rs. 1-8-0 compensation for dearness of provisions in accordance with the Government Orders for menial servants in Nilgiri district.

These allowances it is proposed to continue as the Government shall from time to time decide, in accordance with Government rules for the servants in the Nilgiri district.

Order—No. 927, Home (Education), dated 29th July 1919.

The Government of India will be addressed.

(True extract)

R. Ramachandra Rao,
Secretary to Government.

17

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

No. 928.

From

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL,
Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Dated Ootacamund, the 29th July 1919.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 183-C., dated the 12th February 1918, I am directed to submit the following proposals relating to the future position of the Ootacamund Lawrence Memorial School.

2. The Government of India intimate that they have decided to accept the principle referred to in paragraph 15 of this Government's letter No. 497, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916, that the school should be transferred to the Local Government both as regards finance and as regards control. At the same time, they ask for definite proposals for carrying out the proposed provincialization of the institution accompanied by statements showing the average income and expenditure of the last three years and the average number of pupils of military and civil origin respectively. The views of this Government are also called for as to the manner in which the cost of the institution and of the improvements to be effected should be distributed between Imperial and Provincial revenues, when provincialization has been carried out.

The several particulars called for by the Government of India are reported in the succeeding paragraphs.

3. PROPERTIES OF THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—The school possesses 760·76 acres of land at Lovedale and in addition a number of buildings of considerable value. The Madras Government have been unable to ascertain the exact present book value of these buildings, but it will be observed from Mr. Wynch's letter No. 471,* dated 10th August 1910, to the Director-General of Military Works, that the initial cost was 8 lakhs of which all but Rs. 87,402 was contributed by the Government of India. Since then, additions and improvements have been made at a cost of several lakhs, partly from funds supplied by the Government of India, partly from school funds and occasionally with the aid of contributions given by the Local Government. The buildings were transferred by the local Public Works Department to the Department of Military Works in 1914, and on the provincialization of the school would, together with their sites and the adjacent occupied land, be made over to the Local Government.

* Copy enclosed.

Besides these buildings, the present funded capital of the school consists of :—

Item.	Amount. RS.	Particulars of securities.
(i) Government promissory notes and treasury notes transferred by the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Madras, on its amalgamation with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund.	5,10,100	In the custody of the Accountant-General, Madras, deposited under articles 164 and 171, Civil Account Code.
(ii) Sale-proceeds of the Lawrence Asylum Press, the property of the late Military Orphan Asylum.	5,08,700	Held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890.
(iii) Government promissory notes, treasury notes, etc., transferred by the Military Female Orphan Asylum on its being incorporated with the Ootacamund Asylum.	2,82,319	Held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890.
Total ..	13,01,119	

The main conditions attached to the transfer to the Lawrence Asylum of the funds of the military male and female orphan asylums are that the rules regarding religious instruction laid down by Sir Henry Lawrence should be adopted, that the Principal of the school should invariably be a clergyman of the Church of England and that at least 200 boys and 100 girls of the classes eligible for admission to the respective asylums should be maintained in the Lawrence Memorial School.

The endowments are now held by the Accountant-General either in his capacity as Accountant-General or as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. It is not anticipated that any legal difficulties will arise in regard to these funds as long as the original conditions on which the transfer of the Military Orphan Asylum funds was made are satisfied. After the school is provincialized, steps will be taken in consultation with the Advocate-General to transfer these funds to the Local Government to whom the interest will then be paid instead of to the Lawrence Memorial School Committee.

4. SOURCES OF INCOME.—The main sources of income of the school are the following:—

		Approximate average annual income.
	RS.	LAKHS.
(1) *Interest on endowments* (13·01 lakhs referred to in paragraph 3 above) [including also Bank interest on fixed deposit].		·54
(2) *Imperial recurring grants*—		1·01
(*a*) Donations from the Government of India (made up of Rs. 21,500 per annum fixed in Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 7584-4, dated 23rd March 1916, and Rs. 10,732-12-0 for the girls' branch sanctioned in Government of India, Military Department, letter No. 2298-C, dated 15th October 1905).	32,233	
(*b*) Fixed annual grant sanctioned in 1862 representing roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 50 girls.	48,000	
(*c*) Annual grant of Rs. 15,000 (Government of India, Education Department, letters No. 73, dated 17th January 1914, and No. 1564, dated 13th October 1914). (This grant is paid through the Local Government.)	15,000	
(*d*) Fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned in Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 1539-B, dated 6th May 1907.	6,000	
	1,01,233	
(3) *Subsistence allowance* paid by the Government of India at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem per child of corporal or private under instruction in the school [in addition to the fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 item 2 (*d*) ante.]		·15
(4) *Fees from paying students*—The average income from this source is about ·28 lakh per annum and it is not likely that there will be any appreciable increase from this source in future years.		·28
(5) Grants for repairs to buildings		·13
		2·11

5. RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF THE MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE YEARS 1916, 1917 AND 1918.—The average annual income and expenditure of the school classified under appropriate heads for the three years ending the 31st December 1918 are given in

Annexure A to this letter. The information contained therein may be summarized as below:—

RECEIPTS (*for both boys' and girls' schools*).

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average for three years.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Grants in aid (from the Government of India).	63,000 }	63,000 }	63,000 }	63,000 }
		46,500 }	6,000 }	17,500 }
(2) Interest on endowments (including interest on fixed deposits).	53,138	54,333	43,919 }	50,463 }
			(*a*) *10,032* }	*3,344* }
(3) Fixed donations from the Government of India.	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233
(4) Subsistence allowance from the Government of India.	18,034	20,993	25,293	21,440
(5) Fees	26,929	28,146	29,644	28,240
(6) Miscellaneous minor items ...	1,390 }	3,185 }	801 }	1,792 }
	3,415 }	5,000 }	12,296 }	6,904 }
(7) Grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings (these grants are made *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade).	17,238	11,249	10,135	12,874
Total receipts ...	2,15,377	2,64,639	2,33,353	2,37,790
Deduct—Special items ...	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296	— 24,404
Ordinary receipts ...	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057	2,13,386

EXPENDITURE (*for both boys' and girls' schools*).

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Education	44,932	42,370	45,853	44,385
(2) Clothing and victualling ...	83,593	85,236	90,303	86,377
(3) Household, hospital and sanitation	28,573	29,855	29,537	29,322
(4) General	14,871	15,860	16,478	15,736
(5) Buildings	7,123	2,428	6,537	5,363
(6) Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
(7) Chapel	10,661	1,039	3,544	5,081
(8) Miscellaneous	22,845	27,175	28,196	26,072
(9) Expenditure on repairs to buildings, now met from allotments made by the Government of India (Military Works) *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.	17,238	11,249	10,135	12,874
Total ...	2,31,576	2,16,952	2,32,323	2,26,950
Deduct—Special items ...	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567	— 17,461
Total ordinary expenditure including repairs.	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756	2,09,489

(*a*) To the figure (Rs. 43,919) for the calendar year 1918, a sum of Rs. 10,032 has been added representing the interest due for that year but realized in the beginning of the year 1919.

6. It will be seen that, excluding special items of receipts and charges, the average annual income of the school for the three years ending the 31st December 1918 amounted to Rs. 2,13,386, while the average annual expenditure including repairs was Rs. 2,09,489. The accumulated balances for the last few years have been expended upon buildings.

If the school were, after provincialization, to continue on the same scale as at present, the recurring Imperial grants which are now paid direct to the school funds should be paid to the Local Government as also the grants for annual repair charges on account of buildings which are now borne by the Military Works Department. There would consequently be no additional charge to Imperial revenues in the shape of compensatory assignments to Provincial funds.

It will, however, be seen from the following paragraphs that there are several schemes involving both recurring and non-recurring outlay which must be introduced without further delay. The necessity for their introduction, some of them long overdue, would remain even though the provincialization of the institution were not to mature.

7. SCHEMES TO BE INTRODUCED—RECURRING ITEMS.—The following are the schemes involving recurring outlay. The expenditure on account of the Training College is under separate consideration and has not been included in the present letter :—

(i) *Revision of the scale of salaries of the school staff* (*cost about Rs.* 18,000 *per annum*).—I am to invite attention to my letter No. 1859-B/18–7, dated the 19th March 1919, in which the Government of India have been asked for a recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 per annum. Further investigations indicate that it will be necessary in the near future to increase the additional expenditure on this account by at least 20 per cent, i.e., to Rs. 18,000 per annum.

(ii) *Increase in the strength of the school from* 465 *to* 500 (*cost about Rs.* 8,400 *per annum*).—According to the conditions of transfer of the endowments of the military male and female orphan asylums, 200 boys and 100 girls should be maintained in the Lawrence School, while the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 48,000 per annum represents roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 50 girls. The institution should consequently provide for 350 boys and 150 girls. The maximum number of admissions as at present fixed is however only 300 boys and 165 girls. In view of the very large number of candidates awaiting admission, it is a matter of urgent necessity to increase the present strength of the school; an addition of 35 would bring the total number up to 500 and might suffice for the immediate present, though further additions will become necessary later on. Taking into account the prevailing high prices, it will not be possible to provide for the maintenance and education of the additional 35 pupils at less than Rs. 8,400 a year, since at the present time the average cost of food is Rs. 11 per head per mensem and of clothing and bedding Rs. 9—making a total of Rs. 20 per head per mensem.

(iii) *A manual training class in connexion with the school.*—The amount involved is about Rs. 1,520 per annum.

(iv) *Revision of the scale of pay of menial staff.*—It is estimated that the scheme will cost about Rs. 3,240 per annum.

(v) *Pension to the staff of the school.*—In this connexion, I am to invite a reference to my letter No. 922, Home (Education), dated the 9th June 1919, in which this Government have recommended that the school staff should immediately be declared pensionable and that the past service of members should be counted for pension. The additional expenditure on this account works out approximately to about Rs. 9,000 per annum.

8. NON-RECURRING ITEMS.—In my letter No. 681, Home (Education), dated the 27th May 1919, the Government of India have been asked to sanction a special non-recurring assignment of Rs. 91,000 towards the completion of the building which is now under construction for the accommodation of the junior pupils.

Provision should be made for the following works which require immediate attention :—

		RS.	RS.
(1)	Water-supply, fire protection, sanitation and lighting, including remodelling of the interiors of both schools.		1,50,000
(2)	Minor Works—		
	(*a*) Dhoby lines	7,000	
	(*b*) Boys' kitchen	7,000	
	(*c*) Extra ward to girls' hospital	3,000	
	(*d*) Dairy	8,900	
	(*e*) Drying room	5,000	
	(*f*) An instructional laundry for the girls' school ...	2,320	
			33,220
(3)	Hostel to be attached to the new kindergarten building		56,780
(4)	A manual training class (initial cost)		7,000
	Total ...		2,47,000

The above forecast is only an approximate estimate. There are also other demands, such as for a hospital, which have not yet been estimated for.

9. NUMBER OF PUPILS OF MILITARY AND CIVIL ORIGIN.—The statement in *Annexure B* gives the average number of pupils of military and civil origin under instruction in the school in 1918. Out of a total strength of 439 boarders, 25 pupils or only about 6 per cent are classed as civil, the remainder being military.

10. INCIDENCE OF COST.—The question of the apportionment of the charges connected with the institution after provincialization must clearly be determined with reference to the classes of pupils whose education is catered for by the school. As stated in paragraph 9 *supra*, statistics show that only some 6 per cent of the total number of boarders come under the 'civil' category, the remainder being 'military'. The institution itself is military in origin and the admission of civilian children was a new departure in 1888 due to exceptional conditions which no longer obtain. Whereas at that time great difficulty was experienced in attracting soldiers' children to the school, the position has since completely changed and there are at the present moment over 250 applicants of military origin on the waiting list. There is no likelihood of any reversion to the unsatisfactory conditions of 1888, and His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the rules as to admission should now be amended so as definitely to preclude the children of civilians from being received as boarders. This would leave the institution where it ought to be; that is to say, it would be confined as a boarding institution to soldiers' children. As these children come from all parts of India, and the school has hitherto been maintained from military funds, it cannot fairly be regarded as a legitimate charge upon the finances of a Presidency in which the garrison of British soldiers is so small in comparison with other provinces. It follows that Imperial revenues should bear the whole charges of the institution, recurring as well as non-recurring. The appropriate method of giving effect to this conclusion would be definite assignments from Imperial to Provincial funds fixed so as to cover—

(*a*) the non-recurring charges regarded as immediately necessary, and

(*b*) the normal recurring charges as at present estimated.

With the possibility of developments in the size and scope of the institution and uncertainty as to the trend of prices in the future, the Governor in Council would suggest that the amount of the recurring assignment should come under review at intervals of five years and that the opportunity should simultaneously be taken to examine the need for further non-recurring grants. On his part he would then be willing to make Provincial funds entirely responsible for any expenditure in excess of the assignment in force during each five-year period. This arrangement would obviate any necessity for applications for the sanction of the Government of India to incur additional outlay as to the need for which the Local Government is fully satisfied. It will be observed that under the new settlement under the reforms scheme such an arrangement is contemplated—vide paragraph 23 of the Government of India's Memorandum on Finance, dated 31st December 1918, wherein it is stated "There is of course no reason against a business arrangement with a Local Government by which it will take a subsidy from central funds for carrying on some work in which the central and the provincial authorities are jointly interested."

11. MANAGEMENT OF THE SCHOOL AFTER PROVINCIALIZATION.—In regard to the management of the school after provincialization, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the existing arrangements under which the school is controlled by a committee should be modified. Though it is proposed to continue the committee, its actual control over the institution should be limited to questions of a military or religious character and in other matters its functions should be merely advisory. The management of the school, like that of any other Government institution, would rest with the Director of Public Instruction subject to the orders of the Local Government. A set of rules suitable for adoption after provincialization is given in *Annexure C*.

12. In conclusion I am to express the earnest hope of His Excellency the Governor in Council that this long-pending question may now be settled at the earliest practicable moment. The Committee and the staff of the school are doing their utmost and the inspecting officers of the Educational Department bear testimony to the general efficiency of the management but it is impossible to carry on indefinitely under existing conditions, restricting as they do expenditure on objects which are admittedly of pressing urgency.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Governmnet.

ANNEXURE A.

Receipts.

Statement showing the receipts of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, for the four years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

(*A*) *Boys' branch.*

	1915. Rs.	1916. Rs.	1917. Rs.	1918. Rs.
1. Grants in aid	37,800	37,800	80,100	43,800
2. Profits on school property ...	57,021	63,184	61,896	54,835 + 8,122(*c*)
3. Subsistence allowance	8,465	9,599	10,997	14,810
4. Fees	16,594	18,687	19,759	20,039
5. Telegraph Department	630	770	840	560
6. Miscellaneous	(*a*) 39,315	2,560	(*b*) 7,277	11,797
Total, Boys' branch ...	1,59,825	1,32,600	1,80,869	1,53,963

(*B*) *Girls' branch.*

1. Grants in aid	25,200	25,200	29,400	25,200
2. Profits on school property ...	24,175	22,187	24,670	21,317 + 1,910(*c*)
3. Subsistence allowance	7,722	8,435	9,996	10,483
4. Fees	7,275	8,242	8,387	9,605
5. Miscellaneous	62	1,475	68	740
Total, Girls' branch ...	64,434	65,539	72,521	69,255
Total, Boys' and Girls' branches ...	2,24,259	1,98,139	2,53,390	2,23,218
Add grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings.	+ 23,599	+ 17,238	+ 11,249	+ 10,135
Deduct—Special items	— 38,468	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296
Total ordinary receipts ...	2,09,390	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057

(*C*) *Total—Boys' and Girls' branches.*

1. Grants in aid	63,000	63,000	63,000 46,500	63,000 6,000
2. Profits on school property—				
Interest on endowments (including interest on fixed deposits).	48,963	53,138	54,333	43,919 + 10,032(*c*)
Fixed annual donations from the Government of India.	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233
3. Subsistence allowance	16,187	18,034	20,993	25,293
4. Fees	23,869	26,929	28,146	29,644
5. Miscellaneous including Telegraph department.	1,529 38,468	1,390 3,415	3,185 5,000	801 12,296
6. Grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings (these grants are made *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade).	23,599	17,238	11,249	10,135
Total ...	2,47,858	2,15,377	2,64,639	2,33,353
Deduct—Special items	— 38,468	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296
Ordinary receipts ...	2,09,390	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057

(*a*) Includes Rs. 30,000 interest and withdrawal of deposit account and Rs. 250 donation from Brigade Major, Wellington.

(*b*) Includes Rs. 5,000 recovery of bad debts of the late Lawrence Asylum Press and Rs. 1,500 donation from *His Excellency Lord Pentland.*

(*c*) Represents the interest due for the calendar year 1918 but received in the beginning of the year 1919.

ANNEXURE A—*cont.*

Expenditure.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, for the four years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

(*A*) *Boys' branch.*

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Education	27,432	30,679	28,510	30,917
2. Clothing and victualling ...	58,838	53,579	55,837	58,192
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	20,124	20,708	21,251	20,166
4. General	8,674	9,042	9,656	9,905
5. Buildings	872	5,164	1,478	2,482
6. Pensions	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380
7. Chapel	464	10,283	624	3,266
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	55,114	14,282	20,999	21,842
Total, Boys' branch ...	1,72,898	1,45,117	1,39,735	1,48,150

(*B*) *Girls' branch.*

1. Education	12,451	14,253	13,860	14,936
2. Clothing and victualling	28,684	30,014	29,399	32,111
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	7,822	7,865	8,604	9,371
4. General	5,544	5,829	6,204	6,573
5. Buildings	588	1,959	950	4,055
6. Pensions	360	360	360	360
7. Chapel	291	378	415	278
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	2,748	8,563	6,176	6,354
Total, Girls' branch ...	58,488	69,221	65,968	74,038
Total, Boys' and Girls' branches.	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188
Add—Expenditure on repairs to buildings.	+ 23,599	+ 17,238	+ 11,249	+ 10,135
Deduct—Special items	— 50,629	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567
Total ordinary expenditure ...	2,04,356	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756

(*C*) *Total—Boys' and Girls' branches.*

1. Education	39,883	44,932	42,370	45,853
2. Clothing and victualling	87,522	83,593	85,236	90,303
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	27,946	28,573	29,855	29,537
4. General	14,218	14,871	15,860	16,478
5. Buildings	1,460	7,123	2,428	6,537
6. Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
7. Chapel	755	10,661	1,039	3,544
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	57,862	22,845	27,175	28,196
Total ...	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188
9. *Add*—Expenditure on repairs to buildings, now met from allotments made by the Government of India (Military Works) *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.	23,599	17,238	11,249	10,135
Total expenditure ...	2,54,985	2,31,576	2,16,952	2,32,323
Deduct—Special items ...	— 50,629	— 23,816	— 10,000	—18,567
Total ordinary expenditure including repairs to buildings.	2,04,356	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756

ANNEXURE B.

Average number of pupils of civil and military origin during the year ending 31st December 1918.

	Boarders.		Day scholars.	
	Military.	Civil.	Military.	Civil.
Boys	268	17	14	3
Girls	146	8	7	4
	414	25	21	7

NOTE—

(*a*) Total number of pupils of military origin (414 + 21)	435
(*b*) Total number of pupils of civil origin (25 + 7)	32
(*c*) Total	467
(*d*) Percentage of (*b*) to (*c*) is 32 × 100 ÷ 467	7

Boarders.

	Military.				Civil.		
	Orphans.	Children of effective officers and soldiers.	Children of pensioned soldiers.	Total.	Orphans.	Parents living.	Total.
Boys ...	117	85	66	268	23	2	25
Girls ...	64	46	36	146	...	...	...
	181	131	102	414	23	2	25

(i) Boarders (military)	414
(ii) Boarders (civil)	25
(iii) Total number of boarders	439
(iv) Percentage of (ii) and (iii)	6

ANNEXURE C.

Draft Rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.

PREFACE.

The Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund was founded during 1858, in honour of the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., by whom the establishment at some hill station, within the Madras Presidency, of an institution similar to the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, had been suggested.

The school at Ootacamund was managed by a Committee of gentlemen residing at that place, and was supported by donations and subscriptions from the general public; but, in accordance with the will of Sir Henry Lawrence, in which he commended this school to the fostering care of the Honourable the Board of Directors, it was adopted by Government in 1859 by despatch from the Secretary of State for India.

The Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum and the Madras Female Orphan Asylum were amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum, the former on the 1st September 1871 and the latter on the 1st October 1904, the united asylums being designated the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. The name of this institution was changed to the "Lawrence Memorial School" in accordance with G.O. No. 38, Educational, dated 15th January 1913.

The object of the institution is to provide for the orphan and other children of British officers and soldiers, serving or having served in India, a school wherein they may obtain the benefits of a bracing climate, a good and above all a religious education, so that, with Divine blessing, they may be consistent Christians and useful citizens of the Empire.

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1. *Control.*—The Lawrence Memorial School is under the control of the Governor in Council.

2. There shall be an Advisory Committee of visitors consisting of the following ex-officio members:—

(1) The General Officer Commanding, 9th (Secunderabad) Division—*President.*

(2) The Collector of The Nilgiris.

(3) The Assistant Quartermaster-General, 9th Division.

(4) The Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

(5) The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund.

(6) Two members to be appointed by Government either by office or by name, who shall ordinarily be the General Officer Commanding Southern Brigade and the Superintendent of the Cordite Factory.

(7) Three additional members who may be ladies, to be nominated by the above from residents in the Nilgiris who take an interest in the school.

The Principal shall act as Secretary to the Committee.

3. The General Officer Commanding the Southern Army and the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Madras shall be ex-officio visitors of the institution, and shall be at liberty to visit the school at any time and to refer to the Advisory Committee, or to the Government, any matter that, in their opinion, demands attention.

4. The Committee shall meet not less than four times a year on such dates as the President may determine, to discuss any suggestions made by members and matters which may be referred to them by the Director of Public Instruction or by Government. Their opinions shall be submitted to Government through the Director of Public Instruction. In particular, the opinion of the Advisory Committee shall be obtained on all important matters relating to the constitution of the school, and the specific consent of the Committee shall be obtained in regard to any material changes affecting the maintenance of the special military and religious character of the school or the objects of the foundation. In the absence of the President the members present shall elect one among themselves to preside at the meetings.

5. *Staff.*—The Principal shall be a Clergyman of the Church of England in accordance with the wishes of Sir Henry Lawrence and with the conditions under which the governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum handed over their trust.

6. The Principal shall be responsible for the education, discipline and general management of the school and shall have direction and control of every department, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction to whom all reports shall be addressed.

22

7. The Principal shall be consulted regarding the appointment of all members of the staff, whom he is not himself empowered to appoint.

8. *Admissions and withdrawals.*—The admission of pupils shall rest with the Principal to whom all applications should be addressed. Except in special circumstances the children admitted shall be between 5 and 12 years of age.

9. The following is the order in which claims for admission shall be considered, preference being given to children of pure European parentage, as being more likely to suffer from the climate of the plains than those of mixed parentage:—

(1) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on field service.
(2) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on the active list.
(3) Children of officers and soldiers on the active list.
(4) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died as pensioners or since their transfer to the reserve.
(5) Children of officers and soldiers who are pensioners or transferred to the reserve.

Preference will be given in each of the first five classes to children of soldiers who are or were serving in the 9th Division.

10. Children labouring under any form of disease, mental or physical, and children of soldiers who have been dismissed the service by sentence of court-martial are ineligible for admission.

The cases of illegitimate orphan children shall be dealt with specially by the Committee.

11. The maximum strength of the Boys' Branch shall be 300 and of the Girls' Branch 200—exclusive of day scholars. The children of the members of the staff may be admitted as day scholars without payment of any fee.

12. The following shall be the scale of fees:—

Children whose fathers or step-fathers are above the rank of corporal or are pensioners, shall be charged for according to the following scale, except under extraordinary circumstances, when the power of exemption from, or reduction of, payment shall be exercised by the Committee:—

When the income of the fathers or step-fathers is per mensem	First child.	Second child.	Third child.	Fourth child.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Under Rs. 30	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	....
Rupees 30 and upwards, but less than Rs. 40 ..	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 3 for four children.
,, 40 do. ,, 50 ..	4	1	Do.	Do.	,, 5 do.
,, 50 do. ,, 60 ..	5	2	Do.	Do.	,, 7 do.
,, 60 do. ,, 70 ..	6	3	1	Do.	,, 10 do.
,, 70 do. ,, 80 ..	7	4	2	Do.	,, 13 do.
,, 80 do. ,, 90 ..	8	5	3	1	,, 17 do.
,, 90 do. ,, 100 ..	9	6	4	2	,, 21 do.
,, 100 do. ,, 110 ..	10	7	5	3	,, 25 do.
,, 110 do. ,, 120 ..	11	8	6	4	,, 29 do.
,, 120 do. ,, 130 ..	12	9	7	5	,, 33 do.
,, 130 do. ,, 140 ..	13	10	8	6	,, 37 do.
,, 140 do. ,, 150 ..	14	11	9	7	,, 41 do.
,, 150 do. ,, 160 ..	15	12	10	8	,, 45 do.
,, 160 do. ,, 170 ..	16	13	11	9	,, 49 do.
,, 170 do. ,, 180 ..	17	14	12	10	,, 53 do.
,, 180 do. ,, 190 ..	18	15	13	11	,, 57 do.
,, 190 do. ,, 200 ..	19	16	14	12	,, 61 do.
,, 200 and above	20	17	15	13	,, 65 do.

NOTE.—'Income' means the pay and allowances staff or consolidated pay, exchange compensation allowance, charge allowance and all other items of personal remuneration drawn by an individual, but does not include horse allowance if drawn, as a separate item, office and contract allowances, ration money, messing allowance, clothing allowance, or subsistence allowance for wife and children.

Separation allowances and pensions granted to children may be claimed in lieu of the above fees.

The children of officers shall be charged Rs. 25 per mensem for each child.

When the fees payable in respect of any pupil have not been paid on the date fixed for the payment of such fees, the Secretary, with the consent of the Committee, shall give notice by registered letter to the parent or guardian of such pupil that unless the fees are paid within 15 days of the receipt of the notice, the name of such pupil will be struck off the rolls. In the event of the pupil being re-admitted to the school, he shall pay, in addition to the amount of fees due by him on the date on which his name was struck off, a fine not exceeding 2 annas in the rupee for each rupee due by him.

13. On any pupil attaining the age of 18 years, the Principal shall call upon the parent or guardian to remove the pupil. In the event of such pupil having no parent or guardian, the Principal shall take such measures as may seem best for the pupil's settlement in life and report the action so taken to the Director of Public Instruction.

The Principal may call upon the parent or guardian to remove any boy who attains the age of 16 years and shows no promise of benefiting by further study.

14. The Principal shall have power to grant such leave as he may consider necessary to pupils on application by their parents or guardians. He shall also have power, subject to the confirmation of the Director of Public Instruction, to dismiss any pupil for grave misconduct, provided that the pupil shall not be sent out of the institution until the parents or guardians have been communicated with.

15. *Divine service.*—The following rules shall be observed regarding religious services and instruction :—

(*a*) In the religious lessons given in open school, all the leading truths of Christianity shall be inculcated, but without unnecessary allusion to disputed points of faith or practice.

(*b*) The respective catechisms of the various Protestant denominations may be taught in private to the children of each denomination.

(*c*) The authorized version of the Bible shall be read in the school.

(*d*) At the hours in which religious instruction is given in the school, priests of the Roman Catholic Church and accredited Ministers of Evangelical denominations may attend and give instruction to the children of their respective persuasions, in places set apart for that purpose, on giving previous notice of their wish to do so to the Principal.

(*e*) Roman Catholic priests and accredited Ministers of other denominations shall have free access to the sick of their communities in the infirmary at all times.

(*f*) Divine Service, in accordance with the usage of the Church of England, shall be celebrated twice on each Sunday in the chapel of the institution, all the inmates of the establishment being required to attend, subject, however, to the provisions of clause (*g*).

(*g*) On the application of a Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, or accredited Minister of an Evangelical denomination of Christians, requesting permission to celebrate Divine Service on a Sunday with the members of his communion, a place shall be set apart for the purpose, and such members shall have permission to attend. Such application must, however, be made in writing on the previous Saturday.

(*h*) The form of prayers sanctioned for use in the school shall be read every morning and evening throughout the year by the Principal, or such officers as he may appoint for the purpose.

16. *Standards and classes.*—The scheme of education shall correspond to that prescribed in the Code of Regulations for European Schools. Boys and girls after passing seventh standard or reaching the age of 16 years shall be selected either for high school course or technical course. Special classes may be held for pupils preparing for the medical and railway examinations. Other special classes may be held with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.

17. *Vacations and holidays.*—The school shall be closed for the Christmas vacation for a period not exceeding two months, and there shall be no midsummer vacation. The Principal shall have power to grant such miscellaneous holidays as are consistent with the provisions of the Code of Regulations for European Schools and which he may consider necessary with reference to the special character of the institution.

18. The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund, shall be in medical charge of the school, and shall visit the institution at least once a week and whenever it is necessary.

19. The accounts shall be audited each year by a superior officer of the Accounts Department whose report shall be submitted to Government through the Principal and the Director of Public Instruction.

20. The Principal shall submit in print to the Director of Public Instruction not later than the 1st of August of each year a budget for the ensuing official year. Such budget shall be drawn up in the form prescribed by Government.

21. All money received shall be paid to the school account in the Bank of Madras, Ootacamund. For the ordinary current expenditure sanctioned in the budget, all drafts on the current account shall be signed by the Principal. Any special expenditure shall receive the previous sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.

22. An annual report for the official year of the institution shall be forwarded by the Principal through the Advisory Committee to the Director of Public Instruction in June of each year.

23. One scholarship for boys and one scholarship for girls to enable them to continue their further studies may be awarded annually by the Director of Public Instruction to such boys and girls as have exhibited intelligence and are likely to profit by a higher education. Such scholarships shall be of value of Rs. 20 per mensem for the first year, Rs. 25 per mensem for the second year, and Rs. 30 per mensem for the third year and Rs. 35 per mensem for the fourth year.

Two or more stipends of Rs. 20 per mensem may be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction to boys or girls to enable them to learn a trade or industry. The names of all scholarship or stipend holders shall be borne on the strength of the school.

23

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 927-28, HOME (EDUCATION), DATED 29TH JULY 1919

[SUBJECT.—*Control of the Lawrence Memorial school.*]

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Please see paragraphs 9 and 15 of letter No. 497, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916, in which the sanction of the Government of India was sought to the transfer to the local Government of the Lawrence Memorial school both in respect of finance and of control. The orders of the Government of India have not yet been received. In paragraph 1 of their letter No. 350, dated the 19th April 1917, they, however, promised to send a separate communication later on but this has not yet been received.

2. In the meanwhile the Rev. Padfield, Principal of the school, came and saw the Secretary the other day and represented that it is proposed to remove the Army headquarters from Ootacamund to Bangalore, that on such transfer the military members on the Committee of the school will go away, that in their absence the Committee will be a weak one and that this should be adduced as an additional reason to the Government of India to sanction the transfer of the school to the entire control of this Government.

3. A draft letter to the Government of India is accordingly submitted for approval.

P.R.—4-10-17.

D. N. STRATHIE—5-10-17.

Demi-official—from the Rev. Mr. W. H. G. PADFIELD, M.A., Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale, Nilgiri Hills.
To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—the 4th October 1917.

I submitted the letter discussed in conversation with you regarding the Preparatory Branch yesterday and hope that it meets with your approval.

(2) Regarding the question of the constitution of the school, about which you so kindly spoke I venture to think that the question briefly is as follows.

(3) The Committee made the suggestion that this school should be placed definitely under the Government of Madras owing to the great distance from the Government of India and the consequent difficulty of obtaining funds to make much needed improvements, which were admitted on all sides to be essential for its efficiency.

(4) Also the constitution of the Sanawar Lawrence Asylum seemed much simpler and simplicity of administration was considered a great advantage. But if this school can obtain a fair proportion of the recurring grant of Rs. 75,000 per annum, there would be no difficulty at all about funds or improvements and I personally should see no reason for any large change.

Please see the Rev. Mr. Padfield's demi-official above since received. The file regarding the preparatory branch has already been forwarded to Public Works Department to issue instructions to the Consulting Architect for the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for the building.

2. As regards (2) in Mr. Padfield's demi-official the Government of India have already been addressed on the subject and in the draft letter placed below it is proposed to remind that Government. From paragraph 4 of the Government of India

letter No. 350, dated the 19th April 1917, it is observed that that Government have decided to devote for the purposes of the training school to be opened in connexion with the Lawrence Memorial school Rs. 25,000 of the Rs. 75,000 in each of the years 1917–18 and 1918–19 and thereafter Rs. 50,000 per annum. Please see also paragraph 2 of this Government's letter No. 2597/16–3, dated the 23rd July 1917, in which it was stated that the estimate of the recurring cost of the training school was under preparation and that a further communication would be sent to the Government of India. Till this estimate is received from the Director of Public Instruction no action is called for on Mr. Padfield's demi-official bearing on the grant.

3. The draft letter submitted is for approval.

P.R.—5–10–17.

D. N. STRATHIE—6–10–17.

Issue.

2. Please also send a demi-official reply to Rev. Mr. Padfield.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—8–10–17.

A draft demi-official is submitted.

P.R.—12–10–17.

T.K.—15–10–17.

Issue.

D.N.S.—16–10–17.

* * * * * *

Demi-official—from D. N. STRATHIE, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
To—the Rev. Mr. W. H. G. PADFIELD, M.A., Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale, Nilgiri Hills.
Dated—17th October 1917.
No.—1117.

Your demi-official of the 4th instant to Mr. Ramachandra Rao. The request regarding the co-operation of Mr. Nicholls in the preparation of the plans and estimates for the preparatory school has been remitted to the Chief Engineer for consideration. The fact that the Committee of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, will be considerably weakened by the absence of military officers thereon in consequence of the transfer of military headquarters from Ootacamund to Bangalore has been placed before the Government of India as an additional reason for the transfer of the control of the school to Government. Their orders are awaited.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CLEGG, K.C.I.E., Member of the Indian Legislative Council.
To—the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated—the 17th February 1918.

I have received your demi-official * of 8th instant and will attend to it.

* D.O. 9678/17-2, Financial, 8th February 1918.

As regards the Lawrence Memorial School referred to in paragraph 9 (*c*) Sir Edward Maclagan tells me that a reply has been sent to the Government of Madras a few days ago. I understand that India agrees to hand over the complete control of the school to the Madras Government, has given a small grant and has called for further estimates on receipt of which I gather that sufficient funds will be allotted from Imperial revenues for the maintenance of the school. I suggest that the case be put as strongly as possible to obtain a reasonable grant.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the foregoing extract may be forwarded to Home (Education) for information and necessary action.

V.G.K.—23–2–18.

L. E. KERSHAW—23–2–18.

From the Government of India, No. 183-C., dated 12th February 1918.

Please see the Hon'ble Sir Robert Clegg's demi-official on the previous page and the official letter from the Government of India. That Government accept the principle that the finance and control of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, should in future be provincialized and accordingly ask for—

(i) definite proposals for carrying out the provincialization accompanied by
  (*a*) a statement showing the average income and expenditure for the last three years, and
  (*b*) a statement showing the average number of pupils of military and of civil origin, respectively, and
(ii) the views of this Government regarding the manner in which the cost of the institution and its improvements should be distributed between Imperial and Provincial revenues.

2. The present main sources of income of the institution are given below; the amounts given against each show the average income from that source for the past three years—paragraph 13 on page 6 of Notes to G.O. No. 496, dated 8th May 1916:

How much comes under this head? L.D.—24–4–18.	RS.
(1) Donations and interest on securities (Rs. 13·02 lakhs) ...	85,565
(2) Fees from paying students	26,531
(3) Subsistence allowance paid by the Government at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per child of soldier or corporal	18,725
(4) The following grants:—	
(*a*) the annual fixed grant sanctioned in 1862 from Imperial funds, representing roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 50 girls	48,000
(*b*) the annual fixed grant sanctioned in 1907 in lieu of the capitation grant of Rs. 5 per mensem and the extra military grant of Rs. 2 formerly paid to the Military Female Orphan Asylum	6,000 *
(*c*) the annual grant from military works fund towards repairs to buildings	2,400
(*d*) the recurring Imperial grant sanctioned in 1914 ...	15,000

* This is included in item (3).

3. The particulars of the endowments attached to the Lawrence Memorial school are as follows—paragraph 12 on pages 5 and 6 of Notes to G.O. No. 496, dated 8th May 1916:—

	Amount. RS.
(1) The Government promissory notes and treasury notes transferred by the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Madras, on its amalgamation with the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, of the face value of	5,01,300
(2) The sale-proceeds of the Lawrence Asylum Press, the property of the late Military Orphan Asylum, invested in debentures	5,08,700
(3) The Government promissory notes, treasury notes, etc., transferred by the Military Female Orphan Asylum on its being incorporated with the Ootacamund school, of the aggregate face value of	2,82,318
(4) The Brennen Legacy (Rs. 6,100) and Sir Hope Grant's bequest (Rs. 2,700)	8,800
Total ...	13,01,118 or 13·02 lakhs.

The only condition attached to the endowments Nos. (1) and (2) above is that about 200 boys of the class eligible for admission to the Military Male Orphan Asylum should be maintained in the institution, while that attached to (3) is the admission of 100 girls from the class eligible for admission into the Military Female Orphan Asylum.

4. The following are the statements specifically called for by the Government of India :—

I. Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Lawrence Memorial School, from 1915–16 to 1917–18.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
——	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.	——	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.
			Boys' branch.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Grants-in-aid	37,800	37,800	37,800	1. Education	28,808	30,845	29,204
		+ 17,300*	+ 25,000*	2. Clothing and victualling.	57,636	54,390	59,085
2. Profits on school property.	61,795	63,484	61,740	3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	19,232	20,277	20,906
3. Subsistence allowance..	8,702	9,823	11,000	4. General	14,401	14,230	14,735
4. Fees	16,756	19,431	19,560	5. Buildings	3,285	2,849	1,748
5. Telegraph Department.	980	840	770	6. Pensions	1,380	1,380	1,380
6. Miscellaneous	2,944	575	7,369	7. Miscellaneous including chapel charges.	2,350	21,284	17,804
Total ..	1,28,977	1,49,253	1,63,239	Total ..	1,27,092	1,45,255	1,44,862
Average ..		1,47,156		Average ..		1,39,069	
	Average net income Rs. 8,087.						
			Girls' branch.				
1. Grants-in-aid	25,200	25,200	25,200	1. Education	2,491	14,589	14,772
		+ 4,200†		2. Clothing and victualling.	28,134	29,715	31,263
2. Profits on school property.	24,364	23,226	23,226	3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	8,569	8,490	9,465
3. Subsistence allowance.	7,683	9,068	9,900	4. General	7,823	8,298	8,600
4. Fees	7,271	8,376	8,200	5. Buildings	985	1,606	1,136
5. Miscellaneous	1,433	104	558	6. Pensions	360	360	360
				7. Miscellaneous including chapel charges.	1,347	8,494	4,344
Total ..	65,951	70,174	67,084	Total ..	59,712	71,552	69,940
Average ..		67,736		Average ..		67,058	
	Average net income Rs. 678.						

* Special grant for buildings and for the training college. † Special grant.

II. Statement showing the classification of boarders from 1914—1916.

——	1914.		1915.		1916	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Military	258	147	253	146	261	143
Marine	3	..	3	..	3	..
Medical	1	..	5	2	5	2
Volunteers	19	4	11	4	14	3
Civilians	3	7	3	4	6	8
Total ..	284	158	275	156	289	156

Taken from the respective reports of the school.

5. The statement of receipts and expenditure shows an average net surplus only of Rs. 8,087 in the boys' branch and Rs. 678 in the girls' branch. Even that is arrived at by including the special grants sanctioned for buildings and in the former case a grant of Rs. 25,000 sanctioned by the Government of India towards the cost of establishing a training college in connexion with the institution; but these special grants should properly be excluded from the calculation of income and expenditure. Again when the institution is provincialized it will not be eligible for teaching grants. These were as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.
	Rs.	Rs.
1914–15	23,656	11,415
1915–16	25,519	11,270
1916–17	27,547	12,884

Average for both branches is Rs. 37,430. If the items specified above were excluded, the income derived from the other sources would be insufficient to meet the expenditure of the school. For the future also the school cannot be expected to be self-supporting, especially in view of the situation created by the war. A large number of applications from soldiers' children who claim exemption from payment of fees have already been received. But it has not been possible to admit them for want of accommodation—cf. page 2 of demi-official No. 63 B–1, dated 17th January 1918. There is thus no doubt that the expenditure connected with the school, recurring as well as non-recurring, will only increase and that the school funds will not be in a position to meet it. The additional funds should be found either by the Government of India or by this Government.

6. From its inception the Lawrence Memorial school has been of a military character and it was chiefly intended for the children of soldiers (paragraph 14 on page 7 of notes to G.O. No. 496, Educational, dated 8th May 1916). The subscriptions collected were mainly from the Army. The committee of management was and is composed mostly of military officers. The grants made to the institution from time to time, recurring and non-recurring, though sanctioned by the Local Government and provided for in the Provincial budget were apparently shown under military estimates, and they were considered Imperial charges. The Local Government's sanction to the grants was subject to the approval of the Government of India. The amounts spent on the construction of buildings were shown under Imperial Military Works. Owing to its military character Provincial funds were not applied to the institution and any assistance that was necessary came out of Imperial funds and with the sanction of the Government of India. It is thus clear that the charges of the institution from its inception have been debited to 'Military,' an Imperial item. It follows therefore that whatever additional funds may hereafter be required for the institution should also be found by the Government of India as a matter of course. The fact that the Local Government are assuming control of the institution does not appear to afford sufficient reason for divesting the Government of India of any portion of their responsibility in the matter. The Financial Department of this Government have all along been opposed to Provincial revenues being spent on the institution—cf. paragraphs 53—55 on pages 20—22 of notes to G.O. No. 496, dated 8th May 1916.

7. In this connexion attention is solicited to the correspondence regarding the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial school at Murree, forwarded by the Government of India for this Government's information and guidance in framing proposals for the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund. Submitted that these papers do not afford a parallel and cannot be accepted as a precedent in the present case. For, the Murree school is a purely Provincial Government high school whose cost is borne by the Punjab Government—paragraph 58 on page 23 of notes to G.O. No. 496, dated 8th May 1916. The position of the Lawrence Memorial school is entirely different from that of the Murree school inasmuch as the cost of the former has entirely been a charge on Imperial funds. An institution similar to the Lawrence Memorial school is the one at Sanawar. It is subject to the orders of the Government of the Punjab but no portion of the Provincial finance is utilized on it. The entire cost is met by the Government of India. Similarly in the case of the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, the practice in the past has been *not* to spend any money on it from Provincial funds. It is not clear why the Government of India enunciate a different policy in respect of the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund.

8. Please see in this connexion paragraph 15 of letter No. 497, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916, in which this Government stated—

"The Governor in Council recognizes that the maintenance of the school is an Imperial matter, the cost of which should devolve on Imperial funds, but he is so entirely in agreement with the Committee's proposal for its future management and so impressed by its report that he is prepared to consider any reasonable settlement of financial arrangements essential in the interests of the school." It is

apparently with reference to this that the Government of India inquire how the cost of the institution Rs. 6,000 recurring and Rs. 1,54,900 * non-recurring mentioned in paragraph 14 of letter No. 497, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916, should be distributed between Imperial and Provincial revenues. As explained above, the whole cost should in the ordinary course have been met by the Government of India. The only change now is that this Government are assuming the control of the school. The Government of India apparently desire that those who are responsible for the administration of the school should share its financial responsibility also. In this connexion the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew's note dated the 6th February 1918 in the file relating to an application for an advance of Rs. 50,000 to the Lawrence Memorial school towards the cost of the junior school buildings is of importance—

	RS.
* Grant already sanctioned by the Government of India in 1917 ...	21,500
In 1918 (just now)	6,000
	27,500

"The Lawrence Memorial school is, I believe, not ordinarily financed from Provincial funds. The buildings are (or were) classed as 'Imperial, Military' and funds for their repair, improvement or extension should come from the Military Works budget. It is therefore not our business to undertake the cost of this scheme, in whole or in part."

At the instance of the Honourable Member a telegram was sent to the Government of India requesting them to sanction an advance of Rs. 50,000 from the Military Works budget. But that Government have declined to sanction it because the work has not yet been approved and the provincialization of the institution is imminent. This Government have so far been opposed to the expenditure of Provincial funds on the institution—please see paragraphs 53–55 of the notes on pages 20–22 of notes to G.O. Nos. 496–97, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916.

9. In view, however, of the Government's decision to assume the administrative control of the school and of their readiness to share financial responsibility with the Government of India, they may without demur continue to contribute Rs. 37,430 now paid as teaching grants to the school (vide paragraph 5 above) or Rs. 38,000 in round figures. This is roughly 14 per cent of the total (recurring) expenditure. It is for consideration whether the Government will be prepared to bear any additional expenditure, either recurring or non-recurring, over and above the 14 per cent referred to above and if so, how much. Submitted that the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction may be obtained u.o. in the first instance.

P.R.—28-2-18.

C.R.—4-3-18.

The question has now reached the financial stage, but the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction may be got first.

C. H. BROWN—11-3-18.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU—16-3-18.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In the first place what is meant by provincialization in this case? What I have always meant was that the school should become a Government institution, and this is what the provincialization meant in the case of the Murree school. In that case the position was simpler because the school was already provincial, so far as its finances went. In the case of the Lawrence Memorial school it will clearly be necessary to secure that the Government of India continue to contribute to the school at least not less than what they have hitherto done. The provincialization is desirable however with a view to the improvement of the school and cannot, if this is to be effected, be done as in the Murree case without increased cost. To secure a satisfactory staff for instance it seems desirable to include some of its members in the Indian Educational Service and Provincial Educational Service.

2. One question appears to be therefore whether Government is prepared to accept liability for increase in expenditure. If the school is really almost purely

military, as the statistics of pupils suggests, it would seem that its cost should continue to be met from Imperial funds. I learn, however, from the Secretary that the military children in the school on 31st December last may be classified as follows:—

Actual soldiers' orphans, i.e., children of effective soldiers who died while serving in the British Army in India 83, children of soldiers in active employ 119, children of soldiers discharged from the army and in civil employ 226, total 428. This accounts for 428 out of the total number of pupils which is 480. The pupils not classified above may be presumed to be more remotely connected with the army than the 428. I submit, therefore, that more than half the pupils come from a class that is more civil than military, i.e., that part of the general Anglo-Indian community that owes its existence to the practice of British soldiers on discharge remaining in India in some useful employ. These become with their families part of the civil Anglo-Indian community and a valuable part of the population of the Madras Presidency and might very well claim a share in the funds provided for education by the local Government. While therefore there is no reason why the Imperial Government should diminish their contribution to the school it seems to me that it would be quite reasonable for the local Government to undertake the expense of its provincialization and of its future improvement and development.

3. I may remark that the sum shown as "teaching grants" in the notes is not paid out of the Educational budget allotment nor on any advice of the Educational Department but under "32-B. MISCELLANEOUS—Donations for charitable purposes," and I do not know how the amount is arrived at.

This is paid by Imperial direct to Lawrence Asylum Committee.
V.G.K.

J. H. STONE—10-4-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for orders whether the file may be forwarded to Financial u.o. for remarks. As the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has remarked in another file that this case should be disposed of as soon as possible, Financial may be requested to treat the case as urgent.

P.R.—17-4-18.

C. H. BROWN—17-4-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—17-4-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The proposals relate to the taking over of the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, under Government management. The reasons for this course were set out fully in paragraphs 11–15 of Education Department letter to the Government of India No. 497, dated 8th May 1916. In that letter two proposals were made—

(1) that a recurring grant of Rs. 6,000 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,54,900 should be sanctioned by the Government of India to remedy urgent defects; and

(2) that the future control and management of the school should be vested in the local Government.

The Government of India have sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 6,000, but not the recurring grant, or the balance of the non-recurring grant. They have now called for information on the following points:—

(i) definite proposals for carrying out the proposed provincialization of the school;

(ii) statements showing the average income and expenditure of the last three years under appropriate heads;

(iii) the average number of pupils of military and civil origin respectively; and

(iv) the views of this Government as to the manner in which the cost of the institution and of the improvements suggested in letter No. 497, Education, dated the 8th May 1916, should be distributed between Imperial and Provincial Funds.

2. *Proposals for carrying out the provincialization of the school.*—The papers do not show that the Educational Department have formulated any *definite* proposals for what the Government of India call provincialization of the school. A perusal of the correspondence between the Government of the Punjab and the Government of India in regard to the provincialization of the Lawrence Murree school—forwarded by the Government of India to this Government as a model—shows that information will have to be furnished to the Government of India in regard to the following matters :—

Yes; this is very important otherwise we shall come off very *badly* financially.
L.E.K.

(*a*) Estimated income and expenditure *after the provincialization is given* effect to,

(*b*) Proposition statement for the establishment proposed to be employed in the school.
L.E.K.

(*c*) The scheme under which the institution will be worked.

Very probably: Government won't be able to send the hat round.
L.E.K.

No separate particulars of donations and subscriptions are given in the Educational note.
L.D.

3. *Item* (*a*).—The main sources of income of the school are set out in the Educational Department note on page 3 ante. Private donations and subscriptions will most probably cease when the school is managed by the Government, and these will have to be excluded in estimating the future income.

It is not known whether it is proposed to raise or make any alteration in the rates of fees levied in the school to meet the increased expenditure that will have to be incurred on the Government's taking over the institution. The grants from Imperial funds—items (3), 4 (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) on page 3 ante are evidently paid direct to the school committee, while item 4 (*d*) is passed through the Local Government. The Government of India evidently contemplate the abolition of these separate grants and the substitution, in its stead, of a single fixed assignment which will be based on the net expenditure that will be thrown on Provincial revenues.

4. Next, as regards *expenditure*, the Home (Education) Department has not stated whether there will be any, and if so, what changes in the pay and prospects of the principal and teachers, and if so what will be the extra cost. The Director of Public Instruction contemplates that some of the members of the staff should be included in the Indian Educational Service and Provincial Educational Service. Detailed proposals will have to be worked out in order that the extra cost may be ascertained and the necessary sanction of the Government of India and Secretary of State asked for. The provident fund will be replaced by pensions and the charges for provident fund will have to be omitted.

This must be worked out. It forms an essential feature of the Provincialization scheme.
L.E.K.

In regard to non-recurring expenditure, only the immediate requirements were mentioned in paragraph 13 of letter No. 497, Educational, dated 8th May 1916, while the total cost of the improvements was estimated at three lakhs. It is presumed that no further needs have arisen in the meanwhile.

5. *Item* (*b*)—The Government of India will have to be furnished with detailed information about the staff.

6. *Item* (*c*).—The funds of the asylum appear to be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments (cf. paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 74, Educational, dated 29th January 1904). The scheme of management then sanctioned may have to undergo some modifications. The Government of India will also have to be furnished with a copy of the rules of management as modified, if necessary, with reference to present proposals.
L.E.K.

7. As regards the *statements of receipts and expenditure* for the past three years, the object of the Government of India in asking for them seems to be to base the assignment from Imperial to Provincial on these figures. Such a statement was not called for in the case of Murree school. The Government of India may, it is submitted, be distinctly told that though these figures are furnished, they cannot be taken as the basis for the Imperial grant, and that the expenditure which is estimated to be incurred on the taking over of the school by Government should be taken into account. The statements prepared by the Educational Department may distinguish between *ordinary* receipts and expenditure and *extraordinary* receipts and extraordinary expenditure, the latter being entered at the bottom of the statement. Statements prepared on this basis are printed below. It will be seen that there is a deficit of Rs. 469 in the boys' branch and a surplus of Rs. 601 in the girls' branch. The income and expenditure are practically the same.

We must protest against this.
L.E.K.

L.E.K.

Yes; this is important.
L.E.K.

L.D.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, from 1915–16 to 1917–18.

—	Receipts.			—	Expenditure.		
	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18 Revised Estimate		1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18 Revised Estimate
BOYS' BRANCH.							
Ordinary receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	*Ordinary expenditure.*	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Opening balance ..	41,353	43,238	47,236	1. Education ..	28,808	30,845	29,204
2. Grants-in-aid	37,800	37,800	37,800	2. Clothing and victualling..	57,636	54,390	59,085
3. Profits on school property..	61,795	63,484	61,740	3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	19,232	20,277	20,906
4. Subsistence allowance ..	8,702	9,823	11,000	4. General	14,401	14,230	14,735
5. Fees	16,756	19,431	19,560	5. Buildings	3,285	2,849	1,748
6. Telegraph department ..	980	840	770	6. Pensions	1,380	1,380	1,380
7. Miscellaneous	895	575	369	7. Miscellaneous including chapel charges.	2,350	5,602	7,804
Total, Ordinary ..	1,26,928	1,31,953	1,31,239	Total, Ordinary ..	1,27,092	1,29,573	1,34,862
Average ..	1,30,040			Average ..	1,30,509		
				Deficit Rs. 469			
Extraordinary.				*Extraordinary.*			
Special grants	..	17,300	25,000	Purchase of organ	..	9,682	..
Balance from Provident fund..	2,049	..	..	Water-supply improvements..	..	6 000	..
Special donations	..	..	2,000	New buildings	..	..	10,000
Recovery of bad debts of Lawrence Asylum Press.	..	..	5,000	....	..	..	..
Grand total including opening balance.	1,70,330	1,92,491	2,10,475	Total ..	1,27,092	1,45,255	1,44,862
GIRLS' BRANCH.							
Ordinary receipts.				*Ordinary expenditure.*			
1. Opening balance	11,494	17,733	16,355	1. Education	12,491	14,589	14,772
2. Grants-in-aid	25,200	25,200	25,200	2. Clothing and victualling ..	28,134	29,715	31,263
3. Profits on school property..	24,364	23,226	23,226	3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	8,569	8,490	9,465
4. Subsistence allowance ..	7,683	9,068	9,960	4. General	7,823	8,298	8,600
5. Fees	7,271	8,376	8,200	5. Buildings	985	1,606	1,130
6. Miscellaneous	1,433	104	558	6. Pensions	360	360	360
....	..	..	..	7. Miscellaneous including chapel charges.	1,347	4,494	4,344
Total, Ordinary ..	65,951	65,974	67,084	Total, Ordinary ..	59,712	67,552	69,940
Average ..	66,336			Average ..	65,735		
				Surplus Rs. 601.			
Extraordinary.				*Extraordinary.*			
Special grant	..	4,200	..	Improvements to water-supply.	..	4,000	..
Grand total including opening balance.	77,445	87,907	83,439	Total ..	59,712	71,552	69,940

8. *Pupils of military and civil origin.*—The Government of India want this information, probably for deciding what portion of the expenditure should go to Imperial and what portion to Provincial. The Government of India may hold that expenditure on civilian European and Eurasian pupils should be met from Provincial funds, as there is no special reason for Imperial contributing towards their education.

The analysis made by the Director of Public Instruction shows the following distribution of pupils on the 31st December 1917 :—

(1) Children of effective soldiers who died while serving in the British Army in India	83
(2) Children of soldiers in active employ	119
(3) Children of soldiers discharged from the army and in civil employ	226
(4) Others (civilians proper)	52
	480

The Director of Public Instruction remarks that "more than half the pupils come from a class that is more civil than military, i.e., that part of the general Anglo-Indian community that owes its existence to the practice of British soldiers on discharge remaining in India in some useful employ", and that "they might very well claim a *share* in the funds provided for education by the Local Government." The Director of Public Instruction thus makes out a case for a contribution from provincial funds towards the provincialization of the school. He includes "children of soldiers discharged from the army and in civil employ" in the category of civilians. Attention is, however, invited to paragraph 4 of the Government of India's letter to the Government of the Punjab regarding Murree school, where the children of soldiers and ex-soldiers are distinguished from children of civilians. The civilian pupils proper are only 52 or 11 per cent of the total strength of the school. The classification in the Director of Public Instruction's note seems to be what the Government of India require.

I doubt it. If there is any obligation to provide a special institution for these boys, the obligation is due to the fact of their being soldiers' sons.

L.E.K.

The Director of Public Instruction says "a *share*." The title to this seems to be clear. *What* the share should be is another matter.

L.D.—24 4–18.

9. *Financial arrangements between the Local Government and the Government of India.*—In paragraph 15 of Educational Department letter No. 497, dated 8th May 1916, the Government of India were informed that the Government of Madras "is so entirely in agreement with the committee's proposal for its future management and so impressed by its report that he is prepared to consider any reasonable settlement of financial arrangements essential in the interests of the school." This sentence is based on His Excellency the Governor's note, dated 2nd March 1916, which was written after discussion with Sir Harold Stuart and the present Honourable Member (Financial). His Excellency the Governor noted as follows (page 31 of notes to G.O. No. 496, Educational, dated 8th May 1916):—

"It is to our interest that the school should be efficiently conducted as it plays an important part in European education in this Presidency and while expressing our general agreement in the view taken in the correspondence as to the necessity of additional expenditure we might well without committing ourselves inform the Government of India that we are prepared to consider any reasonable settlement of future financial arrangements which is essential in the interests of the school"

It is respectfully submitted that Financial must oppose any part of the *recurring charges falling* on Provincial funds. Provincial funds have not so far contributed anything towards the school, not even in the form of grants-in-aid—vide paragraph 3 of Director of Public Instruction's note on page 7 ante. The whole of the pensionary charges will, in future, fall on Provincial and so also all

Financial has all along opposed this but the decision of Government is that we should accept a reasonable financial settlement. In this Provincial revenues must share.

L.E.K.

Yes.

L.D.

future increases in expenditure, while the receipts are not likely to increase. As pointed out in paragraph 8 above, the general European and Eurasian population benefited by the school is proportionately very small, and as such provincial funds should not be required to contribute towards recurring expenditure at present. As regards non-recurring expenditure, Provincial may perhaps agree to bear one-half of the cost of estimated improvements (3 lakhs), the provincial share being paid out of the grant set apart for European education out of the 49 lakhs Imperial grant. The following reasons may be urged on the Government of India :—

(1) That the school has hitherto been entirely financed from Imperial funds, and that Provincial has not hitherto contributed anything, even in the form of grants-in-aid.

(2) That the pupils consist for the most part of children of soldiers or ex-soldiers and that the proportion of children of civilians is exceedingly small.

(3) That the pensionary charges and future increases in expenditure will fall on Provincial funds, while the Government do not anticipate any increase in Revenue.

T.A.S.—22–4–18.

Although all parties seem agreed that the institution should be provincialized, I am afraid we are nowhere near the stage when we can address India on the subject. The question seems to require very much more detailed examination before any scheme of provincialization can be laid before India. Although the Government of India have asked for receipts and charges for the past three years, we must be careful to see that any claim we may make for Imperial funds is not based on these figures alone. It is obvious that if we do this we shall lose badly over the transaction. Provincialization evidently spells very much more expenditure, and what I submit Education should first do is to draw up a scheme showing what will be the cost of provincializing the institution. Evidently it will be staffed by Government servants. We must know what the staff is to be and what it represents financially. Having obtained some idea of this the next question to be considered is how the cost is to be met. This again turns on the question of the class of pupils for which the institution *qua* a Government concern will cater. It will, I presume, be primarily a school for soldiers' children, and as such is an Imperial concern. While therefore the management will be under the control of the Provincial Government, the greater part of the money should come from Imperial. It seems necessary therefore to decide what the proportion of non-soldiers' children to soldiers' should be. Having done this we arrive at some basis on which to fix the Imperial and Provincial contributions. It must be remembered that once the Imperial assignment is fixed subsequent growth of expenditure will have to be met from Provincial revenues as the Government of India are not likely to agree to a fluctuating contract grant (G.Os. Nos. 554, Financial, dated 14th August 1913, and No. 588, Financial, dated 25th August 1913). I think therefore that Financial must be careful to see that we get our full pound of flesh from India to start with. It is impossible for Financial to express any opinion on the general scheme of provincialization until some indication is given of what the cost of the scheme will be. We may therefore, I submit, ask Educational Department kindly to have this worked out. On the receipts side credit might be taken for revenue from endowments, and present recurring grants from the Government of India. Subscriptions and donations from the public should, I submit, be omitted, as with Provincialization, I do not think we could look for eleemosynary relief from the general public. The receipts side might also take credit for fees, and here again it will be necessary to come to some decision as to what the fees should be for the

I don't like the idea of fixing this for all times. I would always give preference to soldiers' children. Recent figures may form a proper basis for distributing Imperial and Provincial liabilities.

L.D.

I should like to know what these have averaged.

L.D.

different classes of students. Having estimated receipts and expenditure on the basis of provincialization we shall arrive at the net cost of the school, and can then determine how this net cost should be shared by Imperial and Provincial.

2. As regards non-recurring expenditure some forecast will also be necessary. I think we should make one thing clear, and that is that such expenditure as has been considered necessary in the past, and has not so far been incurred should be met from Imperial revenues. It would not be fair to Provincial to call upon it to pay for buildings, etc., the necessity for which has been established apart from the question of provincialization, and which would in the ordinary course have been borne by the Government of India (letter No. 497, Educational, dated 8th May 1916). Indications are not wanting to show that the Government of India are trying to avoid paying up, pending the question of provincialization, but I submit we should not permit ourselves to be cajoled into paying for buildings and other works, the necessity for which has already been demonstrated. As regards the future we shall probably have to bear the whole of the non-recurring charges but a good deal depends on the object on which the expenditure is to be incurred. Subject to any advice Education may give on the point I am inclined to suggest that as regards non-recurring expenditure in the future we should reserve to ourselves the right of asking for aid from Imperial revenues.

L. E. KERSHAW—23-4-18.

L. DAVIDSON—24-4-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Paragraph 1 *of the Financial Department Notes, page* 8.—The amount of the non-recurring grant sanctioned by the Government of India since March 1917 towards the cost of carrying out the improvements mentioned in paragraph 13 (i) of letter No. 497, Educational, dated 8th May 1916, is Rs. 27,500 and not merely Rs. 6,000 as stated in the Financial note (G.Os. No. 407, Educational, dated 27th March 1917, No. 408, Educational, dated 27th March 1917, and No. 184, Financial, dated 14th March 1918).

2. *Paragraph* 4 *of Financial Department note, page* 9.—As regards non-recurring expenditure no further needs have since been brought to the notice of Government and it is not likely that any further demand will arise in the near future. In any case it appears safer to request the Director of Public Instruction to report on this matter.

3. *Paragraph* 6 *of Financial Department note, page* 9.—It appears that the funds of the asylum have been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. What was referred to in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 74, Educational, dated the 29th January 1904, was however only the property belonging to the Military Orphan Asylum, Madras, transferred to the Civil Orphan Asylums, Madras. The Director of Public Instruction may be requested to state what modifications should be made in the scheme of management of the properties of the schools which are vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

4. A draft memorandum calling for the details required by Financial is submitted for approval. For orders whether the file should at this stage be circulated to His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Member (Financial) for information.

P.R.—26-4-18.

T.K.—2-5-18.

C. H. BROWN—4-5-18.

I had a discussion with the Director of Public Instruction yesterday. I showed him the draft memorandum. He thinks that a good deal of the information called for is already in office. Please check and revise the memorandum if necessary.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—21-5-18.

29

With reference to the Secretary's orders above it is submitted that information referred to in paragraph 1 (i) (*a*), (*b*) and (*d*) may be said to be available in the office but it is not so complete as Financial desires. How the information is incomplete is explained below :—

Paragraph 1 (*i*) (*a*) *of the draft memorandum.*—The information available in the office has already been tabulated in paragraph 7 of Financial note on page 10 ante. The Financial Department apparently wants an independent statement from the Director of Public Instruction, especially showing the amounts of donations and subscriptions about which there is no information in the office (cf. paragraph 3 of Financial note on page 8 of notes).

(*b*) On page 7 of the notes the Director of Public Instruction gives a statement of pupils of military and civil origin (cf. paragraph 8 of Financial note on page 11 of notes). Though this has the acceptance of Financial it is thought that the formation of a junior school recently sanctioned is likely to affect the strength of the school appreciably, that consequently the number of children of soldiers and civilians is likely to vary and that it is better to obtain a rough forecast from the committee though not accurate ; if this is considered unnecessary this clause may be omitted.

(*d*) In connexion with the establishment of the training college the committee has submitted proposals for the revision of the staff of the school estimated to cost an additional Rs. 15,000 a year. This is said to be the minimum required and it is also framed so as to be within the funds available. When the school is provincialized the committee will have no regard for financial limitations or other restrictions and will then be liberal in its demands for additional establishments. In this view it is thought advisable to have the committee's definite forecast in this respect also.

2. Information on the other points referred to in the memorandum is not available in the office. It is for consideration whether, in the circumstances explained above, the draft memorandum put up may issue or whether it should be altered by the omission of reference to the points dealt with above.

P.R.—1-6-18.

T.K.—7-6-18.

C. H. BROWN—10-6-18.

The draft memorandum may issue.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—11-6-18

[Memorandum No. 1117 B/17-5, Home (Education), dated 12th June 1918].

V

From the Director of Public Instruction, N.R.O.C. No. 6155, *dated the 2nd August* 1918.

In Memo. No. 1117-B/17-5, Home (Education), dated 12th June 1918, the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to furnish detailed information in regard to the proposals for the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund. The Committee's request that it may be given an opportunity of discussing the proposals with the Government is for orders. If it is to be granted, the time and place of meeting and the names of those who will be present at the meeting have also to be settled.

P.R.—12-8-18.

T.K.—14-8-18.

C.H.B.—28-8-18.

For orders.

The Committee may meet: (1) the Director of Public Instruction, (2) the Inspector of European Schools, (3) the Chief Secretary, and (4) myself.

The meeting must take place in Ootacamund before 12th October.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—28-8-18.

His Excellency observes that it is an opportunity of meeting the Government for which the Committee asks.

Whether such a meeting would serve any useful purpose cannot be determined until the conditions financial and otherwise on which Government will accept the provincialization of the school and future responsibility for it have been more fully examined. I am to ask Home Department to undertake this examination now.

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—31-8-18.

As a result of the examination of the proposal for the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, certain particulars were called for from the Director of Public Instruction in Memorandum No. 1117-B/17-5, dated the 12th June 1918. Any further examination to be useful can be proceeded with only after the receipt of those particulars. The Director of Public Instruction may be requested to expedite them.

2. A draft memorandum is submitted for approval.

P.R.—6-9-18.
T.K.—10-9-18.

Issue.

C. H. BROWN—12-9-18.

[Memorandum No. 1117/B-17-6, dated 12th September 1918—**VI.**]

VII

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.C. No. 5225/18, *dated 3rd January* 1919.

The preliminary data for the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School furnished to Government under the several heads mentioned in Memorandum No. 1117/B-5, dated 12th June 1918, are examined below :—

Average receipts and charges for three years.

2. *Paragraph* 1 (i) (*a*) *of the memorandum.*—The figures in the statements (Annexures I and J) showing the receipts and expenditure of the school for 1915, 1916 and 1917 have been checked. It is observed that the figures have been furnished for the calendar years, while in the previous notes (pages 4 and 10 ante) they were calculated for the official years. It is submitted that the figures, as furnished by the Principal, namely, for the calendar year, may be taken into account for the present purposes.

A sum of Rs. 30,000 received in 1915—interest and withdrawal of deposit account—has been taken by the Committee as an ordinary item of receipt. There are no similar receipts in other years and this item appears to be an extraordinary one. This may therefore be omitted.

As thus revised, the normal income and expenditure for the three years ending 31st December 1917 were Rs. 1,94,135 and Rs. 1,88,994 respectively.

From the Principal's letter, dated 31st October 1918, it appears that there were no public subscriptions received during the period in question, while the donations realized were only two in number, namely, (*a*) Rs. 250 from Brigade Major, Wellington, in 1915, and (*b*) Rs. 1,500 from His Excellency Lord Pentland for the institution of annual prizes. These are comparatively negligible; and even supposing that, on the provincialization of the school, private benefactions will cease, such cessation may not seriously affect the receipts side. For all practical purposes therefore the above figures may be adopted.

As, however, it would take some time to address the Government of India, it may be desirable to furnish them with more up-to-date figures including those for 1918 which are now likely to be available. The Director of Public Instruction may therefore be asked to obtain them.

Number of pupils of civil origin and military origin.

3. *Paragraph* 1 (i) (*b*) *of memorandum.*—The Director of Public Instruction refers to the statement at page 28 of the school report for 1917.

In the first place, it is not possible for the office to calculate *accurately* the number of such pupils separately. The Principal of the school appears to be of opinion that pupils coming under classes 1 to 6 of rule 39 may be counted as military pupils and those under classes 7 to 10 as civil. According to this classification, the number of military and civil pupils on 31st December 1917 was 428 and 27 respectively. Sir Henry Stone, however, in paragraph 2 of his note, dated 10th April 1918, at page 7 supra, pointed out that "more than half the pupils come from a class that is more civil than military". The Principal's classification may perhaps be adopted for the present purposes.

Secondly, the statement referred to above refers only to boarders and not to day-scholars attending the school.

The Director of Public Instruction may be asked to furnish detailed figures for 1918—as these are now likely to be available—both in regard to boarders and day-scholars.

Estimated income and expenditure after provincialization.

4. *Paragraph* 1 (i) (*c*) *of memorandum.*—In regard to this point, the Principal first attempts to give figures for the *calendar* year 1917 and then he furnishes figures for the *official* year 1917-18. In regard to the calendar year for 1917 he has not supplied complete details of expenditure. There are no data in the office to check the figures given for the official year 1917-18. It appears desirable to follow some uniformity in furnishing these statistics. The statement of income and expenditure for three years referred to in paragraph 1 (i) (*a*) of the memorandum is based on the calendar year and it would therefore be desirable to adopt the calendar year in the present case also. For orders whether complete information may be called for in regard to this point for the year 1918.

After provincialization additional expenditure will have to be incurred on the following items :—

(1) *Rs.* 14,660 *per annum on account of a general revision of the school staff.*—Proposals in this regard are separately under consideration; and in deference to the wishes of the School Committee it has been proposed to proceed with this in advance of provincialization and to address the Government of India for sanction to the diversion towards this object of the necessary funds from the grant sanctioned for the Training College.

Since decided to ask for a separate Imperial grant—vide letter to the Government of India, 1859/B-18-7, 19th March 1919.

(2) *A sum of Rs.* 1,740 *per annum on account of pensions at present paid to certain members of the staff who have retired.*—The Committee also desire that the past service of members now on the staff of the school should be taken into account for purposes of pension after the school is taken over by Government. It is not known what financial liability is involved in this proposal. In fact the Committee have separately addressed Government regarding pensions to school staff and the Government of India are to be addressed in the matter shortly. It cannot now be said definitely whether the existing staff will be allowed to count past service. We may therefore for the present take into account only the actual expenditure now incurred by the school towards payment of pensions.

(3) *Rs.* 5,000 *per annum on account of the proposed increase in the strength of the school from* 465 *to* 500.—The need for augmenting the strength has been conclusively established by the Committee. In connexion with a similar proposal in 1913 the extra expenditure on this account was estimated at Rs. 5,000 per annum (page 6 of G.O. No. 142, Educational, dated 6th February 1914). But conditions have now changed and prices have gone up considerably. Perhaps the figure may be raised by 20 per cent. This would mean that a sum of Rs. 6,000 should be provided under this head.

(4) *Rs.* 1,520 *per annum for a manual training centre*.—The Committee has not included this item, but the Director of Public Instruction estimates the recurring cost of maintaining a manual training class in connexion with the school at Rs. 1,520 a year.

(5) *An indeterminate amount on account of the revision of the menial staff*.—The Committee has not submitted definite proposals. The Director of Public Instruction has called for them. He may be asked to obtain and furnish at once at least an approximate idea of the cost involved.

In the result, an additional expenditure of Rs. 23,920 besides the extra cost of revision of the pay of the menial staff, or say, about Rs. 25,000 in round figures, will have to be provided for.

Establishment required for the school after provincialization.

5. *Paragraph* 1 (*i*) (*d*) *of memorandum*.—Further than the revision of establishment referred to in the preceding paragraph, neither the Committee nor the Director of Public Instruction proposes any. No change in the pay and prospects of the Principal is contemplated.

The Director of Public Instruction (Sir Henry Stone), however, thought that some members of the staff may be brought on to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service and Provincial Educational Service. But in Sanawar and Murree the Principal's post is outside the Indian Educational Service cadre and the Government of India may not favour a different arrangement in the case of Lawrence Memorial school (cf. paragraph 3 of Secretary of State's despatch No. 232, Public, dated 5th September 1913). As regards assistants too, in view of the special character of the institution the inclusion of their posts in the Provincial Educational Service cadre may not always help the posting of suitable members to it.

It is therefore submitted that the staff of the school may be self-contained as at present.

Scheme of management of the school after provincialization.

6. *Paragraph* 1 (*ii*) *of memorandum*.—In regard to the management of the school after provincialization, the Committee prefers the present system under which it works the school directly under the orders of Government. This view has also been urged by Major-General Cross-Barratt.

The Director of Public Instruction is of opinion that the Committee may remain, but that its functions should be purely advisory except in regard to questions of a military or religious character connected with the institution. In other respects he suggests that the management of the school should mainly rest with the Director of Public Instruction subject to orders of Government on important questions. Submitted that the Director's suggestion may be concurred in. The rules for the management of the school with the modifications suggested therein by the Director of Public Instruction seem unobjectionable and may be approved.

The Director's suggestion to draw up a complete set of rules embodying the proposed rules and the relevant rules of a general nature in the existing rules of the school may be accepted and the Director requested to take the necessary action.

Revision of scale of fees.

7. *Paragraph* 2 (*i*) (*a*) *of memorandum*.—The Director of Public Instruction and the Committee agree in considering that the existing rates (cf. rule 42 at page 57 of report for 1917) of fees may continue except for children of officers who can afford to pay at higher rates. No idea is given as to what enhanced scale of fees could be expected from the latter class of pupils and what increased fee income may be expected in the event of the higher scale being adopted after provincialization. The extra receipts may not represent any appreciable amount so as to affect the present calculations.

Scheme of management of the school properties.

8. *Paragraph* 2 (*i*) (*b*) *of memorandum and* 2 (*ii*) *of memorandum*.—The Director of Public Instruction suggests that a scheme or set of rules may be drawn up in consultation with the Advocate-General after considering legal difficulties, if any. Of the endowments connected with the school, only two, namely, that relating to the Lawrence Asylum Press (5,08,700) and the one which formerly belonged to the female orphan asylum (Rs. 2,82,318-14-0) are vested under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (cf. G.Os. No. 213, Educational, dated 5th April 1904, and No. 1456, Public, dated 26th November 1913). The scheme for the management of these may be altered after the school is provincialized.

As regards the other * securities these are held in deposit by the Accountant-General. In regard to these also an executive order may issue after the school is brought under departmental management directing that interest thereon may be credited to Government. There may not be any legal difficulty in doing this. For, the funds of the school at Murree were also prior to its provincialization similarly vested in the Accountant-General of the Punjab and no legal difficulty appears to have been experienced there.

	RS.
*Military male orphan asylum stock ...	4,89,200
Sir Hope Grant's bequest	2,700
The Brennen Legacy	6,100
Lawrence Asylum stock	12,100
	5,10,100

Improvements consequent on the provincialization of the school.

9. *Paragraph* 3 *of memorandum*.—As regards schemes involving non-recurring expenditure that have to be undertaken on the provincialization of the school, money has to be found for the following :—

	RS.	RS.
Amount required towards the kindergarten building over and above the Rs. 75,000 which the Committee has to provide (cf G.O. No. 566, Home (Education), dated 30th April 1918)		35,000
Water-supply, fire-protection, sanitation and lighting including remodelling of the interiors of both schools		1,50,000
Minor works.		
Dhobi lines, Rs. 7,000		
Boys' kitchen, Rs. 7,000		
Extra ward to girls' hospital, Rs. 3,000		30,900
Dairy, Rs. 8,900		
Drying room, Rs. 5,000		
Hostel to be attached to the new kindergarten building ...		56,780
Play-ground		3,000
Initial cost of a manual training centre		1,000
		2,76,680

Besides the above, the Committee also mentions a hospital as being necessary, but no estimate of the cost is given. Perhaps the above amount may be taken to represent reasonable requirements.

General.

10. One other point which the Committee's present letter incidentally discloses is the diversion for purposes of the junior school building of a sum of Rs. 17,000 out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 27,500 sanctioned for sanitary works. In G.O. No. 566, Home (Education), dated 30th April 1918, the construction of a junior school building, estimated to cost Rs. 1,10,000, was approved on the understanding that the *funds of the school* up to Rs. 75,000 will be utilized for the purpose. It now appears that the Committee intends to draw to the extent of Rs. 17,000 from the Government grant referred to above in order to find their share of the cost of the building. This procedure does not appear to be proper. But having regard to the financial position of the school and its multifarious needs, it is for consideration whether this irregularity may be condoned.

11. Lastly the Committee desires that it should be consulted before the constitution of the school is decided on and that the school should be a 'reserved' subject. As regards the first request, attention is solicited to His Excellency's note at page 14 ante, in connexion with a similar request preferred by the Committee in August 1918. This may be borne in mind when the letter to India is drafted. As regards the second, it is too early to say anything; but the point may perhaps be mentioned in the draft letter to India.

12. Subject to orders a draft memorandum to Director of Public Instruction calling for additional information on the above points is submitted.

E.A.V.—25-1-19.

S.A.—25-1-19.

I see that the additional information is necessary; so let memorandum issue.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—1-2-19.

[Memorandum No. 17/B-1, dated 1st February 1919—**VIII.**]

IX

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. R.C. 5225/18, *dated* 11*th March* 1919.

The further information called for from the School Committee has now been received.

2. A draft letter to India is submitted for consideration.

3. Orders are solicited as to the amount that must be asked for of the Government of India in order to complete the junior school building. The history of the case is shortly as follows:—

In G.O. No. 566, Home (Education), dated 30th April 1918, the Government permitted the School Committee to proceed with the construction of the building estimated to cost 1·10 lakhs on the understanding that ·75 lakh will be provided from school funds. But in examining the school budget for 1919–20, it was found that the school could not provide more than Rs. 47,000 and the Committee has accordingly been asked as to how much money will be required eventually so that India may be asked for an allotment. It is only on receipt of this information that the exact amount required will be known. The new rules with the modifications suggested by the Director of Public Instruction may be accepted.

4. Attention is solicited to paragraph 11 of the office-note dated 25th January 1919 ante. It is for consideration whether any specific recommendation should be made in regard to the Committee's request that the school should be a 'reserved' subject.

Not meantime, I think.
C.H.B.—31-9-18.

5. This file may be forwarded to the Financial Department for remarks.

E.A.V.—26-3-19.

T.K.—26-3-19.

C. H. BROWN—31-3-19.

R.R.—3-4-19.

The file regarding provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School came to me with a personal note from His Excellency who has been interviewed on the subject by General Cross-Barratt, the Chairman of the School Committee, with whom we have to arrange a consultation before the letter to India is despatched. His Excellency is most anxious to expedite the disposal and to get the draft off to the Government of India as soon as possible.

2. I should be much obliged therefore if you would push on the Financial scrutiny as rapidly as may be, and cast the result into the shape of a revised draft to India, so as to avoid further battledore and shuttlecock between Financial and

Education. The letter to India ought to be as clear and as strong as possible and should in particular bring out the assistance expected of Imperial funds both now and in the future. His Excellency in his note to me "presumes that the Imperial grant will be an increasing quantity as the school grows larger."

3. If the case could be printed up section by section while the Financial scrutiny is going on, it would be a great help. Indeed this seems almost essential.

4. The Director of Public Instruction comes up about the 12th May, and we ought to meet the committee within a few days from then. The case ought to be in print if any discussion is to be facilitated. The rules, e.g., must be in print.

5. I should like to have a copy of the Financial note *direct* as soon as you have passed it.

L. D[AVIDSON]—27-4-19.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In regard to the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, the Government of India have in their letter, dated 12th February 1918, called for certain particulars in regard to the existing financial position of the school. These particulars are given in the Principal's letters, dated 31st October 1918, and 28th February 1919.

2. It is submitted that some further particulars as indicated in the following paragraphs seem to be necessary.

3. *Buildings.*—It is understood that the buildings were constructed originally almost entirely from Imperial funds at a cost of about eight lakhs, the Asylum funds contributing only Rs. 87,402 and that additions and improvements to this building have also been made from time to time at the cost of Government.

A It seems necessary to obtain information in regard to the *total* expenditure incurred till now on account of the buildings, the source from which the total expenditure was met, and the ownership of the present buildings (it is presumed that the land and buildings belong to Government and are classed as Imperial military.

4. *Funded capital of the school.*—In paragraph 15 of his letter, dated 31st October 1918, the Principal has given details of the sum of Rs. 13,01,119 which is invested in securities. These securities are held by the Accountant-General either in his capacity as Accountant-General under articles 164 and 171 of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, or in his capacity as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments; and details of these investments are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* by the Accountant-General. An extract from the *Fort St. George Gazette* is put up. It will be seen that, while the Principal has shown that a sum of Rs. 4,47,800 is invested in 'four per cent loan' the item is shown by the Accountant-General as having been invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent securities. The Accountant-General's list should apparently be taken as the correct one.

Yes.
J.M.H.—14-5-19.

B

5. The Principal's letter contains statements prepared by the office showing consolidated receipts and charges for both boys' and girls' branches in the Lawrence Asylum. In regard to the item 'profits on school property' (this item includes both interest on endowments and fixed annual donations from the Government of India), the receipts which stood at ·81 lakh in the year 1915, ·85 lakh in the year 1916, and ·86 lakh in the year 1917, have dropped down to ·76 lakh in 1918. The reason for the drop is not apparent. Evidently some interest-payment falling due in the calendar year 1918 has been realized immediately after the close of that year. If so, for present purposes, the interest due for the year 1918 which was realized in the subsequent year should be included.

Yes.
J.M.H.—14-5-19.

C

Taking the figure (Rs. 86,566) given for the year 1917 as profits on school property, it is presumed that this sum includes the fixed annual donations from the Government of India of Rs. 32,233 representing the difference between the actual interest realized on securities and the privileged rate of 8 per cent and the balance includes besides interest on endowments (13·01 lakhs) certain other petty donations.

Yes.
J.M.H.—14-5-19. **D**

E It seems desirable that the figures for the item 'profits on school property' for the four years 1915 to 1918 appearing on page 14 of current should be under the following three classes :—

	RS.
(*a*) Interest on endowments (13·01 lakhs)	*x*
(*b*) Fixed annual donation from the Government of India	32,233
(*c*) Other petty donations	*y*

6. *Military works grant Rs.* 2,400 *per annum.*—In paragraph 6 of his letter, dated 31st October 1917, the Principal has noted that the ordinary repairs to the buildings are carried out by the Military Works Service from funds allotted to the 9th (Secunderabad) Division and do not appear in the school accounts as the allotments are made direct to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

This item has not been included both on the receipts side and on the expenditure side in the accounts of the school. It seems, however, preferable to know definitely what the actual expenditure during the past four years on account of repairs has amounted to. In future the annual grant of Rs. 2,400 will have to be made by the Government of India to the Local Government and the expenditure on repairs will have to be met from Provincial revenues.

We are asking the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington, for the figures in a separate memorandum.
J.M.H.—14–5–19. **F**

7. Taking the statement appearing on page 14 of current, the receipts of the school may be classified under the following headings :—

	Approximate average annual income (for three years 1916 to 1918).	
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
(1) Interest on endowments (13·01 lakhs)	...	·53
(2) Imperial recurring grant—		
(*a*) Fixed annual contribution from the Government of India.	·32	
(*b*) Fixed annual grant sanctioned in 1862 ...	·48	
(*c*) Annual grant sanctioned in 1914 which is being paid through the Local Government.	·15	
(*d*) Fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 (vide G.O. No. 307, Educational, dated 21st May 1907).	·06	
(*e*) Annual grants from the military works funds for repairs.	·03	
		1·04
(3) Subsistence allowance paid by the Government of India at Rs. 2½ per mensem per child of corporal or private [The average annual payment on this account during the three years 1916 to 1918 amounts to ·21 lakh. It is presumed that this sum includes ·06 lakh of the fixed annual grant sanctioned by the Government of India in 1907 appearing opposite to item 2 (*d*) above. If so the average annual receipts from this source is (·21 — ·06) or ·15].	...	·15
(4) Fees from paying students		·28
Total		2·00

After the school is provincialized, the above sources of income will be credited as follows :—

G *Item* (1) *Interest on endowments, and item* (4) *Fees from paying students.*—These will be credited in future to Provincial funds (instead of to the Lawrence Asylum as at present).

Items (2) (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) *and* (*e*) *and* (3).—These grants will have to be given by the Government of India to the Provincial revenues (instead of to the Lawrence Asylum funds as at present).

Item (2) (*c*).—This Government will continue to receive the annual Imperial grant of ·15 lakh.

8. It is submitted that the above note may be forwarded to the Principal, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, for favour of perusal and remarks on the various points marked **A** to **G**. The Principal may be requested to be so good as to treat the matter as *specially urgent* as the question of addressing the Government of India has long been delayed.

V. GOPALAKRISHNA AYYAR—14–5–19.

Will Mr. Padfield kindly remark on the note above? Issue the file direct in order to avoid delay.

J. M. HOOPER—14–5–19.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

Two lakhs on new buildings in last ten years.
J.M.H.—19–5–19.

Portion **A**. My office has no definite information regarding this. I should suggest a reference to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

2. *Portion* **D**. Rupees 86,566 is made up as follows :—

	RS.
(i) Fixed donation	32,233
(ii) Interest on 13·01 lakhs	54,333

3. *Portion* **E**. Classification is as follows, if full interest is received on due dates :—

	RS.
(*a*) Interest on endowments	50,878
(*b*) Donation	32,233
(*c*) Bank interest on fixed deposit at six weeks' notice of withdrawal—Usually varies vide rule 63 of School Rules.	from 1,200 to 3,000

There are no petty donations.

4. *Portion* **F**. Up to 1913, the Public Works Department were in charge of the buildings and allowed Rs. 200 per mensem to the Principal for ordinary petty repairs. This amount did not include the annual repairs, whitewashing, etc., nor did it include special repairs or minor works. It is understood that the Public Works Department spent some Rs. 20,000 to 30,000 per annum on the above and recovered the amount spent from Imperial Military Budget. My office has however no definite information regarding this, as it presumably appeared in the Public Works Department budget.

In 1913, the Military Works Service took over the buildings and repairs and the amount spent can be ascertained from the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Southern Brigade. The Rs. 200 per mensem allowed to the Principal was discontinued as the Military Works Services opened a subdivisional office with a Military Works Services subdivisional officer in charge in the school buildings. The ·03 allowed for repairs is therefore quite inadequate and should probably approximate more to ·30 lakh.

5. *Portion* G. I would venture to suggest that the conditions of rule 21 be adhered to, and that all interest, fees, etc., be paid into the school account with the Bank of Madras, cheques on the same being drawn by the Principal up to the budget allotment. This is the present procedure, and has always worked quite satisfactorily. This school is hardly on the same footing as other Government schools and colleges pupils have to be provided with everything both in clothing, food and school materials and the monthly expenditure on these items, exclusive of pay of staff, is roughly Rs. 10,000 per mensem. The bills often come value-payable post and heavy expenditure and rail charges have to be met without delay. The present system of paying all money into the Bank of Madras is, I venture to think, most suitable for the particular circumstances of this school.

6. In conclusion, perhaps I may be allowed to mention the fact that increased pay of staff which was submitted in 1917 was the absolute minimum at the prices then prevailing. Since the submission of these proposals, prices have risen, the pay of all teachers in England and of the British Army in India has been considerably raised, and I am very doubtful whether these proposals are now at all adequate. I know that some of my staff, who have never been in debt before, are now unable to keep out of debt. I venture to think therefore that an increased allotment for pay of staff will be necessary.

Suggest 20 per cent rise in establishment charges given in 1917.
J.M.H.—19–5–19.

W. H. G. PADFIELD—19–5–19,
Principal and Secretary.

Memorandum No. 2375 *B*–1, *Financial, dated* 14*th May* 1919.

The Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade, is requested to be so good as to furnish this department at a very early date with a statement showing the expenditure incurred on repairs to the Lawrence Asylum buildings, Lovedale, during each of the four calendar years 1915 to 1918.

(By order)

J. M. HOOPER,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

To the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

Memorandum No. 2375 *B*–2, *Financial, dated* 19*th May* 1919.

The Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade, is requested to be so good as to expedite his reply to Financial Department Memorandum No. 2375 B-1, dated 14th May 1919, regarding expenditure incurred on repairs to the Lawrence Asylum buildings during each of the four calendar years 1915 to 1918. He is also requested to kindly furnish information in regard to the *total* expenditure apart from repairs incurred till now on account of the buildings, the source from which the expenditure was met and also as to in whom the ownership of the present buildings is vested. This reference should be treated as very urgent.

(By order)

J. M. HOOPER,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

To the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

34

Memorandum No. 2375 *B*–3, *Financial, dated* 24*th May* 1919.

The Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade, is requested to be so good as to expedite his reply to this office Memorandum No. 2375 B-2, Financial, dated the 19th May 1919, in which he has been asked to furnish the following information:—

(1) Expenditure incurred on repairs to the Lawrence Asylum buildings, Lovedale.

(2) Total expenditure, apart from repairs, incurred till now on account of the Lawrence Asylum buildings.

(3) The source from which the expenditure was met.

(4) The ownership of the present buildings.

(By order)

J. M. HOOPER,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

To the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

In the statement furnished by the Principal, Lawrence Memorial School, with his letters, dated 31st October 1918, and 25th February 1919, it is shown that the income from "profits on school property" which stood at ·81 lakh in the year 1915, ·85 lakh in the year 1916 and ·86 lakh in the year 1917, have dropped down to ·76 lakh in 1918. It has been explained by the Principal in person to the Assistant Secretary that an interest-payment falling due in the calendar year 1918 has been realized immediately after the close of that year. The Principal may be requested to be so good as to intimate to this department at once the exact amount which was thus realized.

A

V. GOPALAKRISHNA AYYAR—24–5–19.

Will Mr. Padfield kindly give the information referred to at **A**.

J. M. HOOPER—24–5–19.

Letter—from the Rev. W. H. G. PADFIELD, M.A., Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Memorial School.
To—the Assistant Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
Dated—Lovedale, The Nilgiris, the 26th May 1919.
No.—839.

I have the honour to report as follows:—

The income from 'profits on school property' shown in several years was made up as follows:—

1915.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Fixed annual donation being the difference between 8 per cent and 3½ per cent interest—Boys' branch.	21,460	8	0			
Fixed annual grant in lieu of annual donation to the late Military Female Orphan Asylum—Girls' branch	10,732	12	0			
				32,193	4	0
Interest on funded capital—						
Boys' branch	33,493	3	4			
Girls' branch	13,442	10	4			
				46,935	13	8
Bank interest on fixed deposit as per rule 63 ...				2,066	13	11
				81,195	15	7

1916.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Fixed annual donation being the difference of interest between 8 per cent and 3½ per cent—Boys' branch	21,460	8	0			
Fixed annual grant in lieu of annual donation to the late Military Female Orphan Asylum—Girls' branch	10,732	12	0			
				32,193	4	0
Interest on funded capital—						
13,01,118⅞ { Boys' branch	40,014	7	4			
{ Girls' branch	11,454	4	4			
				51,468	11	8
Bank interest on fixed deposit account				2,008	12	6
				85,670	12	2

1917.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Fixed annual donation being the difference of interest between 8 per cent and 3½ per cent—Boys' branch.	21,500	0	0			
Fixed annual grant in lieu of annual donation to the late Military Female Orphan Asylum—Girls' branch.	10,732	12	0			
				32,232	12	0
Interest on funded capital—						
13,01,118⅞ { Boys' branch	39,120	7	6			
{ Girls' branch	13,936	14	4			
				53,057	5	10
Bank interest on fixed deposit account				1,275	9	10
				86,565	11	8

1918.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Fixed annual donation—						
(1) Boys' branch	21,500	0	0			
(2) Girls' branch	10,732	12	0			
				32,232	12	0
Interest on funded capital—						
(3) Boys' branch	30,118	2	7			
(4) Girls' branch	10,584	3	2			
				40,702	5	9
(5) Bank interest on fixed deposit account				3,216	13	0
				76,151	14	9

2. The difference in the amount of interest realized in the years mentioned in your memorandum was due to late receipt of interest from the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments on the capital funds—this account as above being taken for the *calendar years*.

3. The amount of interest actually due in the *official year* is as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Boys—									
(*a*) Yearly interest due on funded capital				38,240	7	4			
(*b*) Donation interest				21,500	0	0			
							59,740	7	4
Girls—									
(*c*) Yearly interest due on funded capital	12,637	10	4						
Deduct—for a ward of the late Military Female Orphan Asylum at Rs. 12 per mensem.	144	0	0	12,493	10	4			
(*d*) Donation interest				10,732	12	0			
							23,226	6	4
(*e*) Bank interest on fixed deposit account							3,216	13	0
Total ...							86,183	10	8
Difference between the figures of the calendar year 1918 and official year							10,031	11	11

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The amount which should be added to the figures for the calendar year 1918 may be taken at Rs. 10,031-11-11 as shown below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(i) *Boys*—						
Yearly interest on funded capital				8,122	4	9
Paragraph 3, item (*a*)	38,240	7	4			
Paragraph 1, item (3)	30,118	2	7			
(ii) *Girls*—						
Yearly interest on funded capital				1,909	7	2
Paragraph 3, item (*c*)	12,493	10	4			
Paragraph 1, item (4)	10,584	3	2			
				10,031	11	11

Letter—from the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington District.
To—the Assistant Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
Dated—the 28th May 1919.
No.—101.

[Reference—Your memorandum No. 2375-B-1, dated 14th May 1919, and No. 2375-B-3, dated 20th May 1919.]

1. *Item* 1.—I herewith attach a statement showing the expenditure incurred on repairs to Lawrence Memorial School buildings at Lovedale.

2. *Items* 2 *and* 3 will follow within a week.

3. *Item* 4.—These buildings were handed over to Military Works Services by the Public Works Department in 1914. The buildings apparently belong to Government as they are borne in our A.R.P. Buildings.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on repairs to the Lawrence Asylum Buildings at Lovedale during four calendar years.

Name of repairs.	1915	1916	1917	1918	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Annual repairs to Lawrence Memorial School buildings, Lovedale ..	839	1,872	1,878	2,003	Met from M.W.S. funds.
Minor and occasional repairs to Lawrence Memorial School buildings, Lovedale	2,421	3,036	2,992	3,234	
Painting to Lawrence Memorial School buildings, Lovedale ..	..	620	..	..	
Remetalling roads to Lawrence Memorial School buildings, Lovedale	..	418	..	..	
Special repairs to Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale	12,890	7,291	2,999	1,638	
Reroofing a portion of Girls' School, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.	6,986	190	..	..	
Maintenance of roads and drains	231	1,111	905	915	
,, of water-supply	232	958	1,093	1,193	
,, of play-ground	..	480	453	399	
,, of drains	..	759	479	336	
,, of foot-paths	..	503	450	417	
Total ..	23,599	17,238	11,249	10,135	
			3)38,622		
		Average Rs.	12,874		

In this Government's letter No. 497, Education, dated 8th May 1916, it was proposed to the Government of India that the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, should be transferred to the Local Government both as regards finance and control. In reply, the Government of India in their letter, dated 12th February 1918, state that they have decided to accept the principle that the finance and control of the school should in future be provincialized. At the same time, the Government of India have asked for some further particulars.

2. Apart from the present case, the following three files closely connected with the working of the Lawrence Memorial School are, so far as this department is aware, being dealt with separately by Home (Education) :—

(i) TRAINING COLLEGE TO BE ATTACHED TO THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.—The Training College is to be treated as distinct from the Lawrence Memorial School.

[The Government of India have given a recurring assignment of ·50 lakh per annum for this purpose. A draft letter to the Government of India was put up by Home (Education) containing proposals for the utilization of this recurring assignment, and requirements in regard to buildings, etc., for which a non-recurring grant has to be claimed from the Government of India. The draft letter to the Government of India has not issued. It is understood that the file has gone u.o. to the Director of Public Instruction.]

(ii) REVISION OF THE SCALE OF PAY OF TEACHERS IN THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—The additional recurring cost involved is estimated at Rs. 14,662 per annum or Rs. 15,000 in round figures; and in advance of the provincialization of the Lawrence School, which is the file now under consideration, Home (Education) have in their letter No. 1859-B/18–7, dated 19th March 1919, suggested to the Government of India that the revision should be given effect to almost immediately without waiting for the conclusion of the arrangements for the provincialization of the school and have requested them to sanction a special recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 per annum from Imperial funds.

(iii) PENSION TO THE STAFF OF THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—Home (Education) propose to address the Government of India separately (in advance of the proposals for the provincialization of the school) on the subject of the admission to pensionary privileges of the members of the staff of the Lawrence School and to request the Government of India to meet the cost from Imperial funds. It is also proposed to inform the Government of India that the question of disposal of the accumulated provident funds will be considered on receipt of India's sanction. Letter to the Government of India No. 922, Home (Education), dated 9th June 1919.

(iv) CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR THE JUNIOR CLASSES IN THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.—The present total estimated cost is Rs. 1,38,340. It is proposed to ask the Government of India separately to give a non-recurring assignment of Rs. 91,000 from Imperial revenues (the balance, viz., Rs. 47,340, being met from the committee's funds). Letter to the Government of India No. 681, Home (Education), dated 27th May 1919.

3. So far as the present case is concerned, the several points on which the Government of India require further information are the following :—

(1) Definite proposals for carrying out the proposed provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.

(2) The average income and expenditure of the last three years, under the appropriate heads, of the Lawrence Memorial School.

(3) The average number of pupils of military and civil origin.

(4) Proposals for the distribution between Imperial and Provincial revenues, when provincialization has been carried out, of the cost of the institution and of the improvements to be carried out in the future.

The foregoing points are dealt with item by item in the following paragraphs :—

Properties of the Lawrence Asylum School.

4. The assets of the Lawrence Asylum consist of—

(A) Buildings, and

(B) Funded capital.

A. BUILDINGS.—The buildings were constructed originally almost entirely from Imperial funds, the Asylum funds contributing only Rs. 87,402 out of the total cost of nearly 8 lakhs—vide this Government's letter to the Director-General of Military Works No. 471, Educational, dated 10th August 1910. Additions and improvements to these buildings have also been made from time to time at the cost of Government.

The lands and buildings are presumably classed as Imperial (military)—vide paragraph 3 of letter, dated 28th May 1919, from the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington—and will, when the provincialization is carried out, be classed as Provincial buildings.

V. GOPALAKRISHNA AYYAR—20–5–19.

We are endeavouring to ascertain the value of the buildings (page 23 ante), but this does not appear to be of much moment to the present consideration. Whatever the value might be they will have to be made over to this Government under the scheme for provincialization.

J. M. HOOPER—23–5–19.

Yes.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—31–5–19.

B—FUNDED CAPITAL OF THE SCHOOL.

The total funded capital amounts to Rs. 13,01,119 which is invested in Government securities as shown below :—

Item.	Amount.	Particulars of securities. [*Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st January 1919—Part II, page 135.]	
	Rs.		
(i) Government promissory notes and treasury notes transferred by the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Madras, on its amalgamation with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund	5,10,100	In the custody of the Accountant-General, Madras, deposited under articles 164 and 171, Civil Account Code :—	Rs.
		(*a*) 3½ per cent of 1865 ...	4,59,900
		(*b*) Miscellaneous securities ...	41,400
		(*c*) 3½ per cent of 1865 Brennen's Legacy	6,100
		(*d*) 3½ per cent of 1865 Sir Hope Grant's bequest ...	2,700
			5,10,100
		[*Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th July 1918—Part II, pages 1082–83.]	
(ii) Sale-proceeds of the Lawrence Asylum Press, the property of the late Military Orphan Asylum	5,08,700	Held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 :—	Rs.
		4 per cent Rangoon Port Trust debentures of 1906 (1950).	80,000
		4 per cent Rangoon Municipal debentures of 1912 ...	1,70,000
		4 per cent Rangoon Port Trust debentures of 1906 (1936).	1,00,000
		4 per cent Karachi Port Trust debentures of 1906 ...	1,50,000
		4 per cent Calcutta Port Trust debentures of 1913 ...	8,700
			5,08,700
		[*Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th July 1918—Part II, pages 1074–75.]	
(iii) Government promissory notes, treasury notes, etc., transferred by the Military Female Orphan Asylum on its being incorporated with the Ootacamund Asylum ...	2,82,319	Held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 :—	Rs.
		Stocks 3½ per cent of 1st May 1865	86,600
		Non-transferable treasury notes 4 per cent of 1863–64	20,218⅞
		Non-transferable treasury notes 4 per cent of 1873–74	10,000
		Trichinopoly Municipal debentures 5 per cent of 1899	1,28,000
		Ootacamund Municipal debentures 5 per cent of 1899 ...	37,500
Total ...	13,01,119	Total ...	2,82,318⅞

5. Attention is solicited to paragraph 8 of Home (Education) note, dated 25th January 1919, on page 17 ante.

Item (i).—An executive order may have to issue after the school is brought under the departmental management, directing that the amount be credited to Government.

Items (ii) *and* (iii).—The properties are vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments (vide G.Os. No. 213, Educational, dated 5th April 1904, and No. 1456, Public, dated 26th November 1913). Home (Education) have noted—paragraph 8 on page 17 ante—that the scheme for the management of this may be altered after the school is provincialized.

The point is that, after the provincialization of the school, the interest on the endowments will be credited to Government, instead of being paid to the Lawrence Asylum Committee. It is anticipated that no legal difficulties are likely to arise.

V. GOPALAKRISHNA AYYAR—20-5-19.

Please see paragraph 8 on page 17 ante.

I think we may say that this funded capital should be made over to this Government and that steps will be taken for the formal transfer in consultation with the Advocate-General when provincialization is agreed to finally.

J. M. HOOPER—23-5-19.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—31-5-19.

Receipts and charges of the Asylum for the calendar years 1916, 1917 and 1918.

6. The Principal has given figures for calendar years, instead of for official years, and has shown them separately for boys' branch and separately for girls' branch. A consolidated statement has been prepared in the office and it is reproduced below :—

Receipts.

(For both boys' and girls' schools.)

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average for three years.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Grants in aid (from Government) excluding special non-recurring grants.	63,000	63,000 + 46,500	63,000 + 6,000	63,000 + 17,500
(2) Interest on endowments (including interest on fixed deposits).	53,138	54,333	43,919 + *10,032*	50,463 + *3,344*
(3) Fixed annual donations from the Government of India.	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233
(4) Subsistence allowance from Government.	18,034	20,993	25,293	21,440
(5) Fees	26,929	28,146	29,644	28,240
(6) Miscellaneous minor items ...	1,390 + 3,415	3,185 + 5,000	801 + 12,296	1,792 + 6,904
(7) Grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings (these grants are made direct to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington).	17,238	11,249	10,135	12,874
Total receipts ...	2,15,377	2,64,639	2,33,353	2,37,790
Deduct—Special items ...	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296	— 24,404
Ordinary receipts ...	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057	2,13,386

Note.— *Item* (2).—To the figure (Rs. 43,919) for the calendar year 1918, a sum of Rupees 10,032 has been added representing the interest due for the year 1918 but realized in the beginning of the year 1919.

Yes; this is correct.
J.M.H.—23-5-19.
N.E.M.—31-5-19.

Expenditure.

(For both boys' and girls' schools.)

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Education...	44,932	42,370	45,853	44,385
(2) Clothing and victualling... ...	83,593	85,236	90,303	86,377
(3) Household, hospital and sanitation.	28,573	29,855	29,537	29,322
(4) General	14,871	15,860	16,478	15,736
(5) Buildings	7,123	2,428	6,537	5,363
(6) Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
(7) Chapel	10,661	1,039	3,544	5,081
(8) Miscellaneous	22,845	27,175	28,196	26,072
(9) Expenditure on repairs to buildings, now met from allotments made by the Government of India (Military works) *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.	+ 17,238	+ 11,249	+ 10,135	+ 12,874
Total ...	2,31,576	2,16,952	2,32,323	2,26,950
Deduct—Special items ...	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567	— 17,461
Total ordinary expenditure including repairs.	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756	2,09,489

From the foregoing statements, it will be seen that, if the school is provincialized on the basis of the existing conditions regarding the teaching staff, etc., the average annual income is almost the same as the average annual expenditure. It is also submitted that expenditure will have to be incurred in the near future on schemes involving both recurring and non-recurring outlay (vide paragraphs 8 and 9 infra).

V. GOPALAKRISHNA AYYAR—20-5-19.

We will have to arrange that we are not out of pocket over the transfer.

J. M. HOOPER—23-5-19.

Of course.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—31-5-19.

Sources of income.

7. The main sources of income of the school are the following :—

	Approximate average annual income.
	LAKHS.
(1) Interest on endowments (13·01 lakhs referred to in paragraph 4 above) (including also Bank interest on fixed deposit)	·54
(2) Imperial recurring grants—	
(*a*) Donations from the Government of India (made up of Rs. 21,500 per annum fixed in Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 7584/4, dated 23rd March 1916—(G.O. No. 392, Educational, dated 7th April 1916) and Rs. 10,732-12-0 for the girls' branch sanctioned in Government of India, Military Department, letter No. 2298-C., dated 15th October 1905 (page 4 of G.O. No. 744, Educational, dated 15th November 1905) 32,233	
(*b*) Fixed annual grant sanctioned in 1862 representing roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 50 girls (page 6 of notes to G.O. No. 496, Educational, dated 8th May 1916) 48,000	
(*c*) Annual grant of Rs. 15,000 (Government of India, Education Department, letters No. 73, dated 17th January 1914 and No. 1564, dated 13th October 1914) (this grant is paid through the Local Government) [G.Os. No. 142, Educational, dated 6th February 1914 (page 8), and No. 1203, Educational, dated 28th October 1914 (page 2)]... ... 15,000	1·01
(*d*) Fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned in Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 1539-B., dated 6th May 1907 (G.O. No. 307, Educational, dated 21st May 1907) 6,000	
1,01,233	

	Approximate average annual income.
	LAKHS.
(3) Subsistence allowance paid by the Government of India at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem per child of corporal or private under instruction in the school [in addition to the fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000—item 2 (*d*) ante] (page 6 of notes to G.O. No. 496, Educational, dated 8th May 1916)	·15
(4) Fees from paying students (the average income from this source is about ·28 lakh per annum and it is not likely that there will be any appreciable increase from this source in future years)	·28
Add—Grant for repairs to school buildings	·13
	2·11

Item (1) *Interest on endowments, and item* (4) *Fees from paying students*.—These will be credited in future to Provincial funds, instead of to the Lawrence Asylum funds as at present.

Items (2) (*a*), (*b*) *and* (*d*) *and* (3).—These grants will have to be given by the Government of India in future to the Local Government (instead of to the Lawrence Asylum funds as at present).

Item (2) (*c*).—This Government will continue to receive the annual Imperial grant of ·15 lakh.

V. GOPALAKRISHNA AYYAR—20-5-19.

If the proposal in paragraph 13 in pages 32 and 33 infra is accepted—viz., that Imperial funds should bear the net annual cost—the several Imperial recurring grants referred to above may be merged in the annual lump sum the Government of India will have to pay.

J. M. HOOPER—23-5-19.

This would be the simplest plan.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—30-5-19.

Schemes to be introduced.

Recurring items.

8. The following schemes are referred to in paragraphs 10 to 12 of the Principal's letters, dated 31st October 1918 and 28th February 1919 :—

	Approximate cost per annum.
	RS.
(*a*) Revision of the pay of the school staff, Rs. 14,600 or ... ... [The Government of India have already been addressed on this subject in this Government's letter No. 1859-B/18-7, dated 19th March 1919, and the Government of India have been asked to sanction a special recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 from Imperial Funds.]	15,000
(*b*) Increase in the strength of the school from 465 pupils to 500 pupils about	6,000
(*c*) Revision of the scale of pay of menial staff about	3,240
(*d*) Pensionary charges (the Government of India are about to be addressed separately on the subject; and it is proposed to ask the Government of India to meet the cost from Imperial revenues)	*x*
(*e*) Manual training class (only maintenance charges). (This item is proposed by the Director of Public Instruction)	1,520
Total	25,760 + *x*

Note.—Mr. Padfield in his note, dated 19th May 1919, remarks that the provision of Rs. 15,000 for item (*a*) above is inadequate.

V.G.K.—20-5-19.

If the Provincial Government is to run the school efficiently it is probable that these items of anticipated expenditure will have to be provided for and we must insist upon getting them.

2. As regards item (*a*) above Mr. Padfield in conversation suggested that an increase of 20 per cent should now be made as his figure was arrived at about two years ago and the cost of living has risen considerably since then. The amount may therefore be put at Rs. 18,000 now.

3. *Item* (*d*) *above*.—In order to arrive at a figure for the purposes of this case we may ascertain the cost of the existing establishment, add to that the cost of the additions proposed and then take one-eighth of the sum for superior establishments and one-sixteenth of that for inferior servants (Civil Service Regulations, article 770). We will probably have to exclude such of the staff who are military men and will draw military pensions.

4. On the above basis, the extra annual cost on account of pensions may be *roughly* calculated as follows :—

(1) *Teachers excluding seven sergeants*.—The present total annual cost on account of pay is about Rs. 51,085 per annum, and the pensionary charges on one-eighth of the pay will be Rs. 6,386 per annum (vide proposition statement submitted with the Lawrence Asylum Committee's letter, No. 2566, dated 16th October 1917).

(2) *Menial staff*.—The present cost on account of pay is Rs. 813 × 12 or Rs. 9,756 per annum.

Pension charges of one-sixteenth of the pay will be Rs. 610 per annum.

The total pensionary charges on account of the teachers, excluding sergeants, *and* the menial staff on the basis of the existing pay will be Rs. 6,386 plus Rs. 610 or Rs. 6,996 per annum.

It is, however, proposed to increase the pay of the teachers at an extra cost of about Rs. 13,000 excluding sergeants per annum, and to increase the pay of the menial staff by Rs. 3,240 per annum. The extra pensionary charges on this account will be Rs. $\frac{13,000}{8} + \frac{3,240}{16}$ or Rs. 1,827 per annum.

The pensionary charges on the further 20 per cent increase that has now been suggested will amount to about Rs. 375.

We may therefore place the figure for pensions at a round sum of Rs. 9,000 per annum.

J. M. HOOPER—25-5-19.

Yes.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—31-5-19.

Schemes to be introduced—*cont.*

Non-recurring items.

	Cost.	
	RS.	
(1) Completion of the building which is now under construction for accommodation of junior pupils	*91,000*	
Note.—The total cost as now estimated is Rs. 1,38,340. It is proposed separately to ask the Government of India to give a non-recurring assignment of Rs. 91,000 from the Imperial revenues, the balance, viz., Rs. 47,340, being met from the Committee's funds.		
(2) Water-supply, fire protection, sanitation and lighting, including remodelling the interiors of both schools	1,50,000	
(3) Minor works—	RS.	
(*a*) Dhobi lines	7,000	
(*b*) Boys' kitchen	7,000	
(*c*) Extra ward to girls' hospital	3,000	
(*d*) Dairy	8,900	30,900
(*e*) Drying room	5,000	
	30,900	
(4) Hostel to be attached to the new Kindergarten building ...	56,780	
(5) Play-ground for the girls' branch	3,000	
(This allotment has already been sanctioned from Provincial funds in advance of the grant to be sanctioned by the Government of India.)		
(6) Manual training class (initial cost) (this item is suggested by the Director of Public Instruction).	1,000	
Total	*91,000* + 241,680	*3,32,680*

9. The above forecast is only an approximate estimate; for example, proposals regarding hospital have not yet been estimated.

V. GOPALAKRISHNA AYYAR—20-5-19.

I think we should stipulate that further capital expenditure that may be necessary should be borne by Imperial funds.

J. M. HOOPER—23-5-19.

Yes.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—31-5-19.

Total number of pupils of military and civil origin.

10. Please see the figures furnished by the Principal extracted below :—

(*a*) Total number of pupils of military origin (boarders)	414
(*b*) Total number of pupils of civil origin (boarders)	25
(*c*) Total (boarders)	439
(*d*) Percentage of (*b*) to (*c*) is (25 × 100 ÷ 439) or	6

V.G.K.—20-5-19.

Mr. Padfield tells me that we may take it that all the civil pupils are orphans and are taken in free. It is for consideration therefore if we should not assume that these charges are rightly provincial and bear a proportionate share of the *total* annual charges.

J. M. HOOPER—23-5-19.

Yes.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—31-5-19.

Incidence of cost.

11. *Recurring cost.*—It will be seen from paragraph 6 of the Home (Education) Department's note, dated 28th February 1918, on page 5 ante that from its inception the Lawrence Memorial School has been of a military character and that it is chiefly intended for the children of soldiers. All recurring charges connected with the institution have till now been borne entirely by Imperial funds, while in the case of non-recurring charges, Provincial funds have contributed only a very small fraction in the past.

12. So far as the existing sources of income are concerned, as already stated, the receipts from interest on endowments and from school fees will be credited to Provincial funds, while the Imperial recurring grants now being paid direct to the Lawrence Asylum Committee will hereafter have to be paid to the Local Government.

13. The next question for consideration is the apportionment between Imperial and Provincial revenues of the extra cost over and above the present recurring charges of the institution.

I think we may take a proportion of the civil pupils from year to year and bear only the charges for civil pupils who are admitted free or at very low rates.

J.M.H.—23-5-19.

Yes.

N.E.M.—31-5-19.

In Financial Department's notes on pages 10 to 12 ante, the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson, as Chief Secretary, has remarked that Provincial revenues should bear a portion of the *extra recurring* charges on account of the institution. According to this proposal, 7 per cent of the extra recurring charges *in each year* (i.e., the expenditure over and above the present scale of expenditure) may be borne by Provincial funds, the balance being borne by Imperial revenues, this proportion being the percentage of the number of pupils of civil origin to the total number of pupils.

On the analogy of Local Boards schools of which Provincial funds bear the net cost. Only here we would also take in certain indirect charges such as pensions, printing, etc., and work out the net cost on a *pro forma* account from which we would deduct the charges for free civil pupils.

J.M.H.—23-5-19.

Yes.

N.E.M.—31-5-19.

It is, however, respectfully submitted for consideration whether in view of the fact that the school has long been regarded as a matter of Imperial concern and also of the fact that the bulk of the students is of military origin, the Government of India may be informed that, although the school will be provincialized both as regards control and finance, they should continue to bear from Imperial revenues the *entire* charges of the institution for the next five years, the question whether any portion should not be borne by Provincial funds being taken up at the end of that period. The Local Government will then be in a better position to gauge the requirements of the institution. It may be noted that the above suggestion is somewhat in conflict with the proposals in paragraph 15 of this Government's letter No. 497, Educational, dated 8th May 1916.

If this course is agreeable to the Government of India, they will in future be furnished with an annual statement at the close of each year audited by the Accountant-General showing the net cost of the institution (after including several indirect charges such as pension charges), in order that a corresponding contribution from Imperial revenues may be made to Provincial funds.

I do not think we need specially limit this to any period.

J.M.H.—23-5-19.

No.

N.E.M.—31-5-19.

14. *Non-recurring expenditure.*—In regard to the charges on account of the buildings, etc., the Government of India may be informed that all capital charges for additions and improvements for some time to come, say five years, should be borne entirely by Imperial funds.

In regard to annual repairs to buildings, these charges are now borne by Imperial (military); and if, after provincialization, the repairs are to be carried out by the Local Government, the Government of India will have to give us a recurring assignment representing the average annual charges hitherto incurred on repairs.

This would be included in the *pro forma* account suggested by me above.

J.M.H.—23-5-19.

Yes.

N.E.M.—31-5-19.

V. GOPALAKRISHNA AYYAR—20-5-19.

According to my suggestion, the apportionment of the cost between Imperial and Provincial will be effected as follows :—

(1) Gross working expenses of the school, including annual repair charges, pensions, etc. ... ... (A)

(2) *Deduct* expenditure on *civil* pupils in boarding who are admitted free or at very low rates ... ... (B)

(3) Total cost on account of military pupils in boarding to be borne by Imperial [(A) — (B)] ... ... (C)

(4) *Deduct*—
(i) Interest on endowments and ... ...
(ii) Income from school fees which would be credited to Provincial Government ... ... } (D)

(5) Net extra cost on account of the education of military pupils [(C) — (D)] ... ... (E)
(This will have to be given as an assignment from Imperial funds to Provincial revenues, the exact figure being calculated every year.)

J. M. HOOPER—24-5-19.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—31-5-19.

Management of the school after provincialization.

15. With regard to the rules for the management of the school furnished by the Principal. The Director of Public Instruction is of opinion that the arrangements under which the school is controlled by a committee may continue but that the function of this committee should be purely advisory except in regard to questions of a military or religious character connected with the school. In other respects, the control of the school should be mainly vested in the Director of Public Instruction, subject to the orders of Government on important questions.

I think it is proposed to transfer only primary education.
N.E.M.—31-5-19.

The committee have also suggested that the control of the Lawrence Memorial School should be a reserved subject.

Submitted that the above proposals may be accepted.

V. GOPALAKRISHNA AYYAR—20-5-19.

J. M. HOOPER—23-5-19.

With reference to the orders of the Honourable Member (Education), vide page 19 ante, the notes and current have been put in type. Pages 26 to 34 ante contain notes section by section.

A rough draft to the Government of India (in print) is also submitted.

2. Submitted that the case may, after the Chief Secretary's approval, be sent to Home (Education) for favour of check and amplification wherever necessary especially on matters which are mainly administrative, e.g., draft rules for the working of the school on pages 9 to 16 of the dratt.

3. A copy of the current, notes and draft may be submitted to the Honourable Member (Education) in advance, with reference to paragraph 5 of the Honourable Member's note, dated 27th April 1919, on page 19 ante.

Yes in print.
N.E.M.—31-5-19.

V.G.K.—22-5-19.

The draft has, I think, to be revised in certain points, with reference to the Assistant Secretary's notes. Please do this and let me see clean proof of draft and notes before sending to the Honourable Member (Education) and Home (Education).

M. E. MARJORIBANKS—31-5-19.

Clean proof of draft letter (as revised by the Assistant Secretary) is submitted.

V.G.K.—11-6-19.
J.M.H.—11-6-19.

Please submit copy of the notes and draft letter to the Honourable Member (Education) direct and return file to Home (Education).

N.E.M.—11-6-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted.

2. As desired by the Honourable Member (page 19 ante), the Financial Department is just circulating a proof copy of the current, notes and draft direct to the Honourable Member.

E.A.V.—12-6-19.

For perusal.

C. H. BROWN—12-6-19.

Seen.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—12-6-19.

Will Home (Education) please put through the papers about the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School as soon as possible I have sent the spare file which I have received from Financial to the Director of Public Instruction with the accompanying letter. So far as the draft itself is concerned, various verbal alterations will be required, e.g., the recurring references to 'Asylum' since the school is now known as the Lawrence Memorial School.

L. D[AVIDSON]—13-6-19.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of Council.
To—the Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES, Acting Director of Public Instruction.
Dated—Ootacamund, the 13th June 1919.

I have just received from Financial a spare set of papers about the provincialization of Lawrence Memorial School including a draft letter to the Government of India on the subject. I should be much obliged if you would look through the draft, which has yet to be scrutinized in Educational, and let me know—

(*a*) whether you think the proposed apportionment of future outlay between Imperial and Provincial funds is fair, and

(*b*) whether the estimate of expenditure on new schemes of pressing importance (see paragraphs 7 and 8 of the draft) is adequate and sufficient to place the institution on a sound footing before the Madras Government takes over responsibility for future upkeep.

A There is then pending the question of discussion with the committee of the final draft of the constitution for which we should fix an early date. I gather that there is not very much in issue. Perhaps you and Padfield could jointly indicate the exact points for discussion. It would be a good thing also for Padfield to see the draft letter to the Government of India, though I gather that he has already been freely consulted by Financial and is himself responsible for many of the figures.

I am doubtful whether the Government of India will accept without demur the proposed distribution of charges, and the draft will probably require amplification by arguments in support thereof. Any suggestions in this direction either from Padfield or from yourself would be welcome.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES, Acting Director of Public Instruction.
To—the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of Council.
Dated—Camp, Ootacamund, the 16th June 1919.
No.—125.

I spent this morning discussing the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School with Padfield. I have taken the liberty of making suggestions in the draft letter over my initials.

Paragraph 6.—Padfield informed me that the accumulated balances for the last few years have been spent on buildings and I mention it since 'India' might wonder what was being done with these balances. It is also, I think, desirable to emphazize that improvements are necessary —no matter who retains financial control of the school.

Paragraph 7 (*ii*).—I have changed the figure Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,400 in accordance with data furnished by Padfield.

Yes.
L.D.—17-6-19.

Paragraph 8 (4).—I think that Rs. 3,000 has already been provided for a playground for the girls' school.

Paragraph 8 (5).—The figure Rs. 1,000 is for equipment only. Padfield considers that a separate small building is desirable for the manual training class. The cost of the type-design for this building is about Rs. 4,500 on the plains; I have estimated it at Rs. 6,000 for the hills.

Paragraph 10 *of letter—Incidence of cost.*—In regard to the apportionment between Imperial and Provincial revenues of the charges on account of the institution after provincialization, I am to state that, in view of the fact that the school has from its inception been regarded as a matter of Imperial concern and that the bulk of the students is of military origin, the Provincial revenues should be debited only with the cost of educating pupils of civil origin who are in boarding, and who are admitted free or at appreciably reduced rates. The Governorin Council is therefore of opinion that Imperial revenues should bear the total recurring charges on account of boarders of military origin, while

Paragraph 10.—I do not like this paragraph. As it stands India can raise two valid objections: in the first place, India can claim that Madras should bear about 6 per cent of the non-recurring cost just as she is expected to bear about 6 per cent of the recurring cost on account of the children of civilians who are admitted into the institution; in the second place, it is unlikely that India will promise to bear any future non-recurring liabilities which are incurred—as they would be incurred under the new control—by the Provincial Government without reference to the Government of India. The following alternatives suggest themselves to me.

in regard to non-recurring charges, viz., buildings, equipment, etc., the entire charges should be borne by the Government of India. The apportionment of the annual charges between pupils of civil and military origin who are in boarding should be based upon the numbers in the school from year to year, etc.

Rule 9.—The following is the order in which claims for admission shall be considered, preference being given to children of pure European parentage, as being more likely to suffer from the climate of the plains than those of mixed parentage :—

(1) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on field service.

(2) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on the active list.

(3) Children of officers and soldiers on the active list.

(4) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died as pensioners or since their transfer to the reserve.

(5) Children of officers and soldiers who are pensioners or transferred to the reserve.

(6) Children of civilians provided there are no children of soldiers registered and awaiting admission.

In these classes preference will be given to children of soldiers who are serving in the 9th Division and to the orphans of civilians who have served in the Madras Presidency.

Paragraph 11 *of letter.—Management of the school after provincialization.*—In regard to the management of the school after provincialization, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the existing arrangements under which the school is controlled by a committee should continue, but that the functions of this body should be purely advisory except in regard to questions of a military or religious character. In other respects the management of the school will like that of any other Government institution rest with the Director of Public Instruction subject to the orders of Government on important questions. A set of rules suitable for adoption after provincialization is given in Annexure C.

(*a*) that rule 9 of the constitution and working of the school be modified so as to preclude the children of civilians from obtaining admission to the institution as boarders. In this case we can claim the whole recurring and non-recurring cost from India ;

(*b*) that the rules remain as they are but that Madras bear 6 per cent (approximately) of the non-recurring as well as of the recurring cost ;

(*c*) that India be called upon to pay the whole of the recurring and non-recurring cost as estimated in the draft letter under consideration on condition that all additional future expenditure is met from Provincial funds.

I place (*c*) first in order of preference, next (*a*) and lastly (*b*).

Paragraph 11.—I should separate clearly the functions of advice and control of the committee. The school cannot be said to be controlled by a committee which in some matters merely advises.

Rules.—Padfield is writing to General Cross Barrett requesting him to call at an early date a meeting at which I have promised to be present to discuss the rules. Rules 4 and 7 are the only ones about which there may be any divergence of opinion, but I think we can come to an agreement on both of them.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The revised draft put up by Financial has been checked.

2. Please see amendments suggested therein by the Director of Public Instruction. The Director's suggestion to recast paragraph 10 of the draft is the only one that calls for remarks. The three alternatives proposed in this connexion are dealt with below.

Alternative (*a*).—For the circumstances under which a definite authorization was given to admit children of civilians into the school, please see paragraphs 20 and 22 of Mr. Grigg's letter at pages 9 to 15 of G.O. Nos. 91–92, Educational, dated 3rd February 1888, and paragraph 4 (v) of the Government Order itself. It will be seen therefrom that the concession was given because—

(i) the original endowment had been contributed not only by soldiers for soldiers' children but also in part by civilians for the children of civilians,

(ii) in actual practice children of the latter class were being indiscriminately admitted into the Asylum since its first establishment in spite of the rules, and

(iii) because there was ample room in the school after providing for the children of soldiers.

From Mr. Grigg's letter it would also seem that no definite provision is traceable in Sir Henry Lawrence's will specifically enjoining the admission of civilians' children

to the school. The original object having been primarily to cater to the needs of soldiers' children and now that large members of such children have to be on the waiting list, there appears to be no serious objection if the concession of admitting civilian pupils as boarders is withdrawn.

Alternatives (*b*) *and* (*c*) evidently involve greater expenditure from Provincial funds. Financial will have to be consulted as to which of the alternatives may be adopted.

2. The suggested rules are to be discussed at a meeting of the Director of Public Instruction, the Rev. Mr. Padfield and Major-General Cross Barrett. Submitted that the result of their deliberations may be awaited.

3. In regard to the proposals for the revision of the scale of salaries of school staff submitted to India with letter No. 1859/B-18-7, dated 19th March 1919, that Government have since sent in an intermediate reply observing that they would have felt it easier to deal with the matter along with provincialization. That Government have called for certain statistics of income and expenditure of the school and this is dealt with separately.

E.A.V.—19-6-19.

T.K.—21-6-19.

(*c*) of the Director of Public Instruction's alternatives seems best.

C. H. BROWN—26-6-19.

I see strong objections to (*c*). We are not in a position to forecast what future requirements would be. The school does not serve the Madras Presidency alone, and the natural limitations of Provincial resources will tell on future development.

The history of the school shows its military nature and I should certainly prefer (*a*). At the outside we may run concurrently whenever necessary a small boarding house for pupils.

Please put up alternative drafts to paragraphs 10 and 11.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—27-6-19.

Alternative drafts to paragraphs 10 and 11 are accordingly submitted.

E.A.V.—29-6-19.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES, Acting Director of Public Instruction.

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

Dated—(Camp) Ootacamund, the 26th June 1919.

No.—D.O. 155.

Might I have for reference and return the draft letter of this Government to the Government of India, regarding the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School? I attended a meeting of the Managing Committee this morning which discussed the rules and I should like to submit the alterations in rules enclosed in the draft letter to the Government of India, which have been accepted by the Managing Committee.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The file regarding provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School with alternative drafts to paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Financial draft on the case is submitted. The draft with the current and note file may be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.

E.A.V.—30-6-19.

C.H.B.—1-7-19.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES, Acting Director of Public Instruction.
To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—(Camp) Ootacamund, the 1st July 1919.
No.—D.O. 179/19.

I return herewith the file with regard to the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School at Lovedale.

On the morning of the 16th of June, I discussed the rules in Annexure C of the draft letter of the file with Padfield. He agreed to my suggestions in rules I, II and XVI.

On the 26th of June I attended a meeting of the Committee of the Lawrence Memorial School and attach hereto an extract as furnished to me by the Secretary from the proceedings of the meeting. This resolution covers the essential part of rule IV. I agreed not to press my proposed alteration of rule VII.

The rules will require some further modification dependent upon the decision that is ultimately arrived at on the question of policy raised in paragraph 10 of the draft.

ENCLOSURE

Proceedings of the Committee of the Lawrence Memorial School at a meeting held on the 26th June 1919.

Discussion with the Hon'ble Mr. Littlehailes, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, regarding final proposals regarding the provincialization of the school.

Rule 3 *

Resolved. The Committee is prepared to surrender its powers of management and to become an advisory body " Provided that the objects of the foundation are maintained."

J. F. BRYANT.

* 4 of proposed new rules.

The Director has since met the school committee and has indicated a few changes in the rules appended to the draft. The Director's suggestions for altering the rules in the draft are for approval. Rule 9 particularly will have to be further
B | modified with reference to the decision on the question of admission of civilian children raised supra.

2. With reference to **A** of the Honourable Member's demi-official at page 35 ante a day has to be fixed for discussion with the committee regarding the final draft.

E.A.V.—5-7-19.

C. H. BROWN—7-7-19.

B I am not so sure about the necessity to amend rule 9. Rule 9 speaks of admissions to the school; paragraph 10 of the draft about admissions as boarders.

Perhaps further discussion may lie over after the orders of India are received.

The draft put up is for approval.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—7-7-19.

[An extract of a demi-official from the Principal of the Sanawar Asylum to the Reverend Padfield stating that it is the practice for the former to appoint his own staff has been since added † to the file.]

† Not printed.

Demi-official—from Rev. W. H. G. PADFIELD, Principal, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale, The Nilgiris.
To—the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of Council.
Dated—the 9th July 1919.

Some time ago you very kindly said that you would grant me an interview regarding the provincialization of the school—could you kindly fix a day convenient to you?

I rather want to get away on leave as soon as I can—and before going should like to see you especially about the appointments on staff.

Deaconess M. Darsh, one of our staff, is leaving for England shortly on medical certificate—I am anxious if possible to get her back, and also to get other ladies who will work here for the love of the work, as she does—it makes so much difference to the tone of the school if we can get teachers who will really be a good influence both in and out of school hours, and will take a personal interest in the pupils.

I told Mr. Padfield provision for return passages was a common incident in temporary engagements in England.

L.D.—15-7-19.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member in Council.
To—Rev. W. H. G. PADFIELD, Principal, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale, The Nilgiris.
Dated—' Adyar House ', the 11th July 1919.

Yours of the 9th reached me in Madras this morning, where I am staying on to meet my son who is due to-morrow. We hope to be in Ootacamund on Monday, but before fixing up a meeting with you I think I had better see exactly what stage that draft letter to the Government of India has reached. Before I went away it had been scrutinized by Financial and amended by Littlehailes; so I cannot make out why there has been such delay in issue. You may rely on me to fix up a meeting some day next week. From what Littlehailes told me I was doubtful if the Committee still wished a discussion with Government, but whether it is a discussion with the Committee or merely with Principal really does not matter.

Demi-official—from Rev. W. H. G. PADFIELD, Principal, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale, The Nilgiris.
To—the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of Council.
Dated—the 14th July 1919.

Thank you very much for your letter. Possibly, if you approve, you might allow me to take notes of the interview, submit them to you for approval as to their correctness, and circulate to the General and Committee for remarks: this may save time.

The discussion took place on 15th July 1919 and the result is recorded in the notes dictated below.

L. D[AVIDSON]—15-7-19.

I have had a full discussion of this case with the Principal Mr. Padfield, and now record a note of the results.

2. So far as the draft itself is concerned, we accept the final form as modified by Mr. Littlehailes with my own verbal corrections, but the following points call for special mention :—

Paragraph 8.—I have intentionally inserted under minor works a new clause (*f*) Rs. 2,320 for an instructional laundry for the girls' school. This provides incidentally for a crying want, namely, accommodation for the storage of the bedding and clothing of girls during holiday time. At present there is no proper place for the purpose, with the result that these articles are liable to damage by rats or loss from theft. It is proposed to utilize an existing laundry for the purpose and to provide an improved laundry which can be utilized for the instruction of the girls as well as for ordinary washing.

Paragraph 10.—I have dictated a revised draft which adopts alternative (*a*) in Mr. Littlehailes' letter at page 40 of the note file. A spare copy of this draft should be remitted to Financial for scrutiny with any relevant papers, but the circulation of the draft to His Excellency the Governor should not be delayed on that account.

Paragraph 11.—Here also I have dictated a revised draft which should be read with rules 1 and 4 of the draft in Annexure C.

3. Annexure C gives the proposed rules. These will have to be printed afresh as proposed in the office. The following comments are necessary :—

Rule 4.—I have made verbal alterations designed to bring out the principle laid down in paragraph 11 of the draft as revised. The Committee is to be consulted on all important matters relating to the constitution of the school and its specific consent has to be obtained in regard to any material changes affecting the special military and religious character of the school or the objects of the foundation. These amendments give effect to the resolution of the School Committee at page 38.

Rule 7.—This rule as it now appears in * brackets implies that the Principal has no powers of appointment. The addition which I have made is intended to ensure that he should be consulted in regard to all the higher appointments, and by implication provides that the minor appointments shall vest in him. The actual distribution of patronage will have to be settled by rule, and my personal opinion is that the Principal should be given a very wide discretion and not necessarily subjected to the restrictions obtaining in other Government institutions where, if I mistake not, the limit of pay below which the head of an institution can make appointments is fixed rather low.

* The principal shall be consulted regarding the appointment of members of the staff.

Rule 9.—With reference to paragraph 10 of the draft as revised I have struck out the clause which permits the admission of children of civilians provided there are no soldiers' children registered as awaiting admission. My first inclination was to leave this clause in and to add a note in the following terms :—

"Children of civilians will not be admitted as ordinary boarders, but if necessity should arise separate hostel accommodation may be provided for them ".

If, however, this addition were made, we should certainly have the Government of India asking " who is to pay for the children's boarding—Imperial or Provincial ?"

4. Mr. Padfield mentioned to me one other point, namely, the question whether the existing staff would be brought on to the regular cadres of the Madras Educational Services. I told him that I thought it must be treated as a special establishment in receipt of special rates of pay.

L. D[AVIDSON]—15-7-19.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of Council.
To—Rev. W. H. G. PADFIELD, Principal, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.
Dated—Ootacamund, the 15th July 1919.

With reference to our discussion this morning, I send you in duplicate a note including the revised paragraphs 10 and 11 of the proposed draft letter. You may wish to keep General Cross Barret informed of the position. When I saw him on the 12th instant, I understood that he did not press for any formal meeting between the Committee and the Local Government. There seems no longer any need for such a discussion as we have arrived at a satisfactory settlement in regard to all the points in issue.

This case has been very long delayed and I want the revised draft and these notes to get to His Excellency at the earliest possible moment. Hence the special label.

Emergent—

To be dealt with specially.

2. One draft with file to be submitted to His Excellency the Governor.

3. A copy to Financial.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—15-7-19.

The file with a draft in which the Honourable Member's alterations have been carried out is submitted. It may be circulated to His Excellency the Governor.

2. A separate file with relevant extracts of the further notes and a copy of the Honourable Member's revised draft of paragraphs 10 and 11 of draft letter is also submitted for being forwarded to Financial.

E.A.V.—16-7-19.

C. H. BROWN—16-7-19.

Submitted.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—16-7-19.

W[ILLINGDON]—16-7-19.

In connexion with the file regarding the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, Honourable Member has ordered that the revised draft of paragraphs 10 and 11 of the original draft should be remitted to Financial for consideration. A complete draft with the alterations therein suggested by Honourable Member and the Director of Public Instruction carried out is submitted below. It may be forwarded to Financial for consideration. The main file is being circulated to His Excellency immediately under Honourable Member's instructions.

E A.V.—16-7-19.

C.H.B.—16-7-19.

R.R.—16-7-19.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

As a result of the discussion between Honourable Member (Education), Director of Public Instruction and Mr. Padfield, certain alterations have been made in the draft letter to the Government of India. The main alteration concerning Financial is Honourable Member's redraft of paragraph 10, based on the proposal to abolish the admission of civilian pupils in the school.

2. *Portion A in the redraft.*—A reference may be made here to the Educational Department letter No. 92, dated 3rd February 1888, addressed to the Government of India, Home Department.

No objection.

L.D.—24-7-19.

3. *Portion B.*—The number of applicants of military origin on the waiting list was 231 on the 1st January 1918 and 245 on the 1st January 1919. The statement in the draft that the number is over 250 is apparently a later figure based on information furnished by the Principal, Mr. Padfield.

Yes.

L.D.—24-7-19.

4. *Adjustment between Imperial and Provincial.*—As pupils of civil origin are not to be admitted after provincialization of the school, it is proposed to ask the Government of India to meet the whole of the charges from Imperial funds by means of an assignment to be revised once in five years. During the five year period, any increased expenditure will be met from Provincial funds. This is proposed in order to avoid going up to the Government of India for sanction to proposals for expenditure which this Government may consider necessary. It is submitted that there is no objection to the arrangement proposed. Even under the new settlement under the Reforms scheme, such an arrangement may be continued—vide paragraph 23 of the Government of India's Memorandum on Finance, dated 31st December 1918, where it is stated: " There is of course no reason against a business arrangement with a Local Government by which it will take a subsidy from Central funds for carrying on some work in which the Central and the Provincial authorities are jointly interested."

This might be referred to in the draft.

N.E.M.—18-7-19.

No objection.

L.D.—24-7-19.

5. The draft may be accepted, subject to the addition suggested in paragraphs 2 and 4 above. It is presumed it will be circulated to Honourable Member (Financial).

Yes. It should go to Honourable Member (Financial).

N.E.M.—18-7-19.

T.A.S.—17-7-19.

V. GOPALAKRISHNA AYYAR—18-7-19.

We may agree that the assignment should be fixed for five year periods and that Provincial funds should bear any additional expenditure during such periods provided the expenditure is not excessive and does not throw any considerable outlay on Provincial funds.

This goes without saying I think.
N.E.M.—18-7-19.

J. M. HOOPER—18-7-19.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—18-7-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The draft has been printed up afresh.

2. With reference to the Financial Department's suggestion in paragraph 4, the type-written addition to paragraph 10 of the draft is for orders.

3. Financial has asked that the case should be circulated to Honourable Member (Financial).

E.A.V.—19-7-19.

G.O. Nos. 91-92, Education, dated 3rd February 1888, was referred to by the Honourable Member when he drafted and he has not thought fit to refer to it. Moreover the Government order is more concerned with the question of volunteers than with the present question.

Very well. It doesn't matter.
L.D.—22-7-19.

2. Regarding the second addition proposed, the addition is noted in the draft below. This only strengthens Honourable Member's draft and to save time, it appears to me unnecessary to trouble Honourable Member (Education) and His Excellency with recirculation.

The file is now circulated to Honourable Member (Financial).

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—20-7-19.

I. *Paragraph* 3.—Was none of the original endowment fund spent on buildings? I presume the letter quoted is *from* and not *to* the Director-General of Military Works. How does the statement in this paragraph that only Rs. 87,402 out of the Asylum funds have been spent on buildings, and that before 1910, square with the statement in paragraph 6 that the accumulated balances of the last few years have been expended on buildings?

II. *In paragraphs* 3, 4 *and* 5, it is desirable to make it clear whenever 'Government' is mentioned whether the Local Government or the Government of India is referred to.

III. *Paragraph* 7 (*i*).—It does not seem wise to base the claim for a 20 per cent increase solely on the rise in prices in the last two years. This is a circumstance common to all employees. Surely that part of the case could be made much stronger.

IV. *Paragraph* 7 (*ii*).—Does the word 'about' find place in the conditions? No such qualification is mentioned in reciting them in paragraph 3. Why is the addition to be limited to 35 when there are 250 on the waiting list?

V. *Paragraph* 7 (*iii*).—Should not some explanation of the necessity for the class be given?

VI. *Paragraph* 7 (*iv*).—Again it is surely necessary to show why the outlay must be increased.

VII. *Paragraph* 7 (*v*).—Will this cover all the expenditure involved in making the whole staff Government servants and so entitled to pensions on the usual scale?

VIII. *Paragraph* 9.—Shouldn't it be explained why day scholars are excluded?

IX. *Paragraph* 10.—I am not very clear that we are on safe ground in insisting that logically all charges on account of soldiers' children must of necessity fall on the Government of India. The Murree case does not seem to support this.

X. I am not sure what is meant by 'the initial amount' in this paragraph. Are the non-recurring and the recurring amounts referred to or only the latter? If the latter, are we undertaking the responsibility for all future extension of buildings, etc.?

XI. On the whole, while I am wholly in favour of the scheme, I am somewhat doubtful whether this draft as it stands will carry conviction or secure us the grants we require. In particular I do not think it is brought out with sufficient clearness

that the institution has hitherto been almost entirely dependent on grants from different departments of the Government of India and that the Local Government have consistently refused grants except in very special cases.

C. G. T[ODHUNTER]—22-7-19.

The queries of Honourable Member (Financial) are answered below seriatim :—

Paragraph I of Honourable Member's note and paragraph 3 *of draft.*—The sum of Rs. 87,042 mentioned was from the original endowment—vide paragraph 17 at page 5 of the printed proceedings. The letter quoted *is to* the Director-General of Military Works—No. 471, Educational, dated 10th August 1910. The statement that only Rs. 87,042 was spent from the Asylum funds has reference to the construction of the *original* buildings and it is so stated in the opening sentence of paragraph 3 of the draft. The statement in paragraph 6 of the draft that "the accumulated balances for the last few years have been expended upon buildings" is reconcilable with the previous statement; for, besides the expenditure of Rs. 87,042 on the *original* buildings, various additions and improvements have from time to time been carried out—some from Imperial funds, the rest from school funds supplemented by occasional aid from Provincial finance. An attempt was made in Financial to ascertain from the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer the exact *present* book value of the buildings. But that officer was unable to furnish the required information. But the following are some of the items of expenditure from school funds on additions and improvements :—

L.D.—22-7-19.

(1) About Rs. 74,091 *mostly* from school funds in 1903–04—paragraph 2 of letter No. 471, dated 10th August 1910.

(2) About Rs. 24,737 on minor improvements between 1914 and 1919—Statement at K.

(3) About Rs. 47,000 expected to be expended on the junior school building now in progress—letter No. 681, Educational, dated 27th May 1918.

Paragraph II of the Honourable Member's note and paragraphs 3–5 *of draft.*—Honourable Member's suggestions have now been indicated wherever necessary in pencil in the draft.

L.D.—22-7-19.

Paragraph III of the Honourable Member's note and paragraph 7 (i) *of draft.*—No argument other than that of 'rise in prices' has been put forward either by the school committee or the Director. The proposal submitted in the first instance to India was backed up as follows :—

"The existing rates of pay and prospects are quite inadequate and the cost of living in hill stations such as Ootacamund has been seriously enhanced owing to the war and it has become increasingly difficult to secure or retain efficient teachers on the existing scale of pay. Further the existing staff is inadequate to ensure efficient instruction and supervision"—paragraph 4 of letter No. 1859-B/18-7, dated 19th March 1919.

'Rise in prices' refers back to rates of living.
L.D.—22-7-19.

Paragraph IV of the Honourable Member's note and paragraph 7 (ii) *of draft.*—The word *about* is based on G.Os. No. 326, Educational, dated 6th July 1903, paragraph 7, and No. 74, Educational, dated 29th January 1904, paragraph 3, and has *special reference to the number of girls* transferred from the Madras Military Female Orphan Asylum to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund. So far as boys are concerned, the number 200 transferred in 1871 from the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum to Ootacamund seems to be *absolute*. It is respectfully submitted that in reciting the conditions in paragraph 3 of the draft, the qualifying word *about* occurs consistently with paragraph 7 (ii) of the draft.

The number 35 was put in at the suggestion of the school committee and presumably to make up the total of 500 mentioned in paragraph 7 (ii) of the draft. There would of course be no objection for an additional number being provided for except on the score of cost. But the school committee has not represented the need for more.

Paragraph V of the Honourable Member's note and paragraph 7 (iii) *of the draft.*—Honourable Member asks whether the need for the manual training class should not be explained in the letter. It is submitted that manual training has been admitted to be an important branch of school education and it is within the knowledge of the Government of India that in this Presidency we have appointed two special manual training instructors. The Lawrence Memorial School being by far the biggest of the European schools here, it will be readily conceded that independent and self-contained arrangements for the teaching of that subject are necessary in the school itself.

Paragraph VI of the Honourable Member's note and paragraph 7 (iv) *of the draft.*—Regarding the pay of the menial staff, it was only an approximate estimate that was furnished by the committee. Here again, the need for revision is mainly based on the increased cost of living and so the committee has proposed a 25 per cent increase of pay all round. The cost on account of additional hands to be employed is only Rs. 960 per annum.

Paragraph VII of the Honourable Member's note and paragraph 7 (v) *of draft.*—The liability on account of pensions is worked out at page 32 of notes file and covers the whole staff.

Paragraph VIII of the Honourable Member's note and paragraph 9 *of draft.*—Day scholars are excluded because the school is not under strict obligation to admit them (rule 32 of existing rules of the school) and because their number is comparatively small, being only 28 in a total of 467 in 1918.

Paragraph IX of the Honourable Member's note and paragraph 10 *of draft.*—It is respectfully submitted that the Murree school stands on a different footing from the Ootacamund school. For, the former was financed by the local (Punjab) Government even before it was formally taken over by that Government, whereas the latter has all along been looked upon as an Imperial concern, the Provincial Government's pecuniary assistance to the school having been very spasmodic and limited to a *non-recurring* grant on two or three occasions in the past. If, along with this, the circumstance that civilian children are not hereafter to be admitted as boarders is considered, the justification for throwing the whole financial responsibility practically on the Government of India becomes plain.

Paragraph X of the Honourable Member's note and paragraph 10 *of the draft.*—The term "initial" amount comprehends the recurring as well as non-recurring cost, as estimated for in the letter, the word 'initial' having reference to the amounts under these respective heads which the Government of India would be prepared to give in the first instance.

Paragraph XI of the Honourable Member's note.—The present letter is only intended to furnish the particulars called for in the Government of India letter No. 183-C, dated 12th February 1918, in which India has already accepted the principle of provincialization as a result of the representation in our letter No. 497, Educational, dated 8th May 1916. The anomalous position of the school for which no *single* authority is responsible has been impressed on India with sufficient clearness in paragraphs 9 to 15 of letter No. 497, Educational, dated 8th May 1916.

Paragraph 12 in the draft has been added with reference to the Honourable Member's orders elsewhere.

E.A.V.—23–7–19.

Submitted.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—24–7–19.

I don't like paragraph 12 typed as it stands. Better say:

"12. In conclusion I am to express the earnest hope of His Excellency the Governor in Council that this long-pending question may now be settled at the earliest practicable moment. The Committee and the staff of the school are doing their utmost and the inspecting officers of the Educational Department bear testimony to the general efficiency of the management but it is impossibte to carry on indefinitely under existing conditions, restricting as they do expenditure on objects which are admittedly of pressing urgency."

2. I hope the Educational notes at pages 42 et seq. will meet my Honourable Colleague's requirements. This is not an initial proposal but an answer to a reference from the Government of India.

3. I shall be very grateful to my Honourable Colleague if he can strengthen the draft so as to improve our chances of success. But I am most anxious (and so I know is His Excellency) that it should go forward immediately.

L. D[AVIDSON]—22–7–19.

Paragraph 3—*Properties of the Lawrence Memorial School.*—In accordance with my Honourable Colleague's request I venture to suggest a redraft of the first part of paragraph 3. It is surely contrary to all Secretariat procedure to quote a letter by a reference to the officer to whom it is addressed without mentioning the officer who wrote it. The draft also appears defective in omitting mention of the large landed property which, I understand, is in possession of the school:—

"3. *Properties of the Lawrence Memorial School.*—The school possesses 760·76 acres of land at Lovedale and in addition a number of buildings of considerable value. The Madras Government have been unable to ascertain the exact present book value of these buildings, but it will be observed from Mr. Wynch's letter No. 471, dated 10th August 1910, to the Director-General of Military Works, that the initial cost was 8 lakhs of which all but Rs. 87,402 was contributed by the Government of India. Since then, additions and improvements have been made at a cost of several lakhs, partly from funds supplied by the Government of India, partly from school funds and occasionally with the aid of contributions given by the Local Government. The buildings were transferred by the local Public Works Department to the Department of Military Works in 1914, and on the provincialization of the school would, together with their sites and the adjacent occupied land, be made over to the Local Government."

Agreed to cut out the second sentence of paragraph 7 (i) and substitute the amended version shown in the draft.

L.D.—22–7–19.

Paragraph 7 (*i*).—My recollection of the case is that the question of the improvement of the pay and prospects of the teachers goes back long prior to the present excessive rise of prices and would suggest that the case for improving their pay should be based on such circumstances as the following:—

(1) That, in order to make the school a suitable model school for the Training College, the standard of teaching needs to be improved,

(2) that it is necessary to have a certain number of European teachers and that the rate of payment for men of the class required has risen in Europe and everywhere else during and subsequent to the war,

(3) that it is desirable, since these men are to be made Government servants, to bring their scale of pay into relation with the scale of pay of the different grades of the Educational Department, and

(4) that the present scale of pay is inadequate as compared with the scale of pay of the Educational Department or with the rates of pay given at other institutions of a like nature.

I shall be glad if the Secretariat will examine the case further from this point of view and see if they cannot greatly strengthen the case for an increase to the staff. Personally, if I received a case for increase which was rested solely on the rise in prices I should be disposed to say that this must be met in the case of lower appointments by a war allowance and that it was out of the question to attempt to compensate all the higher Government servants for the rise in prices and that, therefore, they must put up with it with the rest of the community.

Paragraph 7 (*ii*) *and* (*iii*).—If the number of 200 boys is absolute and the number of 100 girls a minimum as against 140 whom it was desirable to accommodate, I would suggest that for the word 'about' in both these paragraphs, the words 'at least' be substituted.

Cut out 'about' and amend as indicated at top of page in draft.

L.D.—25–7–19.

I would then mention the number of candidates awaiting admission and would put down 35 as the minimum additional number for whom accommodation should be provided and suggest that accommodation for at least a hundred more is desirable.

Paragraph 7 (*iii*).—I would suggest that the necessity for the manual training class be explained somewhat on the lines taken in the office-note and the special necessity for a training of this kind in connexion with the class of boys and girls under consideration pressed and stress laid on the undesirability of using for a training school a school at which this essential matter was not provided for.

Not pressed by the Honourable Member, Financial.
L.D—25-7-19.

Paragraph 9.—I would either mention the number of day scholars or omit them altogether. The vague reference to them will leave the Government of India uncertain as to what they involve and give them an opening for criticism.

Omit: as amended in draft.
L.D.—25-7-19.

Paragraph 10.—The line of argument taken up appears to be that, inasmuch as the school has been mainly supported out of Government of India grants in the past, it ought to be mainly supported by them in the future. This is open to the obvious retort that the fact that the Madras Government have failed to undertake the responsibilities which another Local Government has undertaken does not justify them in refusing to undertake those responsibilities in the future. I think, therefore, that the sentence about the 'logical consequence' is very unsafe. It seems to me that we should be on much safer ground if we laid stress on the fact that the school has hitherto been maintained out of military funds as a military institution for military children, that we now propose to exclude civil children from admission and therefore feel that we are justified in asking that military funds should meet the whole cost.

Say: "As these children come from all parts of India, and the school has hitherto been maintained from military funds, it cannot fairly be regarded as a legitimate charge upon the finances of a Presidency in which the garrison of British soldiers is so small in comparison with other provinces."
Insert in paragraph 10 of draft at place indicated.
Omit "logical consequence."
L.D.—25-7-19.

Later in this paragraph, I would suggest that we should omit the passage which I have enclosed in brackets as the Government of India are apt to take offence if the Local Government say that they cannot agree to assignments. I would further suggest that for the words "revision of the initial amount," there should be substituted "revision of the arrangement" or "of the recurring and non-recurring assignment" or some other form of words that would make it quite clear that we do not undertake the responsibility for non-recurring expenditure except such as may arise in the course of the five-year period.

Very well omit.
L.D.—25-7-19.

See amendments in paragraph 10 as noted on draft.
L.D.—25-7-19.

I hope my Honourable Colleague will not object to verbal amendments on the lines indicated above. I have suggested them solely with a view to strengthening the case. The only financial point of importance is that in regard to the words "initial amount" in paragraph 10. The suggested arrangement is somewhat vague at the best as it apparently leaves the Local Government liable for non-recurring expenditure the necessity for which arises in the middle of the five-year period. The tendency will of course be to put this off till the period expires. I should have preferred an arrangement under which all non-recurring expenditure should be put up to the Government of India when the necessity arose and the contract was limited to the recurring expenditure. I do not know why this is considered impracticable. If it is, I am prepared to accept the arrangement suggested, but would urge that it should be made quite clear that we propose to come up to the Government of India at the end of the five years with suggestions for such extensions and additions as may have been shown to be necessary during that period.

C. G. T[ODHUNTER]—25-7-19.

The Honourable Member, Financial, and I have discussed and settled the final shape of the draft—which may issue at once.

Paragraph 12 to be as at page 44.

L. D[AVIDSON]—25-7-19.

[G.O. Nos. 927-28, Home (Education), dated 29th July 1919.]

For Secy.
Clean proof for approval.
Appd. by W. S. & Secy.
29/7
46

Order — 927 d/29.7.19 26.7.19
P.S. The Govt. of India will be addressed.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

No. L.928

From

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL,
Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Dated Ootacamund, the 29th July 1919.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 183-C., dated the 12th February 1918, I am directed to submit the following proposals relating to the future position of the Ootacamund Lawrence Memorial School.

2. The Government of India intimate that they have decided to accept the principle referred to in paragraph 15 of this Government's letter No. 497, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916, that the school should be transferred to the Local Government

3. Properties of the Lawrence Memorial School. The School possesses 760.76 acres of land at Lovedale and in addition a number of buildings of considerable value. The Madras Government have been unable to ascertain the exact present book value of these buildings, but it will be observed from Mr. Wynch's letter No. 471, dated 10th August 1910, to the Director-General of Military Works, that the initial cost was 8 lakhs of which all but Rs. 87,402 was contributed by the Government of India. Since then, additions and improvements have been made at a cost of several lakhs, partly from funds supplied by the Government of India, partly from School funds and occasionally with the aid of contributions given by the Local Government. The buildings were transferred by the local Public Works Department to the Department of Military Works in 1914, and on the Provincialization of the school would, together with their sites and the adjacent occupied land, be made over to the Local Government.

Besides these buildings, the present funded capital of the school consists of:—

Item.	Amount. Rs.	Particulars of securities.
(i) Government promissory notes and treasury notes transferred by the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Madras, on its amalgamation with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund.	5,10,100	In the custody of the Accountant-General, Madras, deposited under articles 164 and 171, Civil Account Code.
(ii) Sale-proceeds of the Lawrence Asylum Press, the property of the late Military Orphan Asylum.	5,08,700	Held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890.
(iii) Government promissory notes, treasury notes, etc., transferred by the Military Female Orphan Asylum on its being incorporated with the Ootacamund Asylum.	2,82,319	Held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890.
Total ..	13,01,119	

The main conditions attached to the transfer to the Lawrence Asylum of the funds of the military male and female orphan asylums are that the rules regarding religious instruction laid down by Sir Henry Lawrence should be adopted, that the Principal of the school should invariably be a clergyman of the Church of England and that about 200 boys and 100 girls of the classes eligible for admission to the respective asylums should be maintained in the Lawrence Memorial School.

The endowments are now held by the Accountant-General either in his capacity as Accountant-General or as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. It is not anticipated that any legal difficulties will arise in regard to these funds as long as the original conditions on which the transfer of the Military Orphan Asylum funds was made are satisfied. After the school is provincialized, steps will be taken in consultation with the Advocate-General to transfer these funds to the Local Government to whom the interest will then be paid instead of to the Lawrence Memorial School Committee.

4. SOURCES OF INCOME.—The main sources of income of the school are the following:—

	Rs.	Approximate average annual income. Lakhs.
(1) *Interest on endowments* (13·01 lakhs referred to in paragraph 3 above) [including also Bank interest on fixed deposit].		·54
(2) *Imperial recurring grants*—		1·01
(*a*) Donations from the Government of India (made up of Rs. 21,500 per annum fixed in Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 7584-4, dated 23rd March 1916, and Rs. 10,732-12-0 for the girls' branch sanctioned in Government of India, Military Department, letter No. 2298-C, dated 15th October 1905).	32,233	
(*b*) Fixed annual grant sanctioned in 1862 representing roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 50 girls.	48,000	
(*c*) Annual grant of Rs. 15,000 (Government of India, Education Department, letters No. 73, dated 17th January 1914, and No. 1564, dated 13th October 1914). (This grant is paid through the Local Government.)	15,000	
(*d*) Fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned in Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 1539-B, dated 6th May 1907.	6,000	
	1,01,233	
(3) *Subsistence allowance* paid by the Government of India at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem per child of corporal or private under instruction in the school [in addition to the fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 item 2 (*d*) ante.]		·15
(4) *Fees from paying students*—The average income from this source is about ·28 lakh per annum and it is not likely that there will be any appreciable increase from this source in future years.		·28
(5) Grants for repairs to buildings		·13
		2·11

5. RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF THE MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE YEARS 1916, 1917 AND 1918.—The average annual income and expenditure of the school classified under appropriate heads for the three years ending the 31st December 1918 are given in

Annexure A to this letter. The information contained therein may be summarized as below :—

RECEIPTS (*for both boys' and girls' schools*).

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average for three years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Grants in aid (from the Government of India).	63,000	63,000 46,500	63,000 6,000	63,000 17,500
(2) Interest on endowments (including interest on fixed deposits).	53,138	54,333	43,919 (a) *10,032*	50,463 *3,344*
(3) Fixed donations from the Government of India.	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233
(4) Subsistence allowance from the Government of India.	18,034	20,993	25,293	21,440
(5) Fees	26,929	28,146	29,644	28,240
(6) Miscellaneous minor items ...	1,390 3,415	3,185 5,000	801 12,296	1,792 6,904
(7) Grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings (these grants are made *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade).	17,238	11,249	10,135	12,874
Total receipts ...	2,15,377	2,64,639	2,33,353	2,37,790
Deduct—Special items ...	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296	— 24,404
Ordinary receipts ...	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057	2,13,386

EXPENDITURE (*for both boys' and girls' schools*).

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Education	44,932	42,370	45,853	44,385
(2) Clothing and victualling ...	83,593	85,236	90,303	86,377
(3) Household, hospital and sanitation	28,573	29,855	29,537	29,322
(4) General	14,871	15,860	16,478	15,736
(5) Buildings	7,123	2,428	6,537	5,363
(6) Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
(7) Chapel	10,661	1,039	3,544	5,081
(8) Miscellaneous	22,845	27,175	28,196	26,072
(9) Expenditure on repairs to buildings, now met from allotments made by the Government of India (Military Works) *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.	17,238	11,249	10,135	12,874
Total ...	2,31,576	2,16,952	2,32,323	2,26,950
Deduct—Special items ...	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567	— 17,461
Total ordinary expenditure including repairs.	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756	2,09,489

(*a*) To the figure (Rs. 43,919) for the calendar year 1918, a sum of Rs. 10,032 has been added representing the interest due for that year but realized in the beginning of the year 1919.

6. It will be seen that, excluding special items of receipts and charges, the average annual income of the school for the three years ending the 31st December 1918 amounted to Rs. 2,13,386, while the average annual expenditure including repairs was Rs. 2,09,489. The accumulated balances for the last few years have been expended upon buildings.

If the school were, after provincialization, to continue on the same scale as at present, the recurring Imperial grants which are now paid direct to the school funds should be paid to the Local Government as also the grants for annual repair charges on account of buildings which are now borne by the Military Works Department. There would consequently be no additional charge to Imperial revenues in the shape of compensatory assignments to Provincial funds.

It will, however, be seen from the following paragraphs that there are several schemes involving both recurring and non-recurring outlay which must be introduced without further delay. The necessity for their introduction, some of them long overdue, would remain even though the provincialization of the institution were not to mature.

7. SCHEMES TO BE INTRODUCED—RECURRING ITEMS.—The following are the schemes involving recurring outlay. The expenditure on account of the Training College is under separate consideration and has not been included in the present letter :—

(i) *Revision of the scale of salaries of the school staff* (*cost about Rs.* 18,000 *per annum*).—I am to invite attention to my letter No. 1859-B/18-7, dated the 19th March 1919, in which the Government of India have been asked for a recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 per annum. Further investigations indicate that it will be necessary in the near future to increase the additional expenditure on this account by at least 20 per cent, i.e., to Rs. 18,000 per annum.

(ii) *Increase in the strength of the school from* 465 *to* 500 (*cost about Rs.* 8,400 *per annum*).—According to the conditions of transfer of the endowments of the military male and female orphan asylums, 200 boys and 100 girls should be maintained in the Lawrence School, while the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 48,000 per annum represents roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 50 girls. The institution should consequently provide for 350 boys and 150 girls. The maximum number of admissions as at present fixed is however only 300 boys and 165 girls. In view of the very large number of candidates awaiting admission, it is a matter of urgent necessity to increase the present strength of the school; an addition of 35 would bring the total number up to 500 and might suffice for the immediate present, though further additions will become necessary later on. Taking into account the prevailing high prices, it will not be possible to provide for the maintenance and education of the additional 35 pupils at less than Rs. 8,400 a year, since at the present time the average cost of food is Rs. 11 per head per mensem and of clothing and bedding Rs. 9—making a total of Rs. 20 per head per mensem.

(iii) *A manual training class in connexion with the school.*—The amount involved is about Rs. 1,520 per annum.

(iv) *Revision of the scale of pay of menial staff.*—It is estimated that the scheme will cost about Rs. 3,240 per annum.

(v) *Pension to the staff of the school.*—In this connexion, I am to invite a reference to my letter No. 922, Home (Education), dated the 9th June 1919, in which this Government have recommended that the school staff should immediately be declared pensionable and that the past service of members should be counted for pension. The additional expenditure on this account works out approximately to about Rs. 9,000 per annum.

8. NON-RECURRING ITEMS.—In my letter No. 681, Home (Education), dated the 27th May 1919, the Government of India have been asked to sanction a special non-recurring assignment of Rs. 91,000 towards the completion of the building which is now under construction for the accommodation of the junior pupils.

Provision should be made for the following works which require immediate attention :—

		RS.
(1) Water-supply, fire protection, sanitation and lighting, including remodelling of the interiors of both schools.		1,50,000
(2) Minor Works—	RS.	
(*a*) Dhoby lines	7,000	
(*b*) Boys' kitchen	7,000	
(*c*) Extra ward to girls' hospital	3,000	
(*d*) Dairy	8,900	
(*e*) Drying room	5,000	
(*f*) An instructional laundry for the girls' school ...	2,320	
		33,220
(3) Hostel to be attached to the new kindergarten building		56,780
(4) A manual training class (initial cost)		7,000
Total ...		2,47,000

12. In conclusion I am to express the earnest hope of His Excellency the Governor in Council that this long-pending question may now be settled at the earliest practicable moment. The Committee and the staff of the school are doing their utmost and the inspecting officers of the Educational Department bear testimony to the general efficiency of the management but it is impossible to carry on indefinitely under existing conditions, restricting as they do expenditure on objects which are admittedly of pressing urgency.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,

Secretary to Governmnet.

ANNEXURE A.

Receipts.

Statement showing the receipts of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, for the four years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

(A) Boys' branch.

	1915. Rs.	1916. Rs.	1917. Rs.	1918. Rs.
1. Grants in aid	37,800	37,800	80,100	43,800
2. Profits on school property ...	57,021	63,184	61,896	54,835 + 8,122(c)
3. Subsistence allowance	8,465	9,599	10,997	14,810
4. Fees	16,594	18,687	19,759	20,039
5. Telegraph Department	630	770	840	560
6. Miscellaneous	(a) 39,315	2,560	(b) 7,277	11,797
Total, Boys' branch ...	1,59,825	1,32,600	1,80,869	1,53,963

(B) Girls' branch.

1. Grants in aid	25,200	25,200	29,400	25,200
2. Profits on school property ...	24,175	22,187	24,670	21,317 + 1,910(c)
3. Subsistence allowance	7,722	8,435	9,996	10,483
4. Fees	7,275	8,242	8,387	9,605
5. Miscellaneous	62	1,475	68	740
Total, Girls' branch ...	64,434	65,539	72,521	69,255
Total, Boys' and Girls' branches ...	2,24,259	1,98,139	2,53,390	2,23,218
Add grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings.	+ 23,599	+ 17,238	+ 11,249	+ 10,135
Deduct—Special items	— 38,468	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296
Total ordinary receipts ...	2,09,390	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057

(C) Total—Boys' and Girls' branches.

1. Grants in aid	63,000	63,000	63,000 46,500	63,000 6,000
2. Profits on school property—				
Interest on endowments (including interest on fixed deposits).	48,963	53,138	54,333	43,919 + 10,032(c)
Fixed annual donations from the Government of India.	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233
3. Subsistence allowance	16,187	18,034	20,993	25,293
4. Fees	23,869	26,929	28,146	29,644
5. Miscellaneous including Telegraph department.	1,529 38,468	1,390 3,415	3,185 5,000	801 12,296
6. Grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings (these grants are made *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade).	23,599	17,238	11,249	10,135
Total ...	2,47,858	2,15,377	2,64,639	2,33,353
Deduct—Special items	— 38,468	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296
Ordinary receipts ...	2,09,390	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057

(a) Includes Rs. 30,000 interest and withdrawal of deposit account and Rs. 250 donation from Brigade Major, Wellington.

(b) Includes Rs. 5,000 recovery of bad debts of the late Lawrence Asylum Press and Rs. 1,500 donation from *His Excellency Lord Pentland.*

(c) Represents the interest due for the calendar year 1918 but received in the beginning of the year 1919.

ANNEXURE A—*cont.*

Expenditure.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, for the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
		(*A*) *Boys' branch.*		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Education	27,432	30,679	28,510	30,917
2. Clothing and victualling ...	58,838	53,579	55,837	58,192
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	20,124	20,708	21,251	20,166
4. General	8,674	9,042	9,656	9,905
5. Buildings	872	5,164	1,478	2,482
6. Pensions	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380
7. Chapel	464	10,283	624	3,266
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	55,114	14,282	20,999	21,842
Total, Boys' branch ...	1,72,898	1,45,117	1,39,735	1,48,150
		(*B*) *Girls' branch.*		
1. Education	12,451	14,253	13,860	14,936
2. Clothing and victualling	28,684	30,014	29,399	32,111
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	7,822	7,865	8,604	9,371
4. General	5,544	5,829	6,204	6,573
5. Buildings	588	1,959	950	4,055
6. Pensions	360	360	360	360
7. Chapel	291	378	415	278
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	2,748	8,563	6,176	6,354
Total, Girls' branch ...	58,488	69,221	65,968	74,038
Total, Boys' and Ggirls' branches.	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188
Add—Expenditure on repairs to buildings.	+ 23,599	+ 17,238	+ 11,249	+ 10,135
Deduct—Special items	— 50,629	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567
Total ordinary expenditure ...	2,04,356	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756
		(*C*) *Total—Boys' and Girls' branches.*		
1. Education	39,883	44,932	42,370	45,853
2. Clothing and victualling	87,522	83,593	85,236	90,303
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	27,946	28,573	29,855	29,537
4. General	14,218	14,871	15,860	16,478
5. Buildings	1,460	7,123	2,428	6,537
6. Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
7. Chapel	755	10,661	1,039	3,544
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	57,862	22,845	27,175	28,196
Total ...	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188
9. *Add*—Expenditure on repairs to buildings, now met from allotments made by the Government of India (Military Works) *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.	23,599	17,238	11,249	10,135
Total expenditure ...	2,54,985	2,31,576	2,16,952	2,32,323
Deduct—Special items ...	— 50,629	— 23,816	— 10,000	—18,567
Total ordinary expenditure including repairs to buildings.	2,04,356	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756

ANNEXURE B.

Average number of pupils of civil and military origin during the year ending 31st December 1918.

	Boarders.		Day scholars.	
	Military.	Civil.	Military.	Civil.
Boys	268	17	14	3
Girls	146	8	7	4
	414	25	21	7

Note—

(a) Total number of pupils of military origin (414 + 21)	435
(b) Total number of pupils of civil origin (25 + 7)	32
(c) Total	467
(d) Percentage of (b) to (c) is 32 × 100 ÷ 467	7

Boarders.

	Military.				Civil.		
	Orphans.	Children of effective officers and soldiers.	Children of pensioned soldiers.	Total.	Orphans.	Parents living.	Total.
Boys ...	117	85	66	268	23	2	25
Girls ...	64	46	36	146	...	...	...
	181	131	102	414	23	2	25

(i) Boarders (military)	414
(ii) Boarders (civil)	25
(iii) Total number of boarders	439
(iv) Percentage of (ii) and (iii)	6

ANNEXURE C.

Suggested Rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.

Preface.

The Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund was founded during 1858, in honour of the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., by whom the establishment at some hill station, within the Madras Presidency, of an institution similar to the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, had been suggested.

The school at Ootacamund was managed by a Committee of gentlemen residing at that place, and was supported by donations and subscriptions from the general public; but, in accordance with the will of Sir Henry Lawrence, in which he commended this school to the fostering care of the Honourable the Board of Directors, it was adopted by Government in 1859 by despatch from the Secretary of State for India.

The Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum and the Madras Female Orphan Asylum were amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum, the former on the 1st September 1871 and the latter on the 1st October 1904, the united asylums being designated the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. The name of this institution was changed to the "Lawrence Memorial School" in accordance with G.O. No. 38, Educational, dated 15th January 1913.

The object of the institution is to provide for the orphan and other children of British officers and soldiers, serving or having served in India, a school wherein they may obtain the benefits of a bracing climate, a good and above all a religious education, so that, with Divine blessing, they may be consistent Christians and useful citizens of the Empire.

1. *Control.*—The Lawrence Memorial School is under the control of the Governor in Council.

2. There shall be an Advisory Committee of visitors consisting of the following ex-officio members: —

(1) The General Officer Commanding, 9th (Secunderabad) Division—*President.*

(2) The Collector of The Nilgiris.

(3) The Assistant Quartermaster-General, 9th Division.

(4) The Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

(5) The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund.

(6) Two members to be appointed by Government either by office or by name, who shall ordinarily be the General Officer Commanding Southern Brigade and the Superintendent of the Cordite Factory.

(7) Three additional members who may be ladies, to be nominated by the above from residents in the Nilgiris who take an interest in the school.

The Principal shall act as Secretary to the Committee.

3. The General Officer Commanding the Southern Army and the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Madras shall be ex-officio visitors of the institution, and shall be at liberty to visit the school at any time and to refer to the Advisory Committee, or to the Government, any matter that, in their opinion, demands attention.

4. The Committee shall meet not less than four times a year on such dates as the President may determine, to discuss any suggestions made by members and matters which may be referred to them by the Director of Public Instruction or by Government. Their opinions shall be submitted to Government through the Director of Public Instruction. In particular, the opinion of the Advisory Committee shall be obtained on all important matters relating to the constitution of the school, and the specific consent of the Committee shall be obtained in regard to any material changes affecting the maintenance of the special military and religious character of the school or the objects of the foundation. In the absence of the President the members present shall elect one among themselves to preside at the meetings.

5. *Staff.*—The Principal shall be a Clergyman of the Church of England in accordance with the wishes of Sir Henry Lawrence and with the conditions under which the governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum handed over their trust.

6. The Principal shall be responsible for the education, discipline and general management of the school and shall have direction and control of every department, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction to whom all reports shall be addressed.

7. The Principal shall be consulted regarding the appointment of all members of the staff, whom he is not himself empowered to appoint.

8. *Admissions and withdrawals.*—The admission of pupils shall rest with the Principal to whom all applications should be addressed. Except in special circumstances the children admitted shall be between 5 and 12 years of age.

9. The following is the order in which claims for admission shall be considered, preference being given to children of pure European parentage, as being more likely to suffer from the climate of the plains than those of mixed parentage :—

(1) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on field service.
(2) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on the active list.
(3) Children of officers and soldiers on the active list.
(4) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died as pensioners or since their transfer to the reserve.
(5) Children of officers and soldiers who are pensioners or transferred to the reserve.

Preference will be given in each of the first five classes to children of soldiers who are or were serving in the 9th Division.

10. Children labouring under any form of disease, mental or physical, and children of soldiers who have been dismissed the service by sentence of court-martial are ineligible for admission.

The cases of illegitimate orphan children shall be dealt with specially by the Committee.

11. The maximum strength of the Boys' Branch shall be 300 and of the Girls' Branch 200—exclusive of day scholars. The children of the members of the staff may be admitted as day scholars without payment of any fee.

12. The following shall be the scale of fees :—

Children whose fathers or step-fathers are above the rank of corporal or are pensioners, shall be charged for according to the following scale, except under extraordinary circumstances, when the power of exemption from, or reduction of, payment shall be exercised by the Committee :—

When the income of the fathers or step-fathers is per mensem	First child.	Second child.	Third child.	Fourth child.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Under Rs. 30	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	
Rupees 30 and upwards but less than Rs. 40	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 3 for four children.
,, 40 do. ,, 50	4	1	Do.	Do.	,, 5 do.
,, 50 do. ,, 60	5	2	Do.	Do.	,, 7 do.
,, 60 do. ,, 70	6	3	1	Do.	,, 10 do.
,, 70 do. ,, 80	7	4	2	Do.	,, 13 do.
,, 80 do. ,, 99	8	5	3	1	,, 17 do.
,, 90 do. ,, 100	9	6	4	2	,, 21 do.
,, 100 do. ,, 110	10	7	5	3	,, 25 do.
,, 110 do. ,, 120	11	8	6	4	,, 29 do.
,, 120 do. ,, 130	12	9	7	5	,, 33 do.
,, 130 do. ,, 140	13	10	8	6	,, 37 do.
,, 140 do. ,, 150	14	11	9	7	,, 41 do.
,, 150 do. ,, 160	15	12	10	8	,, 45 do.
,, 160 do. ,, 170	16	13	11	9	,, 49 do.
,, 170 do. ,, 180	17	14	12	10	,, 53 do.
,, 180 do. ,, 190	18	15	13	11	,, 57 do.
,, 190 do. ,, 200	19	16	14	12	,, 61 do.
,, 200 and above	20	17	15	13	,, 65 do.

NOTE.—'Income' means the pay and allowances staff or consolidated pay, exchange compensation allowance charge allowance and all other items of personal remuneration drawn by an individual, but does not include horse allowance if drawn, as a separate item, office and contract allowances, ration money, messing allowance, clothing allowance, or subsistence allowance for wife and children.

Separation allowances and pensions granted to children may be claimed in lieu of the above fees.

The children of officers shall be charged Rs. 25 per mensem for each child.

When the fees payable in respect of any pupil have not been paid on the date fixed for the payment of such fees, the Secretary, with the consent of the Committee, shall give notice by registered letter to the parent or guardian of such pupil that unless the fees are paid within 15 days of the receipt of the notice, the name of such pupil will be struck off the rolls. In the event of the pupil being re-admitted to the school, he shall pay, in addition to the amount of fees due by him on the date on which his name was struck off, a fine not exceeding 2 annas in the rupee for each rupee due by him.

13. On any pupil attaining the age of 18 years, the Principal shall call upon the parent or guardian to remove the pupil. In the event of such pupil having no parent or guardian, the Principal shall take such measures as may seem best for the pupil's settlement in life and report the action so taken to the Director of Public Instruction.

The Principal may call upon the parent or guardian to remove any boy who attains the age of 16 years and shows no promise of benefiting by further study.

14. The Principal shall have power to grant such leave as he may consider necessary to pupils on application by their parents or guardians. He shall also have power, subject to the confirmation of the Director of Public Instruction, to dismiss any pupil for grave misconduct, provided that the pupil shall not be sent out of the institution until the parents or guardians have been communicated with.

15. *Divine service.*—The following rules shall be observed regarding religious services and instruction :—

(*a*) In the religious lessons given in open school, all the leading truths of Christianity shall be inculcated, but without unnecessary allusion to disputed points of faith or practice.

(*b*) The respective catechisms of the various Protestant denominations may be taught in private to the children of each denomination.

(*c*) The authorized version of the Bible shall be read in the school.

(*d*) At the hours in which religious instruction is given in the school, priests of the Roman Catholic Church and accredited Ministers of Evangelical denominations may attend and give instruction to the children of their respective persuasions, in places set apart for that purpose, on giving previous notice of their wish to do so to the Principal.

(*e*) Roman Catholic priests and accredited Ministers of other denominations shall have free access to the sick of their communities in the infirmary at all times.

(*f*) Divine Service, in accordance with the usage of the Church of England, shall be celebrated twice on each Sunday in the chapel of the institution, all the inmates of the establishment being required to attend, subject, however, to the provisions of rule (*g*).

(*g*) On the application of a Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, or accredited Minister of an Evangelical denomination of Christians, requesting permission to celebrate Divine Service on a Sunday with the members of his communion, a place shall be set apart for the purpose, and such members shall have permission to attend. Such application must, however, be made in writing on the previous Saturday.

(*h*) The form of prayers sanctioned for use in the school shall be read every morning and evening throughout the year by the Principal, or such officers as he may appoint for the purpose.

16. *Standards and classes.*—The scheme of education shall correspond to that prescribed in the Code of Regulations for European Schools. Boys and girls after passing seventh standard or reaching the age of 16 years shall be selected either for high school course or technical course. Special classes may be held for pupils preparing for the medical and railway examinations. Other special classes may be held with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.

17. *Vacations and holidays.*—The school shall be closed for the Christmas vacation for a period not exceeding two months, and there shall be no midsummer vacation. The Principal shall have power to grant such miscellaneous holidays as are consistent with the provisions of the Code of Regulations for European Schools and which he may consider necessary with reference to the special character of the institution.

18. The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund, shall be in medical charge of the school, and shall visit the institution at least once a week and whenever it is necessary.

19. The accounts shall be audited each year by a superior officer of the Accounts Department whose report shall be submitted to Government through the Principal and the Director of Public Instruction.

20. The Principal shall submit in print to the Director of Public Instruction not later than the 1st of August of each year a budget for the ensuing official year. Such budget shall be drawn up in the form prescribed by Government.

21. All money received shall be paid to the school account in the Bank of Madras, Ootacamund. For the ordinary current expenditure sanctioned in the budget, all drafts on the current account shall be signed by the Principal. Any special expenditure shall receive the previous sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.

22. An annual report for the official year of the institution shall be forwarded by the Principal through the Advisory Committee to the Director of Public Instruction in June of each year.

23. One scholarship for boys and one scholarship for girls to enable them to continue their further studies may be awarded annually by the Director of Public Instruction to such boys and girls as have exhibited intelligence and are likely to profit by a higher education. Such scholarships shall be of value of Rs. 20 per mensem for the first year, Rs. 25 per mensem for the second year, and Rs. 30 per mensem for the third year and Rs. 35 per mensem for the fourth year.

Two or more stipends of Rs. 20 per mensem may be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction to boys or girls to enable them to learn a trade or industry. The names of all scholarship or stipend holders shall be borne on the strength of the school.

Urgent. Roof p8/8 58

For approval

19.6.19.

GOVERNMENT PRESS 23 AUG 1919 MADRAS

GOVERNMENT BRANCH 21 AUG 1919 OOTACAMUND

30

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. Nos. 927-28, HOME (EDUCATION), DATED 29TH JULY 1919

[SUBJECT.—*Control of the Lawrence Memorial school.*]

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Please see paragraphs 9 and 15 of letter No. 497, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916, in which the sanction of the Government of India was sought to the transfer to the local Government of the Lawrence Memorial school both in respect of finance and of control. The orders of the Government of India have not yet been received. In paragraph 1 of their letter No. 350, dated the 19th April 1917, they, however, promised to send a separate communication later on but this has not yet been received.

2. In the meanwhile the Rev. Padfield, Principal of the school, came and saw the Secretary the other day and represented that it is proposed to remove the Army headquarters from Ootacamund to Bangalore, that on such transfer the military members on the Committee of the school will go away, that in their absence the Committee will be a weak one and that this should be adduced as an additional reason to the Government of India to sanction the transfer of the school to the entire control of this Government.

3. A draft letter to the Government of India is accordingly submitted for approval.

P.R.—4-10-17.

D. N. STRATHIE—5-10-17.

Demi-official—from the Rev. Mr. W. H. G. PADFIELD, M.A., Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale, Nilgiri Hills.

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

Dated—the 4th October 1917.

I submitted the letter discussed in conversation with you regarding the Preparatory Branch yesterday and hope that it meets with your approval.

(2) Regarding the question of the constitution of the school, about which you so kindly spoke I venture to think that the question briefly is as follows.

(3) The Committee made the suggestion that this school should be placed definitely under the Government of Madras owing to the great distance from the Government of India and the consequent difficulty of obtaining funds to make much needed improvements, which were admitted on all sides to be essential for its efficiency.

(4) Also the constitution of the Sanawar Lawrence Asylum seemed much simpler and simplicity of administration was considered a great advantage. But if this school can obtain a fair proportion of the recurring grant of Rs. 75,000 per annum, there would be no difficulty at all about funds or improvements and I personally should see no reason for any large change.

Please see the Rev. Mr. Padfield's demi-official above since received. The file regarding the preparatory branch has already been forwarded to Public Works Department to issue instructions to the Consulting Architect for the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for the building.

2. As regards ~~(2)~~ the constitution of school referred to in Mr. Padfield's demi-official the Government of India have already been addressed on the subject and in the draft letter placed below it is proposed to remind that Government. From paragraph 4 of the Government of India

letter No. 350, dated the 19th April 1917, it is observed that that Government have decided to devote for the purposes of the training school to be opened in connexion with the Lawrence Memorial school Rs. 25,000 of the Rs. 75,000 in each of the years 1917–18 and 1918–19 and thereafter Rs. 50,000 per annum. Please see also paragraph 2 of this Government's letter No. 2597/16–3, dated the 23rd July 1917, in which it was stated that the estimate of the recurring cost of the training school was under preparation and that a further communication would be sent to the Government of India. Till this estimate is received from the Director of Public Instruction no action is called for on Mr. Padfield's demi-official bearing on the grant.

3. The draft letter submitted is for approval.

P.R.—5–10–17.

D. N. STRATHIE—6–10–17.

Issue.

2. Please also send a demi-official reply to Rev. Mr. Padfield.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—8–10–17.

A draft demi-official is submitted.

P.R.—12–10–17.

T.K.—15–10–17.

Issue.

D.N.S.—16–10–17.

* * * * * *

Demi-official—from D. N. STRATHIE, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
To—the Rev. Mr. W. H. G. PADFIELD, M.A., Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale, Nilgiri Hills.
Dated—17th October 1917.
No.—1117.

Your demi-official of the 4th instant to Mr Ramachandra Rao. The request regarding the co operation of Mr. Nicholls in the preparation of the plans and estimates for the preparatory school has been remitted to the Chief Engineer for consideration. The fact that the Committee of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, will be considerably weakened by the absence of military officers thereon in consequence of the transfer of military headquarters from Ootacamund to Bangalore has been placed before the Government of India as an additional reason for the transfer of the control of the school to Government. Their orders are awaited.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CLEGG, K.C.I.E., Member of the Indian Legislative Council.
To—the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated—the 17th February 1918.

I have received your demi-official * of 8th instant and will attend to it.

* D.O. 9678/17-2, Financial, 8th February 1918.

As regards the Lawrence Memorial School referred to in paragraph 9 (*c*) Sir Edward Maclagan tells me that a reply has been sent to the Government of Madras a few days ago. I understand that India agrees to hand over the complete control of the school to the Madras Government, has given a small grant and has called for further estimates on receipt of which I gather that sufficient funds will be allotted from Imperial revenues for the maintenance of the school. I suggest that the case be put as strongly as possible to obtain a reasonable grant.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the foregoing extract may be forwarded to Home (Education) for information and necessary action.

V.G.K.—23–2–18.

L. E. KERSHAW—23–2–18.

From the Government of India, No. 183-C., dated 12th February 1918.

Please see the Hon'ble Sir Robert Clegg's demi-official on the previous page and the official letter from the Government of India ~~on pages 1–2, current file~~. That Government accept the principle that the finance and control of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, should in future be provincialized and accordingly ask for—

(i) definite proposals for carrying out the provincialization accompanied by
  (*a*) a statement showing the average income and expenditure for the last three years, and
  (*b*) a statement showing the average number of pupils of military and of civil origin, respectively, and

(ii) the views of this Government regarding the manner in which the cost of the institution and its improvements should be distributed between Imperial and Provincial revenues.

2. The present main sources of income of the institution are given below; the amounts given against each show the average income from that source for the past three years—paragraph 13 on page 6 of Notes to G.O. No. 496, dated 8th May 1916 :

How much comes under this head? L.D.—24–4–18.		Rs.
	(1) Donations and interest on securities (Rs. 13·02 lakhs) ...	85,565
	(2) Fees from paying students	26,531
	(3) Subsistence allowance paid by the Government at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per child of soldier or corporal	18,725
	(4) The following grants :—	
	(*a*) the annual fixed grant sanctioned in 1862 from Imperial funds, representing roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 50 girls	48,000
	(*b*) the annual fixed grant sanctioned in 1907 in lieu of the capitation grant of Rs. 5 per mensem and the extra military grant of Rs. 2 formerly paid to the Military Female Orphan Asylum	6,000
	(*c*) the annual grant from military works fund towards repairs to buildings	2,400
	(*d*) the recurring Imperial grant sanctioned in 1914 ...	15,000
	* This is included in item (3)	

3. The particulars of the endowments attached to the Lawrence Memorial school are as follows—paragraph 12 on pages 5 and 6 of Notes to G.O. No. 496, dated 8th May 1916 :—

	Amount. Rs.
(1) The Government promissory notes and treasury notes transferred by the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Madras, on its amalgamation with the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, of the face value of	5,01,300
(2) The sale-proceeds of the Lawrence Asylum Press, the property of the late Military Orphan Asylum, invested in debentures	5,08,700
(3) The Government promissory notes, treasury notes, etc., transferred by the Military Female Orphan Asylum on its being incorporated with the Ootacamund school, of the aggregate face value of	2,82,318
(4) The Brennen Legacy (Rs. 6,100) and Sir Hope Grant's bequest (Rs. 2,700)	8,800
Total ...	13,01,118 or 13·02 lakhs.

The only condition attached to the endowments Nos. (1) and (2) above is that about 200 boys of the class eligible for admission to the Military Male Orphan Asylum should be maintained in the institution, while that attached to (3) is the admission of 100 girls from the class eligible for admission into the Military Female Orphan Asylum.

4. The following are the statements specifically called for by the Government of India :—

I. Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Lawrence Memorial School, from 1915-16 to 1917–18.

Receipts.				Expenditure.			
—	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.	—	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18.
			Boys' branch.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1. Grants-in-aid	37,800	37,800	37,800	1. Education	28,808	30,845	29,204
		+ 17,300*	+ 25,000*	2. Clothing and victualling.	57,636	54,390	59,085
2. Profits on school property.	61,795	63,484	61,740	3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	19,232	20,277	20,906
3. Subsistence allowance.	8,702	9,823	11 000	4. General	14,401	14,230	14,735
4. Fees .. .	16,756	19,431	19,560	5 Buildings	3,285	2,849	1,748
5. Telegraph Department.	980	840	770	6. Pensions	1,380	1,380	1,380
6. Miscellaneous	2,944	575	7,369	7. Miscellaneous including chapel charges	2,350	21,284	17,804
Total ..	1,28,977	1,49,253	1,63,239	Total ..	1,27,092	1,45,255	1,44,862
Average ..		1,47,156		Average ..		1,39,069	
	Average net income Rs 8,087.						
			Girls' branch.				
1. Grants-in-aid	25,200	25,200	25,200	1. Education	12,491	14,589	14,772
		+ 4,200†		2. Clothing and victualling.	28,134	29,715	31,263
2. Profits on school property.	24,364	23,226	23,226	3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	8,569	8,490	9,465
3. Subsistence allowance.	7,688	9,068	9,900	4. General	7,823	8,268	8,600
4. Fees	7,271	8,376	8,200	5. Buildings	985	1,606	1,136
5. Miscellaneous	1,433	104	558	6. Pensions	360	360	360
				7. Miscellaneous including chapel charges.	1,347	8,494	4,344
Total ..	65,951	70,174	67,084	Total ..	59,712	71,552	69,940
Average ..		67,736		Average ..		67,058	
	Average net income Rs. 678.						

* Special grant for buildings and for the training college. † Special grant.

II. Statement showing the classification of boarders from 1914—1916.

—	1914.		1915.		1916	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Military	258	147	253	146	261	143
Marine	3	..	3	..	3	..
Medical	1	..	5	2	5	2
Volunteers	19	4	11	4	14	3
Civilians	3	7	3	4	6	8
Total ..	284	158	275	156	289	156

Taken from the respective reports of the school.

5. The statement of receipts and expenditure shows an average net surplus only of Rs. 8,087 in the boys' branch and Rs. 678 in the girls' branch. Even that is arrived at by including the special grants sanctioned for buildings and in the former case a grant of Rs. 25,000 sanctioned by the Government of India towards the cost of establishing a training college in connexion with the institution; but these special grants should properly be excluded from the calculation of income and expenditure. Again when the institution is provincialized it will not be eligible for teaching grants. These were as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.
	RS.	RS.
1914–15	23,656	11,415
1915–16	25,519	11,270
1916–17	27,547	12,884

Average for both branches is Rs. 37,430. If the items specified above were excluded, the income derived from the other sources would be insufficient to meet the expenditure of the school. For the future also the school cannot be expected to be self-supporting especially in view of the situation created by the war. A large number of applications from soldiers' children who claim exemption from payment of fees have already been received. But it has not been possible to admit them for want of accommodation—cf. page 2 of demi-official No. 63 B–1, dated 17th January 1918. There is thus no doubt that the expenditure connected with the school, recurring as well as non-recurring, will only increase and that the school funds will not be in a position to meet it. The additional funds should be found either by the Government of India or by this Government.

6. From its inception the Lawrence Memorial school has been of a military character and it was chiefly intended for the children of soldiers (paragraph 14 on page 7 of notes to G.O. No. 496, Educational, dated 8th May 1916). The subscriptions collected were mainly from the Army. The committee of management was and is composed mostly of military officers. The grants made to the institution from time to time, recurring and non-recurring, though sanctioned by the Local Government and provided for in the Provincial budget were apparently shown under military estimates, and they were considered Imperial charges. The Local Government's sanction to the grants was subject to the approval of the Government of India. The amounts spent on the construction of buildings were shown under Imperial Military Works. Owing to its military character Provincial funds were not applied to the institution and any assistance that was necessary came out of Imperial funds and with the sanction of the Government of India. It is thus clear that the charges of the institution from its inception have been debited to 'Military,' an Imperial item. It follows therefore that whatever additional funds may hereafter be required for the institution should also be found by the Government of India as a matter of course. The fact that the Local Government are assuming control of the institution does not appear to afford sufficient reason for divesting the Government of India of any portion of their responsibility in the matter. The Financial Department of this Government have all along been opposed to Provincial revenues being spent on the institution—cf. paragraphs 53—55 on pages 20—22 of notes to G.O. No. 496, dated 8th May 1916.

7. In this connexion attention is solicited to the correspondence regarding the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial school at Murree, forwarded by the Government of India for this Government's information and guidance in framing proposals for the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund. Submitted that these papers do not afford a parallel and cannot be accepted as a precedent in the present case. For, the Murree school is a purely Provincial Government high school whose cost is borne by the Punjab Government—paragraph 58 on page 23 of notes to G.O. No. 496, dated 8th May 1916. The position of the Lawrence Memorial school is entirely different from that of the Murree school inasmuch as the cost of the former has entirely been a charge on Imperial funds. An institution similar to the Lawrence Memorial school is the one at Sanawar. It is subject to the orders of the Government of the Punjab but no portion of the Provincial finance is utilized on it. The entire cost is met by the Government of India. Similarly in the case of the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, the practice in the past has been *not* to spend any money on it from Provincial funds. It is not clear why the Government of India enunciate a different policy in respect of the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund.

8. Please see in this connexion paragraph 15 of letter No. 497, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916, in which this Government stated—

"The Governor in Council recognizes that the maintenance of the school is an Imperial matter, the cost of which should devolve on Imperial funds, but he is so entirely in agreement with the Committee's proposal for its future management and so impressed by its report that he is prepared to consider any reasonable settlement of financial arrangements essential in the interests of the school." It i

apparently with reference to this that the Government of India inquire how the cost of the institution Rs. 6,000 recurring and Rs. 1,54,900 * non-recurring mentioned in paragraph 14 of letter No. 497, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916, should be distributed between Imperial and Provincial revenues. As explained above, the whole cost should in the ordinary course have been met by the Government of India. The only change now is that this Government are assuming the control of the school. The Government of India apparently desire that those who are responsible for the administration of the school should share its financial responsibility also. In this connexion the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew's note dated the 6th February 1918 in the file relating to an application for an advance of Rs. 50,000 to the Lawrence Memorial school towards the cost of the junior school buildings is of importance—

		Rs.
* Grant already sanctioned by the Government of India in 1917	...	21,500
In 1918 (just now)	...	6,000
		27,500

"The Lawrence Memorial school is, I believe, not ordinarily financed from Provincial funds. The buildings are (or were) classed as 'Imperial, Military' and funds for their repair, improvement or extension should come from the Military Works budget. It is therefore not our business to undertake the cost of this scheme, in whole or in part."

At the instance of the Honourable Member a telegram was sent to the Government of India requesting them to sanction an advance of Rs. 50,000 from the Military Works budget. But that Government have declined to sanction it because the work has not yet been approved and the provincialization of the institution is imminent. This Government have so far been opposed to the expenditure of Provincial funds on the institution—please see paragraphs 53–55 of the notes on pages 20–22 of notes to G.O. Nos. 496–97, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916.

9. In view, however, of the Government's decision to assume the administrative control of the school and of their readiness to share financial responsibility with the Government of India, they may without demur continue to contribute Rs. 37,430 now paid as teaching grants to the school (vide paragraph 5 above) or Rs. 38,000 in round figures. This is roughly 14 per cent of the total (recurring) expenditure. It is for consideration whether the Government will be prepared to bear any additional expenditure, either recurring or non-recurring, over and above the 14 per cent referred to above and if so, how much. Submitted that the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction may be obtained u.o. in the first instance.

P.R.—28-2-18.

C.R.—4-3-18.

The question has now reached the financial stage, but the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction may be got first.

C. H. BROWN—11-3-18.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU—16-3-18.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In the first place what is meant by provincialization in this case? What I have always meant was that the school should become a Government institution, and this is what the provincialization meant in the case of the Murree school. In that case the position was simpler because the school was already provincial, so far as its finances went. In the case of the Lawrence Memorial school it will clearly be necessary to secure that the Government of India continue to contribute to the school at least not less than what they have hitherto done. The provincialization is desirable however with a view to the improvement of the school and cannot, if this is to be effected, be done as in the Murree case without increased cost. To secure a satisfactory staff for instance it seems desirable to include some of its members in the Indian Educational Service and Provincial Educational Service.

2. One question appears to be therefore whether Government is prepared to accept liability for increase in expenditure. If the school is really almost purely military, as the statistics of pupils suggests, it would seem that its cost should continue to be met from Imperial funds. I learn, however, from the Secretary that the military children in the school on 31st December last may be classified as follows:—

Actual soldiers' orphans, i.e., children of effective soldiers who died while serving in the British Army in India 83, children of soldiers in active employ 119, children of soldiers discharged from the army and in civil employ 226, total 428. This accounts for 428 out of the total number of pupils which is 480. The pupils not classified above may be presumed to be more remotely connected with the army than the 428. I submit, therefore, that more than half the pupils come from a class that is more civil than military, i.e., that part of the general Anglo-Indian community that owes its existence to the practice of British soldiers on discharge remaining in India in some useful employ. These become with their families part of the civil Anglo-Indian community and a valuable part of the population of the Madras Presidency and might very well claim a share in the funds provided for education by the local Government. While therefore there is no reason why the Imperial Government should diminish their contribution to the school it seems to me that it would be quite reasonable for the local Government to undertake the expense of its provincialization and of its future improvement and development.

3. I may remark that the sum shown as "teaching grants" in the notes is not paid out of the Educational budget allotment nor on any advice of the Educational Department but under "32-B. MISCELLANEOUS—Donations for charitable purposes," and I do not know how the amount is arrived at.

This is paid by Imperial direct to Lawrence Asylum Committee.
V.G.K.

J. H. STONE—10-4-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for orders whether the file may be forwarded to Financial u.o. for remarks. As the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has remarked in another file that this case should be disposed of as soon as possible Financial may be requested to treat the case as urgent.

P.R.—17-4-18.

C. H. BROWN—17-4-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—17-4-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The proposals relate to the taking over of the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, under Government management. The reasons for this course were set out fully in paragraphs 11–15 of Education Department letter to the Government of India No. 497, dated 8th May 1916. In that letter two proposals were made—

(1) that a recurring grant of Rs. 6,000 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,54,900 should be sanctioned by the Government of India to remedy urgent defects; and

(2) that the future control and management of the school should be vested in the local Government.

The Government of India have sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 6,000, but not the recurring grant, or the balance of the non-recurring grant. They have now called for information on the following points:—

(i) definite proposals for carrying out the proposed provincialization of the school;

(ii) statements showing the average income and expenditure of the last three years under appropriate heads;

(iii) the average number of pupils of military and civil origin respectively; and

(iv) the views of this Government as to the manner in which the cost of the institution and of the improvements suggested in letter No. 497, Education, dated the 8th May 1916, should be distributed between Imperial and Provincial Funds.

2. *Proposals for carrying out the provincialization of the school.*—The papers do not show that the Educational Department have formulated any *definite* proposals for what the Government of India call provincialization of the school. A perusal of the correspondence between the Government of the Punjab and the Government of India in regard to the provincialization of the Lawrence Murree school—forwarded by the Government of India to this Government as a model—shows that information will have to be furnished to the Government of India in regard to the following matters :—

Yes; this is very important otherwise we shall come off very *badly* financially.
L.E.K.

(*a*) Estimated income and expenditure *after the provincialization is given* effect to,

(*b*) Proposition statement for the establishment proposed to be employed in the school.
L.E.K.

(*c*) The scheme under which the institution will be worked.

Very probably : Government won't be able to send the hat round.
L.E.K.

No separate particulars of donations and subscriptions are given in the Educational note.
L.D.

3. *Item* (*a*).—The main sources of income of the school are set out in the Educational Department note on page 3 ante. Private donations and subscriptions will most probably cease when the school is managed by the Government, and these will have to be excluded in estimating the future income.

It is not known whether it is proposed to raise or make any alteration in the rates of fees levied in the school to meet the increased expenditure that will have to be incurred on the Government's taking over the institution. The grants from Imperial funds—items (3), 4 (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) on page 3 ante are evidently paid direct to the school committee, while item 4 (*d*) is passed through the Local Government. The Government of India evidently contemplate the abolition of these separate grants and the substitution, in its stead, of a single fixed assignment which will be based on the net expenditure that will be thrown on Provincial revenues.

4. Next, as regards *expenditure*, the Home (Education) Department has not stated whether there will be any, and if so, what changes in the pay and prospects of the principal and teachers, and if so what will be the extra cost. The Director of Public Instruction contemplates that some of the members of the staff should be included in the Indian Educational Service and Provincial Educational Service. Detailed proposals will have to be worked out in order that the extra cost may be ascertained and the necessary sanction of the Government of India and Secretary of State asked for. The provident fund will be replaced by pensions and the charges for provident fund will have to be omitted.

This must be worked out. It forms an essential feature of the Provincialization scheme.
L.E.K.

In regard to non-recurring expenditure, only the immediate requirements were mentioned in paragraph 13 of letter No. 497, Educational, dated 8th May 1916, while the total cost of the improvements was estimated at three lakhs. It is presumed that no further needs have arisen in the meanwhile.

5. *Item* (*b*).—The Government of India will have to be furnished with detailed information about the staff.

6. *Item* (*c*).—The funds of the asylum appear to be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments (cf. paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 74, Educational, dated 29th January 1904). The scheme of management then sanctioned may have to undergo some modifications. The Government of India will also have to be furnished with a copy of the rules of management as modified, if necessary, with reference to present proposals.
L.E.K.

7. As regards the *statements of receipts and expenditure* for the past three years, the object of the Government of India in asking for them seems to be to base the assignment from Imperial to Provincial on these figures. Such a statement was not called for in the case of Murree school. The Government of India may, it is submitted, be distinctly told that though these figures are furnished, they cannot be taken as the basis for the Imperial grant, and that the expenditure which is estimated to be incurred on the taking over of the school by Government should be taken into account. The statements prepared by the Educational Department may distinguish between *ordinary* receipts and expenditure and *extraordinary* receipts and extraordinary expenditure, the latter being entered at the bottom of the statement. Statements prepared on this basis are printed below. It will be seen that there is a deficit of Rs. 469 in the boys' branch and a surplus of Rs. 601 in the girls' branch. The income and expenditure are practically the same.

We must protest against this.
L.E.K.

L.E.K.

Yes; this is important.
L.E.K.

L.D.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, from 1915–16 to 1917–18.

—	Receipts.			—	Expenditure.		
	1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18 Revised Estimate		1915–16.	1916–17.	1917–18 evised Estimate
BOYS' BRANCH.							
Ordinary receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	*Ordinary expenditure.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Opening balance	41,355	43,238	47,236	1. Education	28,808	30,845	29,204
2. Grants-in-aid	37,800	37,800	37,800	2. Clothing and victualling ..	57,636	54,390	59,085
3. Profits on school property ..	61,795	63,484	61,740	3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	19,232	20,277	20,906
4. Subsistence allowance ..	8,702	9,823	11,000	4. General	14,401	14,230	14,735
5. Fees	16,756	19,431	19,560	5. Buildings	3,285	2,849	1,748
6. Telegraph department ..	980	840	770	6. Pensions	1,380	1,380	1,380
7. Miscellaneous	895	575	369	7. Miscellaneous including chapel charges.	2,350	5,602	7,806
Total, Ordinary ..	1,26,928	1,31,953	1,31,239	Total, Ordinary ..	1,27,092	1,29,573	1,34,862
Average ..	1,30,040			Average ..	1,30,509		
	Deficit Rs. 469						
Extraordinary.				*Extraordinary.*			
Special grants	..	17,300	25,000	Purchase of organ	..	9,682	..
Balance from Provident fund ..	2,049	..	..	Water-supply improvements ..	..	6,000	..
Special donations ..	..	..	2,000	New buildings	..	..	10,000
Recovery of bad debts of Lawrence Asylum Press.	..	..	5,000	....	..	..	..
Grand total including opening balance.	1,70,330	1,92,491	2,10,475	Total ..	1,27,092	1,45,256	1,44,862
GIRLS' BRANCH.							
Ordinary receipts.				*Ordinary expenditure.*			
1. Opening balance	11,494	17,733	16,355	1. Education	12,491	14,589	14,772
2. Grants-in-aid	25,200	25,200	25,200	2. Clothing and victualling .	28,134	29,715	31,263
3. Profits on school property ..	24,364	23,226	23,226	3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	8,569	8,490	9,465
4. Subsistence allowance ..	7,683	9,068	9,900	4. General	7,823	8,298	8,600
5. Fees	7,271	8,376	8,200	5. Buildings	985	1,606	1,130
6. Miscellaneous	1,433	104	558	6. Pensions	360	360	360
....	..	..	..	7. Miscellaneous including chapel charges.	1,347	4,494	4,344
Total, Ordinary ..	65,951	65,974	67,084	Total, Ordinary ..	59,712	67,552	69,940
Average ..	66,336			Average ..	65,735		
	Surplus Rs. 601.						
Extraordinary.				*Extraordinary.*			
Special grant	..	4,200	..	Improvements to water-supply.	..	4,000	..
Grand total including opening balance.	77,445	87,907	83,439	Total ..	59,712	71,552	69,940

8. *Pupils of military and civil origin.*—The Government of India want this information, probably for deciding what portion of the expenditure should go to Imperial and what portion to Provincial. The Government of India may hold that expenditure on civilian European and Eurasian pupils should be met from Provincial funds, as there is no special reason for Imperial contributing towards their education.

The analysis made by the Director of Public Instruction shows the following distribution of pupils on the 31st December 1917 :—

(1) Children of effective soldiers who died while serving in the British Army in India	83
(2) Children of soldiers in active employ	119
(3) Children of soldiers discharged from the army and in civil employ	226
(4) Others (civilians proper)	52
	480

The Director of Public Instruction remarks that "more than half the pupils come from a class that is more civil than military, i.e., that part of the general Anglo-Indian community that owes its existence to the practice of British soldiers on discharge remaining in India in some useful employ", and that "they might very well claim a *share* in the funds provided for education by the Local Government." The Director of Public Instruction thus makes out a case for a contribution from provincial funds towards the provincialization of the school. He includes "children of soldiers discharged from the army and in civil employ" in the category of civilians. Attention is, however, invited to paragraph 4 of the Government of India's letter to the Government of the Punjab regarding Murree school, where the children of soldiers and ex-soldiers are distinguished from children of civilians. The civilian pupils proper are only 52 or 11 per cent of the total strength of the school. The classification in the Director of Public Instruction's note seems to be what the Government of India require.

I doubt it. If there is any obligation to provide a special institution for these boys, the obligation is due to the fact of their being soldiers' sons.

L.E.K.

The Director of Public Instruction says "a *share*." The title to this seems to be clear. *What* the share should be is another matter.

L.D.—24 4-18.

9. *Financial arrangements between the Local Government and the Government of India.*—In paragraph 15 of Educational Department letter No. 497, dated 8th May 1916, the Government of India were informed that the Government of Madras "is so entirely in agreement with the committee's proposal for its future management and so impressed by its report that he is prepared to consider any reasonable settlement of financial arrangements essential in the interests of the school." This sentence is based on His Excellency the Governor's note, dated 2nd March 1916, which was written after discussion with Sir Harold Stuart and the present Honourable Member (Financial). His Excellency the Governor noted as follows (page 31 of notes to G.O. No. 496, Educational, dated 8th May 1916):—

"It is to our interest that the school should be efficiently conducted as it plays an important part in European education in this Presidency and while expressing our general agreement in the view taken in the correspondence as to the necessity of additional expenditure we might well without committing ourselves inform the Government of India that we are prepared to consider any reasonable settlement of future financial arrangements which is essential in the interests of the school"

It is respectfully submitted that Financial must oppose any part of the *recurring charges falling* on Provincial funds. Provincial funds have not so far contributed anything towards the school, not even in the form of grants-in-aid—vide paragraph 3 of Director of Public Instruction's note on page 7 ante. The whole of the pensionary charges will, in future, fall on Provincial and so also all future increases in expenditure, while the receipts are not likely to increase. As pointed out in paragraph 8 above, the general European and Eurasian population benefited by the school is proportionately very small, and as such provincial funds should not be required to contribute towards recurring expenditure at present. As regards non-recurring expenditure, Provincial may perhaps agree to bear one-half of the cost of estimated improvements (3 lakhs), the provincial share being paid out of the grant set apart for European education out of the 49 lakhs Imperial grant. The following reasons may be urged on the Government of India:—

Financial has all along opposed this but the decision of Government is that we should accept a reasonable financial settlement. In this Provincial revenues must share.

L.E.K.

Yes.

L.D.

(1) That the school has hitherto been entirely financed from Imperial funds, and that Provincial has not hitherto contributed anything, even in the form of grants-in-aid.

(2) That the pupils consist for the most part of children of soldiers or ex-soldiers and that the proportion of children of civilians is exceedingly small.

(3) That the pensionary charges and future increases in expenditure will fall on Provincial funds, while the Government do not anticipate any increase in Revenue.

T.A.S.—22-4-18.

Although all parties seem agreed that the institution should be provincialized, I am afraid we are nowhere near the stage when we can address India on the subject. The question seems to require very much more detailed examination before any scheme of provincialization can be laid before India. Although the Government of India have asked for receipts and charges for the past three years, we must be careful to see that any claim we may make for Imperial funds is not based on these figures alone. It is obvious that if we do this we shall lose badly over the transaction. Provincialization evidently spells very much more expenditure, and what I submit Education should first do is to draw up a scheme showing what will be the cost of provincializing the institution. Evidently it will be staffed by Government servants. We must know what the staff is to be and what it represents financially. Having obtained some idea of this the next question to be considered is how the cost is to be met. This again turns on the question of the class of pupils for which the institution *qua* a Government concern will cater. It will, I presume, be primarily a school for soldiers' children, and as such is an Imperial concern. While therefore the management will be under the control of the Provincial Government, the greater part of the money should come from Imperial. It seems necessary therefore to decide what the proportion of non-soldiers' children to soldiers' should be. Having done this we arrive at some basis on which to fix the Imperial and Provincial contributions. It must be remembered that once the Imperial assignment is fixed subsequent growth of expenditure will have to be met from Provincial revenues as the Government of India are not likely to agree to a fluctuating contract grant (G.Os. Nos 554, Financial, dated 14th August 1913, and No. 588, Financial, dated 25th August 1913). I think therefore that Financial must be careful to see that we get our full pound of flesh from India to start with. It is impossible for Financial to express any opinion on the general scheme of provincialization until some indication is given of what the cost of the scheme will be. We may therefore, I submit, ask Educational Department kindly to have this worked out. On the receipts side credit might be taken for revenue from endowments, and present recurring grants from the Government of India. Subscriptions and donations from the public should, I submit, be omitted, as with Provincialization, I do not think we could look for eleemosynary relief from the general public. The receipts side might also take credit for fees, and here again it will be necessary to come to some decision as to what the fees should be for the

I don't like the idea of fixing this for all times. I would always give preference to soldiers' children. Recent figures may form a proper basis for distributing Imperial and Provincial liabilities

L.D.

I should like to know what these have averaged.

L.D.

different classes of students. Having estimated receipts and expenditure on the basis of provincialization we shall arrive at the net cost of the school, and can then determine how this net cost should be shared by Imperial and Provincial.

2. As regards non-recurring expenditure some forecast will also be necessary. I think we should make one thing clear, and that is that such expenditure as has been considered necessary in the past, and has not so far been incurred should be met from Imperial revenues. It would not be fair to Provincial to call upon it to pay for buildings, etc., the necessity for which has been established apart from the question of provincialization, and which would in the ordinary course have been borne by the Government of India (letter No. 497, Educational, dated 8th May 1916). Indications are not wanting to show that the Government of India are trying to avoid paying up, pending the question of provincialization, but I submit we should not permit ourselves to be cajoled into paying for buildings and other works, the necessity for which has already been demonstrated. As regards the future we shall probably have to bear the whole of the non-recurring charges but a good deal depends on the object on which the expenditure is to be incurred. Subject to any advice Education may give on the point I am inclined to suggest that as regards non-recurring expenditure in the future we should reserve to ourselves the right of asking for aid from Imperial revenues.

L. E. KEISHAW—23-4-18.

L. DAVIDSON—24-4-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Paragraph 1 *of the Financial Department Notes, page* 8.—The amount of the non-recurring grant sanctioned by the Government of India since March 1917 towards the cost of carrying out the improvements mentioned in paragraph 13 (i) of letter No. 497, Educational, dated 8th May 1916, is Rs. 27,500 and not merely Rs. 6,000 as stated in the Financial note (G.Os. No. 407, Educational, dated 27th March 1917, No. 408, Educational, dated 27th March 1917, and No. 184, Financial, dated 14th March 1918).

2. *Paragraph* 4 *of Financial Department note, page* 9.—As regards non-recurring expenditure no further needs have since been brought to the notice of Government and it is not likely that any further demand will arise in the near future. In any case it appears safer to request the Director of Public Instruction to report on this matter.

3. *Paragraph* 6 *of Financial Department note, page* 9.—It appears that the funds of the asylum have been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. What was referred to in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 74, Educational, dated the 29th January 1904, was however only the property belonging to the Military Orphan Asylum, Madras, transferred to the Civil Orphan Asylums, Madras. The Director of Public Instruction may be requested to state what modifications should be made in the scheme of management of the properties of the schools which are vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

4. A draft memorandum calling for the details required by Financial is submitted for approval. For orders whether the file should at this stage be circulated to His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Member (Financial) for information.

P.R.—26-4-18.

T.K.—2-5-18.

C. H. BROWN—4-5-18.

I had a discussion with the Director of Public Instruction yesterday. I showed him the draft memorandum. He thinks that a good deal of the information called for is already in office. Please check and revise the memorandum if necessary.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—21-5-18.

With reference to the Secretary's orders above it is submitted that information referred to in paragraph 1 (i) (*a*), (*b*) and (*d*) may be said to be available in the office but it is not so complete as Financial desires. How the information is incomplete is explained below :—

Paragraph 1 (*i*) (*a*) *of the draft memorandum.*—The information available in the office has already been tabulated in paragraph 7 of Financial note on page 10 ante. The Financial Department apparently wants an independent statement from the Director of Public Instruction, especially showing the amounts of donations and subscriptions about which there is no information in the office (cf. paragraph 3 of Financial note on page 8 of notes).

(*b*) On page 7 of the notes the Director of Public Instruction gives a statement of pupils of military and civil origin (cf. paragraph 8 of Financial note on page 11 of notes). Though this has the acceptance of Financial it is thought that the formation of a junior school recently sanctioned is likely to affect the strength of the school appreciably, that consequently the number of children of soldiers and civilians is likely to vary and that it is better to obtain a rough forecast from the committee though not accurate ; if this is considered unnecessary this clause may be omitted.

(*d*) In connexion with the establishment of the training college the committee has submitted proposals for the revision of the staff of the school estimated to cost an additional Rs. 15,000 a year. This is said to be the minimum required and it is also framed so as to be within the funds available. When the school is provincialized the committee will have no regard for financial limitations or other restrictions and will then be liberal in its demands for additional establishments. In this view it is thought advisable to have the committee's definite forecast in this respect also.

2. Information on the other points referred to in the memorandum is not available in the office. It is for consideration whether, in the circumstances explained above, the draft memorandum put up may issue or whether it should be altered by the omission of reference to the points dealt with above.

P.R.—1-6-18.

T.K.—7-6-18.

C. H. BROWN—10-6-18.

The draft memorandum may issue.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—11-6-18.

[Memorandum No. 1117 B/17-5, Home (Education), dated 12th June 1918.]

21 AUG 1919

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V

From the Director of Public Instruction, N.R.O.C. No. 6155, *dated the 2nd August* 1918.

In Memo. No. 1117-B/17-5, Home (Education), dated 12th June 1918, the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to furnish detailed information in regard to the proposals for the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund. The Committee's request that it may be given an opportunity of discussing the proposals with the Government is for orders. If it is to be granted, the time and place of meeting and the names of those who will be present at the meeting have also to be settled.

P.R.—12–8–18.
T.K.—14–8–18.

C. H. BROWN—28–8–18.

For orders.

The Committee may meet: (1) the Director of Public Instruction, (2) the Inspector of European Schools, (3) the Chief Secretary, and (4) myself.

The meeting must take place in Ootacamund before 12th October.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—28–8–18.

His Excellency observes that it is an opportunity of meeting the Government for which the Committee asks.

Whether such a meeting would serve any useful purpose cannot be determined until the conditions financial and otherwise on which Government will accept the provincialization of the school and future responsibility for it have been more fully examined. I am to ask Home Department to undertake this examination now.

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—31–8–18.

As a result of the examination of the proposal for the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, certain particulars were called for from the Director of Public Instruction in Memorandum No. 1117-B/17-5, dated the 12th June 1918. Any further examination to be useful can be proceeded with only after the receipt of those particulars. The Director of Public Instruction may be requested to expedite them.

2. A draft memorandum is submitted for approval.

P.R.—6–9–18.
T.K.—10–9–18.

Issue.

C. H. BROWN—12–8–18.

[Memorandum No. 1117/B-17-6, dated 12th September 1918—**VI.**]

VII

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.C. No. 5225/18, *dated 3rd January* 1919.

The preliminary data for the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School furnished to Government under the several heads mentioned in Memorandum No. 1117/B–5, dated 12th June 1918, are examined below :—

Average receipts and charges for three years.

2. *Paragraph* 1 (i) (*a*) *of the memorandum.*—The figures in the statements (Annexures I and J) showing the receipts and expenditure of the school for 1915, 1916 and 1917 have been checked. It is observed that the figures have been furnished for the calendar years, while in the previous notes (pages 4 and 10 ante) they were calculated for the official years. It is submitted that the figures, as furnished by the Principal, namely, for the calendar year, may be taken into account for the present purposes.

A sum of Rs. 30,000 received in 1915—interest and withdrawal of deposit account—has been taken by the Committee as an ordinary item of receipt. There are no similar receipts in other years and this item appears to be an extraordinary one. This may therefore be omitted.

As thus revised, the normal income and expenditure for the three years ending 31st December 1917 were Rs. 1,94,135 and Rs. 1,88,994 respectively.

From the Principal's letter, dated 31st October 1918, it appears that there were no public subscriptions received during the period in question, while the donations realized were only two in number, namely, (*a*) Rs. 250 from Brigade Major, Wellington, in 1915, and (*b*) Rs. 1,500 from His Excellency Lord Pentland for the institution of annual prizes. These are comparatively negligible; and even supposing that, on the provincialization of the school, private benefactions will cease, such cessation may not seriously affect the receipts side. For all practical purposes therefore the above figures may be adopted.

As, however, it would take some time to address the Government of India, it may be desirable to furnish them with more up-to-date figures including those for 1918 which are now likely to be available. The Director of Public Instruction may therefore be asked to obtain them.

Number of pupils of civil origin and military origin.

3. *Paragraph* 1 (i) (*b*) *of memorandum.*—The Director of Public Instruction refers to the statement at page 28 of the school report for 1917.

In the first place, it is not possible for the office to calculate *accurately* the number of such pupils separately. The Principal of the school appears to be of opinion that pupils coming under classes 1 to 6 of rule 39 may be counted as military pupils and those under classes 7 to 10 as civil. According to this classification, the number of military and civil pupils on 31st December 1917 was 428 and 27 respectively. Sir Henry Stone, however, in paragraph 2 of his note, dated 10th April 1918, at page 7 supra, pointed out that "more than half the pupils come from a class that is more civil ~~and~~ than military". The Principal's classification may perhaps be adopted for the present purposes.

Secondly, the statement referred to above refers only to boarders and not to day-scholars attending the school.

The Director of Public Instruction may be asked to furnish detailed figures for 1918—as these are now likely to be available—both in regard to boarders and day-scholars.

Estimated income and expenditure after provincialization.

4. *Paragraph* 1 (i) (*c*) *of memorandum.*—In regard to this point, the Principal first attempts to give figures for the *calendar* year 1917 and then he furnishes figures for the *official* year 1917–18. In regard to the calendar year for 1917 he has not supplied complete details of expenditure. There are no data in the office to check the figures given for the official year 1917–18. It appears desirable to follow some uniformity in furnishing these statistics. The statement of income and expenditure for three years referred to in paragraph 1 (i) (*a*) of the memorandum is based on the calendar year and it would therefore be desirable to adopt the calendar year in the present case also. For orders whether complete information may be called for in regard to this point for the year 1918.

After provincialization additional expenditure will have to be incurred on the following items:—

(1) *Rs.* 14,660 *per annum on account of a general revision of the school staff.*—Proposals in this regard are separately under consideration; and in deference to the wishes of the School Committee it has been proposed to proceed with this in advance of provincialization and to address the Government of India for sanction to the diversion towards this object of the necessary funds from the grant sanctioned for the Training College.

Since decided to ask for a separate Imperial grant—vide Letter to the Government of India, 1859/B–18–7, 19th March 1919.

(2) *A sum of Rs.* 1,740 *per annum on account of pensions at present paid to certain members of the staff who have retired.*—The Committee also desire that the past service of members now on the staff of the school should be taken into account for purposes of pension after the school is taken over by Government. It is not known what financial liability is involved in this proposal. In fact the Committee have separately addressed Government regarding pensions to school staff and the Government of India are to be addressed in the matter shortly. It cannot now be said definitely whether the existing staff will be allowed to count past service. We may therefore for the present take into account only the actual expenditure now incurred by the school towards payment of pensions.

(3) *Rs.* 5,000 *per annum on account of the proposed increase in the strength of the school from* 465 *to* 500.—The need for augmenting the strength has been conclusively established by the Committee. In connexion with a similar proposal in 1913 the extra expenditure on this account was estimated at Rs. 5,000 per annum (page 6 of G.O. No. 142, Educational, dated 6th February 1914). But conditions have now changed and prices have gone up considerably. Perhaps the figure may be raised by 20 per cent. This would mean that a sum of Rs. 6,000 should be provided under this head.

(4) *Rs.* 1,520 *per annum for a manual training centre*—The Committee has not included this item, but the Director of Public Instruction estimates the recurring cost of maintaining a manual training class in connexion with the school at Rs. 1,520 a year.

(5) *An indeterminate amount on account of the revision of the menial staff.*—The Committee has not submitted definite proposals. The Director of Public Instruction has called for them. He may be asked to obtain and furnish at once at least an approximate idea of the cost involved.

In the result, an additional expenditure of Rs. 23,920 besides the extra cost of revision of the pay of the menial staff, or say, about Rs. 25,000 in round figures, will have to be provided for.

Establishment required for the school after provincialization.

5. *Paragraph* 1 (*i*) (*d*) *of memorandum.*—Further than the revision of establishment referred to in the preceding paragraph, neither the Committee nor the Director of Public Instruction proposes any. No change in the pay and prospects of the Principal is contemplated.

The Director of Public Instruction (Sir Henry Stone), however, thought that some members of the staff may be brought on to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service and Provincial Educational Service. But in Sanawar and Murree the Principal's post is outside the Indian Educational Service cadre and the Government of India may not favour a different arrangement in the case of Lawrence Memorial school (cf. paragraph 3 of Secretary of State's despatch No. 232, Public, dated 5th September 1913). As regards assistants too, in view of the special character of the institution the inclusion of their posts in the Provincial Educational Service cadre may not always help the posting of suitable members to it.

It is therefore submitted that the staff of the school may be self-contained as at present.

Scheme of management of the school after provincialization.

6. *Paragraph* 1 (*ii*) *of memorandum.*—In regard to the management of the school after provincialization, the Committee prefers the present system under which it works the school directly under the orders of Government. This view has also been urged by Major-General Cross-Barratt.

The Director of Public Instruction is of opinion that the Committee may remain, but that its functions should be purely advisory except in regard to questions of a military or religious character connected with the institution. In other respects he suggests that the management of the school should mainly rest with the Director of

Public Instruction subject to orders of Government on important questions. Submitted that the Director's suggestion may be concurred in. The rules for the management of the school with the modifications suggested therein by the Director of Public Instruction seem unobjectionable and may be approved.

The Director's suggestion to draw up a complete set of rules embodying the proposed rules and the relevant rules of a general nature in the existing rules of the school may be accepted and the Director requested to take the necessary action.

Revision of scale of fees.

7. *Paragraph* 2 (*i*) (*a*) *of memorandum.*—The Director of Public Instruction and the Committee agree in considering that the existing rates (cf. rule 42 at page 57 of report for 1917) of fees may continue except for children of officers who can afford to pay at higher rates. No idea is given as to what enhanced scale of fees could be expected from the latter class of pupils and what increased fee income may be expected in the event of the higher scale being adopted after provincialization. The extra receipts may not represent any appreciable amount so as to affect the present calculations.

Scheme of management of the school properties.

8. *Paragraph* 2 (*i*) (*b*) *of memorandum and* 2 (*ii*) *of memorandum.*—The Director of Public Instruction suggests that a scheme or set of rules may be drawn up in consultation with the Advocate-General after considering legal difficulties, if any. Of the endowments connected with the school, only two, namely, that relating to the Lawrence Asylum Press (5,08,700) and the one which formerly belonged to the female orphan asylum (Rs. 2,82,318-14-0) are vested under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (cf. G.Os. No. 213, Educational, dated 5th April 1904, and No. 1456, Public, dated 26th November 1913). The scheme for the management of these may be altered after the school is provincialized.

As regards the other * securities these are held in deposit by the Accountant-General. In regard to these also an executive order may issue after the school is brought under departmental management directing that interest thereon may be credited to Government. There may not be any legal difficulty in doing this. For, the funds of the school at Murree were also prior to its provincialization similarly vested in the Accountant-General of the Punjab and no legal difficulty appears to have been experienced there.

	Rs.
* Military male orphan asylum stock...	4,89,200
Sir Hope Grant's bequest	2,700
The Brennen Legacy	6,100
Lawrence Asylum stock	12,100
	5,10,100

Improvements consequent on the provincialization of the school.

9. *Paragraph* 3 *of memorandum.*—As regards schemes involving non-recurring expenditure that have to be undertaken on the provincialization of the school, money has to be found for the following :—

	Rs.
Amount required towards the kindergarten building over and above the Rs. 75,000 which the Committee has to provide (cf G.O. No. 556, Home (Education), dated 30th April 1918).	35,000
Water-supply, fire-protection, sanitation and lighting including remodelling of the interiors of both schools	1,50,000
Minor works.	
Dhobi lines, Rs. 7,000	30,900
Boys' kitchen, Rs. 7,000	
Extra ward to girls' hospital, Rs. 3,000	
Dairy, Rs. 8900	
Drying room, Rs. 5,000	
Hostel to be attached to the new kindergarten building ...	56,780
Play-ground	3,000
Initial cost of a manual training centre	1,000
	2,76,680

Besides the above, the Committee also mentions a hospital as being necessary, but no estimate of the cost is given. Perhaps the above amount may be taken to represent reasonable requirements.

General.

10. One other point which the Committee's present letter incidentally discloses is the diversion for purposes of the junior school building of a sum of Rs. 17,000 out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 27,500 sanctioned for sanitary works. In G.O. No. 566, Home (Education), dated 30th April 1918, the construction of a junior school building, estimated to cost Rs 1,10,000, was approved on the understanding that the *funds of the school* up to Rs. 75,000 will be utilized for the purpose. It now appears that the Committee intends to draw to the extent of Rs. 17,000 from the Government grant referred to above in order to find their share of the cost of the building. This procedure does not appear to be proper. But having regard to the financial position of the school and its multifarious needs, it is for consideration whether this irregularity may be condoned.

11. Lastly the Committee desires that it should be consulted before the constitution of the school is decided on and that the school should be a 'reserved' subject. As regards the first request, attention is solicited to His Excellency's note at page 15 ante, in connexion with a similar request preferred by the Committee in August 1918. This may be borne in mind when the letter to India is drafted. As regards the second, it is too early to say anything; but the point may perhaps be mentioned in the draft letter to India.

12. Subject to orders a draft memorandum to Director of Public Instruction calling for additional information on the above points is submitted.

E.A.V.—25-1-19.

S.A.—25-1-19.

I see that the additional information is necessary; so let memorandum issue.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—1-2-19.

[Memorandum No. 17/B-1, dated 1st February 1919—VIII.]

IX

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 11th March 1919,
No. R.C. 5225/18.

The further information called for from the School Committee has now been received.

2. A draft letter to India is submitted for consideration.

3. Orders are solicited as to the amount that must be asked for of the Government of India in order to complete the junior school building. The history of the case is shortly as follows:—

In G.O. No. 566, Home (Education), dated 30th April 1918, the Government permitted the School Committee to proceed with the construction of the building estimated to cost 1·10 lakhs on the understanding that ·75 lakh will be provided from school funds. But in examining the school budget for 1919–20, it was found that the school could not provide more than Rs. 47,000 and the Committee has accordingly been asked as to how much money will be required eventually so that India may be asked for an allotment. It is only on receipt of this information that the exact amount required will be known. The new rules ~~(pages 23–33 of current file)~~ with the modifications suggested by the Director of Public Instruction ~~(page 17, current file)~~ may be accepted.

4. Attention is solicited to paragraph 11 of the office-note dated 25th January 1919 *ante*. It is for consideration whether any specific recommendation should be made in regard to the Committee's request that the school should be a 'reserved' subject.

Not meantime, I think.
C.H.B.—31-9-18.

5. This file may be forwarded ~~n.o.~~ to the Financial Department for remarks.

E.A.V.—26-3-19.
T.K.—26-3-19.

C. H. BROWN—31-3-19.
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—3-4-19.

The file regarding provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School came to me with a personal note from His Excellency who has been interviewed on the subject by General Cross-Barratt, the Chairman of the School Committee, with whom we have to arrange a consultation before the letter to India is despatched. His Excellency is most anxious to expedite the disposal and to get the draft off to the Government of India as soon as possible.

2. I should be much obliged therefore if you would push on the Financial scrutiny as rapidly as may be, and cast the result into the shape of a revised draft to India, so as to avod further battledore and shuttlecock between Financial and Education. The letter to India ought to be as clear and as strong as possible and should in particular bring out the assistance expected of Imperial funds both now and in the future. His Excellency in his note to me "presumes that the Imperial grant will be an increasing quantity as the school grows larger."

3. If the case could be printed up section by section while the Financial scrutiny is going on, it would be a great help. Indeed this seems almost essential.

4. The Director of Public Instruction comes up about the 12th May, and we ought to meet the committee within a few days from then. The case ought to be in print if any discussion is to be facilitated. The rules, e.g., must be in print.

5. I should like to have a copy of the Financial note *direct* as soon as you have passed it.

L. D[AVIDSON]—27-4-19.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In regard to the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, the Government of India have in their letter, dated 12th February 1918, called for certain particulars in regard to the existing financial position of the school. These particulars are given in the Principal's letters, dated 31st October 1918, and 28th February 1919—~~vide pages 6 to 15 and 17 to 33 of the current.~~

2. It is submitted that some further particulars as indicated in the following paragraphs seem to be necessary.

3. *Buildings.*—It is understood that the buildings were constructed originally almost entirely from Imperial funds at a cost of about eight lakhs, the Asylum funds contributing only Rs. 87,402 and that additions and improvements to this building have also been made from time to time at the cost of Government.

A | It seems necessary to obtain information in regard to the *total* expenditure incurred till now on account of the buildings, the source from which the total expenditure was met, and the ownership of the present buildings (it is presumed that the land and buildings belong to Government and are classed as Imperial military).

4. *Funded capital of the school.*—In paragraph 15 of his letter, dated 31st October 1918 ~~(page 9 of current),~~ the Principal has given details of the sum of Rs. 13,01,119 which is invested in securities. These securities are held by the Accountant-General either in his capacity as Accountant-General under articles 164 and 171 of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, or in his capacity as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments; and details of these investments are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* by the Accountant-General. An extract from the *Fort St. Geoge Gazette* is put up. It will be seen that, while the Principal has shown that a sum of Rs. 4,47,800 is invested in 'four per cent loan' the item is shown by the Accountant-General as having been invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent securities. The Accountant-General's list should apparently be taken as the correct one.

Yes.
J.M.H.—14-5-19.

B

5. ~~Pages 14 and 15 of current~~ contain statements prepared by the office showing consolidated receipts and charges for both boys' and girls' branches in the Lawrence Asylum. In regard to the item 'profits on school property' (this item includes both interest on endowments and fixed annual donations from the Government of India), the receipts which stood at ·81 lakh in the year 1915, ·85 lakh in the year 1916, and ·86 lakh in the year 1917, have dropped down to ·76 lakh in 1918. The reason for the drop is not apparent. Evidently some interest-payment falling due in the calendar year 1918 has been realized immediately after the close of that year. If so, for present purposes, the interest due for the year 1918 which was realized in the subsequent year should be included.

Yes.
J.M.H.—14-5-19.

C

Taking the figure (Rs. 86,566) given for the year 1917 as profits on school property, it is presumed that this sum includes the fixed annual donations from the Government of India of Rs. 32,233 representing the difference between the actual interest realized on securities and the privileged rate of 8 per cent and the balance includes besides interest on endowments (13·01 lakhs) certain other petty donations.

D

E | It seems desirable that the figures for the item 'profits on school property' for the four years 1915 to 1918 appearing ~~on page 14 of current~~ should be under the following three classes:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Interest on endowments (13·01 lakhs)	*x*
(*b*) Fixed annual donation from the Government of India	32,233
(*c*) Other petty donations	*y*

6. *Military works grant Rs. 2,400 per annum.*—In paragraph 6 of his letter, dated 31st October 1917, ~~on page 7 of current,~~ the Principal has noted that the ordinary

repairs to the buildings are carried out by the Military Works Service from funds allotted to the 9th (Secunderabad) Division and do not appear in the school accounts as the allotments are made direct to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

This item has not been included both on the receipts side and on the expenditure side in the accounts of the school. It seems, however, preferable to know definitely what the actual expenditure during the past four years on account of repairs has amounted to. In future the annual grant of Rs. 2,400 will have to be made by the Government of India to the Local Government and the expenditure on repairs will have to be met from Provincial revenues.

We are asking the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington, for the figures in a separate memorandum.

J.M.H.—14-5-19.

F

7. Taking the statement ~~appearing on page 14 of current~~, the receipts of the school may be classified under the following headings :—

		Approximate average annual income (for three years 1916 to 1918).
		LAKHS. LAKHS.
(1)	Interest on endowments (13·01 lakhs)	·53
(2)	Imperial recurring grant—	
	(*a*) Fixed annual contribution from the Government of India.	·32
	(*b*) Fixed annual grant sanctioned in 1862 ...	·48
	(*c*) Annual grant sanctioned in 1914 which is being paid through the Local Government.	·15
	(*d*) Fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 (vide G.O. No. 307, Educational, dated 21st May 1907.)	·06
	(*e*) Annual grants from the military works funds for repairs.	·03
		1·04
(3)	Subsistence allowance paid by the Government of India at Rs. 2½ per mensem per child of corporal or private [The average annual payment on this account during the three years 1916 to 1918 amounts to ·21 lakh. It is presumed that this sum includes ·06 lakh of the fixed annual grant sanctioned by the Government of India in 1907 appearing opposite to item 2 (*d*) above. If so the average annual receipts from this source is (·21 — ·06) or ·15.] ...	·15
(4)	Fees from paying students	·28
	Total	02 0

After the school is provincialized, the above sources of income will be credited as follows :—

G

Item (1) *Interest on endowments, and item* (4) *Fees from paying students.*—These will be credited in future to Provincial funds (instead of to the Lawrence Asylum as at present).

Items (2) (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) *and* (*e*) *and* (3).—These grants will have to be given by the Government of India to the Provincial revenues (instead of to the Lawrence Asylum funds as at present).

Item (2) (*c*).—This Government will continue to receive the annual Imperial grant of ·15 lakh.

8. It is submitted that the above note may be forwarded to the Principal, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, for favour of perusal and remarks on the various points marked **A** to **G**. The Principal may be requested to be so good as to treat the matter as *specially urgent* as the question of addressing the Government of India has long been delayed.

V. GOPALAKRISHNA AYYAR—14-5-19.

Will Mr. Padfield kindly remark on the note above? Issue the file direct in order to avoid delay.

J. M. HOPER—14-5-19.

LAWRENCE ~~ASYLUM~~. Memorial School

~~*Remarks on notes.*~~

Two lakhs on new buildings in last ten years.
J.M.H.—19-5-19.

Portion **A**. My office has no definite information regarding this. I should suggest a reference to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

2. *Portion* **D**. Rupees 86,566 is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) Fixed donation	32,233
(ii) Interest on 13·01 lakhs	54,333

3. *Portion* **E**. Classification is as follows, if full interest is received on due dates:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Interest on endowments	50,878
(*b*) Donation	32,233
(*c*) Bank interest on fixed deposit at six weeks' notice of withdrawal—	
Vide rule 63 of School Rules	Usually varies from 1,200 to 3,000

There are no petty donations.

4. *Portion* **F**. Up to 1913, the Public Works Department were in charge of the buildings and allowed Rs. 200 per mensem to the Principal for ordinary petty repairs. This amount did not include the annual repairs, whitewashing, etc., nor did it include special repairs or minor works. It is understood that the Public Works Department spent some Rs. 20,000 to 30,000 per annum on the above and recovered the amount spent from Imperial Military Budget. My office has however no definite information regarding this, as it presumably appeared in the Public Works Department budget.

In 1913, the Military Works Service took over the buildings and repairs and the amount spent can be ascertained from the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Southern Brigade. The Rs. 200 per mensem allowed to the Principal was discontinued as the Military Works Services opened a subdivisional office with a Military Works Services subdivisional officer in charge in the school buildings. The ·03 ~~(vide page 4)~~ allowed for repairs is therefore quite inadequate and should probably approximate more to ·30 lakh.

5. *Portion* **G**. I would venture to suggest that the conditions of rule 21, ~~page 28~~, be adhered to, and that all interest, fees, etc., be paid into the school account with the Bank of Madras, cheques on the same being drawn by the Principal up to the budget allotment. This is the present procedure, and has always worked quite satisfactorily. This school is hardly on the same footing as other Government schools and colleges pupils have to be provided with everything both in clothing, food and school materials and the monthly expenditure on these items, exclusive of pay of staff, is roughly Rs. 10,000 per mensem. The bills often come value-payable post and heavy expenditure and rail charges have to be met without delay. The present system of paying all money into the Bank of Madras is, I venture to think, most suitable for the particular circumstances of this school.

6. In conclusion, perhaps I may be allowed to mention the fact that increased pay of staff which was submitted in 1917 was the absolute minimum at the prices then prevailing. Since the submission of these proposals, prices have risen, the pay of all teachers in England and of the British Army in India has been considerably raised, and I am very doubtful whether these proposals are now at all adequate. I know that some of my staff, who have never been in debt before, are now unable to keep out of debt. I venture to think therefore that an increased allotment for pay of staff will be necessary.

Suggest 20 per cent rise in establishment charges given in 1917.
J M.H.—19-5-19.

19~~th May~~ 1919.

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

Memorandum No. 2375 *B*–1, *Financial, dated* 14*th May* 1919.

The Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade, is requested to be so good as to furnish this department at a very early date with a statement showing the expenditure incurred on repairs to the Lawrence Asylum buildings, Lovedale, during each of the four calendar years 1915 to 1918.

(By order)

J. M. HOOPER,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

To the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

Memorandum No. 2375 *B*–2, *Financial, dated* 19*th May* 1919.

The Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade, is requested to be so good as to expedite his reply to Financial Department Memorandum No. 2375 B-1, dated 14th May 1919, regarding expenditure incurred on repairs to the Lawrence Asylum buildings during each of the four calendar years 1915 to 1918. He is also requested to kindly furnish information in regard to the *total* expenditure apart from repairs incurred till now on account of the buildings, the source from which the expenditure was met and also as to in whom the ownership of the present buildings is vested. This reference should be treated as very urgent.

(By order)

J. M. HOOPER,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

To the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

Memorandum No. 2375 *B*–3, *Financial, dated* 24*th May* 1919.

The Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade, is requested to be so good as to expedite his reply to this office Memorandum No. 2375 B-2, Financial, dated the 19th May 1919, in which he has been asked to furnish the following information:—

(1) Expenditure incurred on repairs to the Lawrence Asylum buildings, Lovedale.

(2) Total expenditure, apart from repairs, incurred till now on account of the Lawrence Asylum buildings.

(3) The source from which the expenditure was met.

(4) The ownership of the present buildings.

(By order)

J. M. HOOPER,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

To the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

In the statement furnished by the Principal, Lawrence Memorial School, with his letters, dated 31st October 1918, and 25th February 1919, it is shown that the income from 'profits on school property' which stood at ·81 lakh in the year 1915, ·85 lakh in the year 1916 and ·86 lakh in the year 1917, have dropped down to ·76 lakh in 1918. It has been explained by the Principal in person to the Assistant Secretary that an interest-payment falling due in the calendar year 1918 has been realized immediately after the close of that year. The Principal may be requested to be so good as to intimate to this department at once the exact amount which was thus realized.

A

V.G.K.—24–5–19.

Will Mr. Padfield kindly give the information referred to at **A**.

J. M. HOOPER—24–5–19.

Letter—from the Rev. W. H. G. PADFIELD, M.A., Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Memorial School.
To—the Assistant Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
Dated—Lovedale, The Nilgiris, the 26th May 1919.
No.—839.

I have the honour to report as follows:—

The income from 'profits on school property' shown in several years was made up as follows:—

1915.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fixed annual donation being the difference between 8 per cent and 3½ per cent interest—Boys' branch.	21,460 8 0	
Fixed annual grant in lieu of annual donation to the late Military Female Orphan Asylum—Girls' branch	10,732 12 0	
		32,193 4 0
Interest on funded capital—		
Boys' branch	33,493 3 4	
Girls' branch	13,442 10 4	
		46,935 13 8
Bank interest on fixed deposit as per rule 63 ...		2,066 13 11
		81,195 15 7

1916.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fixed annual donation being the difference of interest between 8 per cent and 3½ per cent—Boys' branch	21,460 8 0	
Fixed annual grant in lieu of annual donation to the late Military Female Orphan Asylum—Girls' branch	10,732 12 0	
		32,193 4 0
Interest on funded capital—		
13,01,118⅞ { Boys' branch	40,014 7 4	
{ Girls' branch	11,454 4 4	
		51,468 11 8
Bank interest on fixed deposit account		2,008 12 6
		85,670 12 2

1917.

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fixed annual donation being the difference of interest between 8 per cent and 3½ per cent—Boys' branch.		21,500 0 0	
Fixed annual grant in lieu of annual donation to the late Military Female Orphan Asylum—Girls' branch.		10,732 12 0	
			32,232 12 0
Interest on funded capital—			
13,01,118⅞ { Boys' branch		39,120 7 6	
{ Girls' branch		13,936 14 4	
			53,057 5 10
Bank interest on fixed deposit account			1,275 9 10
			86,565 11 8

		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1918.			
Fixed annual donation—			
(1) Boys' branch		21,500 0 0	
(2) Girls' branch		10,732 12 0	
			32,232 12 0
Interest on funded capital—			
(3) Boys' branch		30,118 2 7	
(4) Girls' branch		10,584 3 2	
			40,702 5 9
(5) Bank interest on fixed deposit account			3,216 13 0
			76,151 14 9

2. The difference in the amount of interest realized in the years mentioned in your memorandum was due to late receipt of interest from the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments on the capital funds—this account as above being taken for the *calendar years*.

3. The amount of interest actually due in the *official year* is as follows :—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Boys—			
(*a*) Yearly interest due on funded capital		38,240 7 4	
(*b*) Donation interest		21,500 0 0	
			59,740 7 4
Girls—			
(*c*) Yearly interest due on funded capital	12,637 10 4		
Deduct—for a ward of the late Military Female Orphan Asylum at Rs. 12 per mensem.	144 0 0	12,493 10 4	
(*d*) Donation interest		10,732 12 0	
			23,226 6 4
(*e*) Bank interest on fixed deposit account			3,216 13 0
Total ...			86,183 10 8
Difference between the figures of the calendar year 1918 and official year			10,031 11 11

~~*Note by Financial Department*~~ —The amount which should be added to the figures for the calendar year 1918 may be taken at Rs. 10,031-11-11 as shown below :—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(i) *Boys*—		
Yearly interest on funded capital		8,122 4 9
Paragraph 3, item (*a*)	38,240 7 4	
Paragraph 1, item (3)	30,118 2 7	
(ii) *Girls*—		
Yearly interest on funded capital		1,909 7 2
Paragraph 3, item (*c*)	12,493 10 4	
Paragraph 1, item (4)	10,584 3 2	
		10,031 11 11

Letter

~~Memorandum~~—from the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington District.

To—the Assistant Secretary to Government, Financial Department.

Dated—the 28th May 1919.

No.—101.

[Reference your memorandum No. 2375-B-1, dated 14th May 1919, and No. 2375-B-3, dated 20th May 1919.]

1. *Item* 1.—I herewith attach a statement showing the expenditure incurred on repairs to Lawrence Memorial School buildings at Lovedale.

2. *Items* 2 *and* 3 will follow within a week.

3. *Item* 4.—These buildings were handed over to Military Works Services by the Public Works Department in 1914. The buildings apparently belong to Government as they are borne in our A.R.P. Buildings.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on repairs to the Lawrence Asylum Buildings at Lovedale during four calendar years.

Name of repairs.	1915	1916	1917	1918	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Annual repairs to Lawrence Memorial School buildings, Lovedale ..	839	1,472	1,878	2,003	Met from M.W.S. funds.
Minor and occasional repairs to Lawrence Memorial School buildings, Lovedale	2,421	3,036	2,992	3,234	
Painting to Lawrence Memorial School buildings, Lovedale ..	..	620	..	..	
Remetalling roads to Lawrence Memorial School buildings, Lovedale	..	418	..	..	
Special repairs to Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale	12,890	7,291	2,999	1,638	
Reroofing a portion of Girls' School, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.	6,986	190	..	..	
Maintenance of roads and drains	231	1,111	905	915	
,, of water-supply	232	958	1,093	1,193	
,, of play-ground	..	480	453	399	
,, of drains	..	759	479	336	
,, of foot-paths	..	503	450	417	
Total ..	23,599	17,238	11,249	10,135	
			3)38,622		
		Average Rs.	12,874		

~~Provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School.~~

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

~~The present case relates to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.~~

In this Government's letter No. 497, Education, dated 8th May 1916, it was proposed to the Government of India that the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, should be transferred to the Local Government both as regards finance and control. In reply, the Government of India ~~(vide)~~ their letter, dated 12th February 1918, ~~on page 1 of current file~~) state that they have decided to accept the principle that the finance and control of the school should in future be provincialized. At the same time, the Government of India have asked for some further particulars.

2. Apart from the present case, the following three files closely connected with the working of the Lawrence Memorial School are, so far as this department is aware, being dealt with separately by Home (Education):—

(i) TRAINING COLLEGE TO BE ATTACHED TO THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.—The Training College is to be treated as distinct from the Lawrence Memorial School.

[The Government of India have given a recurring assignment of ·50 lakh per annum for this purpose. A draft letter to the Government of India was put up by Home (Education) containing proposals for the utilization of this recurring assignment, and requirements in regard to buildings, etc., for which a non-recurring grant has to be claimed from the Government of India. The draft letter to the Government of India has not issued. It is understood that the file has gone u.o. to the Director of Public Instruction.]

(ii) REVISION OF THE SCALE OF PAY OF TEACHERS IN THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—The additional recurring cost involved is estimated at Rs. 14,662 per annum or Rs. 15,000 in round figures; and in advance of the provincialization of the Lawrence School, which is the file now under consideration, Home (Education) have in their letter No. 1859-B/18–7, dated 19th March 1919, suggested to the Government of India that the revision should be given effect to almost immediately without waiting for the conclusion of the arrangements for the provincialization of the school and have requested them to sanction a special recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 per annum from Imperial funds.

(iii) PENSION TO THE STAFF OF THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—Home (Education) propose to address the Government of India separately (in advance of the proposals for the provincialization of the school) on the subject of the admission to pensionary privileges of the members of the staff of the Lawrence School and to request the Government of India to meet the cost from Imperial funds. It is also proposed to inform the Government of India that the question of disposal of the accumulated provident funds will be considered on receipt of India's sanction. Letter to the Government of India No. 922, Home (Education), dated 9th June 1919.

(iv) CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR THE JUNIOR CLASSES IN THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.—The present total estimated cost is Rs. 1,38,340. It is proposed to ask the Government of India separately to give a non-recurring assignment of Rs. 91,000 from Imperial revenues (the balance, viz., Rs. 47,340, being met from the committee's funds). Letter to the Government of India No. 681, Home (Education), dated 27th May 1919.

3. So far as the present case is concerned, the several points on which the Government of India require further information ~~(paper III on pages 1–2, current file)~~ are the following:—

(1) Definite proposals for carrying out the proposed provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.

(2) The average income and expenditure of the last three years, under the appropriate heads, of the Lawrence Memorial School.

(3) The average number of pupils of military and civil origin.

(4) Proposals for the distribution between Imperial and Provincial revenues, when provincialization has been carried out, of the cost of the institution and of the improvements to be carried out in the future.

The foregoing points are dealt with item by item in the following paragraphs:—

Properties of the Lawrence Asylum School.

4. The assets of the Lawrence Asylum consist of—

(A) Buildings, and

(B) Funded capital.

A. BUILDINGS.—The buildings were constructed originally almost entirely from Imperial funds, the Asylum funds contributing only Rs. 87,402 out of the total cost of nearly 8 lakhs—vide this Government's letter to the Director-General of Military Works No. 471, Educational, dated 10th August 1910. Additions and improvements to these buildings have also been made from time to time at the cost of Government.

The lands and buildings are presumably classed as Imperial (military)—vide paragraph 3 of letter, dated 28th May 1919, from the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington—and will, when the provincialization is carried out, be classed as Provincial buildings.

V.G.K.—20–5–19.

We are endeavouring to ascertain the value of the buildings (page 24 ante), but this does not appear to be of much moment to the present consideration. Whatever the value might be they will have to be made over to this Government under the scheme for provincialization.

J. M. HOOPER—23–5–19.

Yes.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—31–5–19.

Item.	Amount. RS.
(i) Government promissory notes and treasury notes transferred by the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Madras, on its amalgamation with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund	5,10,100
(ii) Sale-proceeds of the Lawrence Asylum Press, the property of the late Military Orphan Asylum	5,08,700
(iii) Government promissory notes, treasury notes, etc., transferred by the Military Female Orphan Asylum on its being incorporated with the Ootacamund Asylum ...	2,82,319
Total ...	13,01,119

NEW B—FUNDED CAPITAL OF THE SCHOOL.

The total funded capital amounts to Rs. 13,01,119 which is invested in Government securities as shown below :—

Particulars of securities.

[*Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st January 1919—Part II, page 135.]

In the custody of the Accountant-General, Madras, deposited under articles 164 and 171, Civil Account Code :—

	RS.
(*a*) 3½ per cent of 1865 ...	4,59,900
(*b*) Miscellaneous securities ...	41,400
(*c*) 3½ per cent of 1865 Brennen's Legacy	6,100
(*d*) 3½ per cent of 1865 Sir Hope Grant's bequest ...	2,700
	5,10,100

[*Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th July 1918—Part II, pages 1082-83.]

Held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 :—

	RS.
4 per cent Rangoon Port Trust debentures of 1906 (1950).	80,000
4 per cent Rangoon Municipal debentures of 1912 ...	1,70,000
4 per cent Rangoon Port Trust debentures of 1906 (1936).	1,00,000
4 per cent Karachi Port Trust debentures of 1906 ...	1,50,000
4 per cent Calcutta Port Trust debentures of 1913 ...	8,700
	5,08,700

[*Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th July 1918—Part II, pages 1074-75.]

Held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 :—

	RS.
Stocks 3½ per cent of 1st May 1865	86,600
Non-transferable treasury notes 4 per cent of 1863-64	20,218⅞
Non-transferable treasury notes 4 per cent of 1873-74	10,000
Trichinopoly Municipal debentures 5 per cent of 1899	1,28,000
Ootacamund Municipal debentures 5 per cent of 1899 ...	37,500
Total ...	2,82,318⅞

5. Attention is solicited to paragraph 8 of Home (Education) note, dated 25th January 1919, on page 18 ante.

Item (X).—An executive order may have to issue after the school is brought under the departmental management, directing that the amount be credited to Government.

Items (2) *and* (3).—The properties are vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments (vide G.Os. No. 213, Educational, dated 5th April 1904, and No. 1456, Public, dated 26th November 1913). Home (Education) have noted—paragraph 8 on page 18 ante—that the scheme for the management of this may be altered after the school is provincialized.

The point is that, after the provincialization of the school, the interest on the endowments will be credited to Government, instead of being paid to the Lawrence Asylum Committee. It is anticipated that no legal difficulties are likely to arise.

V.G.K.—20-5-19.

Please see paragraph 8 on page 18 ante.

I think we may say that this funded capital should be made over to this Government and that steps will be taken for the formal transfer in consultation with the Advocate-General when provincialization is agreed to finally.

J. M. HOOPER—23-5-19.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—31-5-19.

Receipts and charges of the Asylum for the calendar years 1916, 1917 and 1918.

6. The Principal has given figures for calendar years, instead of for official years, and has shown them separately for boys' branch and separately for girls' branch. A consolidated statement has been prepared in the office ~~vide pages 14 and 15 of current file~~; and ~~they are~~ reproduced below.

Receipts.

(For both boys' and girls' schools.)

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average for three years.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Grants in aid (from Government) excluding special non-recurring grants.	63,000	63,000 + 46,500	63,000 + 6,000	63,000 + 17,500
(2) Interest on endowments (including interest on fixed deposits).	53,138	54,333	43,919 + *10,032*	50,463 + *3,344*
(3) Fixed annual donations from the Government of India.	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233
(4) Subsistence allowance from Government.	18,034	20,993	25,293	21,440
(5) Fees	26,929	28,146	29,644	28,240
(6) Miscellaneous minor items ...	1,390 + 3,415	3,185 + 5,000	801 + 12,296	1,792 + 6,904
(7) Grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings (these grants are made direct to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington).	17,238	11,249	10,135	12,874
Total receipts ...	2,15,377	2,64,639	2,33,353	2,37,790
Deduct—Special items ~~(pages 6 and 20, current file)~~.	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296	— 24,404
Ordinary receipts ...	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057	2,13,386

Expenditure.

(For both boys' and girls' schools.)

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Education...	44,932	42,370	45,853	44,385
(2) Clothing and victualling... ...	83,593	85,236	90,303	86,377
(3) Household, hospital and sanitation.	28,573	29,855	29,537	29,322
(4) General	14,871	15,860	16,478	15,736
(5) Buildings	7,123	2,428	6,537	5,363
(6) Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
(7) Chapel	10,661	1,039	3,544	5,081
(8) Miscellaneous	22,845	27,175	28,196	26,072
(9) Expenditure on repairs to buildings, now met from allotments made by the Government of India (Military works) *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.	+ 17,238	+ 11,249	+ 10,135	+ 12,874
Total ...	2,31,576	2,16,952	2,32,323	2,26,950
Deduct—Special items ~~(pages 6 and 20, current file)~~.	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567	— 17,461
Total ordinary expenditure including repairs.	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756	2,09,489

Note.— *Item* (2).—To the figure (Rs. 43,919) for the calendar year 1918, a sum of Rupees 10,032 has been added representing the interest due for the year 1918 but realized in the beginning of the year 1919.

Yes; this is correct.
J.M.H.—23-5-19.
N.E.M.—31-5-19.

From the foregoing statements, it will be seen that, if the school is provincialized on the basis of the existing conditions regarding the teaching staff, etc., the average annual income is almost the same as the average annual expenditure. It is also submitted that expenditure will have to be incurred in the near future on schemes involving both recurring and non-recurring outlay (vide paragraphs 8 and 9 infra).

V.G.K.—20–5–19.

We will have to arrange that we are not out of pocket over the transfer.

J. M. HOPER—23–5–19.

Of cours

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—31–5–19.

Sources of income.

7. The main sources of income of the school are the following:—

		Approximate average annual income.
		LAKHS.
(1) Interest on endowments (13·01 lakhs referred to in paragraph 4 above) (including also Bank interest on fixed deposit)		·54
(2) Imperial recurring grants—		
(a) Donations from the Government of India (made up of Rs. 21,500 per annum fixed in Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 7584/4, dated 23rd March 1916 (G.O. No. 392, Educational, dated 7th April 1916) and Rs. 10,732–12–0 for the girls' branch sanctioned in Government of India, Military Department, letter No. 2298-C., dated 15th October 1905 (page 4 of G.O. No. 744, Educational, dated 15th November 1905)	32,233	
(b) Fixed annual grant sanctioned in 1862 representing roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 50 girls (page 6 of notes to G.O. 496 Edn. 8.5.16)	48,000	
(c) Annual grant of Rs. 15,000 (Government of India, Education Department, letters No. 73, dated 17th January 1914 and No. 1564, dated 13th October 1914 (this grant is paid through the Local Government) [G.Os. No. 142, Educational, dated 6th February 1914 (page 8), and No. 1203, Educational, dated 28th October 1914 (page 2)] ...	15,000	1·01
(d) Fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned in Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 1539-B., dated 6th May 1907 (G.O. No. 307, Educational, dated 21st May 1907)	6,000	
	1,01,233	
(3) Subsistence allowance paid by the Government of India at the rate of Rs. 2–8–0 per mensem per child of corporal or private under instruction in the school [in addition to the fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000—item 2 (d) ante] (page 6 of notes to G.O. 496 & 8.5.16)		·15
(4) Fees from paying students (the average income from this source is about ·28 lakh per annum and it is not likely that there will be any appreciable increase from this source in future years)		·28
Add.—Grant for repairs to school buildings		·13
		2·11

Item (1) *Interest on endowments, and item* (4) *Fees from paying students.*—These will be credited in future to Provincial funds, instead of to the Lawrence Asylum funds as at present.

Items (2) (*a*), (*b*) *and* (*d*) *and* (3).—These grants will have to be given by the Government of India in future to the Local Government (instead of to the Lawrence Asylum funds as at present).

Item (2) (*c*).—This Government will continue to receive the annual Imperial grant of ·15 lakh.

V.G.K.—20–5–19.

If the proposal in paragraph 13 in pages 34 and 35 infra is accepted—viz., that Imperial funds should bear the net annual cost—the several Imperial recurring grants referred to above may be merged in the annual lump sum the Government of India will have to pay.

J. M. HOOPER—23–5–19.

This would be the simplest plan.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—30–5–19.

8. Schemes to be introduced—Recurring items.

8. The following schemes are referred to in paragraphs 10 to 12 of the Principal's letters, dated 31st October 1918, ~~on page 8 of current file~~ and ~~dated~~ 28th February 1919 ~~(pages 17 and 22, current file)~~.

	Approximate cost per annum Rs.
(*a*) Revision of the pay of the school staff ~~(paragraph 10 on page 8, current file)~~, Rs. 14,600 or ... ... ['The Government of India have already been addressed on this subject in this Government's letter No. 1859-B/18-7, dated 19th March 1919, and the Government of India have been asked to sanction a special recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 from Imperial Funds.]	15,000
(*b*) Increase in the strength of the school from 465 pupils to 500 pupils ~~(paragraph 12 on page 8, current file)~~ about	6,000
(*c*) Revision of the scale of pay of menial staff ~~(pages 17 and 22, current file) above~~	3,240
(*d*) Pensionary charges ~~(page 12, current file)~~, (the Government of India are about to be addressed separately on the subject; and it is proposed to ask the Government of India to meet the cost from Imperial revenues)	*x*
(*e*) Manual training class (only maintenance charges). (This item is proposed by the Director of Public Instruction—~~vide paragraph 14 on page 5, current file.~~)	1,520
Total	25,760 + *x*

Note.—Mr. Padfield in his note dated 19th May 1919, remarks that the provision of Rs. 15,000 for item (*a*) above is inadequate.

V.G.K.—20-5-19.

If the Provincial Government is to run the school efficiently it is probable that these items of anticipated expenditure will have to be provided for and we must insist upon getting them.

2. As regards item (*a*) above Mr. Padfield in conversation suggested that an increase of 20 per cent should now be made as his figure was arrived at about two years ago and the cost of living has risen considerably since then. The amount may therefore be put at Rs. 18,000 now.

3. *Item* (*d*) *above.*—In order to arrive at a figure for the purposes of this case we may ascertain the cost of the existing establishment, add to that the cost of the additions proposed and then take one-eighth of the sum for superior establishments and one-sixteenth of that for inferior servants (Civil Service Regulations, article 770). We will probably have to exclude such of the staff who are military men and will draw military pensions.

4. On the above basis, the extra annula cost on account of pensions may be *roughly* calculated as follows:—

(1) *Teachers excluding seven sergeants.*—The present total annual cost on account of pay is about Rs. 51,085 per annum, and the pensionary charges on one-eighth of the pay will be Rs. 6,386 per annum (vide proposition statement submitted with the Lawrence Asylum Committee's letter, 2566, dated 16th October 1917).

(2) *Menial staff.*—The present cost on account of pay is Rs. 813 × 12 or Rs. 9,756 per annum.

Pension charges of one-sixteenth of the pay will be Rs. 610 per annum.

The total pensionary charges on account of the teachers, excluding sergeants, *and* the menial staff on the basis of the existing pay will be Rs. 6,386 plus Rs. 610 or Rs. 6,996 per annum.

It is, however, proposed to increase the pay of the teachers at an extra cost of about Rs. 13,000 excluding sergeants per annum, and to increase the pay of the menial staff by Rs. 3,240 per annum. The extra pensionary charges on this account will be Rs. $\frac{13,000}{8} + \frac{3,240}{16}$ or Rs. 1,827 per annum.

The pensionary charges on the further 20 per cent increase that has now been suggested will amount to about Rs. 375.

We may therefore place the figure for pensions at a round sum of Rs. 9,000 per annum.

J. M. HOOPER—25-5-19.

Yes.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—31-5-19.

9. Schemes to be introduced—Non-recurring items.

(Paragraph 18 on page 10, current file).

	Cost per scheme. Rs.
(1) Completion of the building which is now under construction for accommodation of junior pupils	91,000
Note.—The total cost as now estimated is Rs. 1,38,340. It is proposed separately to ask the Government of India to give a non-recurring assignment of Rs. 91,000 from the Imperial revenues, the balance, viz. Rs. 47,340, being met from the Committee's funds.	
(2) Water-supply, fire protection, sanitation and lighting, including remodelling the interiors of both schools	1,50,000
(3) Minor works—	
	Rs.
(*a*) Dhobi lines	7,000
(*b*) Boys' kitchen	7,000
(*c*) Extra ward to girls' hospital	3,000
(*d*) Dairy	8,900
(*e*) Drying room	5,000
	30,900
	30,900
(4) Hostel to be attached to the new Kindergarten building ...	56,780
(5) Play-ground for the girls' branch	3,000
(This allotment has already been sanctioned from Provincial funds in advance of the grant to be sanctioned by the Government of India.)	
(6) Manual training class (initial cost) (this item is suggested by the Director of Public Instruction—vide paragraph 14 on page 5, current file).	1,000
Total	91,000
	2,41,680

The above forecast is only an approximate estimate; for example, proposals regarding hospital have not yet been estimated—vide paragraph 18 (4) on page 10 of current file.

V.G.K.—20–5–19.

I think we should stipulate that further capital expenditure that may be necessary should be borne by Imperial funds.

J. M. HOOPER—23–5–19.

Yes.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—31–5–19.

Total number of pupils of military and civil origin.

10. Please see the figures furnished by the Principal ~~on page 21 of current file~~ extracted below :—

(*a*) Total number of pupils of military origin (boarders).	414
(*b*) Total number of pupils of civil origin (boarders) ...	25
(*c*) Total (boarders)	439
(*d*) Percentage of (*b*) to (*c*) is (25 × 100 ÷ 439) or ...	6

V.G.K.—20-5-19.

Mr. Padfield tells me that we may take it that all the civil pupils are orphans and are taken in free. It is for consideration therefore if we should not assume that these charges are rightly provincial and bear a proportionate share of the *total* annual charges.

J. M. HOOPER—23-5-19.

Yes.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—31-5-19.

Incidence of cost.

11. *Recurring cost.*—It will be seen from paragraph 6 of the Home (Education) Department's note, dated 28th February 1918, on page 5 ante that from its inception the Lawrence Memorial School has been of a military character and that it is chiefly intended for the children of soldiers. All recurring charges connected with the institution have till now been borne entirely by Imperial funds, while, in the case of non-recurring charges, Provincial funds have contributed only a very small fraction in the past.

12. So far as the existing sources of income are concerned, as already stated, the receipts from interest on endowments and from school fees will be credited to Provincial funds, while the Imperial recurring grants now being paid direct to the Lawrence Asylum Committee will hereafter have to be paid to the Local Government.

13. The next question for consideration is the apportionment between Imperial and Provincial revenues of the extra cost over and above the present recurring charges of the institution.

In Financial Department's notes on pages 11 to 13 ante, the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson, as Chief Secretary, has remarked that Provincial revenues should bear a portion of the *extra recurring* charges on account of the institution. According to this proposal, 7 per cent of the extra recurring charges *in each year* (i.e., the expenditure over and above the present scale of expenditure) may be borne by Provincial funds, the balance being borne by Imperial revenues, this proportion being the percentage of the number of pupils of civil origin to the total number of pupils.

It is, however, respectfully submitted for consideration whether in view of the fact that the school has long been regarded as a matter of Imperial concern and also of the fact that the bulk of the students is of military origin, the Government of India may be informed that, although the school will be provincialized both as regards control and finance, they should continue to bear from Imperial revenues the *entire* charges of the institution for the next five years, the question whether any portion should not be borne by Provincial funds being taken up at the

I think we may take a proportion of the civil pupils from year to year and bear only the charges for civil pupils who are admitted free or at very low rates.

J.M.H.—23-5-19.

Yes.

N.E.M.—31-5-19.

On the analogy of Local Boards schools of which Provincial funds bear the net cost. Only here we would also take in certain indirect charges such as pensions, printing, etc., and work out the net cost on a *pro forma* account from which we would deduct the charges for free civil pupils.

J.M.H.—23-5-19.

Yes.

N.E.M.—31-5-19.

end of that period. The Local Government will then be in a better position to gauge the requirements of the institution. It may be noted that the above suggestion is somewhat in conflict with the proposals in paragraph 15 of this Government's letter No. 497, Educational, dated 8th May 1916.

If this course is agreeable to the Government of India, they will in future be furnished with an annual statement at the close of each year audited by the Accountant-General showing the net cost of the institution (after including several indirect charges such as pension charges), in order that a corresponding contribution from Imperial revenues may be made to Provincial funds.

14. *Non-recurring expenditure.*—In regard to the charges on account of the buildings, etc., the Government of India may be informed that all capital charges for additions and improvements for some time to come, say five years, should be borne entirely by Imperial funds.

In regard to annual repairs to buildings, these charges are now borne by Imperial (military); and if, after provincialization, the repairs are to be carried out by the Local Government, the Government of India will have to give us a recurring assignment representing the average annual charges hitherto incurred on repairs.

V.G.K.—20-5-19.

I do not think we need specially limit this to any period.

J.M.H.—23-5-19.

No.

N.E.M.—31-5-19.

This would be included in the *pro forma* account suggested by me on page 35 ante.

J.M.H.—23-5-19.

Yes.

N.E.M.—31-5-19.

According to my suggestion, the apportionment of the cost between Imperial and Provincial will be effected as follows:—

(1) Gross working expenses of the school, including annual repair charges, pensions, etc. (A)

(2) *Deduct* expenditure on *civil* pupils in boarding who are admitted free or at very low rates .. .. (B)

(3) Total cost on account of military pupils in boarding to be borne by Imperial [(A) — (B)] .. .. (C)

(4) *Deduct*—
(i) Interest on endowments and
(ii) Income from school fees which would be credited to Provincial Government. (D)

(5) Net extra cost on account of the education of military pupils [(C) — (D)] .. (E)
(This will have to be given as an assignment from Imperial funds to Provincial revenues, the exact figure being calculated every year.)

J.M.H.—24-5-19.

N.E.M.—31-5-19.

Management of the school after provincialization.

15. The rules for the management of the school furnished by the Principal ~~are printed in pages 23 to 33 of current file.~~ The Director of Public Instruction is of opinion ~~(paragraph 10 on page 5, current file)~~ that the arrangements under which the school is controlled by a committee may continue but that the function of this committee should be purely advisory except in regard to questions of a military or religious character connected with the school. In other respects, the control of the school should be mainly vested in the Director of Public Instruction, subject to the orders of Government on important questions.

The committee have also suggested that the control of the Lawrence Memorial School should be a reserved subject ~~(paragraph 15 on page 5, current file)~~.

Submitted that the above proposals may be accepted.

V.G.K.—20-5-19.
J.M.H.—23-5-19.

I think it is proposed to transfer only primary education.

N.E.M.—31-5-19.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the orders of the Honourable Member (Education), vide page 20 ante, the notes and current have been put in type. Pages 25 to 37 ante contain notes section by section.

A rough draft to the Government of India (in print) is also submitted.

2. Submitted that the case may, after the Chief Secretary's approval, be sent to Home (Education) for favour of check and amplification wherever necessary especially on matters which are mainly administrative, e.g., draft rules for the working of the school on pages 9 to 16 of the draft.

3. A copy of the current, notes and draft may be submitted to the Honourable Member (Education) in advance, with reference to paragraph 5 of the Honourable Member's note, dated 27th April 1919, on page 20 ante.

Yes in print.
N.E.M.—31-5-19.

V.G.K.—22-5-19.

The draft has, I think, to be revised in certain points, with reference to the Assistant Secretary's notes. Please do this and let me see clean proof of draft and notes before sending to the Honourable Member (Education) and Home (Education).

M. E. MARJORIBANKS—31-5-19.

Clean proof of draft letter (as revised by the Assistant Secretary) is submitted.
V.G.K.—11-6-19.

J. M. HOOPER—11-6-19.

Please submit copy of the notes and draft letter to the Honourable Member (Education) direct and return file to Home (Education) U.O.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS—11-6-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted.

2. As desired by the Honourable Member (page 20 ante), the Financial Department is just circulating a proof copy of the current, notes and draft direct to the Honourable Member.

E.A.V.—12-6-19.

For perusal.

C. H. BROWN—12-6-19.

Seen.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—12-6-19.

Will Home (Education) please put through the papers about the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School as soon as possible. I have sent the spare file which I have received from Financial to the Director of Public Instruction with the accompanying letter. So far as the draft itself is concerned, various verbal alterations will be required, e.g., the recurring references to 'Asylum' since the school is now known as the Lawrence Memorial School.

L. D[AVIDSON]—13-6-19.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of Council.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES, Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 13th June 1919.

I have just received from Financial a spare set of papers about the provincialization of Lawrence Memorial School including a draft letter to the Government of India on the subject. I should be much obliged if you would look through the draft, which has yet to be scrutinized in Educational, and let me know

(*a*) whether you think the proposed apportionment of future outlay between Imperial and Provincial funds is fair, and

(*b*) whether the estimate of expenditure on new schemes of pressing importance (see paragraphs 7 and 8 of the draft) is adequate and sufficient to place the institution on a sound footing before the Madras Government takes over responsibility for future upkeep.

A There is then pending the question of discussion with the committee of the final draft of the constitution for which we should fix an early date. I gather that there is not very much in issue. Perhaps you and Padfield could jointly indicate the exact points for discussion. It would be a good thing also for Padfield to see the draft letter to the Government of India, though I gather that he has already been freely consulted by Financial and is himself responsible for many of the figures.

I am doubtful whether the Government of India will accept without demur the proposed distribution of charges, and the draft will probably require amplification by arguments in support thereof. Any suggestions in this direction either from Padfield or from yourself would be welcome.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES, Acting Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of Council.

Dated—Camp, Ootacamund, the 16th June 1919.

No.—125.

I spent this morning discussing the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School with Padfield. I have taken the liberty of making suggestions in the draft letter over my initials.

Paragraph 6.—Padfield informed me that the accumulated balances for the last few years have been spent on buildings and I mention it since 'India' might wonder what was being done with these balances. It is also, I think, desirable to emphazize that improvements are necessary —no matter who retains financial control of the school.

Paragraph 7 (*ii*).—I have changed the figure Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,400 in accordance with data furnished by Padfield.

Yes.

L.D.—17-6-19.

Paragraph 8 (4).—I think that Rs. 3,000 has already been provided for a playground for the girls' school.

Paragraph 8 (5).—The figure Rs. 1,000 is for equipment only. Padfield considers that a separate small building is desirable for the manual training class. The cost of the type-design for this building is about Rs. 4,500 on the plains; I have estimated it at Rs. 6,000 for the hills.

Para. 10 of letter

~~10.~~ *Incidence of cost.*—In regard to the apportionment between Imperial and Provincial revenues of the charges on account of the institution after provincialization, I am to state that, in view of the fact that the school has from its inception been regarded as a matter of Imperial concern and that the bulk of the students is of military origin, the Provincial revenues should be debited only with the cost of educating pupils of civil origin who are in boarding, and who are admitted free or at appreciably reduced rates. The Governor in Council is therefore of opinion that Imperial revenues should bear the total recurring charges on account of boarders of military origin, while in regard to non-recurring charges, viz., buildings, equipment, etc., the entire charges should be borne by the Government of India.

Rule 9

The following is the order in which claims for admission shall be considered, preference being given to children of pure European parentage, as being more likely to suffer from the claimate of the plains than those of mixed parentage :—

(1) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on field service.

(2) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on the active list.

(3) Children of officers and soldiers on the active list.

(4) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died as pensioners or since their transfer to the reserve.

(5) Children of officers and soldiers who are pensioners or transferred to the reserve.

(6) Children of Civilians provided there are no children of soldiers registered and awaiting admission.

In these classes preference will be given ~~in each of the first five classes~~ to children of soldiers who are ~~or were~~ serving in the 9th Division ~~in the sixth class.~~ and to the orphans of Civilians who have served in the Madras Presidency.

Para. 11 of letter

~~11.~~ *Management of the school after provincialization.*—In regard to the management of the school after provincialization, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the existing arrangements under which the school is controlled by a committee should continue, but that the functions of this body should be purely advisory except in regard to questions of a military or religious character. In other respects the management of the School will like that of any other Govt. institution resp. with the DPI subject to the orders of Govt. on important questions. A set of rules suitable for adoption after provincialization is given in annexure C.

Paragraph 10.—I do not like this paragraph. As it stands India can raise two valid objections: in the first place, India can claim that Madras should bear about 6 per cent of the non-recurring cost just as she is expected to bear about 6 per cent of the recurring cost on account of the children of civilians who are admitted into the institution; in the second place, it is unlikely that India will promise to bear any future non-recurring liabilities which are incurred—as they would be incurred under the new control—by the Provincial Government without reference to the Government of India. The following alternatives suggest themselves to me :—

the apportionment of the annual charges between pupils of civil and military origin who are in boarding should be based upon the numbers in the school from year to year. &c &c

(a) that rule 9 of the constitution and working of the school be modified so as to preclude the children of civilians from obtaining admission to the institution as boarders. In this case we can claim the whole recurring and non-recurring cost from India;

(b) that the rules remain as they are but that Madras bear 6 per cent (approximately) of the non-recurring as well as of the recurring cost;

(c) that India be called upon to pay the whole of the recurring and non-recurring cost as estimated in the draft letter under consideration on condition that all additional future expenditure is met from Provincial funds.

I place (c) first in order of preference, next (a) and lastly (b).

Paragraph 11.—I should separate clearly the functions of advice and control of the committee. The school cannot be said to be controlled by a committee which in some matters merely advises.

Rules.—Padfield is writing to General Cross Barrett requesting him to call at an early date a meeting at which I have promised to be present to discuss the rules. Rules 4 and 7 are the only ones about which there may be any divergence of opinion, but I think we can come to an agreement on both of them.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The revised draft put up by Financial has been checked.

2. Please see amendments suggested therein by the Director of Public Instruction. The Director's suggestion to recast paragraph 10 of the draft is the only one that calls for remarks. The three alternatives proposed in this connexion are dealt with below.

Alternative (*a*).—For the circumstances under which a definite authorization was given to admit children of civilians into the school, please see paragraphs 20 and 22 of Mr. Grigg's letter at pages 9 to 15 of G.O. Nos. 91–92, Educational, dated 3rd February 1888, and paragraph 4 (v) of the Government Order itself. It will be seen therefrom that the concession was given because—

(i) the original endowment had been contributed not only by soldiers for soldiers' children but also in part by civilians for the children of civilians,

(ii) in actual practice children of the latter class were being indiscriminately admitted into the Asylum since its first establishment in spite of the rules, and

(iii) because there was ample room in the school after providing for the children of soldiers.

From Mr. Grigg's letter it would also seem that no definite provision is traceable in Sir Henry Lawrence's will specifically enjoining the admission of civilians' children to the school. The original object having been primarily to cater to the needs of soldiers' children and now that large members of such children have to be on the waiting list, there appears to be no serious objection if the concession of admitting civilian pupils as boarders is withdrawn.

Alternatives (*b*) *and* (*c*) evidently involve greater expenditure from Provincial funds. Financial will have to be consulted as to which of the alternatives may be adopted.

2. The suggested rules are to be discussed at a meeting of the Director of Public Instruction, the Rev. Mr. Padfield and Major-General Cross Barrett. Submitted that the result of their deliberations may be awaited.

3. In regard to the proposals for the revision of the scale of salaries of school staff submitted to India with letter No. 1359/B-18-7, dated 19th March 1919, that Government have since sent in an intermediate reply observing that they would have felt it easier to deal with the matter along with provincialization. That Government have called for certain statistics of income and expenditure of the school and this is dealt with separately.

E.A.V.—19-6-19.

T.K.—21-6-19.

(*c*) of the Director of Public Instruction's alternatives seems best.

C. H. BROWN—26-6-19.

I see strong objections to (*c*). We are not in a position to forecast what future requirements would be. The school does not serve the Madras Presidency alone, and the natural limitations of Provincial resources will tell on future development.

The history of the school shows its military nature and I should certainly prefer (*a*). At the outside we may run concurrently whenever necessary a small boarding house for pupils.

Please put up alternative drafts to paragraphs 10 and 11.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—27-6-19.

Alternative drafts to paragraphs 10 and 11 are accordingly submitted.

E.A.V.—29-6-19.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES, Acting Director of Public Instruction.

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

Dated—(Camp) Ootacamund, the 26th June 1919.

No.—D.O. 155.

Might I have for reference and return the draft letter of this Government to the Government of India, regarding the provincilization of the Lawrence Memorial School? I attended a meeting of the Managing Committee this morning which discussed the rules and I should like to submit the alterations in rules enclosed in the draft letter to the Government of India, which have been accepted by the Managing Committee.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The file regarding provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School with alternative drafts to paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Financial draft on the case is submitted. The draft with the current and note file may be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.

E.A.V.—30-6-19.

C.H.B.—1-7-19.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Returned with demi-official.

R. LITTLEHAILES—1-7-19.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES, Acting Director of Public Instruction.

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

Dated—(Camp) Ootacamund, the 1st July 1919.

No.—D.O. 179/19.

I return herewith the file with regard to the provincilization of the Lawrence Memorial School at Lovedale.

On the morning of the 16th of June, I discussed the rules in Annexure C of the draft letter of the file with Padfield. He agreed to my suggestions in rules I, II and XVI.

On the 26th of June I attended a meeting of the Committee of the Lawrence Memorial School and attach hereto an extract as furnished to me by the Secretary from the proceedings of the meeting. This resolution covers the essential part of rule IV. I agreed not to press my proposed alteration of rule VII.

The rules will require some further modification dependent upon the decision that is ultimately arrived at on the question of policy raised in paragraph 10 of the draft.

ENCLOSURE

Proceedings of the Committee of the Lawrence Memorial School at a meeting held on the 26th June 1919.

Discussion with the Hon'ble Mr. Littlehailes, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, regarding final proposals regarding the provincialization of the school.

Rule 3 *

Resolved. The Committee is prepared to surrender its powers of management and to become an advisory body "Provided that the objects of the foundation are maintained."

J. F. BRYANT.

* 4 of proposed new rules.

The Director has since met the school committee and has indicated a few changes in the rules appended to the draft. The Director's suggestions for altering the rules in the draft are for approval. Rule 9 particularly will have to be further modified with reference to the decision on the question of admission of civilian children raised supra.

B

2. With reference to A of the Honourable Member's demi-official at page 39 ante a day has to be fixed for discussion with the committee regarding the final draft.

E.A.V.—5-7-19.

C. H. BROWN—7-7-19.

B I am not so sure about the necessity to amend rule 9. Rule 9 speaks of admissions to the school; paragraph 10 of the draft about admissions as boarders. Perhaps further discussion may lie over after the orders of India are received. The draft put up is for approval.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—7-7-19.

[An extract of a demi-official from the Principal of the Sanawar Asylum to the Reverend Padfield stating that it is the practice for the former to appoint his own staff has been since added † to the file and will be found at slip.]

† Not printed.

Demi-official—from Rev. W. H. G. PADFIELD, Principal, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale, The Nilgiris.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of Council.

Dated—the 9th July 1919.

Some time ago you very kindly said that you would grant me an interview regarding the provincialization of the school—could you kindly fix a day convenient to you?

I rather want to get away on leave as soon as I can—and before going should like to see you especially about the appointments on staff.

Deaconess M. Darsh, one of our staff, is leaving for England shortly on medical certificate—I am anxious if possible to get her back, and also to get other ladies who will work here for the love of the work, as she does—it makes so much difference to the tone of the school if we can get teachers who will really be a good influence both in and out of school hours, and will take a personal interest in the pupils.

I told Mr. Padfield provision for return passages was a common incident in temporary engagements in England.

L.D.—15-7-19.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member in Council.

To—Rev. W. H. G. PADFIELD, Principal, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale, The Nilgiris.

Dated—'Adyar House', the 11th July 1919.

Yours of the 9th reached me in Madras this morning, where I am staying on to meet my son who is due to-morrow. We hope to be in Ootacamund on Monday, but before fixing up a meeting with you I think I had better see exactly what stage that draft letter to the Government of India has reached. Before I went away it had been scrutinized by Financial and amended by Littlehailes; so I cannot make out why there has been such delay in issue. You may rely on me to fix up a meeting some day next week. From what Littlehailes told me I was doubtful if the Committee still wished a discussion with Government, but whether it is a discussion with the Commitee or merely with Principal really does not matter.

Demi-official—from Rev. W. H. G. PADFIELD, Principal, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale, The Nilgiris.
To—the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of Council.
Dated—the 14th July 1919.

Thank you very much for your letter. Possibly, if you approve, you might allow me to take notes of the interview, submit them to you for approval as to their correctness, and circulate to the General and Committee for remarks: this may save time.

The discussion took place on 15th July 1919 and the result is recorded in the notes dictated below.

L. D[AVIDSON]—15-7-19.

I have had a full discussion of this case with the Principal Mr. Padfield, and now record a note of the results.

2. So far as the draft itself is concerned, we accept the final form as modified by Mr. Littlehailes with my own verbal corrections, but the following points call for special mention :—

Paragraph 8.—I have intentionally inserted under minor works a new clause (*f*) Rs. 2,320 for an instructional laundry for the girls' school. This provides incidentally for a crying want, namely, accommodation for the storage of the bedding and clothing of girls during holiday time. At present there is no proper place for the purpose, with the result that these articles are liable to damage by rats or loss from theft. It is proposed to utilize an existing laundry for the purpose and to provide an improved laundry which can be utilized for the instruction of the girls as well as for ordinary washing.

Paragraph 10.—I have dictated a revised draft which adopts alternative (*a*) in Mr. Littlehailes' letter at page 40 of the note file. A spare copy of this draft should be remitted to Financial for scrutiny with any relevant papers, but the circulation of the draft to His Excellency the Governor should not be delayed on that account.

Paragraph 11.—Here also I have dictated a revised draft which should be read with rules 1 and 4 of the draft in Annexure C.

3. Annexure C gives the proposed rules. These will have to be printed afresh as proposed in the office. The following comments are necessary :—

Rule 4.—I have made verbal alterations designed to bring out the principle laid down in paragraph 11 of the draft as revised. The Committee is to be consulted on all important matters relating to the constitution of the school and its specific consent has to be obtained in regard to any material changes affecting the special military and religious character of the school or the objects of the foundation. These amendments give effect to the resolution of the School Committee at page 42.

Rule 7.—This rule as it now appears in * brackets implies that the Principal has no powers of appointment. The addition which I have made is intended to ensure that he should be consulted in regard to all the higher appointments, and by implication provides that the minor appointments shall vest in him. The actual distribution of patronage will have to be settled by rule, and my personal opinion is that the Principal should be given a very wide discretion and not necessarily subjected to the restrictions obtaining in other Government institutions where, if I mistake not, the limit of pay below which the head of an institution can make appointments is fixed rather low.

* The principal shall be consulted regarding the appointment of members of the staff.

Rule 9.—With reference to paragraph 10 of the draft as revised I have struck out the clause which permits the admission of children of civilians provided there are no soldiers' children registered as a waiting admission. My first inclination was to leave this clause in and to add a note in the following terms :—

"Children of civilians will not be admitted as ordinary boarders, but if necessity should arise separate hostel accommodation may be provided for them".

If, however, this addition were made, we should certainly have the Government of India asking 'who is to pay for the children's boarding—Imperial or Provincial ?"

4. Mr. Padfield mentioned to me one other point, namely, the question whether the existing staff would be brought on to the regular cadres of the Madras Educational Services. I told him that I thought it must be treated as a special establishment in receipt of special rates of pay.

L. D[AVIDSON]—11-7-19.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of Council.

To—Rev. W. H. G. PADFIELD, Principal, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 15th July 1919.

With reference to our discussion this morning, I send you in duplicate a note including the revised paragraphs 10 and 11 of the proposed draft letter. You may wish to keep General Cross Barret informed of the position. When I saw him on the 12th instant, I understood that he did not press for any formal meeting between the Committee and the Local Government. There seems no longer any need for such a discussion as we have arrived at a satisfactory settlement in regard to all the points in issue.

This case has been very long delayed and I want the revised draft and these notes to get to His Excellency at the earliest possible moment. Hence the special label.

Emergent—

To be dealt with specially.

2. One draft with file to be submitted to His Excellency the Governor.

3. A copy to Financial.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—15-7-19.

The file with a draft in which the Honourable Member's alterations have been carried out is submitted. It may be circulated to His Excellency the Governor.

2. A separate file with relevant extracts of the further notes and a copy of the Honourable Member's revised draft of paragraphs 10 and 11 of draft letter is also submitted for being forwarded to Financial.

E.A.V.—16-7-19.

C. H. BROWN—16-7-19.

Submitted.

R.R.—16-7-19.

W[ILLINGDON]—17-7-19.

In connexion with the file regarding the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, Honourable Member has ordered that the revised draft of paragraphs 10 and 11 of the original draft should be remitted to Financial for consideration. A complete draft with the alterations therein suggested by Honourable Member and the Director of Public Instruction carried out is submitted below. It may be forwarded ~~u.o.~~ to Financial for consideration. The main file is being circulated to His Excellency immediately under Honourable Member's instructions.

E.A.V.—16-7-19.

C. H. BROWN—16-7-19.
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—16-7-19.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

As a result of the discussion between Honourable Member (Education), Director of Public Instruction and Mr. Padfield, certain alterations have been made in the draft letter to the Government of India. The main alteration concerning Financial is Honourable Member's redraft of paragraph 10, based on the proposal to abolish the admission of civilian pupils in the school.

2. *Portion A in the redraft.*—A reference may be made here to the Educational Department letter No. 92, dated 3rd February 1888, addressed to the Government of India, Home Department.

No objection.
L.D.—24-7-19.

3. *Portion B.*—The number of applicants of military origin on the waiting list was 231 on the 1st January 1918 and 245 on the 1st January 1919. The statement in the draft that the number is over 250 is apparently a later figure based on information furnished by the Principal, Mr. Padfield.

Yes.
L.D.—24-7-19.

4. *Adjustment between Imperial and Provincial.*—As pupils of civil origin are not to be admitted after provincialization of the school, it is proposed to ask the Government of India to meet the whole of the charges from Imperial funds by means of an assignment to be revised once in five years. During the five year period, any increased expenditure will be met from Provincial funds. This is proposed in order to avoid going up to the Government of India for sanction to proposals for expenditure which this Government may consider necessary. It is submitted that there is no objection to the arrangement proposed. Even under the new settlement under the Reforms scheme, such an arrangement may be continued—vide paragraph 23 of the Government of India's Memorandum on Finance, dated 31st December 1918, where it is stated: "There is of course no reason against a business arrangement with a Local Government by which it will take a subsidy from Central funds for carrying on some work in which the Central and the Provincial authorities are jointly interested."

This might be referred to in the draft.
N.E.M.—18-7-19.

No objection.
L.D.—24-7-19.

5. The draft may be accepted, subject to the addition suggested in paragraphs 2 and 4 above. It is presumed it will be circulated to Honourable Member (Financial).

Yes. It should go to Honourable Member (Financial).
N.E.M.—18-7-19.

T.A.S.—17-7-19.
V. GOPALAKRISHNAN—18-7-19.

We may agree that the assignment should be fixed for five year periods and that Provincial funds should bear any additional expenditure during such periods provided the expenditure is not excessive and does not throw any considerable outlay on Provincial funds.

This goes without saying I think.
N.E.M.—18-7-19.

J. M. HOOPER—18-7-19.
N. E. MARJORIBANKS—18-7-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The draft has been printed up afresh.

2. With reference to the Financial Department's suggestion in paragraph 4 ~~at pages 46 and 47~~, the type-written addition to paragraph 10 of the draft is for orders

3. Financial has asked that the case should be circulated to Honourable Member (Financial)—~~paragraph 5, page~~ ante.

E.A.V.—19-7-19.

G.O. Nos. 91-92, Education, dated 3rd February 1888, was referred to by the Honourable Member when he drafted and he has not thought fit to refer to it. Moreover the Government order is more concerned with the question of volunteers than with the present question.

Very well. It doesn't matter.

L.D.—22-7-19.

2. Regarding the second addition proposed, the addition is noted in the draft below. This only strengthens Honourable Member's draft and to save time, it appears to me unnecessary to trouble Honourable Member (Education) and His Excellency with recirculation.

The file is now circulated to Honourable Member (Financial).

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—20-7-19.

I. *Paragraph* 3.—Was none of the original endowment fund spent on buildings? I presume the letter quoted is *from* and not *to* the Director-General of Military Works. ~~The draft has not been referenced and I am unable to find it.~~ How does the statement in this paragraph that only Rs. 87,402 out of the Asylum funds have been spent on buildings, and that before 1910, square with the statement in paragraph 6 that the accumulated balances of the last few years have been expended on buildings?

II. *In paragraphs* 3, 4 *and* 5, it is desirable to make it clear whenever 'Government' is mentioned whether the Local Government or the Government of India is referred to.

III. *Paragraph* 7 (*i*).—It does not seem wise to base the claim for a 20 per cent increase solely on the rise in prices in the last two years. This is a circumstance common to all employees. Surely that part of the case could be made much stronger.

IV. *Paragraph* 7 (*ii*).—Does the word 'about' find place in the conditions? No such qualification is mentioned in reciting them in paragraph 3. Why is the addition to be limited to 35 when there are 250 on the waiting list?

V. *Paragraph* 7 (*iii*).—Should not some explanation of the necessity for the class be given?

VI. *Paragraph* 7 (*iv*).—Again it is surely necessary to show why the outlay must be increased.

VII. *Paragraph* 7 (*v*).—Will this cover all the expenditure involved in making the whole staff Government servants and so entitled to pensions on the usual scale?

VIII. *Paragraph* 9.—Shouldn't it be explained why day scholars are excluded?

IX. *Paragraph* 10.—I am not very clear that we are on safe ground in insisting that logically all charges on account of soldiers' children must of necessity fall on the Government of India. The Murree case does not seem to support this.

X. I am not sure what is meant by 'the initial amount' in this paragraph. Are the non-recurring and the recurring amounts referred to or only the latter? If the latter, are we undertaking the responsibility for all future extension of buildings, etc.?

XI. On the whole, while I am wholly in favour of the scheme, I am somewhat doubtful whether this draft as it stands will carry conviction or secure us the grants we require. In particular I do not think it is brought out with sufficient clearness that the institution has hitherto been almost entirely dependent on grants from different departments of the Government of India and that the Local Government have consistently refused grants except in very special cases.

C. G. T[ODHUNTER]—22-7-19.

The queries of Honourable Member (Financial) are answered below seriatim :—

Paragraph 1 *of Honourable Member's note and paragraph* 3 *of draft.*—The sum of Rs. 87,042 mentioned was from the original endowment—vide paragraph 17 at page 5 of the printed proceedings. The letter quoted *is to* the Director-General of Military Works—No. 471, Educational, dated 10th August 1910. The statement

that only Rs. 87,042 was spent from the Asylum funds has reference to the construction of the *original* buildings and it is so stated in the opening sentence of paragraph 3 of the draft. The statement in paragraph 6 of the draft that "the accumulated balances for the last few years have been expended upon buildings" is reconcilable with the previous statement; for, besides the expenditure of Rs. 87,042 on the *original* buildings, various additions and improvements have from time to time been carried out—some from Imperial funds, the rest from school funds supplemented by occasional aid from Provincial finance. An attempt was made in Financial to ascertain from the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer the exact *present* book value of the buildings. But that officer was unable to furnish the required information. But the following are some of the items of expenditure from school funds on additions and improvements :—

L.D.—22-7-19.

(1) About Rs. 74,091 *mostly* from school funds in 1903-04—paragraph 2 of letter No. 471, dated 10th August 1910.

(2) About Rs. 24,737 on minor improvements between 1914 and 1919—Statement at K.

(3) About Rs. 47,000 expected to be expended on the junior school building now in progress—letter No. 681, Educational, dated 27th May 1918.

Paragraph II of the Honourable Member's note and paragraph 3-5 of draft.—Honourable Member's suggestions have now been indicated wherever necessary in pencil in the draft.

L.D.—22-7-19.

Paragraph III of the Honourable Member's note and paragraph 7 (i) *of draft.*—No argument other than that of 'rise in prices' has been put forward either by the school committee or the Director. The proposal submitted in the first instance to India was backed up as follows :—

"The existing rates of pay and prospects are quite inadequate and the cost of living in hill stations such as Ootacamund has been seriously enhanced owing to the war and it has become increasingly difficult to secure or retain efficient teachers on the existing scale of pay. Further the existing staff is inadequate to ensure efficient instruction and supervision"—paragraph 4 of letter No. 1859-B/18-7, dated 19th March 1919.

'Rise in prices' refers back to rates of living.

L.D.—22-7-19.

Paragraph IV of the Honourable Member's note and paragraph 7 (ii) *of draft.*—The word *about* is based on G.Os. No. 326, Educational, dated 6th July 1903, paragraph 7, and No. 74, Educational, dated 29th January 1904, paragraph 3, and has *special reference to the number of girls* transferred from the Madras Military Female Orphan Asylum to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund. So far as boys are concerned, the number 200 transferred in 1871 from the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum to Ootacamund seems to be *absolute*. It is respectfully submitted that in reciting the conditions in paragraph 3 of the draft, the qualifying word *about* occurs consistently with paragraph 7 (ii) of the draft.

The number 35 was put in at the suggestion of the school committee and presumably to make up the total of 500 mentioned in paragraph 7 (ii) of the draft. There would of course be no objection for an additional number being provided for except on the score of cost. But the school committee has not represented the need for more.

Paragraph V of the Honourable Member's note and paragraph 7 (iii) *of the draft.*—Honourable Member asks whether the need for the manual training class should not be explained in the letter. It is submitted that manual training has been admitted to be an important branch of school education and it is within the knowledge of the

Government of India that in this Presidency we have appointed two special manual training instructors. The Lawrence Memorial School being by far the biggest of the European schools here, it will be readily conceded that independent and self-contained arrangements for the teaching of that subject are necessary in the school itself.

Paragraph VI of the Honourable Member's note and paragraph 7 (iv) *of the draft.*—Regarding the pay of the menial staff, it was only an approximate estimate that was furnished by the committee. Here again, the need for revision is mainly based on the increased cost of living and so the committee has proposed a 25 per cent increase of pay all round. The cost on account of additional hands to be employed is only Rs. 960 per annum ~~(page 22, current file).~~

Paragraph VII of the Honourable Member's note and paragraph 7 (v) *of draft.*—The liability on account of pensions is worked out at page 32 of notes file and covers the whole staff.

Paragraph VIII of the Honourable Member's note and paragraph 9 *of draft.*—Day scholars are excluded because the school is not under strict obligation to admit them (rule 32 of existing rules of the school) and because their number is comparatively small, being only 28 in a total of 467 in 1918 ~~(page 21, current file).~~

Paragraph IX of the Honourable Member's note and paragraph 10 *of draft.*—It is respectfully submitted that the Murree school stands on a different footing from the Ootacamund school. For, the former was financed by the local (Punjab) Government even before it was formally taken over by that Government, whereas the latter has all along been looked upon as an Imperial concern, the Provincial Government's pecuniary assistance to the school having been very spasmodic and limited to a *non-recurring* grant on two or three occasions in the past. If, along with this, the circumstance that civilian children are not hereafter to be admitted as boarders is considered, the justification for throwing the whole financial responsibility practically on the Government of India becomes plain.

Paragraph X of the Honourable Member's note and paragraph 10 *of the draft.*—The term "initial" amount comprehends the recurring as well as non-recurring cost, as estimated for in the letter, the word 'initial' having reference to the amounts under these respective heads which the Government of India would be prepared to give in the first instance.

Paragraph XI of the Honourable Member's note.—The present letter is only intended to furnish the particulars called for in the Government of India letter No. 183-C, dated 12th February 1918, in which India has already accepted the principle of provincialization as a result of the representation in our letter No. 497, Educational, dated 8th May 1916. The anomalous position of the school for which no *single* authority is responsible has been impressed on India with sufficient clearness in paragraphs 9 to 15 of letter No. 497, Educational, dated 8th May 1916.

Paragraph 12 in the draft has been added with reference to the Honourable Member's orders elsewhere.

E.A.V.—23-7-19.

Submitted.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—24-7-19.

I don't like paragraph 12 typed as it stands. Better say:

"12. In conclusion I am to express the earnest hope of His Excellency the Governor in Council that this long-pending question may now be settled at the earliest practicable moment. The Committee and the staff of the school are doing their utmost and the inspecting officers of the Educational Department bear testimony to the general efficiency of the management but it is impossibte to carry on indefinitely under existing conditions, restricting as they do expenditure on objects which are admittedly of pressing urgency."

2. I hope the Educational notes at pages 31 et seq. will meet my Honourable Colleague's requirements. This is not an initial proposal but an answer to a reference from the Government of India.

3. I shall be very grateful to my Honourable Colleague if he can strengthen the draft so as to improve our chances of success. But I am most anxious (and so I know is His Excellency) that it should go forward immediately.

L. D[AVIDSON]—22-7-19.

Paragraph 3—*Properties of the Lawrence Memorial School.*—In accordance with my Honourable Colleague's request I venture to suggest a redraft of the first part of paragraph 3. It is surely contrary to all Secretariat procedure to quote a letter by a reference to the officer to whom it is addressed without mentioning the officer who wrote it. The draft also appears defective in omitting mention of the large landed property which, I understand, is in possession of the school :—

"3. *Properties of the Lawrence Memorial School.*—The school possesses 760·76 acres of land at Lovedale and in addition a number of buildings of considerable value. The Madras Government have been unable to ascertain the exact present book value of these buildings but it will be observed from Mr. Wynch's letter No. 471, dated 10th August 1910, to the Director-General of Military Works, that the initial cost was 8 lakhs of which all but Rs. 87,402 was contributed by the Government of India. Since then, additions and improvements have been made at a cost of several lakhs, partly from funds supplied by the Government of India, partly from school funds and occasionally with the aid of contributions given by the Local Government. The buildings were transferred by the Local Public Works Department to the Department of Military Works in 1914, and on the provincialization of the school would, together with their sites and the adjacent occupied land, be made over to the Local Government."

L.D.—25-7-19.

Paragraph 7 (*i*).—My recollection of the case is that the question of the improvement of the pay and prospects of the teachers goes back long prior to the present excessive rise of prices and would suggest that the case for improving their pay should be based on such circumstances as the following :—

(1) That, in order to make the school a suitable model school for the Training College, the standard of teaching needs to be improved,

Agreed to cut out the second sentence of paragraph 7 (i) and substitute the amended version shown in the draft.

L.D.—22-7-19.

(2) that it is necessary to have a certain number of European teachers and that the rate of payment for men of the class required has risen in Europe and everywhere else during and subsequent to the war,

(3) that it is desirable, since these men are to be made Government servants, to bring their scale of pay into relation with the scale of pay of the different grades of the Educational Department, and

(4) that the present scale of pay is inadequate as compared with the scale of pay of the Educational Department or with the rates of pay given at other institutions of a like nature.

I shall be glad if the Secretariat will examine the case further from this point of view and see if they cannot greatly strengthen the case for an increase to the staff. Personally, if I received a case for increase which was rested solely on the rise in prices I should be disposed to say that this must be met in the case of lower appointments by a war allowance and that it was out of the question to attempt to compensate all the higher Government servants for the rise in prices and that, therefore, they must put up with it with the rest of the community.

Paragraph 7 (*ii*) *and* (*iii*).—If the number of 200 boys is absolute and the number of 100 girls a minimum as against 140 whom it was desirable to accommodate, I would suggest that for the word 'about' in both these paragraphs, the words 'at least' be substituted.

Cut out 'about' and amend as indicated at top of page in draft.

L.D.—25-7-19.

I would then mention the number of candidates awaiting admission and would put down 35 as the minimum additional number for whom accommodation should be provided and suggest that accommodation for at least a hundred more is desirable.

Paragraph 7 (*iii*).—I would suggest that the necessity for the manual training class be explained somewhat on the lines taken in the office-note and the special necessity for a training of this kind in connexion with the class of boys and girls under consideration pressed and stress laid on the undesirability of using for a training school a school at which this essential matter was not provided for.

Not pressed by the Honourable Member, Financial.
L.D—25-7-19.

Paragraph 9.—I would either mention the number of day scholars or omit them altogether. The vague reference to them will leave the Government of India uncertain as to what they involve and give them an opening for criticism.

Omit: as amended in draft.
L.D.—25-7-19.

Paragraph 10.—The line of argument taken up appears to be that, inasmuch as the school has been mainly supported out of Government of India grants in the past, it ought to be mainly supported by them in the future. This is open to the obvious retort that the fact that the Madras Government have failed to undertake the responsibilities which another Local Government has undertaken does not justify them in refusing to undertake those responsibilities in the future. I think, therefore, that the sentence about the 'logical consequence' is very unsafe. It seems to me that we should be on much safer ground if we laid stress on the fact that the school has hitherto been maintained out of military funds as a military institution for military children, that we now propose to exclude civil children from admission and therefore feel that we are justified in asking that military funds should meet the whole cost.

Say: "As these children come from all parts of India, and the school has hitherto been maintained from military funds, it cannot fairly be regarded as a legitimate charge upon the finances of a Presidency in which the garrison of British soldiers is so small in comparison with other provinces."
Insert in paragraph 10 of draft at place indicated.
Omit "logical consequence."
L.D.—25-7-19.

Later in this paragraph, I would suggest that we should omit the passage which I have enclosed in brackets as the Government of India are apt to take offence if the Local Government say that they cannot agree to assignments. I would further suggest that for the words "revision of the initial amount," there should be substituted "revision of the arrangement" or "of the recurring and non-recurring assignment" or some other form of words that would make it quite clear that we do not undertake the responsibility for non-recurring expenditure except such as may arise in the course of the five-year period.

Very well omit.
L.D.—25-7-19.

See amendments in paragraph 10 as noted on draft.
L.D.—25-7-19.

I hope my Honourable Colleague will not object to verbal amendments on the lines indicated above. I have suggested them solely with a view to strengthening the case. The only financial point of importance is that in regard to the words "initial amount" in paragraph 10. The suggested arrangement is somewhat vague at the best as it apparently leaves the Local Government liable for non-recurring expenditure the necessity for which arises in the middle of the five-year period. The tendency will of course be to put this off till the period expires. I should have preferred an arrangement under which all non-recurring expenditure should be put up to the Government of India when the necessity arose and the contract was limited to the recurring expenditure. I do not know why this is considered impracticable. If it is, I am prepared to accept the arrangement suggested, but would urge that it should be made quite clear that we propose to come up to the Government of India at the end of the five years with suggestions for such extensions and additions as may have been shown to be necessary during that period.

C. G. T[ODHUNTER]—25-7-19.

The Honourable Member, Financial, and I have discussed and settled the final shape of the draft—which may issue at once.

Paragraph 12 to be as at page 56

L. D[AVIDSON]—25-7-19.

[G.O. Nos. 927-28, Home (Education), dated 29th July 1919.]

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[P.T.O.

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Lawrence Memorial School, Cotacamund.

Addressing the Govt. of India ~~[illegible]~~ on the Subject of the Provincialization of the

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No. 133. No 133

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. J. C. GODLEY, M.A.,
Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,
Home (Education) Department,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.
Simla

Dated Lahore, 11th April 1910.
Despd 15th

Home.
Education.

SIR,

I AM directed to refer to the correspondence ending with Army Department letter No. 675-B., dated 5th March 1909, intimating that the Government of India were not prepared to take over the management of the Lawrence Memorial School at Murree.

Army Dept Proj B Mar 09 No 470-471

2. Since the submission of the proposal dealt with in the letter under reference, careful and prolonged enquiries have been made into the constitution and management of the school, with a view to ascertaining whether the original object of the founders is being properly fulfilled, and whether the large money grants made to the school from Provincial revenues are being economically and usefully expended. As the result of these enquiries, the Lieutenant-Governor has formed the opinion that the advantages of the school are now being utilized for the most part by a class of European parents for which the original charity was not primarily intended, *viz.*, ex-soldiers in receipt of incomes which compare favourably with those of civilians of similar status, and that it has virtually ceased to provide education for the children of soldiers serving in regiments stationed in the north of India. Only six parents, of whom two are bandmasters, belong to the latter class; the majority are either in civil occupations or in military departments; and less than half of them reside in the Punjab. The large number of children shown in the list of pupils as orphans seems to be partly due to the fact that in the past this term has been liberally interpreted, children with stepfathers in a position to defray part of their school expenses having been admitted free of charge; and indulgence has also been shown in the matter of retaining pupils beyond the age limit indicated in the rules.

3. From an enquiry into the history of the grant paid to the institution from Provincial revenues it appears that the sum of Rs. 19,800 per annum, which was the amount of the grant up to 1905, was originally fixed as being approximately equal to the receipts from private sources, and that it was raised to Rs. 25,000 in 1905 on account of the increase in the number of children accommodated. The income from subscriptions, which in 1862 was estimated to be about Rs. 6,600 per annum, fell to only Rs. 416 in 1908; while that from fees, which in 1862 was estimated at Rs. 960, has risen in recent years to over Rs. 15,000. It is evident, therefore, that the public, on the one hand, are now disinclined to regard the institution as a charity deserving their support, and that many of the parents, on the other hand, are in a position to defray a substantial share of the cost of their children's education. These

circumstances seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to greatly weaken the claim of the school to the special assistance which it has hitherto received from Provincial revenues in virtue of being a charitable asylum for the children of soldiers who would be unable otherwise to send their children to the hills for education; and His Honour holds that the Provincial grant cannot be continued on its present scale unless measures are taken to ensure that the benefits of the school are extended to the class of Europeans in the Province which stand most in need of assistance, after adequate provision has been made for the particular classes mentioned in the original scheme of endowment.

4. The interest on the endowment amounts to Rs. 6,080 per annum—a sum which, together with the receipts from subscriptions, covers little more than one-tenth of the total expenditure on the maintenance of the school. The institution is mainly kept up from fees and the Government grant. The largest share of the cost, however, falls on Provincial funds, and the expenditure from this source is on a scale unprecedented in the history of aided schools in the Province. A sum of Rs. 92,298 has been spent in recent years on the school buildings from Provincial funds. As the responsibility for financing the school is borne by Government, the Lieutenant-Governor considers it anomalous that Government should have little voice in the management of the institution, especially in view of the fact that the managing committee is composed of *ex-officio* members who are only temporarily resident at Murree and have no permanent or local interest in the school. It has been represented to Government by successive Commissioners of Rawalpindi that such a committee is necessarily an irresponsible body, without funds at its back or means of raising them, and in no respect comparable to the managing bodies of other aided institutions. His Honour proposes, therefore, subject to the approval of the Government of India, to take over the school as a Provincial institution to be in future managed as well as financed by Government, retaining a small committee in an advisory capacity. It is anticipated that this measure will conduce to economy as well as efficiency, and that while no extra expense will be incurred beyond a small addition to the number of pensionable posts, Government will have a guarantee that the funds which it supplies are expended in accordance with approved principles, and that a competent and sufficient staff are employed.

5. In case the proposed transfer of the school to Government management receives the approval of the Government of India, it is intended to reorganize the institution so as to bring it into accordance with existing needs, while safeguarding the fulfilment of the objects of the founders. The average cost of maintaining a child at the Asylum is about Rs. 336: the interest on the original endowment would suffice, therefore, to educate about eighteen soldiers' children free of charge. On the understanding that the military subsistence grants now paid in some cases will be continued, it is proposed to reserve thirty free places for soldiers' orphans, and to reserve thirty more places for soldiers' children on the reduced rates now in force. From the statistics supplied it seems likely that this will be an ample provision for the children of soldiers in receipt of pay below Rs. 200 per month, as the number of such children, since the introduction of the short service system, has diminished very considerably. The remaining accommodation in the school will be open to children of soldiers or civilians in receipt of incomes not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem at an inclusive rate of Rs. 20 per mensem, with reductions for brothers or sisters.

6. In this connection I am to add that the opening of the school to the children of civilians was recommended by the Government of India in 1881, and agreed to subsequently by the Managing Committee of the institution. The conditions on which the admission of children of civilians was authorised by the Government of India were stated in Military Department letter No. 95-E., dated 23rd May, 1885, to the Punjab Government. In 1891 the Managing Committee revived the question, coupling with it a request that Government should take over the institution. The proposal now made is thus a repetition of what has been strongly urged on former occasions, although in view of the increased cost of maintaining children at the Asylum, and the lessening number of soldiers'

Mily Dept. Progs a June 1885 no 1601-04

children to be provided for, a reduction has been proposed in the number of children of the latter class whom the school is bound to admit either free or on reduced rates.

7. I am to submit, therefore, for the approval of the Government of India, a draft scheme for the management of the school on the principles outlined above. The rules attached have been framed under the Lieutenant-Governor's orders by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the Financial Commissioner, the Bishop of Lahore, and the Principals of the Sanáwar and Murree Asylums, all of whom are in favour of the changes now recommended. Sir Louis Dane trusts that the proposals will also meet with the approval of the military authorities, the purpose of the scheme being to bring the advantages of the school within the reach of a poor and deserving class of Europeans resident in the Province, without detriment to the objects for which the institution was founded, or to the interests of the soldiers whom it was intended to benefit.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. C. GODLEY,

Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,

Home (Education) Department.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—12-4-10—3—45—P. B. S.

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19
109

Rules for the Management of the Lawrence Memorial School at Murree.

PREAMBLE.

THE institution was founded in 1860 by public subscriptions to perpetuate the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence. The object was to provide for the orphans and other children of soldiers, serving or having served in India, a refuge from the debilitating effects of a tropical climate, wherein they may obtain a plain, practical education adapted to their position, and, with the Divine blessing, be trained to become consistent Christians and useful and intelligent members of society. The income from interest on the endowment, fees, and subscriptions having proved inadequate to defray more than a small proportion of the cost of the institution, the Punjab Government have undertaken to finance and control it. Owing to the large decrease in the number of soldiers' children to be provided for, the benefits of the school have been extended to the children of civilians.

RULES.

1. The Principal shall be responsible for the education, discipline, and general management of the school in all its departments, subject to the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

2. There shall be an advisory committee of visitors, consisting of the following *ex-officio* members :—

(1) The Commissioner, Ráwalpindi Division (President).

(2) The General Officer Commanding the 2nd (Ráwalpindi) Division.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner, Ráwalpindi.

(4) The Civil Surgeon, Murree.

(5) The Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., 1st Circle, Ráwalpindi.

Three additional members, who may be ladies, can be nominated by the above from residents of Murree who take an interest in the school. The Principal shall act as Secretary to the Committee.

3. The Committee shall meet twice a year on such dates as the President may determine, to discuss any suggestions made by members who have visited the school and matters which may be referred to them by the Director of Public Instruction. Their opinions shall be submitted to the Director by the Principal. Special meetings may be convened by the President when need arises. Three members, excluding the Principal, shall form a quorum.

4. The admission of pupils shall rest with the Principal, to whom all applications should be addressed. The Principal shall direct candidates to join within a reasonable time. Those who do not join by the date specified will be regarded as having forfeited their claim to admission.

5. Admission of pupils shall be in the following order, priority in each class being given to children of pure European parentage :—

(1) Orphans of soldiers.

(2) Fatherless children of soldiers.

(3) Children of soldiers serving with regiments or in military departments in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan.

(4) Children of efficient Volunteers who are residents of the Punjab.

(5) Children of European or Eurasian residents of the Punjab.

Orphans in classes (1) and (2) shall be admitted free up to a limit of 30 children.

Soldiers' children in class (3) shall be admitted on reduced fees according to the scale given in rule 6, up to a limit of 30.

The rest, whether soldiers' or civilians' children, shall pay the highest rate of fee, *viz.*, Rs. 20 per mensem, with reductions for brothers or sisters as in the scale.

6. The following shall be the scale of fees for soldiers' children in class (3):—

When the income of the fathers or step-fathers is per mensem	First child.	Second child.	Third child.	Fourth child.
Below Rs. 40	3	Free	Free	Free
Rs. 40 and upwards, but less than Rs. 50	4	1	,,	,,
,, 50 ,, ,, ,, ,, 60	5	2	,,	,,
,, 60 ,, ,, ,, ,, 70	6	3	1	,,
,, 70 ,, ,, ,, ,, 80	7	4	2	,,
,, 80 ,, ,, ,, ,, 90	8	5	3	1
,, 90 ,, ,, ,, ,, 100	9	6	4	2
,, 100 ,, ,, ,, ,, 110	10	7	5	3
,, 110 ,, ,, ,, ,, 120	11	8	6	4
,, 120 ,, ,, ,, ,, 130	12	9	7	5
,, 130 ,, ,, ,, ,, 140	13	10	8	6
,, 140 ,, ,, ,, ,, 150	14	11	9	7
,, 150 ,, ,, ,, ,, 160	15	12	10	8
,, 160 ,, ,, ,, ,, 170	16	13	11	9
,, 170 ,, ,, ,, ,, 180	17	14	12	10
,, 180 ,, ,, ,, ,, 190	18	15	13	11
,, 190 ,, ,, ,, ,, 200	19	16	14	12
,, 200 and above	20	17	15	13

7. Children whose parents are in receipt of an income exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem shall ordinarily be ineligible for admission or retention in the school. Children who are illegitimate, or subject to any infirmity which will render their education difficult, shall also be ineligible.

8. Fees shall be charged for 12 months, and shall be payable monthly in advance. No extra charge will, for the present, be made for clothing, books, stationery, medicines, or medical attendance.

9. The school accounts, supported by vouchers and authority for unusual charges incurred, shall be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, in the month following that in which the charges were incurred.

10. All children who are not orphans and whose parents are not in straitened circumstances must be withdrawn during the Christmas holidays, and suitable clothing and bedding must in such cases be provided by parents or guardians.

11. All monies or other property of children in the school shall be made over to the Principal as trustee, and any interest paid thereon, up to the sum of Rs. 10 per mensem, shall be credited to Government for the pupil's education and maintenance, the principal being paid to the children when they leave the school.

12. Parents or guardians wishing to remove children from the school must give 14 days' notice of their intention, in writing, to the Principal, accompanied by a remittance of the amount due on account of the child to the date of removal, and suitable clothing in which the child may leave. Destitute orphans will be provided with outfits on leaving.

13. No child shall be admitted under five or above twelve years of age, except as a special case. On reaching the age of 16 years, children whose parents or guardians are living must be removed from the school unless their retention is sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction, and no pupil shall ordinarily be retained after reaching the age of 18 years.

14. A half-yearly examination of each class shall be held, when the position of each child, in each class, in each subject of instruction, shall be noted, and the result notified to parents or guardians, together with a statement of the pupil's health and general conduct.

15. An annual report of the Institution shall be forwarded by the Principal to the Director of Public Instruction through the Commissioner of Ráwalpindi, in April of each year.

16. The following rules shall be observed regarding religious services and instruction:—

(*a*) The authorized or revised version of the Bible shall be read in the school.

(*b*) In the religious lessons given in open school, all the leading truths of Christianity shall be inculcated, but without allusion to disputed points of faith and practice.

(*c*) The catechisms of various religious denominations may be taught in private to the children of each denomination.

(*d*) During the hours in which religious instruction is given in school, Ministers of religious denominations may a tend and give instruction to the children of their respective persuasions, in places set apart for that purpose, on giving previous notice of their wish to the Principal.

(*e*) Ministers of religious denominations shall have access to the sick of their community in the infirmary at all times.

(*f*) Divine Service, in accordance with the usage of the Church of England, shall be celebrated twice on each Sunday All members of the staff and pupils shall be required to attend, subject, however, to rule (*g*).

(*g*) On the application of a Minister of a religious denomination requesting permission to celebrate Divine Service on a Sunday with the members of his communion, a place shall be set apart for the purpose with the approval of the advisory committee, and such members shall have permission to attend.

(*h*) The form of prayers sanctioned for use in the Asylum shall be read every morning and evening throughout the year by the Principal, or such officers as he may appoint for the purpose.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—12-4-10—3—45—P. B. S.

No. 134

No. 89-S., dated the 23rd June 1910.

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

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

In continuation of my letter no. 133, dated the 11th April 1910, soliciting the sanction of the Government of India to a proposed reorganization of the Lawrence Memorial School at Murree, I am directed to say that it has since been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that children of civilians who are volunteers as well as ex-soldiers are now admitted to the school, under a rule adopted by the Managing Committee in 1904, which was not reported to Government. The number of children whose parents have never served in the army is believed to be between twenty and thirty at present. While the Managing Committee may be held to have exceeded their powers in altering the constitution of the school without obtaining the sanction of Government, the fact that civilians' children are already admitted is, His Honour thinks, an additional argument in favour of the scheme submitted to the Government of India, which in this particular merely asks for the recognition of an existing practice.

I am to enclose a copy of the resolution referred to above,

Extract from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee held at the Church Houses, Murree, on Wednesday, May 4th, 1904.

PRESENT :

Major-General Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., President.
Colonel Beatson, C. B.
Reverend J. Warlow.
W. MacDonald, Esquire, P. W. D.
Reverend W. H. G. Padfield, Secretary.

IX. Resolved that the children of volunteers are eligible for admission, provided:—

(1) that there are no children of soldiers serving or having served in India awaiting admission.
(2) that there are more than three vacancies.
(3) that the total number of children of volunteers do not exceed 10 per cent. of the children resident in the institution.

No. 135

No. 195-S., dated the 21st July 1910.

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

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

In continuation of my letter no. 89-S., dated the 23rd June 1910 I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a report on the Lawrence Memorial School, Murree, by the newly-appointed Principal, enclosing a report by the resident Medical Officer on the sanitary condition of the school.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

Building Report.

Repairs necessary to be done soon to ensure permanency of the fabric, etc.

Principal's Bungalow.

Chimneys.—All need pointing badly. Some slabs are missing. Two chimneys are leaning over. It is doubtful whether they are safe.

Verandah.—The beams are rotting on the outside.

Walls.—The flashing is falling out. The front door and inside door archways are giving way. The Dining Room, Drawing, and large Bedroom have large cracks. The Lamproom wall is unsafe. Wants bending. All doors have shifted and are out of plumb. Some quite rotten. Most draughty and bad.

Ventilation.—There is very little ventilation or light. The house was originally built for only two people.

The Whole East Side.—Is hardly safe. Leaning over to the South-west and setting down.

Wood Godown.—Falling down. Almost beyond repair.

Cookhouse.—New floor wanted. Badly cracked.

Drainage.—Practically none. Order given for drains, for sake of health of occupants.

Servants' Quarters.—Want pointing badly. Archways cracking, and giving way. Supporting walls giving way.

Stables.—No sanitation at all. Wall leaning from roof.

Godown.—Below Stables. Practically collapsed. Quite unsafe.

For futher remarks see Medical Officer's Report. All the present inhabitants have had bad throats since coming into residence.

Retaining Wall.—Outside Girls' School. Is falling out. May come down almost any day. The whole must be remade to prevent immediate collapse.

Girls' School.

Ayahs' washhouse.—Is tumbling down. Must be entirely rebuilt.

Passage to day Latrines. Needs flagging.

Mistresses' Bathroom.—Now of wood. Badly built and generally unsatisfactory. Lets in rain.

Night Latrines.—Duggee. They are unsafe, and unsanitary owing to position. See medical report. A continual source of expense.

Scullery.—There is no scullery or washing up place for the bearers belonging to either mistresses or girls. They have to wash up on the front verandah.

Retaining walls.—In front of school want rebuilding.

Lower Classroom.—The roof badly needs restaying. It is unsafe.

The whole of the north wing is probably unsafe, it is cracked right through. It is settling down to the south-west, and has dropped about four inches. On the edge of the khud on made ground.

Mistresses' room.—Most unsatisfactory. Miss E. R. Smith's room measures 8 by 11 feet. It has no ventilation, and no light other than the door. The Misses S. and N. Smiths' room has no windows, only a door.

Washhouse.—All girls have to go down two floors to a room underground to wash or bathe in the morning. It is damp, badly drained, and badly lighted.

Doors and woodwork.—All doors are out of plumb. In one room the drop is four inches. The windows are in a very bad state.

Chimneys.—These want repointing and reslabbing badly. Some slabs have fallen lately. The one over the Head Mistress's room is falling down.

General.—The stone work under the eaves wants attending to. In places there are loose stones which are liable at any time to fall on the children's heads.

Dormitories.—These all leak badly. The beds have to be shifted about to keep them dry.

Kindergarten Teacher's room.—Has wooden, uncovered partition for a bathroom. Most unsanitary.

Boys' School.

Office.—The roof leaks.

Carpenters' shop.—In very bad repairs. It is too small. The end is built of duggee and is falling to pieces. Badly lighted.

Dispensary.—In a most inconvenient place. Is a small, dark, and generally unsatisfactory building. No store room. No waiting room.

Boys' new dining room and washhouse.—A most unsatisfactorily built place. Opened July last. It wants pointing badly. The roof is loose and in danger of being blown off. One corner has been blown off and replaced. It does not appear to have been properly tied to the walls. Wall plates too short. The benches in the washhouse will have to be strengthened or they will shortly tumble down.

A retaining wall.—Should be built to the west of the building to preserve it.

Scullery.—There is no scullery to the boys' school. The bearers have to wash up in the dining room.

Windows.—These are absolutely unsafe, and are falling to pieces. It is almost impossible to glaze some as they are too weak to stand the pressing of the putty. They are quite rotten and must be renewed.

Drains.—The drain leading from the washhouse south-east of the school, and going the whole length of the building needs to be relaid. It is a danger to the health of all. There is no fall and the water stands in pools.

Pointing.—Nearly the whole of the boys' school needs pointing to prevent decay of the walls.

Night latrines.—These are duggee work and are falling to pieces. Their position is not sanitary.

Sergeants' quarters.—These are quite inadequate for a married man. They are in a most dilapidated condition. Built partly of duggee work. There are large holes in the walls. Must be done or will fall down.

Weather boards.—All the weatherboards at the back attached to the roof and part of the front are falling off. Some have already done so.

Sweepers' steps and landings to staff quarters.—These landings are absolutely rotten and unsafe. They are made of wood.

Stone work.—Under eaves. These stones are loose and must be re-set to prevent them falling on the boys' heads.

The old washhouse.—The most prominent building in the place. Used as a wood store. Presents a most disreputable appearance. The roof is falling off. The doors blocked up with bricks, are falling off their hinges. Should either be pulled down or rebuilt for some other purpose.

All dormitories.—Leak badly. Beds have to be moved to prevent the boys getting wet. There is very little ventilation. They are most stuffy. In addition they are full of vermin. These are in the walls and have been for years.

Kitchen.—The cooking for the whole school is done on the boys' side. This means carrying the food for the girls a long distance. The cook house is small and in a very bad state of repair. Another stove is needed. It is hard to cook the whole rations in one. The furniture is all to pieces. The roof leaks badly. There is no store room.

Class rooms.—The light and ventilation are imperfect. No through ventilation in some of the rooms. On dark days it is hard to see at all in one of them. The kindergarten room is not only dark but also damp.

Head Master's house.

The stable has fallen down.

The outhouse roofs want repairing. They are untenantable.

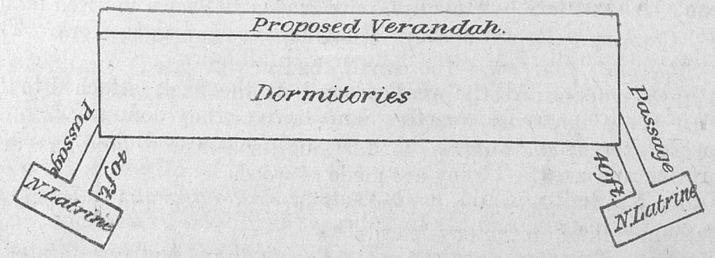
SPECIAL SANITARY REPORT.

Boys' School.

I. Class rooms.—Badly ventilated, bad light, either in the wrong place, or none at all. Injurious to the general health of the children, and to their eyesight.

II. Dormitories.—Very badly ventilated, overcrowded, not sufficient cubic space per child for the maintenance of good health. On the south-east side the ingress of fresh air is prevented by night latrines which open directly into the dormitories and by three sets of masters' quarters. The result is that the air in the dormitories is always more or less impregnated with the smell of carbonic acid gas and ammoniacal urine, especially at night. Two dormer windows per dormitory are required. I attribute the prevalence of sorethroats and tonsillites entirely to these insanitary conditions and I would strongly recommend the dismantling of the master quarters and night latrines and the construction of a broad open verandah along the whole south-east face of the building where the boys could sleep during the hot months of May and June.

III. Night latrines.—These should be removed from their present objectionable position and two new ones constructed on modern principles, one at the north-west end of the building, and the other at the south-west end, both connected with the end dormitories by a covered passage at least 40 feet long, thus:—



IV. Clothing.—There is great deficiency of bedding and clothing of every description, and it will be impossible to keep the children clean and tidy

or to instil habits of cleanliness into them, unless the entire clothing and bedding are removed at a scale sufficient to permit of bi-weekly changes which from a hygienic point of view are absolutely necessary.

V. Plunge bath.—This requires to be roofed over and the spring water carried to it in pipes and not in an open drain as at present.

During the months of May and June, when the plunge bath is in greatest demand, it has been found impossible to permit bathing during the hours it would have been most beneficial and appreciated, *i.e.*, between 8 A.M. and 6 P.M. owing to the danger of sunstroke, of which one case actually occurred.

VI. Masters' quarters.—Insanitary, badly situated and an obstruction to the free entry of fresh air into the boys' dormitories. The masters themselves invariably suffer from sorethroats due to defective ventilation and to the foul odors rising from the night latrines which are within fifteen feet of their bedroom windows.

I would strongly recommend that quarters for the masters be built separately, in blocks removed from the main school building. This measure would be beneficial to the health of both the masters, and the boys, *vide* item II.

VII. Kitchen.—An entirely new kitchen is required for both the boys' and girls' school. The existing one is too small, it has no store room, and it requires another cooking range.

Girls' School.

I. Class rooms.—These class rooms are on the whole better ventilated, and have a better light than the boys' class rooms, but there is nevertheless room for improvement. The high school class room is too small, badly ventilated, and has a bad light during the rains.

II. Dormitories.—The same defects exist here as have been brought to notice in the boys' dormitories, *i.e.*, overcrowding, bad ventilation and deficient cubic space per child. Here too the night latrines open directly into the dormitories. They should be removed, and one night latrine should be constructed at the north-west end of the west dormitory after the style recommended for the boys' school.

Two dormer windows per dormitory are also very urgently required.

To relieve overcrowding I would suggest that the west wing, which forms the matrons' quarters and isolation room (misappropriated as such), should be converted into one large dormitory. Accommodation for the matron and for isolating children being provided for as hereafter suggested.

III. Lavatory.—Damp, dark, badly ventilated, impossible to keep dry and clean. An entirely new lavatory is urgently required.

IV. Clothing.—Report on boys' school equally applicable here.

V. Matrons' quarters.—Too small, badly ventilated, insufficient cubic space, bathroom opens directly into bedroom. Injurious to health. The matron should be given improved quarters downstairs, other accommodation being provided for the lady teachers in a separate block of buildings west of the principal's tennis court. The existing sets occupied by Misses E. R. Smith, S. Smith and N. Smith, could be advantageously converted into (1) a set of quarters for the matron, and (2) an improved high school class room.

VI. Lady Teachers' quarters.—Far too small and badly ventilated, bathroom accommodation of the worst type, particularly that of Misses S. and N. Smith. Insufficient cubic space, little or no ingress of fresh air. Such air as

(1) Miss S. Smith.
(2) „ N. Smith.
(3) „ E. R. Smith.

does enter comes in through the bathrooms over one side and a closed courtyard on the other.

I consider these quarters absolutely unsuited for occupation, injurious to the health of the teachers, and affording no privacy to the occupants.

Miss Atkinson. The same remarks apply to this lady's quarters, and I would strongly advise the early construction of a separate block of buildings on the west of the principal's tennis court, for the occupation of the entire teaching staff. It should not be necessary for more than one teacher (the one on duty) to live in the girls' school at a time.

Miss Thorp. (Head Mistress.) Greater and improved accommodation should be provided for the Head Mistress away from the main building, for in case of illness it is quite impossible to maintain sufficient quiet in the school buildings. This remark also applies to the rest of the teachers, and is one that is the result of my experiences as medical officer of this school.

VII. Scullery.—There is no scullery for either the teachers or for the girls' dining room. A scullery is urgently required. A chopping block is required for the teachers' kitchen. I saw the meat being chopped on a deal plank! Kitchen receptacles for solid and liquid refuse are also indispensable.

Principal's bungalow.

This house is absolutely dangerous to live in. It is badly built, badly ventilated, the walls are cracked by earthquakes, and it has no drainage. The house has been condemned before on medical and engineering grounds as quite unsafe to live in; and, I have myself known three consecutive principals' health to be seriously affected owing to its highly insanitary condition.

A new house of modern type, with suitable kitchen and stables, etc., is absolutely necessary.

MILITARY STAFF.

I. Resident Medical Officer's bungalow.—There is no stable and syces' house provided. These items are indispensable.

The verandah room which is used as an office requires to be glazed as it is too dark. It was originally closed in by the school with gunny, and was furnished as an office. I have made some further alterations to it at my own expense, but I shall be thankful if it is glazed for me.

II. Steward and Senior Sergeant.—Quarters unsuitable, badly situated, badly ventilated, unfit for a married man with a family, as they are too close to the boys' dormitory. No privacy. The smell from the adjacent night latrines is highly injurious to health.

III. Carpentry Instructor.—Requires a fireplace in the drawing room. Stone walls to be substituted for existing Dhujji walls.

A verandah is also necessary to enable the children to get some fresh air during the monsoons and during the winter snows when outdoor exercise is impossible.

IV. Drill Instructor.—This member of the Military staff lives in a highly insanitary set of quarters in the hospital between the boys' and girls' wards! The quarters consist of two rooms and a bathroom. The bedroom is 12 feet × 9 feet! In this cubic space three persons are supposed to sleep, *i.e.*, husband, wife and child! The quarters were originally intended for the Hospital Matron and her husband, the late Steward; but whether intended for one or two persons, it is obvious that there is not enough cubic space for *one*. During the three years I have been in charge of this school, the occupants of these quarters

have always suffered from sorethroats and general malaise owing to the foul state of the air in the bedroom.

I would suggest that the existing bedroom and bathroom be converted into one larger room, and the bathroom thrown further back against the hillside. To improve the ventilation a half window should be let in between the bedroom and the front general room. A dressing room is also necessary to prevent the cubic space in the bedroom from being occupied by toilet tables, boxes, clothes racks, etc.

HOSPITAL.

The hospital building is quite unsuited for the purpose. It leaks badly and requires a new roof.

The stoves require to be shifted to the ends of the wards, and the pipes bent at right angles and carried through the wall. At present the stove pipes lead vertically upwards through the woodwork of the roof. This is an obviously unsafe and bad arrangement for apart from letting in the rain, there is always the possibility of the roof catching fire to be considered. There is accommodation for six boys and six girls.

Infectious Hospital.—There is no provision made for isolating infectious diseases, and the result is that whichever class of disease is first admitted into hospital closes its doors against the other. This has occurred year after year. In March this year the hospital was occupied by an Enteric fever case; from April to November (July) both wards have been packed with whooping cough cases, during this period equally important and more serious cases of Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc., have been treated in Dormitories and class rooms, misappropriated as hospitals.

Obviously, an Infectious Hospital on the cubicle system, with separate accommodation for boys and girls, is an absolute necessity. Accommodation must also be provided for the special nurse who is necessarily isolated along with cases of infectious disease.

The absence of an infectious hospital has been responsible for the annual spread of infectious disease in the school.

Observation Wards.—An observation ward for boys and girls is also necessary. At present boys and girls reporting sick are detained in bed in their dormitories until it is known what they are suffering from. Should such cases of sickness turn out to be infectious, *i.e.*, Diptheria or Whooping Cough as has been the case, the infection has already been conveyed to other children in the dormitory. I would recommend that no children be detained in the dormitories, and that for this purpose a separate observation ward be built, near the armoury, for the boys, and another for girls, nearer the girls' school.

Dispensary.—The dispensary is far too small, and it has no store room for storing drugs not meant for daily use. Instruments, drugs, and surgical appliances are scattered all over the place and a considerable loss must occur to the state through deterioration and waste. In the absence of a store room, no control can be exercised over the daily expenditure of drugs.

Waiting room.—A waiting room for outdoor sick is also required, as the children especially the girls cannot be examined with any decency in the dispensary itself.

GENERAL NOTES.

Girls' play ground.—The girls have no playground worthy of the name. There is an uneven, swampy piece of ground on the north of the girls' school, which is referred to as the "playground," but as it is only about 45 yards by 50 yards square, and cut up by water channels, it is hardly ever used by the

girls. Therefore the girls are never able to play hockey badminton, or tennis, or even have a decent run. It seems to me that an excellent playground could be constructed if the adjoining boys' playground were lowered 10 feet or more, the resulting debris filled into the hollow of the "girls' playground"? and a retaining wall, built up along the north-west face of the ground. This wall, built 50 feet beyond the existing perimeter, would enlarge the ground considerably, and would bring the new perimeter in alignment with that of the playground.

Kitchen.—Each kitchen in the school should be provided with kitchen receptacles of an approved pattern. One for solids and one for liquids, staff kitchens to be included in any estimate that is made.

Latrines.—The servants' latrine near the Head Master's quarters is a public nuisance. The smell from it is very noticeable on approaching the main school gateway. It should be removed below the edge of the khud.

J. R. FOY,
Resident Medical Officer,
Lawrence Memorial School.

The 11th July 1910.

No. 136 No. 436-S., dated the 21st September 1910.

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

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

In continuation of my letter no. 195-S., dated the 21st July 1910, regarding a proposed reorganization of the Lawrence Memorial School at Ghoragali I am directed to state for the information of the Government of India, that the institution is now reported to be unable to meet its liabilities without an increased grant from Government. In view of the deterioration of the school in recent years owing to changes of staff and a defective system of management, His Honour does not think that more public money can properly be spent on it without a change of system, especially as a detailed report has just been received from the new Principal giving evidence to show that immorality is prevalent. As the school cannot be carried on longer under the present conditions it will apparently be necessary either to effect a large reduction of the establishment and the number of pupils at the end of the current year, or to close it altogether if the services of the Principal can be utilized elsewhere. His Honour trusts, therefore, that an early decision may be arrived at regarding the scheme of which details were given in my letter no. 133, dated 11th April 1910.

No 137 Telegram no. 1133, dated the 11th November 1910.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

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

Correspondence ending your letter no. 436-S. of 21st September regarding Lawrence Memorial School, Murree. Scheme requires further examination with regard to legal position under Trusts and other aspects which must be cleared up before it can be sanctioned. Letter fully explaining follows.

No. 94. W 138

FROM

H. SHARP, ESQ.,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB,
HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Department of Education.
Education.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1911.

SIR,

I AM directed to refer to the correspondence ending with the Home Department telegram no. 1133, dated the 11th November 1910, regarding the proposal to provincialize the Lawrence Memorial School at Murree.

2. The present condition of the institution, which is maintained chiefly by the receipts from fees and the Government grant, is stated to be unsatisfactory, and it is apprehended that it will be unable to meet its liabilities, in future, unless the contribution which it receives from Provincial revenues is increased. Briefly stated, the position appears to be this; the institution has outgrown the dimensions to which it could have attained by the aid of the Trust funds alone; this expansion has been rendered possible by liberal grants-in-aid from the Punjab Provincial revenues, and in the result the institution ministers to the educational needs, not merely of soldiers' children as originally intended, but in a greater degree to the wants of children of non-military European parents for whose benefit the charity was not originally intended. In order to effect the necessary economy and efficiency in its administration, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to take over the school as a provincial institution, to be in future managed as well as financed by Government on conditions which will safeguard the fulfilment of the objects of the founders, and in support of this proposal it is urged with much force (*a*) that it is fair that the local Government should have some guarantee to secure the proper and economic use of the liberal grants-in-aid from Provincial revenues, and (*b*) that in view of these subventions it is reasonable that the benefits of the institution should be extended to the class of Europeans in the province which stands most in need of assistance, provided that adequate provision is made for the particular classes contemplated by the founders of the endowment. Before coming to a final decision on His Honour's proposal the Government of India desire to invite attention to certain points, which seem to call for further consideration and which are briefly dealt with below.

3. As regards the legal position, the Government of India understand that the five funds constituting the endowment of the Lawrence Asylum, Murree, were in December 1892 severally vested in the Accountant-General, Punjab, as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and that under the schemes which were settled simultaneously for the administration of the properties of the endowments, the Bishop of Lahore and the Commissioner of Rawalpindi were appointed *ex-officio* to be the Committee of Management. An examination of the terms of the above mentioned schemes seems to indicate that there would be no breach of trust involved in the assumption of the management of the school by Government on the conditions which are now proposed. There is one point, however, which appears to have escaped the attention of the framers of the draft scheme which is under consideration. In restricting to certain provinces

Vide Punjab Government's notifications nos. 1165—1174, dated the 19th December 1892.

the area from which the children of soldiers serving with regiments and in military departments can be admitted to the school, rule 5 (3) of the proposed rules of management seems to limit the purpose to which the endowment funds were originally dedicated, *viz.*, the "education of the children of soldiers *in India*."

4. In paragraph 4 of your letter no. 133, dated the 11th April 1910, the anticipation is expressed that the provincialization of the institution will conduce to economy as well as to efficiency, and that no extra expense will be incurred beyond a small addition to the number of pensionable posts. The Government of India understand, however, that the measure will not only entail the loss of the public subscriptions to the institution which at the present time amount to R416, but also, as shown by the enclosures to your letter no. 195-S., dated the 21st July 1910, a considerable expenditure on buildings. It is probable that besides these, there will be certain other liabilities which Government would be obliged to meet, and the Government of India would, therefore, be glad to be favoured, with His Honour's permission, with a fuller elucidation of the financial aspect of the scheme.

5. As regards the admission of pupils to the school, it is proposed to reserve thirty free places for soldiers' orphans and thirty more places for soldiers' children on the reduced fee-rates now in force. The remaining accommodation is to be open, at a specified rate of fee, to the children of soldiers or civilians in receipt of incomes not exceeding R300, priority, however, being given to soldiers' children. This arrangement would apparently preclude the children of civilians from gaining admission so long as there were soldiers' children desiring to enter the institution, and would defeat practically the main principle underlying the scheme, *viz.*, that the benefits of an institution which is almost entirely maintained from Government funds, should be extended to the class of Europeans in the province which stands most in need of assistance, after adequate provision has been made for the particular classes for which it was founded. The Government of India are of opinion that the proper principle for regulating the admission of pupils would be that, after the definite provision of such free and cheap education for soldiers' children as would fairly represent the absorption of the original scheme of endowment, the school should be open to all other deserving classes of Europeans on terms of equality.

6. Finally, in paragraph 21 of the Home Department resolution no. 8, dated the 8th October 1881, it is laid down that at a Government school for Europeans the principle of religious neutrality must be strictly observed in the ordinary course of instruction, but that every facility should be given by the manager of the school for the religious instruction of the children at suitable hours by approved ministers of religion, each parent being left free to decide by what minister, if any, his children shall be taught. The proposals set forth in rule 16 of the proposed rules of management of the Murree Lawrence Asylum seem to the Government of India to be difficult to reconcile with these principles. They appear to contemplate that the school shall be conducted by Government practically as a Church of England institution, and they require (rule 16, clause (*f*)) all students of other denominations for whom separate arrangements either have not been made, or cannot be made, under clause (*g*), to attend Church of England services on Sunday. Thus, as a condition preliminary to the adoption of the proposed scheme, the rules proposed for religious services and instruction in the school would have to be modified in order to bring them into consonance with the policy laid down in paragraph 21 of the Resolution of 8th October 1881.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. SHARP.

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

S. G. P. I.—No. 2447 H. D.—23-1-11—250—S. C. L.

PROPOSAL TO PROVINCIALISE THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL AT MURREE.

No. 75, dated the 11th February 1911. **No. 6**

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

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

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 94, dated 24th January 1911, conveying the views of the Government of India on the proposal to bring the Lawrence Memorial School at Murree under provincial management.

Edn. A., Jan. 1911, nos. 133—138.

2. The letter states that, before coming to a final decision on this proposal, the Government of India desire to be further informed on certain points. In paragraph 3 it is observed that by restricting to certain provinces the area from which the children of soldiers can be admitted, rule 5(3) of the proposed rules of management seems to limit the purpose of the original endowment. With reference to this, I am to explain that, as stated in paragraph 5 of Punjab Government, Home (Education) Department, letter no. 133, dated 11th April 1910, the interest on the endowment only suffices for the free education of about 18 soldiers' children, for whom, however, 30 free places have been reserved in the scheme. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that this provision amply safeguards the purpose of the endowment. The reservation of 30 more places for soldiers' children on the reduced rates now in force is not, I am to say, an essential point of the scheme. It was thought that a further provision for the education of the children of soldiers would preserve, to some extent, the military character of the institution and avoid too abrupt a breach with the past, while in view of the fact that the expenditure would be met from Provincial funds and that there were similar foundations for soldiers' children in other parts of India, a territorial limit was deemed advisable.

Ibid.

Ibid.

3. In paragraph 4 of your letter doubt is expressed as to the financial effect of the scheme, particularly since it will involve (*a*) the loss of subscriptions, and (*b*) expenditure on buildings. One of the objects of the scheme is to place the institution on a sound financial basis. It was found that the advantages of the school were being largely availed of by a class of parents who could well afford to pay higher fees than the nominal rates fixed in the former scale, and hence a uniform rate of moderate amount has been proposed for all pupils with the exception of the 60 soldiers' children already referred to. From the applications for admission already received the Principal estimates that the income from fees will rise immediately from R15,000 to R28,000; and even if this estimate is not fully realized, there is no occasion to anticipate any new requisition for funds. Subscriptions for the general purposes of the school have been in late years collected with difficulty, and the amount realized in this way is so trifling that the loss of it would not appreciably affect the school finances. It is probable that under the new scheme subscriptions and donations will continue to be received from the public, if they are invited to contribute to special objects, such as a prize fund. Considerable outlay on buildings will, it is anticipated, be necessary in order to equip the school satisfactorily as a Provincial institution. The resources of the school consist of the endowment and a small reserve fund, and there seems to be little chance of obtaining the large sum required for new buildings from private benefactions: the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it probable, therefore, that if the school is to be

Edn. A., Jan. 1911, nos 133—'38.

helped at all in this respect, the expenditure will have to be met in the future, as in the past, by Government; but enquiry will be made as to the possibility of inducing private agency to co-operate. He hopes, however, that if circumstances admit, some assistance will be granted by the Government of India to meet the cost of the necessary improvements in buildings under the scheme for assisting educational institutions, which, it is understood, is now being considered.

4. Reference is made in paragragh 5 to the apparent risk of the children of civilians being excluded from the benefits of the school on account of the priority which is given to soldiers' children under the proposed rules. It is thought that the question of priority of claims is not likely to arise, as there is ample accommodation for soldiers' children in the Sanawar Asylum at lower rates than those proposed for Murree, and in consequence few applications for the admission of children of this class are expected. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that the wording of rule 5 might be changed so as to make it clear that priority will not be given to soldiers' children after the admission of sixty such children either free or at reduced rates.

Edn. A., January 1911, nos. 133—138.

5. With regard to the question of religious neutrality (paragraph 6), I am to explain that the proposed rules for religious services and instruction are indentical with those hitherto in force at the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, which is a Government institution. The Lieutenant-Governor is not aware of any complaint having been made as to the working of these rules, which seem sufficiently in accord with the principle of religious neutrality to satisfy the various denominations concerned. If, however, the Government of India still think that some modification is necessary, His Honour does not foresee any difficulty in bringing the rules into consonance with their wishes.

Ibid.

6. In conclusion, I am to add that the number of applications lately received from civilian parents for the admission of their children to the school is proof that there is a real and urgent demand for the provision of better educational facilities for the children of Europeans of the poorer classes in this province. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts, therefore, that the Government of India will be able to come to an early decision on the new scheme.

No. 7

Telegram no. 415, dated the 18th March 1911.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education,

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

Your letter no. 75 of 11th February 1911 regarding Lawrence Asylum, Murree. Please telegraph, first, capital cost involved; second, total recurring gross cost involved in scheme of provincialisation; and, third, increased recurring cost thrown upon Provincial funds thereby.

No. 8

Telegram, dated the 21st March 1911.

From—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Education Department,

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

Your no. 415, Education, of 18th instant. Capital cost would be expenditure on buildings which need repairs, alterations and additions. These can be carried out as funds permit. Probably one lakh could be spent with advantage. Gross expenditure on maintenance sixty to seventy thousand according to numbers. Fees, interest and other receipts thirty-five to forty-five thousand.

No extra recurring cost would be thrown on Provincial funds, present fixed grant being twenty-five thousand.

No. 9

No. 1256, dated the 1st September 1911.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. H. SHARP, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education,

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

I am directed to reply to your letter no. 75, dated the 11th February 1911, and subsequent telegram of the 21st March 1911, regarding the Lawrence Memorial School at Murree.

2. The question of the legal position was discussed in my letter no. 94, dated the 24th January 1911. It has now been suggested that as the school property does not belong to Government but is probably vested in trustees, the assumption of the property by Government would involve a breach of trust. I am therefore to inquire—

Edn. A., Jan. 1911, nos. 133—138.

(*a*) to whom the site and buildings of the school belong and how the site was acquired;

(*b*) who are the present trustees, that is, in whom the property legally vests.

3. Subject to any further considerations which may arise out of the reply, it appears to the Government of India, as at present advised, that a more appropriate course would be either—

(*a*) to place the property in trust with the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments who should lease it to Government at a reasonable rent; or

(*b*) that Government should purchase the property and lodge the purchase-money with the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

The Government of India feel themselves unable to declare in favour of either of these alternatives until they have been placed in possession of the information asked for in the preceding paragraph and of the views of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as to the course which is most likely to commend itself to the descendants of the founders of this trust and to those sections of the public which are concerned.

4. With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter under reply, I am to observe that there appear to be no grounds for supposing that the benefits of the institution are (as might be inferred from the second paragraph of your letter of the 11th April 1910) limited to the children of soldiers serving with regiments; and it is noticed that in the proposed rules preference is given for purposes of admission to children of soldiers whether serving with regiments or in Military Departments. From the report of 1908 upon the school it would appear that 151 of the children in the school were then military children, while only 26 were children of parents in civil employ. It is also observed that the original object of the institution was to provide for the children of soldiers serving or having served in India; and it might therefore appear suitable to include in this category children of soldiers in civil employ. Before, however, any final decision can be arrived at on this point, the Government of India would be glad to receive information based upon the latest report regarding the present numbers in the school, classified according to—

Edn. A., Jan. 1911, nos. 133—138.

(1) children of soldiers or ex-soldiers—

(*a*) attached to regiments,

(*b*) detached from regiments;

(2) children of civilians.

It would also be convenient if the terms of the original trust could be made known to the Government of India.

5. As the result of further legal advice, it appears inevitable that the change suggested in paragraph 3 of my letter of the 24th January 1911 should be inserted in paragraph 5 (3) of the proposed rules.

Edn. A., January 1911, nos. 133—138.

6. In this connection a further important matter for consideration is the extent to which the fundamental character of the school would be changed if, as appears to be the intention, a number of civilian children are admitted whose fees will swell the income of the institution. The school was originally intended for the orphans of soldiers and also for the children of soldiers, and it appears to have been regarded, if not solely, at least principally, as a place for the education of those of purely European parentage. This was recognised in section 12 of the rules published in 1886. The Government of India would be glad to be informed as to the number of civilian children who it is expected will be admitted, the limits, if any, proposed to such admission and the views of the Lieutenant-Governor upon the somewhat important point involved. It is assumed that the site on which the school stands is sufficient to permit of further expansion.

7. It is stated in your letter of the 11th April 1910 that present admissions indicate a departure from the intentions of the original charity. In view of the figures for 1908 the Government of India are not fully satisfied of the correctness of this assertion, but, they would suggest that it is within the competence of the committee to inquire into the antecedents of candidates for admission and by this means to preserve the intentions of the founders. It is noticed that the present committee is a strong one, but if His Honour considers that any change in the personnel would be likely of itself to remove the defect noted in your letter, the Government of India would be glad to be favoured with his views.

Edn. A., January 1911, nos. 133—138.

8. The information supplied as asked for in the preceding paragraph is likely to affect the decision finally arrived at regarding clause (5) of the proposed rules of management, and the Government of India will be glad to be furnished with the general views of the Government of the Punjab on this point.

9. With regard to clause 16 of the proposed rules, there appears to be no objection to their acceptance, subject to the consideration that the forms of prayer prescribed in the sub-clause (*h*) should be such as not to run counter to the principle of religious neutrality.

10. It is understood from your telegram of the 21st March 1911 that no recurring charges will be thrown upon Government beyond the ₹25,000 annual grant now given to the school. It appears, however, that it is in contemplation to provincialise the entire staff of teachers of the school. Should the revision of services be such as to require the sanction of the Government of India, it will be necessary, when a final decision is arrived at, to call for a proposition statement.

11. Pending information on these points, the Government of India feel themselves unable to arrive at a decision on the proposal before them.

537—Edn. 6—9. Exd.—R. N. D.

PROPOSED PROVINCIALIZATION OF THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL, MURREE.

No. 124

No. 44, dated 2nd February 1912.

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

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

I am directed te acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 1256, dated the 1st September 1911, regarding the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Murree.

Edn. A., Sept. 1911, nos. 6—9.

2. With regard to the points mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 of your letter, I am to say that as the early records of the school do not seem to have been systematically kept, it has been difficult to obtain precise information as to the history of the land and buildings. But it may be assumed that the school state was formerly Government property managed by the Municipal Committee or Forest Department, as all the surrounding land falls under this category. No transfer of the land can be traced. The original buildings, which are said to have cost ₹28,000, may have been erected from subscriptions, but even this is doubtful; and all subsequent additions and improvements were made by means of Government grants, amounting in the aggregate to a sum which may be roughly estimated at ₹1,50,000. The trust funds were vested in the Accountant General as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, but there are no trustees of the property, and hence it does not appear that any legal difficulty can be anticipated in the event of Government formally assuming the ownership.

3. I am further to explain that the Lawrence school, although nominally under the management of a committee of officials temporarily stationed at Murree, has for a long time past been virtually a Government institution, and has even been classed as such in successive educational reports. The members of the staff have not been pensionable, but the responsibility and cost of maintaining the school have from an early period in its history been borne by Government. So far, therefore, as this feature is concerned, the scheme which is now put forward merely amounts to a recognition of existing facts, and is mainly intended to secure and retain the services of an efficient teaching staff for the institution by giving them the advantage of pensionable employment.

4. With reference to paragraph 4 of your letter I am to say that the following classification of pupils is given in the Principal's last report :—

Edn. A., Sept. 1811, nos. 6—9.

Children of Non-Commissioned Officers	22
Children of Warrant Officers	20
Children of Honorary Commissioned Officers	2
Children of Subordinate Medical Department	3
Children of Pensioned and discharged soldiers	49
Children of Civilians	50
Total	146

I am also to enclose a copy of the original trust deed.

5. In paragraph 6 of your letter it is suggested that the character of the institution might be unfavourably affected if a large number of civilian children were admitted. This point, I am to say, has been fully considered, and the

Edn. A., Sept. 1911, nos. 6—9.

Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that with a competent Principal, assisted by an advisory committee and supervised by the Department of Education no change which may result in lowering the character and tone of the school need be apprehended. It is expected that the total number of pupils may rise in the near future to 300 if the management and teaching continue to be efficient, and in that contingency the proportion of soldiers' children might be from one-third to half of the total. Many of the children of civilian parents whom it is proposed to admit to the school are the descendants of the soldiers for whom the institution was founded and as such they may be considered to have some claim to the benefits of the foundation. There is ample space to admit of the erection of buildings to accommodate such a number, and plans are being got out for a new boys' school. In any case it would not be possible for the local Government to continue to finance an institution intended almost entirely for soldiers' children, which the Government of India in the Army Department intimated in their no. 675-B., dated 5th March 1909, that they were not prepared to take over. It is worth mentioning that owing to the lack of public interest and the failure of subscriptions, the Asylum Committee proposed in 1868 that Government should take over the institution, including the funds and buildings, but the Government of India in their letter no. 371, dated 21st September 1869, from the Military Department, declined to do this. In 1891 the Committee again wished to make over the institution, but the Lieutenant-Governor Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, was averse to the transfer on the ground that it would involve the loss of local interest and supervision. As a matter of fact the local interest and supervision did not prevent the virtual collapse of the institution and the discreditable state of things which has led to the present proposals. Apparently in 1868 and 1891 the Committee had no doubt of their power to make over the funds and buildings to Government, and as it is proposed to keep the fund for the purpose for which it was raised, and as the buildings were built on Government land mainly with Government money and no trustees of the estate exist there appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be no real or practical objection to the course proposed by this Government.

6. I am in conclusion to express a hope that with the aid of the information which has now been supplied the Government of India will be able shortly to accord sanction to the scheme which has been submitted. The school has been placed in the hands of an enthusiastic and capable Principal, and for the time has surmounted the difficulties which recently imperilled its existence. The Lieutenant-Governor confidently anticipates that the proposed changes will place it on a firm footing and thus render it worthy of the intentions of its founders.

Rupees 71,000 IN BANK OF BENGAL, CALCUTTA.

Declaration of Trust.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.—The Venerable John Henry Pratt, Archdeacon of Calcutta, William Ritchie of Calcutta, Esquire, Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, a Major in the Bengal Artillery, Richard Francis Stack of Calcutta, Esquire, and Charles Vincent Bowie, a Captain in the Bengal Artillery and a Major in Her Majesty's Indian Army, respectively, send greeting. Whereas a number of persons desirous of doing honour to the memory of the late Sir Henry Lawrence and (for that purpose of raising a fund (to be called "the Henry Lawrence Memorial Fund"), the annual income of which might be applied for purposes for which the said Sir Henry Lawrence spent a large portion of his own income, namely, the support of an establishment or establishments at some of the hill stations in India for the maintenance and education of the children of European soldiers in India have voluntarily subscribed and given certain sums of money in order that the income of the same might be so applied; and whereas at a meeting of contributors to the said Fund held at the house of Sir James William Colville on the fourteenth

day of March last, it was resolved that the monies and funds already received, and such further monies as should thereafter be received, should be invested in the names of Trustees in the securities of the Government of India commonly called Company's paper, and that such Trustees should hold such Government Promissory Notes or Company's paper upon the trusts and for the ends, intents and purposes hereinafter expressed and declared, and that the said John Henry Pratt, William Ritchie, Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, Richard Francis Stack and Charles Vincent Bowie should be requested to become the first Trustees of the said Fund; and whereas the said John Henry Pratt, William Ritchie, Henry Edward Londor Thuillier, Richard Francis Stack and Charles Vincent Bowie have agreed to comply with the said request; and whereas the several Government Promissory Notes by which the contributions which have already been received towards the said Fund are represented have in pursuance of the premises been already endorsed into the names of and delivered to the said John Henry Pratt, William Ritchie, Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, Richard Francis Stack and Charles Vincent Bowie. Now these presents witness that the said John Henry Pratt, William Ritchie, Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, Richard Francis Stack and Charles Vincent Bowie do hereby respectively declare that they the said John Henry Pratt, William Ritchie, Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, Richard Francis Stack and Charles Vincent Bowie and the survivors or survivor of them or the executors or administrator of such survivors shall and will stand and be possessed of the said Government Promissory Notes or Company's paper so endorsed and delivered to them, the said John Henry Pratt, William Ritchie, Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, Richard Francis Stack and Charles Vincent Bowie as aforesaid, and of the interest of such Government Promissory Notes or Company's paper as last aforesaid upon the trusts and for the ends, intents and purposes hereinafter expressed and declared of and concerning the same respectively, that is to say, upon trust to receive the said interest when and as the same shall become payable and (after payment thereout in the first place of all expenses connected with or incidental to the trusteeship) to accumulate such interest by investing the same in the names of the Trustees for the time being of these presents in such Government securities as aforesaid until a certain institution or asylum which it is in contemplation to erect at Murree for the maintenance and education of the children of European soldiers in India shall be reported to be open for the reception of pupils, or until the idea of erecting that institution shall have been finally abandoned and from the time when the said institution or asylum at Murree shall be reported open for the reception of the pupils and so long as the said institution or asylum continues to exist upon trust to pay the interest of the said accumulated Fund to the Managing Committee the said Murree Asylum or as such Committee shall from time to time direct in order that the same may be used and applied in or towards payment of the current expenses of the said Murree Asylum and upon further trust in case the idea of forming an asylum for the purposes aforesaid at Murree be abandoned, or in case such asylum if established or erected shall cease to exist then to pay the interest or income of the said Government Promissory Notes or Fund to or for the benefit of the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar or to or for the benefit of such other Lawrence Asylum or Lawrence Asylums in India and in such manner as the said John Henry Pratt, William Ritchie, Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, Richard Francis Stack and Charles Vincent Bowie or other the Trustees for the time being of these presents or of the said Fund shall think proper and the said John Henry Pratt, William Ritchie, Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, Richard Francis Stack and Charles Vincent Bowie do hereby also declare that they the said John Henry Pratt, William Ritchie, Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, Richard Francis Stack and Charles Vincent Bowie and the surviviors and survivor of them or the executors or administrators of such survivor shall and will stand and be possessed of all and every or any sums or sum of money which shall or may be hereafter received by them the said John

Henry Pratt, William Ritche, Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, Richard Francis Stack and Charles Vincent Bowie as further subscriptions to the said "Henry Lawrence Memorial Fund" upon trust to invest the same in the names of the Trustees for the time being of these presents in or upon such securities as aforesaid, and shall and will stand and be possessed of and interested in the securities in or upon which the said last mentioned monies shall be invested and the interest of such last mentioned securities upon the same trusts and for the same ends intents and purposes as are hereinbefore declared and contained of and concerning the said Government Promissory Notes or Company's paper so already endorsed and delivered to the said John Henry Pratt, William Ritchie, Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, Richard Francis Stack and Charles Vincent Bowie as aforesaid or as near thereto as circumstances will permit. Provided always and it is hereby further declared that if the said John Henry Pratt, William Ritchie, Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, Richard Francis Stack and Charles Vincent Bowie or any of them or any Trustee to he appointed as hereinafter is mentioned shall die or be desirous of being discharged from or refuse or decline or become incapable to act in the aforesaid trusts then and so often as the same shall happen it shall be lawful for the surviving or continuing trusteee to appoint any other person or persons to be a trustee or trustees in the stead of the trustee or trustees so dying or desiring to be discharged or refusing declining or becoming incapable to act as aforesaid. And that upon every such appointment the said trust fund monies and premises shall be so assigned and transferred that the same may become vested in the new trustee or trustees jointly with the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee or solely as the case may require and every such new trustee shall have the same powers as if he had been originally named a trustee in these presents. Provided also that it shall not be necessary upon any such new appointment to keep up the number of the said trustees to the original number of five but that one trustee may be appointed in lieu of two or three trustees dying or retiring or becoming incapable but that upon any such new appointment the number of the said trustees shall be made up to three at least. In witness whereof the said John Henry Pratt, William Ritchie, HenryEdward Landor Thuillier, Richard Francis Stack and Charles Vincent Bowie have hereunto set their respective hands and seals this twenty-seventh day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of :—

JOHN H. PRATT.
W. RITCHIE.
H. E. L. THUILLIER.
R. F. STACK.
C. V. BOWIE.

S. E. COLLIS,
Solicitor, Calcutta.

No. 125

No. 1149, dated the 27th May 1912.

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

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

I am directed to reply to your letter no. 133, dated the 11th April 1910, and subsequent correspondence on the subject of the Lawrence Memorial school at Murree.

2. I am to say that it is no part of the declared policy of the Government of India to establish Government institutions for the education of Europeans

and Anglo-Indians. Where such institutions have been provincialised it has generally been owing to the existence of some exceptional circumstances which in the case of the Lawrence Memorial school do not appear to exist. It is understood from the correspondence that the reasons which have impelled the Lieutenant-Governor to advance the present proposal are that the school no longer exclusively serves the purposes for which the trusts were originally intended, that it is impossible to maintain the school on a thoroughly adequate basis unless numbers are increased and the fee-takings proportionately enhanced and that in order to secure a satisfactory and permanent staff, it is necessary to offer to its members the advantages afforded by Government service.

3. It is stated in your letter no. 44, dated the 2nd February 1912, that the trust funds are vested in the Accountant General as Treasurer of Charitable endowments but that there are no trustees of the property and that it does not appear that any legal difficulty is to be anticipated. It further appears that the ownership of the property of the institution is uncertain with a presumption that the land belongs to Government while the buildings have been largely erected with Government funds. A perusal of the past history of the trust, especially of the scheme which was published in the *Punjab Gazette* of the 22nd December 1892, appears to show that the admission of children of civilians was never considered antagonistic to the terms of the trust always provided that full facilities are afforded for the admission of children of soldiers. The Government of India are accordingly of opinion that there is no insurmountable obstacle to the scheme put foward by the local Government. And in view of the defects in the conduct of the school which have been brought to notice, the present scheme appears to have much to commend it. No orders can, however, be passed upon it until the Government of India are placed in possession of a more or less accurate forecast of its financial effects (as suggested in paragraph 7 of this letter). In the event of the scheme being approved, it appears necessary that the following points should be embodied in it.

4. In the first place, it would be necessary to modify paragraph 5 (3) of the rules of management forwarded with your letter first quoted above as follows :—" Children of soldiers serving with their regiments or in military departments ". The Government of India are of opinion that the formula of words proposed by the Punjab Government is not consistent with the terms of the trust and they hope that His Honour will have no difficulty in accepting this slight change. It is obvious that every effort must be made to carry out the intentions of the trust and to afford no ground for any complaint from the class who have hitherto benefited (and will continue to benefit) under it or from the descendants of its founder.

5. With reference to paragraph 16 (*h*) of the same rules I am to invite attention to paragraph 5 of your letter no. 75, dated the 11th February 1911. In view of the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor the Government of India would not press for any modification of the rule in question since its wording appears to be sufficiently wide to accord with the principles adapted in this matter in Government schools.

6. It appears from the correspondence that the chief reason for provincialising the school is the retention of a permanent and competent staff. As remarked above, Government schools for Europeans form no part of the declared policy of the Government of India and it is doubted whether the regulations which guide Government institutions are altogether suitable for an institution of this type. The Government of India will be glad to learn whether it is the intention of the local Government wholly to provincialise the school or merely to employ Government servants in all or some of the appointments on the staff and to lend them to the institution.

7. Finally I am to refer to your telegram of the 21st March 1911, and to state that, though it is reported that no extra recurring cost will be thrown on

provincial funds by the present proposals, it is necessary that a precise scheme of the provincialised staff and other expenditure and a proposition statement should be forwarded, in order that the resultant revision of services may be examined and the sanction of the Secretary of State obtained, if necessary, to the revision and to the appointment of the principal or other members of the staff, in so far as this may be required under the provisions of the Government of India Resolutions no. 465-Ex., dated the 26th January 1911, and no. 6969-E.A., dated the 17th November 1911. The Government of India also assume that the present military subordinate staff will continue to be employed ; and they will be glad to learn whether its pay will in future be met from the Army estimates.

8. On receiving assurances on these points and especially an estimate of the financial effect of the scheme, the Government of India will further consider it.

323 D of E

Exd—H. M. B.

Enclosure no. 13.

No. 494-S., dated the 20th August 1912.

From—J. C. GODLEY, ESQ., M.A., Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Home (Education) Department,

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

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 1149, dated 27th May 1912, regarding the Lawrence Memorial School, Murree, and to reply as follows.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the Government of India see no insuperable obstacle to the scheme now proposed, which has been put forward in the interest both of the institution itself and of the poorer members of the domiciled European community.

3. The reasons for limiting admissions in the manner proposed in Rule 5 (3) were that it seemed unnecessary for the Murree School to cater for the whole of India, there being similar institutions at Sanawar, Abu, and Ootacamund, and also because fees and provincial funds meet more than nine-tenths of the total expenditure. If, however, the Government of India consider the change essential, His Honour agrees to substitute the wording proposed in paragraph 4 of your letter.

4. With reference to paragraph 6 of your letter, I am to say that Sir Louis Dane desires that the school should be wholly provincialised, as any other course would necessitate the formation of a strong committee of management, which in the past, owing to the constant changes in the population of Murree, has been found to be impracticable.

The Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that nothing short of close departmental control will be sufficient to ensure the effective management of an institution designed for the poorer classes of the European and domiciled community in this Province. Visitors will be selected and appointed by the local Government, and local sympathy will as at present be stimulated in every possible way.

5. His Honour wishes to retain the services of the subordinate military staff and trust that the Army Department will continue to meet the cost of this staff from army estimates in consideration of the benefit which soldiers' children will receive under the new scheme.

6. The proposition statement asked for in paragraph 7 of your letter is appended, together with a statement of the probable income and expenditure. I am to explain, with regard to the anticipated receipts from fees, that only about 225 children can be accommodated at present, but so many applications for admission have been received that it is proposed to erect buildings for at least 400, a number which, in the opinion of the Principal, is by no means an overestimate. The scale of salaries proposed is such as is considered likely to secure the services of a competent staff. It is intended to fill these posts by degrees, the complete staff being appointed as soon as the number of pupils warrants its.

7. Sir Louis Dane trusts that in view of the remarkable development of the school during the past two years under Mr. and Mrs. Wightwick, the Government of India will be able to accord early sanction to a scheme which appears to have a strong claim to their encouragement, as solving to a great extent the vexed question of the education of the domiciled community in the Punjab. In this connection I am to enclose a copy of a letter dated the 15th June, from the Principal of the institution, which explains in detail the improvements which have been effected. The Lieutenant-Governor is prepared, from personal inspection and the reports of the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspector of European Schools, to testify to the extraordinarily successful results which have followed on the change of system and the appointment of Mr. Wightwick. The half company of cadets from the school which attended the Volunteer Camp at Lahore was an excellent advertisement of the kind of upbringing imparted.

It may be added that the receipts from fees rose from R1,382 in September 1910, to R3,473 in June of the current year, so that the estimate of income should be easily realised, and the cost to Government should not exceed the present grant of R25,000.

Estimate of staff salaries of the Lawrence School, Ghora Gali.

Designation.	Pay.	Average.
	R	R A. P.
* Principal	800	800 0 0
Mead Master	350—10—400	383 5 4
1st Assistant Master	200—10—250	233 5 4
2nd „ „	175—5—200	191 10 8
3rd „ „	150—5—175	166 10 8
4th „ „	150—5—175	166 10 8
5th „ „	125—5—150	141 10 8
Head Mistress	250—10—300	283 5 4
1st Assistant Mistress	125—5—150	141 10 8
2nd „ „	100—5—125	116 10 8
3rd „ „	100	100 0 0
4th „ „	100	100 0 0
5th „ „	100	100 0 0
Domestic Economy Mistress	100	100 0 0
1st Kindergarten Mistress	150—10—200	183 5 4
2nd „ „	100	100 0 0
Music Mistress	100—5—125	116 10 8
Hospital Matron	100	100 0 0
2nd Matron	80	80 0 0
3rd „	80	80 0 0
Military Staff.		
Clerk and Steward	170	170 0 0
2nd Sergeant	125	125 0 0
3rd „	115	115 0 0
Munshi	40	40 0 0
Assistant Clerk	30	30 0 0
Average per month	...	4,165 0 0
Average per year	...	49,980 0 0

* This is the same salary as that drawn by the Principal at Sanawar.

Estimate of receipts and expenditure of the Lawrence School, Ghora Ga'i, for one year.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
Items	R	Remarks.	Items.	R	Remarks.
Grant-in-aid	25,000		Staff pay	50,000	Average between highest and lowest as per schedule.
Subsistence Allowance —Orphans.	1,800		Native Establishment	10,000	
Income from endowments.	5,200		Rates, Insurance, etc.	800	
School fees	84,480	30 free, 30 at R 8, 340 at R20 per month.	Furniture and apparatus—Day school.	500	
Music fees	3,000		Furniture, etc., Boarding House.	500	
Miltary Department	4,920	Part Military Staff pay.	Food	40,600	400 children at R10 per month each for 10 months. R10 per month each for 30 friendless children during holidays.
Scholarships	600		Fuel and Lighting	6,000	
Miscellaneous	8,000	Sales, donations, etc.	Clothing	15,600	400 children at R3-4 per month each.
Volunteer Grant	1,000	Capitation and Clothing Grants.	Hospital expenses	1,000	
			Sundries	6,000	Petty repairs, educational material, Stationery, Postage, etc.
			Miscellaneous	3,000	Sale of music to pupils, piano tuning, Auditor's fees, etc.
	1,34,000			1,34,000	

No. 1577, dated the 15th June 1912.

From—The Revd. H. T. H. Wightwick, Principal of the Lawrence School, Murree,

To—The Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

When two years ago to-day I took over this school it was in a dwindling state. Children were being taken away gradually, as the bad name the school had earned and the general management of the institution were causing the parents to withdraw many children. The school during that year reached the low-water mark of 77 all told on the books. In the following year, when the name of the school had somewhat recovered, and civilians were admitted, the numbers reached 146. This year we have in the school at the present moment no less than 226. The increase therefore works out as follows:—

Lowest on books, 1910	77
Numbers on books, 1911	146
Do. do. 1912	226

This last figure (226) does not within a long way represent the demand for a cheap education in the hills. In spite of the fact that a temporary building has been put up this year to accommodate another 50 boys, this accommodation has proved utterly inadequate to meet the number of the applications. We have had to refuse about 50 children on the ground that there is no room in the school. Another temporary building could easily have been filled. From this it will be seen that, had we had sufficient room in the buildings to admit these applications, the numbers of the school to-day would, instead of standing at 226, have reached the large figure of about 276. This is about 200 more children than the low figure of 1910 at its worst period.

There appears to be no sign of any decrease in applications. I have refused two to-day, and one yesterday. This is happening every week. There is no room at present.

Military and Civilian.—The new children this year can be taken as a sample of the proportion these bear to one another. Of the last 100 admitted to this school the statistics are as follows :—

Military	...	24
Civilians	...	76

The present strength of the school is shown as follows :—

Orphans	...	14	
Motherless	...	7	
Fatherless	...	32	
Both parents living		113	Total 226
Children of non-commissioned officers		20	
„ „ Warrant „		16	
„ „ Hon. Com. Officers		7	
„ „ I.S.M.D.		3	
Pensioned and discharged soldiers		67	
Civilians		113	Total 226.

When I arrived here I found the school devoid of any "tone". It had a name which was thoroughly bad. Its moral state was deplorable beyond words. I will quote a letter which I wrote in July 1910, just after taking over, to give you some idea of the state of affairs.

"I may say that the state and appearance of things in general in the school gave me an unpleasant shock. I have never seen other institutions in such a state as this school is. I am sure if the truth were known to all nothing could prevent a public scandal. The state of the buildings is bad. The clothing of the school is in a disgraceful state, and we shall practically have to restock the school. I can only say that the state of things is deplorable. Both boys and girls as to some garments have no change at all. The state of the bedding and beds is equally unsatisfactory. I found the bedding full of vermin. In the Boys' School forty of the beds now in use are broken, and the condition of the blankets and sheets is pitiable."

When I arrived here the girls had not sufficient underclothing to go round, and some of them were actually tying jharans and pieces of cloth round their loins for the sake of decency, as they had not any underclothing at all beneath their dresses. There were 142 sheets in the school. Of these 92 were not fit for use, and some of the sheets were not more than 2 feet square. There were only 70 pillow cases in the school, therefore no chance of these being washed. Some of the boys admitted to me that they had had their stockings on two months without changing, as there were none. Further remarks are, I think, not necessary. The above will show the state of affairs. Other matters might be put on the same level. The school now is fully stocked with both clothing and bedding.

In the Christmas holidays 1910-11, no less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of sheeting was used, and 3,000 garments made. Every child now has a full kit, as per schedule enclosed.

The state of the dormitories is now one of which the school can be proud, and would compare well with any institution in any country.

The "tone" of the school is now high, and the children are universally admitted to be thoroughly well behaved. This is a matter which can really only be witnessed to by outsiders. The moral state of the school is clean.

The food is now served decently. (In the old days the children scrambled for it, and it was not an unusual thing to see a boy going out of the dining hall eating a bone between his hands). I append a schedule of the food supplied. A high official of the Punjab on visiting the school remarked that they were "the healthiest and fattest children" in the Punjab.

The furniture of the school and staff quarters was in a bad and insufficient state It is now adequate to the demand. One member of the staff now here

came to "furnished" quarters in the old days, and found that the furniture consisted of a bedstead and one chair, which had no seat to it. All the quarters are now furnished properly. The school furniture is up-to-date and complete.

The educational material is also fairly up-to-date and complete. The whole of the bedding of the school is new, and most of the bedsteads. I have had to get about 700 blankets since I came. They had about one and a half each before.

The school is thoroughly clean throughout. I had the pleasure of showing a member of the former Committee round sometime ago. He turned round to me and said, "why the place does not smell". This cleanliness and freedom from stench seemed to him quite a new item in the routine of the school.

The buildings have been renovated to a large extent. The ruinous appearance of the whole institution has vanished, and it looks homely, trim and neat.

A new temporary building sleeps another 50 boys.

A new playground has been made measuring 330 × 200 ft. probably the finest and largest of any hill school in the Punjab.

A Kindergarten Department has been started.

In conclusion the school to-day is clean, tidy, fairly well equipped, working smoothly, and steadily growing in reputation and public favour. The parents of the less well-off members of the European domiciled community are clamouring to obtain admission for their children to a school which two years ago was a byword throughout the Punjab.

S. G. P. I., Delhi—308 D. of E. 29-1-13—40—S. C. P.

Enclosure No. 14.

Description of the Endowment Funds.

(*a*) *Endowment fund of Rs. 71,000* originally lodged in the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta in Government securities and vested by deed of trust in five trustees. This fund was raised to do honour to the memory of the late Sir Henry Lawrence by devoting its income to the establishment of an asylum at Murree for the maintenance and education of the children of European soldiers in India.

(*b*) *The sum of Rs. 60,000*, originally lodged in the Oriental Bank of Calcutta and invested in Government paper standing in the name of Mr. A. J. Lawrence of the Bengal Civil Service. No formal deed of trust was executed for this fund, and while there is no precise information as to its origin, nature and object, it appears from certain correspondence that it was intended for the same purpose as the fund specified in (*a*) above.

(*c*) *The Yule fund of Rs. 9,500* invested in Government paper. Raised as an endowment for a scholarship tenable in the Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree. The Punjab Government originally vested the fund in three *ex-officio* trustees. There was no deed of trust.

(*d*) *The Good-Conduct fund of Rs. 500* invested in Government paper. Originally stood in the name of the same *ex-officio* trustees as the Yule fund. The interest of Rs. 20 on this amount is given annually, according to the wishes of the donor, to the boy who during the preceding year has conducted himself best and has won the good opinion of his superiors. There is no deed of trust.

(*e*) *The Lady Alexander Lawrence fund of Rs. 10,000* vested under deed of trust by that lady in four trustees "for the use and benefit of the Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree in such manner and for such purposes as 'the four trustees' deem most expedient."

106FinD—74—10·5·13—GCBP Simla

No. 125 of 1913.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.
Education.

To

THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF CREWE, K.G.,
His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 15th May 1913.

My Lord Marquess,

We have the honour to address Your Lordship on the subject of the proposed provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School at Murree.

2. This institution was founded in 1860 to perpetuate the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence by providing in a hill climate a plain practical education for the orphans and other children of soldiers serving or having served in India. In 1885 Government so far extended the scope of the institution as to authorise the admission of civilians' children on condition that the trust funds and accommodation reserved for soldiers' children were in no way infringed, that this class of children should always have priority of right to admission and that the charge for the maintenance of civilians' children should be sufficient to cover all expenditure on them. As in the case of most European schools in this country the Lawrence Memorial School at Murree is dependent upon fees, a small income from endowments and a Government grant. Inquiries made by the Local Government have disclosed the fact that the school had of late years fallen into a very unsatisfactory condition. The institution has long outgrown the dimensions to which it could have attained by the aid of the trust funds alone. This expansion has been rendered possible by liberal grants-in-aid from provincial revenues, and the institution now ministers to the educational needs, not merely of soldiers' children as originally intended, but in a greater degree to the wants of children of a class of European parents for whose benefit the charity was not originally intended. At the same time the fluctuating character of the managing committee which is composed of *ex-officio* members temporarily resident at Murree and having no permanent or local interest in the school; frequent changes of teachers owing to the uncertainty of the school's financial position; insufficient accommodation; and a general falling-off of public interest in the school in view of the growing prevalent opinion that an educational institution for soldiers' children should not be dependent on public charity, are factors which have all combined to enhance the difficulty of efficient management and supervision.

3. In order to ensure efficiency in administration the Government of the Punjab in their letter no. 133, dated the 11th April 1910, proposed to take over the school as a provincial institution, to be in future managed as well as financed by Government on conditions which would safeguard the fulfilment of the object of the founders.

4. The principles to be observed and the policy to be followed in respect of the education of Europeans and Eurasians in this country are laid down in our Home Department resolution no. 8, dated the 8th October 1881. This policy was re-affirmed at the Conference on the education of the domiciled community which was convened at Simla in July last. While Government recognised its liability to assist in providing, or where necessary to provide entirely, facilities for the education of these classes, it expressed the hope that there would not be many instances in which Government would be required to undertake the establishment and maintenance of schools. This policy has been strictly adhered to with the result that, with few exceptions, schools for Europeans and the domiciled community in India are managed by private bodies and receive from Government merely financial aid under the provincial education code, the teaching staff being recruited and maintained by private bodies or boards with whom the management rests. A departure from this general policy seems, however, to be justified in the special circumstances of the Lawrence Memorial School. As a matter of fact, the school has for a long time past been virtually a Government institution. The members of the staff have not been pensionable. But the responsibility for the school and a large part of the cost of maintaining it have long devolved on Government. The present scheme amounts to a recognition of existing facts and will secure the benefits of a permanent and efficient staff which the past history of the school shews to be desirable, and of the closer control which its growing size and importance merit. Before, however, coming to a final decision on the scheme we called for further information on certain points. This reference led to the correspondence, a copy of which is enclosed for Your Lordship's information.

5. As regards the legal position the enquiries made have elicited the following facts. There are five separate funds which constitute the endowment of the school. These are briefly described in Annexure 14 to this despatch.

In December 1892, these funds were severally vested in the Accountant-General, Punjab, as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and under the schemes which were settled simultaneously for the administration of the properties of the endowments, the Bishop of Lahore and the Commissioner of Rawalpindi were appointed *ex-officio* to be the committee of management.

These schemes also stipulated that should a new section be added to the school for the children of civilians no part of the interest of the endowments in question should be spent on such new section. This condition is more than secured under the present scheme which provides greater facilities for educating soldiers' children than could be afforded by means of the aggregate interest from the endowment funds. As regards the school property no legal question appears to arise. Though it has not been found possible to obtain precise information regarding the history of the land and buildings there is ground for presuming that the former belongs to Government and that the latter have been largely erected with Government funds.

6. There is one point in respect of which we felt compelled to insist upon a slight modification of the present proposals made by the local Government. In restricting to certain provinces the areas from which the children of soldiers with regiments or in military departments may be admitted to the school, rule 5(3) of the proposed rules of management seemed to us to limit the purpose to which the endowment funds were originally dedicated, *viz.*, "the education of the children of European soldiers *in India*." In deference to our views the Lieutenant-Governor has agreed to make the necessary amendment in the wording of the rule.

On further consideration and in the light of the subsequent explanations furnished by the local Government, we do not think it necessary to press for any further alterations of the proposals with reference to other points alluded to in the accompanying correspondence upon which at first we were inclined to feel some misgiving.

7. There remains the financial aspect of the proposals. From the proposition statement and the estimate of receipts and expenditure enclosed with the local Government's letter no. 494-S., dated the 20th August 1912, it will be observed that, apart from the pensionary charges on account of a portion of

an establishment whose total average annual cost is given at Rs. 50,000, the scheme is not expected to increase the recurrent cost of the institution to provincial revenues. This charge is at present Rs. 25,000 a year. The subordinate military staff costing about Rs 4,920 a year is already pensionable and will continue to be paid from Army estimates. The present staff will be absorbed and any new appointments will be gradually entertained as the anticipated increase in receipts from fees is realised. There is also likely to be some initial expenditure on new buildings which we understand the local Government will find no difficulty in meeting. It is proposed to retain in the Principalship the Revd. Mr. H. T. H. Wightwick, M. A. (Cambridge), the existing incumbent of the post, who has had considerable experience of school work in his clerical capacity and who has given entire satisfaction in the discharge of his present duties. The usual objections to the employment in the Education Department of persons in Holy Orders do not apply with the same force in the case of an appointment to the staff of a European school; the Principal of the Military Asylum, Sanawar—a somewhat similar institution to the Lawrence Memorial School at Murree—is a clergyman and is also in receipt of a pay of Rs. 800 a month.

8. We accordingly commend the scheme to Your Lordship's favourable consideration and request your specific sanction to the appointment of the Principal.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD MARQUESS,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

G. FLEETWOOD WILSON.

HARCOURT BUTLER.

S. A. IMAM.

W. H. CLARK.

R. H. CRADDOCK.

E. D. MACLAGAN.

No. 252-E.A.

*Original papers returned.

Copy* forwarded to the Department of Education for information

By order,

B. N. MITRA,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Schedule of papers.

1. Letter from the Government of the Punjab, no. 133, dated the 11th April 1910, and enclosure— Edu. A. Janv. 1911. nos. 133-138

   Rules for the management of the Lawrence Memorial School at Murree.

2. Letter from the Government of the Punjab, no. 89-S., dated the 23rd June 1910. Ibid.

3. Letter from the Government of the Punjab, no. 195-S., dated the 21st July 1910, and enclosures— Ibid.

   (*a*) Report by the Principal, Lawrence Memorial School, Murree.

   (*b*) Special Sanitary Report on the school by the Resident Medical Officer.

4. Letter from the Government of the Punjab, no. 436-S., dated the 21st September 1910. Ibid.

5. Telegram to the Government of the Punjab, no. 1133, dated the 11th November 1910. Ibid.

6. Letter to the Government of the Punjab, no. 94, dated the 24th January 1911. Ibid.

7. Letter from the Government of the Punjab, no. 75, dated the 11th February 1911. Edn. a. Sept. 1911 nos. 6-9

8. Telegram to the Government of the Punjab, no. 415, dated the 18th March 1911. Ibid.

9. Telegram from the Government of the Punjab, dated the 21st March 1911. Ibid.

10. Letter to the Government of the Punjab, no. 1256, dated the 1st September 1911. Ibid.

11. Letter from the Government of the Punjab, no. 44, dated the 2nd February 1912. Edu. A. May. 1912 nos. 124-125

12. Letter to the Government of the Punjab, no. 1149, dated the 27th May 1912. Ibid.

13. Letter from the Government of the Punjab, no. 494-S., dated the 20th August 1912, and enclosures—

    (*a*) estimate of staff salaries of the Lawrence School,

    (*b*) estimates of receipts and expenditure of the Lawrence School for one year,

    (*c*) letter from the Revd. H. T. H. Wightwick, Principal, Lawrence School.

14. Description of the endowment funds of the school.

Copy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.
Education.

FROM

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

TO

THE SECY. OF STATE FOR INDIA.

No. 125.

Dated Simla, the 15th May 1913.

Received

Proposed provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School at Murree.

106FinD—74—10·5·13—GCBP Simla

Murree School

India Office, London,
5th September 1913.

Public,
No. 232.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

Edn. A. May 1913 nos. 166-170.

Provincialisation of the Lawrence Memorial School at Murree.

MY LORD,

I have received and considered in Council the Financial Letter of Your Excellency's Government No. 125, dated the 15th May 1913, in which you submit a scheme for the provincialisation of the Lawrence Memorial School at Murree.

2. You point out that the fluctuating character of the managing committee, frequent changes in the teaching staff, insufficient accommodation, and a general depreciation of public interest in the school have all combined to enhance the difficulty of efficient management and supervision, and it appears that the only remedy is provincial control. I am in agreement with this view, and while noting that, apart from certain pensionary charges, the scheme is not expected to increase the recurrent cost of the institution to provincial revenues, I am also satisfied that the claims of the children of soldiers and ex-soldiers are fully safeguarded. I therefore approve the scheme as submitted by you.

3. I also sanction the retention in the Principalship of the school of the present incumbent, the Reverend H. T. H. Wightwick, on a salary of Rs. 800 a month, on the understanding that the appointment, though pensionable, will, as in the case of the Principalship of the Military Asylum at Sanawar, be a special one outside the cadre of the Indian Educational Service.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) CREWE.

I. 751*.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
15 JUN 1918
MADRAS

8.7.27 V

7-3-36 V

4/5/39 I

129

To be stitched

with the orogl.

of Gro. 927-8

29.7.19

List of Government Promissory Notes and other Securities in the custody of the Accountant-General, Madras, on the 31st December 1918, deposited under articles 164 and 171, Volume 1, Civil Account Code.

Vide Part II of the Fort Saint George Gazette page 135 dated 21-1-

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PUBLIC ENDOWMENTS AND INVESTMENTS.

THE NILGIRIS LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

	Amount	Investment	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
...	4,59,900	3½% of 1865	Collector of the Nilgiris and the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
	41,400	Miscellaneous Government securities.	
nen's gacy.	6,100	3½% of 1865	
quest	2,700	Do.	
	5,10,100		

300

List and abstract account of securities held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 for the year 1917-18.

Vide Part II of Fort St. George Gazette, dated 9th July 1918 Pages 1074-75 ~~and 1098-99~~.

MILITARY FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM (on behalf of the Committee Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund).

Particulars of securities.	Rs. As. Ps.	Cash Receipts interest or dividend realized. Rs. As. Ps.
ck 3½% of 1st May 1865	86,600- 0 - 0	12,514 -12 - 0
n-transferable Treasury notes 4½% of 1863-1864.	20,218-14 - 0	
Non-transferable Treasury notes 4% of 1873-1874.	10,000- 0 - 0	
hinopoly Municipal debentures of 1899	1,28,000- 0 - 0	
Ootacamund Municipal debentures, 5% of 1899.	37,500- 0 - 0	
T o t a l.	2,82,318-14 - 0	

Not printed

132

ANNEXURE C.

Suggested notes re: Rules and Constitution of the

Lawrence Memorial School

at

L O V E D A L E.

PREFACE.

THE Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund was founded during 1858, in honour of the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., by whom the establishment at some Hill Station, within the Madras Presidency, of an Institution similar to the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, had been suggested.

The School at Ootacamund was managed by a Committee of gentlemen residing at that place, and was supported by donations and subscriptions from the general public; but, in accordance with the will of Sir Henry Lawrence, in which he commended this school to the fostering care of the Hon'ble The Board of Directors, it was adopted by Government in 1859 by despatch from the Secretary of State for India.

The Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum and the Madras Female Orphan Asylum were amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum, the former on the 1st September 1871, and the latter on the 1st October 1904, the united Asylums being designated the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. The name of this Institution was changed to the "Lawrence Memorial School" in accordance with G. O. No. 38 Educational dated 15-1-1913.

The object of the institution is to provide for the orphan and other children of British Officers and soldiers, serving or having served in India, a school wherein they may obtain the benefits of a bracing climate, a good and above all a religious education, so that, with Divine Blessing, they may be consistant Christians and useful citizens of the Empire.

Vide Rule 1 Sanawar.

ANNEXURE C.

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL, at Loveda[illegible]

Ootacamund.

133

RULES.	NOTES.
1. The Lawrence Memorial School is under the control and responsibility of H.E.The Governor-in-Council.	Suggested to clearly define it as a "reserved" subject.
2. There shall be an advisory Committee of visitors consisting of the following ex-officio members.	In Sanawar this Committee is termed " Committee of Reference" (Vide Rule 2 Murree).
1. The General Officer Commanding, 9th (Secunderabad) Division. President.	
2. The Collector of Nilgiris.	
3. The Asst.Quarter Master General 9th Division.	
4. The Asst.Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.	
5. The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund.	
Two members to be appointed by Government either by Office or by name, who, the Committee suggest should be the General Officer Commanding, Southern Brigade and the Superintendent of Cordite Factory.	
Three additional members who may be ladies, can be nominated by the above from residents of Ootacamund who take an interest in the school. The Principal shall act as Secretary to the Committee.	
3. The General Officer Commanding, the Southern Army and the Right	Rule 66 (Ootacamund)

Print in italics

[In the absence of the President the members present may elect one among themselves to preside at the meetings]

RULES.

NOTES.

134

Reverend The Lord Bishop of Madras shall be ex-officio visitors of the institution, and shall be at liberty to visit the school at any time and to refer to the advisory Committee, or to the Government, any matter that, in their opinion, demands attention.

4. The Committee shall meet not less than four times a year on such dates as the President may determine, to discuss any suggestions made by members and matters which may be referred to them by the Director of Public Instruction or by Government. Their opinions shall be submitted to Government through the Director of Public Instruction. Special meetings may be convened by the President when need arises. In particular, the consent of the advisory Committee shall be obtained on all questions relating to the constitution of the school, and the maintenance of its special military and religious character.

(Vide Rule 3 Murree).

5. The Principal shall be a Clergyman of the Church of England in accordance with the wishes of Sir Henry Lawrence and with the conditions under which the Governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum handed over their trust.

That the Principal should be a Clergyman of the Church of England was the wish of Sir Henry Lawrence and as such has been so far the invariable rule in the Sanawar, Murree & Ootacamund schools. In this school there is the additional point that the condition of the transfer of M.M.O.A funds was that the Principal should invariably be

RULES.

NOTES.

a Clergyman of the Church of England. It is thus essential to place this on record.

6. The Principal shall be responsible for the education, discipline and general management of the school subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction to whom all reports shall be addressed.

(Vide Rules 3 & 5 Sanawar)
(Rule 1 Murree) and
(Rules 12 & 14) Ootacamund.

7. The admission of pupils shall rest with the Principal to whom all applications should be addressed, ...pt in special circumstances the ... admitted shall be between

Rule 6 (Sanawar)
Rule 4 (Murree)
Rule 34 (Ootacamund) where the Principa... ...its children except in sp...

...unicipal ...tures of 1912	1,	0 - 0
...goon Port Trust ...entures of 1906 (1936)	1,00,000-	0 - 0
...Port Trust ...rs of 1906.	1,50,000-	0 - 0
...Port Trust ...s of 1913.	8,700-	0 - 0
Total. ...	5,08,700-	0 - 0

RULES.

there are no children of soldiers registered and awaiting admission.

In these classes, preference will be given to children of soldiers who are serving in the 9th Division- and to the orphans of Civilians who have served in the Madras Presidency.

9. Children labouring under any form of disease, mental or physical- illegitimate children, and children of soldiers who have been dismissed the service by sentence of court-martial are ineligible for admission.

10. The maximum strength of the Boys' Branch shall be 300 and of the Girls' Branch 200- exclusive of Day-scholars. The children of the members of the staff may be admitted as day scholars without payment of any fee.

11. The following shall be the scale of fees.

NOTES.

In 1888, children of civilians were allowed to be admitted as the number of soldiers' children were insufficient to complete the numbers. Since 1910, however, the number of soldiers' children awaiting admission has been very great. (Vide Annexure A)

Rule 7 (Murree)
Rule 14 (Sanawar)
Rules 37 & 38 (Ootacamund)

Rules 32 & 46 (Ootacamund)

At present 300 boys & 165 girls.

Rule 6 (Murree)
Rule 8 (Sanawar)
Rule 42 (Ootacamund)

The cases of illegitimate & orphan children shall be dealt with especially by the Committee.

VIDE NEXT PAGE.

31

137

~~NEW~~ SCALE OF FEES.

When the income of the Fathers or Step-fathers is per mensem.	First Child.	Second Child.	Third Child.	Fourth Child.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rs. 30 and upwards, but less than Rs. 40	3	Free.	Free.	Free.	Rs. 3 for 4 children.
„ 40 „ „ „ 50	4	1	„	„	„ 5 „
„ 50 „ „ „ 60	5	2	„	„	„ 7 „
„ 60 „ „ „ 70	6	3	1	„	„ 10 „
„ 70 „ „ „ 80	7	4	2	„	„ 13 „
„ 80 „ „ „ 90	8	5	3	1	„ 17 „
„ 90 „ „ „ 100	9	6	4	2	„ 21 „
„ 100 „ „ „ 110	10	7	5	3	„ 25 „
„ 110 „ „ „ 120	11	8	6	4	„ 29 „
„ 120 „ „ „ 130	12	9	7	5	„ 33 „
„ 130 „ „ „ 140	13	10	8	6	„ 37 „
„ 140 „ „ „ 150	14	11	9	7	„ 41 „
„ 150 „ „ „ 160	15	12	10	8	„ 45 „
„ 160 „ „ „ 170	16	13	11	9	„ 49 „
„ 170 „ „ „ 180	17	14	12	10	„ 53 „
„ 180 „ „ „ 190	18	15	13	11	„ 57 „
„ 190 „ „ „ 200	19	16	14	12	„ 61 „
„ 200 and above	20	17	15	13	„ 65 „

Note :—'Income' means the pay and allowances, staff or consolidated pay, exchange compensation allowance, charge allowance and all other items of personal remuneration drawn by an individual, but does not include horse allowance, if drawn as a separate item, office and contract allowances, ration money, messing allowance, clothing allowance or subsistance allowance for wife and children.

Separation allowances and pensions granted to children may be claimed in lieu of the above fees.

RULES

12. The following rules shall be observed regarding religious services and instruction.

EXTRACT FROM THE REVISED RULES OF THE LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM.

APPENDIX XII.

(a) RULE XXIII.—In the religious lessons given in open school, all the leading truths of Christianity shall be inculcated, but without unnecessary allusion to disputed points of faith or practice.

(b) RULE XXIV.—The respective Catechisms of the various Protestant denominations may be taught in private to the children of each denomination.

(c) RULE XXV.—The authorized version of the Bible shall be read in the school.

(d) RULE XXVI.—At the hours in which religious instruction is given in the school, Priests of the Roman Catholic Church and accredited Ministers of Evangelical denominations may attend and give instruction to the children of their respective persuasions, in places set apart for that purpose, on giving previous notice of their wish to do so to the Principal.

(e) RULE XXVII.—Roman Catholic Priests and accredited Ministers of other denominations shall have free access to the sick of their communities in the Infirmary at all times.

(f) RULE XXVIII.—Divine Service, in accordance with the usage of the Church of England, shall be celebrated twice on each Sunday in the Chapel of the Institution, all the inmates of the establishment being required to attend, subject, however, to the provisions of Rule 29.

(g) RULE XXIX.—On the application of a Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, or accredited Minister of an Evangelical denomination of Christians, requesting permission to celebrate Divine Service on a Sunday with the members of his communion, a place shall be set apart for the purpose, and such members shall have permission to attend. Such application must, however, be made in writing on the previous Saturday.

(h) RULE XXX.—The form of prayers sanctioned for use in the School shall be read every morning and evening throughout the year by the Principal, or such officers as he may appoint for the purpose.

(A true extract.)

(Signed C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,

NOTES

These rules were the conditions attached to the transfer of school to Government, vide G.O. No.839 Government of India (Foreign Department) dated 27th December 1859 and also conditions agreed to by the Military Male Orphan Asylum on amalgamation. Vide

Rule 16 (Murree)
Rules 18 to 25 (Sanawar)
Rules 24 to 28 (Ootacamund)

13. The accounts shall be audited each year by a superior officer of the accounts department whose report shall be submitted to Government through the Principal and the Director of Public Instruction.

Rule 64 (Ootacamund)

This is the present procedure.

RULES.

NOTES.

14. The Principal shall submit in print to the Director of Public Instruction not later than the 15th February of each year (for the sanction of the Governor-in-Council, a Budget for the ensuing official year. Such budget shall be drawn up in the form prescribed by Government.

Rule 61 (Ootacamund)

15. All money received shall be paid to the school account in the Bank of Madras, Ootacamund. For the ordinary current expenditure sanctioned in the budget, all drafts on the current account shall be signed by the Principal. Any special expenditure shall receive the previous sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.

Rule 63 (Ootacamund)

16. An annual report for the official year of the institution shall be forwarded by the Principal through the advisory Committee to the Director of Public Instruction in June of each year.

Rule 15 (Murree)
Rule 31 (Sanawar)
Rule 65 (Ootacamund)

17. One scholarship for boys and one scholarship for girls for further study may be awarded annually by the Director of Public Instruction to such boys and girls who clearly profit by a higher education. Such scholar-

Rules 47 to 50 (Ootacamund)

RULES

year and Rs.30 per mensem for the third year and Rs.35 per mensem for the fourth year.

Two or more stipends of Rs.20 per mensem may be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction to boys or girls to enable them to learn a trade or industry.

The names of all scholarship or stipend holders shall be borne on the strngth of the school.

NOTES.

140

At present Rs.15 per mensem given- but this is insufficien for orphans.

Note.

The Committee would prefer that the present system of a Committee of Management working directly under the orders of Government should continue and the Committee might be termed " Board of Governors ". Should the Government be pleased to accept this proposal, the words "Director of Public Instruction" would necessarily be changed to "Board of Governors" in rules 6, 13, 14, 15, 16 & 17. The Committee feel that members of the Committee, who now take such a keen and person interest in this school, might not take such a keen interest in its management if their powers are lessened. At the same time, members are averse to [illegible] of the provincialization of the school, presuming it to be for the benefit of the school, on this one point- and if it is the considered policy of Government that all Government educational institutions ~~without exception~~ should be under [illegible] Director of Public Instruction, they are prepared to waive this sugg[illegible]

35

Not printed

141

Annexure D (1)

Lawrence Memorial School.

Revised Estimates for 1915-16

AND

Budget for 1916-17.

OOTACAMUND AND NILGIRI PRESS.

Lawrence Memorial School—

Boys' Branch—Budget, 1916-17.

Particulars.	Actuals 1914-15.	Sanctioned Budget 1915-16.	Revised Estimates for 1915-16.	Revised Estimates Remarks on	Budget for 1916-17.	Budget Remarks on
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Opening balance	38,832	30,977	41,353		36,916	
I.—From Government—						
1. Grant-in-aid	37,800	37,800	37,800		37,800	
2. Building grant	45,000	...	...			
II.—Profits on School Property—						
1. Donation and interest on Government Securities	58,129	59,753	59,700		59,700	
2. Bank interest on Fixed Deposit Account (*vide* Rule 63) ...	1,023	1,000	2,067		2,000	
III.—Special Funds—						
1. Subsistence allowance	7,744	7,500	8,380	Separation allowance is granted for children whose fathers have gone to the front.	7,500	
2. Fees	14,946	17,000	17,000		16,600	Monthly collection is at present Rs. 1,660.
3. Telegraph Department	980	840	770	There are eleven lads at present in the Training Class.	840	
IV.—Industries—						
1. Recoveries from Military Works Service	616	...	...		...	
2. Refund from P. W. D.	419	...	...		...	
V.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Sale of stores	44	100	300		100	
2. From N. V. R. compensation for boots	200	150	200	The O. C. of the N. V. R. has agreed to increase the compensation for boots by Rs. 50 per annum.	200	
3. Other items	82	30	30		30	
4. Special money prizes	38	...	250		...	
5. Donation	10	...	...		...	
6. Fixed Deposit matured	8,469	...	2,049	*Vide* covering letter.	...	
7. Balance from Provident Fund	...	...				
Total ...	2,14,332	1,55,150	1,69,899		1,61,686	

38

Lawrence Memorial School—

39

143

Boys' Branch—Budget, 1916-17—(continued.)

Particulars.	Actuals 1914-15.	Sanctioned Budget 1915-16.	Revised Estimates for 1915-16.	Revised Estimates Remarks on	Budget for 1916-17.	Budget Remarks on
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
I.—Education—						
(a) *Scholastic*—						
1. Establishment	17,779	20,772	19,330		21,432	G. O., No. 1459, Educational, dated 19th December, 1914.
2. Books, prizes and stationery	2,923	2,800	3,500	Price of books and stationery have gone up also Hygiene has been added as a special subject.	3,000	Stationery, etc., (Rs. 1,000), class books and Scripture books, Rs. (1,250,) prizes Rs. (250), science apparatus (Rs.200) and kindergarten material (Rs.300).
3. Library	252	640	640		640	
4. Examination fees	170	250	125		200	
5. Special money prizes	38	...	10		...	
6. Scholarships	...	240	240		240	
(b) *Artistic*—						
1. Band establishment	699	818	818		829	
2. Band instruments, music and repairs	1,126	900	900		700	
3. Honorarium to band examiner	20	20	20		20	
4. Gymnastic establishment	538	540	540		540	
5. Apparatus and games	870	700	750		900	
(c) *Telegraph*—						
Premia	210	180	165		180	
(d) *Drawing*—						
1. Establishment	240	240	240		240	
2. Materials, models, etc.	95	75	75		75	
(e) *Typewriting*—						
1. Establishment	240	240	240		240	
2. Machines, materials, etc.	301	350	350		50	
(f) *Carpentry*—						
1. Establishment	968	1,128	854	Instructor recalled to Regiment, temporary arrangements made.	1,080	
2. Tools and plant	462	2,000	1,000	*Vide* covering letter ...	2,000	
II.—Clothing and Victualling—						
(a) *Clothing*—						
1. Establishment	626	732	500		732	
2. Machines, materials, etc.	4,540	10,000	10,000		8,000	
3. Contract work and outfits	4,019	4,550	4,550		3,600	
4. Shoeing	6,338	6,000	6,000		5,000	
5. Sergeants' clothing	446	300	250		500	
6. Servants' „	277	310	280		310	
Carried over ...	43,177	53,785	51,377		50,508	

Lawrence Memorial School—

Boys' Branch—Budget, 1916-17—(continued.)

Particulars.	Actuals 1914-15.	Sanctioned Budget 1915-16.	Revised Estimates for 1915-16.	Revised Estimates Remarks on	Budget for 1916-17.	Budget Remarks on
EXPENDITURE—(*continued*)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Brought forward ...	43,177	53,785	51,377		50,508	
II.—Clothing and Victualling—(*continued*)						
(*b*) *Victualling*—						
1. Establishment	1,875	1,776	1,882	Allowance for dearness of provisions ...	1,884	Includes allowance for dearness of provisions.
2. Provisions	32,149	36,000	37,000	*Vide* covering letter ...	37,000	
3. Kitchen and dining-room utensils	384	400	400		400	
4. Out-boarders	464	1,080	180	Only one boarder at present ...	540	
III.—Household, Hospital and Sanitation—						
(*a*) *Household*—						
1. Establishment	5,931	5,910	5,910		5,922	
2. Washing	1,959	2,250	1,800		2,100	
3. Lighting	858	1,200	1,200		1,200	
4. Woodcutting, etc.	1,046	1,000	1,096	Allowance for dearness of provisions ...	1,096	Includes allowances for dearness of provisions.
5. Bedding and towelling	1,574	1,750	1,000	Blankets ordered not received this year.	1,750	
6. Hardware, brushes, soap	1,007	1,000	1,250		1,250	
7. Furniture, carpets, etc.	2,521	...	...		...	
New furniture and carpets	...	4,000	4,000		2,500	Includes 1,000 Rs. for new desks to III Standard.
8. Contingencies	105	200	200		200	
(*b*) *Hospital*—						
1. Establishment	1,751	1,776	1,815	Allowance for dearness of provisions to servants.	1,815	Includes allowance for dearness of provisions.
2. Medicines and Wines	336	300	300		300	
3. Extra nursing	261	500	500		500	
4. Disinfector	3,233	...	145	Actuals put down ...	...	
(*c*) *Sanitation*—						
1. Establishment	966	864	963	Allowance for dearness of provisions ...	972	Includes allowance for dearness of provisions.
2. Tar and phenyle	134	300	309		300	
3. Repairs to roads and drains; bush-cutting	1,054	918	1,005	Allowance for dearness of provisions ...	1,014	Do. do.
IV.—General—						
1. Establishment	8,078	8,545	8,545		8,867	Provides an increase of Re. 1 to general cooly.
2. Office stationery	208	250	400	One duplicator has been purchased for Rs. 150.	250	
Carried over ...	1,09,071	1,23,804	1,21,268		1,20,368	

Lawrence Memorial School—

Boys' Branch—Budget, 1916-17—(concluded.)

Particulars.	Actuals 1914-15.	Sanctioned Budget 1915-16.	Revised Estimates for 1915-16.	Revised Estimates Remarks on	Budget. for 1916-17.	Budget. Remarks on
EXPENDITURE—(*concluded*)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Brought forward ...	1,09,071	1,23,804	1,21,268		1,20,368	
V.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Carrying charges and travelling expenses	3,792	3,000	3,000		3,000	
2. Postage, telegrams and advertisements	508	450	450		450	
3. Contingencies	1,676	1,744	1,744		1,000	
4. Entertainment allowance	238	300	300		300	
5. Printing charges	554	840	840		840	
VI.—Buildings—						
1. Repairs	2,235	...	...		...	
2. Establishment	...	720.	720		720	
3. Material, barrack damages and repairs to furniture ...	...	1,000	1,400	Includes Rs. 400 Special Expenditure *vide* covering letter.	1,000	
VII.—Other Charges—						
Pensions	1,530	1,380	1,380		1,380	
VIII.—Chapel—						
1. Establishment	391	353	403		403	
2. Improvements	473	200	200		200	
3. Purchase of organ	...	10,000	...	*Vide* covering letter.	10,000	
4. Tuning and repairing organ	...	...	15		30	
IX.—Extraordinary—					1,620	
1. Sinking Fund	1,511	1,553	1,553		650	For a Masters' Dining room. *Vide* covering letter.
2. Improvements to buildings	5,720	...	...		...	
3. New buildings—Refund to A. C. R. E. and to Government ...	45,000	...	...		9	
4. Municipal Tax	9	10	9		...	
5. Toll	251	...	26		...	
6. Refund of Fees	20	...	75			
Total ...	1,72,979	1,45,354	1,33,383		1,41,970	
					316	
					19,716	
Closing Balance ...	41,353	9,796	36,516		1,61,686	
					286	
Grand Total ...	2,14,332	1,55,150	1,69,899			

Lawrence Memorial School—

Girls' Branch—Budget, 1916-17.

Particulars.	Actuals 1914-15.	Sanctioned Budget 1915-16.	Revised Estimates for 1915-16.	Revised Estimates Remarks on	Budget for 1916-17.	Budget Remarks on
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Opening balance ...	14,605	10,525	11,494		11,813	
I.—From Government—						
1. Grant-in-aid	25,200	25,200	25,200		25,200	
II.—Profits on School Property—						
1. Donation and interest on Government Securities ...	21,909	23,015	23,015		23,015	
III.—Special Funds—						
1. Subsistance allowance	7,308	7,000	7,650	Separation allowance is granted for certain children.	7,000	
2. Fees	7,141	7,000	8,400		11,400	
IV.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Sale of stores	1	25	62		25	
2. Other items	17	...	...		...	
3. Special money prizes	47	...	...		...	
4. Balance from Provident Fund	...	...	1,366		...	
Total ...	76,228	72,765	77,187		78,453	

Lawrence Memorial School—

Girls' Branch—Budget, 1916-17—(continued.)

Particulars.	Actuals 1914-15.	Sanctioned Budget 1915-16.	Revised Estimates for 1915-16.	Revised Estimates Remarks on	Budget for 1916-17.	Budget Remarks on
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
I.—Education—						
(a) *Scholastic*—						
1. Establishment	8,504	8,784	8,885		10,070	Provides for an additional teacher for K.G. at Rs.80 p. m. *Vide* covering letter.
2. Books, prizes, stationery	1,511	1,600	1,600		1,600	Books, stationery, prizes, &c. (1,400) K.G. material (Rs. 200).
3. Library	218	380	380		530	
4. Examination fees	145	145	160		160	
5. Games	141	250	250		250	
6. Tuning and repairing piano	372	60	60		60	
7. Special money prizes	47	...	...		...	
(b) *Drawing*—						
1. Establishment	180	180	180		180	
2. Materials and models	39	100	75		75	
(c) *Typewriting*—						
1. Establishment	175	180	180		180	
2. Materials and machines	85	50	50		50	
(d) *Technical*—						
1. Establishment	1,080	1,104	1,104		1,128	
2. Needle work and cookery class	273	250	250		250	
II.—Clothing and Victualling—						
(a) *Clothing*—						
1. Establishment	844	912	900		921	
2. Machines and materials	5,801	4,200	4,200		4,000	
3. Extra tailors	844	800	800		800	
4. Shoeing	2,672	3,200	3,200		3,200	
5. Outfit allowance	455	350	490		350	
6. Servants' clothing	99	110	125		125	
(b) *Victualling*—						
1. Establishment	958	996	1,063	Allowance for dearness of provisions ...	1,068	Includes allowance for dearness of provisions.
2. Provisions	19,064	20,000	20,750	*Vide* Remarks, Boys' Branch ...	20,750	
3. Kitchen and Dining-room utensils	553	600	600		700	
4. Out-boarders	...	240	...		240	
III.—Household, Hospital and Sanitary—						
(a) *Household*—						
1. Establishment	412	412	425	Allowance for dearness of provisions ...	432	Includes allowance for dearness of provisions.
2. Washing	1,316	1,485	1,200		1,485	
3. Lighting	829	850	850		1,000	
Carried over ...	46,617	47,238	47,777		49,604	

Lawrence Memorial School—Girls' Branch—Budget, 1916-17—(concluded.)

Particulars.	Actuals 1914-15.	Sanctioned Budget 1915-16.	Revised Estimates for 1915-16.	Revised Estimates Remarks on	Budget for 1916-17.	Budget Remarks on
EXPENDITURE—(*continued*)						
Brought forward ..	Rs. 46,617	Rs. 47,238	Rs. 47,777		Rs. 49,604	
III.—Household, Hospital and Sanitation—(*continued*)						
(*a*) *Household*—(continued).						
4. Woodcutting	312	288	312	Allowance for dearness of provisions ..	314	Includes allowance for dearness of provisions.
5. Bedding and towelling	1,943	1,500	1,500		1,000	
6. Hardware, brushes and soap	575	900	900		1,200	
7. Furniture and repairs	1,887	..	..		...	
New furniture	...	1,500	1,500		2,500	Desks in many class rooms need renewing.
8. Contingencies	55	100	100		100	
(*b*) *Hospital*—						
1. Establishment	1,286	1,278	1,335		1,348	
2. Medicines and wines	149	200	200		200	
3. Extra nursing ...	1	500	200		500	
(*c*) *Sanitation*—						
1. Establishment	714	720	667	Committee in Resolution No. XIII of 16-7-15 sanctioned the entertainment of 6 scavengers at 8 Rs. each instead of 9 at 60 Rs. per mensem. ...	576	
2. Tar and phenyle	59	75	100		100	
3. Bushcutting	209	192	212	Allowance for dearness of provisions ...	216	Includes allowance for dearness of provisions.
IV.—General—						
Establishment	5,134	5,394	5,631		5,880	
V.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Carrying charges and travelling expenses	1,933	2,000	2,000		2,000	
2. Postage, telegrams and advertisements	124	100	100		100	
3. Contingencies	41	100	100		100	
4. Printing charges	335	250	250		250	
VI.—Buildings—						
1. Repairs	1,381	...	...		..	
2. Establishment	...	480	480		480	
3. Material, barrack damages and repairs to furniture ...	...	500	500		500	
VII.—Other Charges—						
Pension	360	360	360		360	
VIII.—Chapel—						
1. Establishment	260	236	266		268	
2. Improvements	26	80	80		80	
3. Tuning and Repairing Organ	...	...	10		20	
IX.—Extraordinary—						
1. Sinking fund	687	680	750		750	
2. Improvements to buildings	480	...	...		600	For co nverting old store room into kitchen for mistresses.
3. Toll	166	...	17		...	
4. Refund of fees	...	...	27		...	
Total ...	64,734	64,671	65,374		69,046	
Closing Balance ...	11,494	8,094	11,813		9,407	
Grand Total ...	76,228	72,765	77,187		78,453	

List of Establishments.

Heads to which debited.	No.	Designation.	Present Scale. Salary per mensem.	Present Scale. Special Allowance.	Sanctioned Scale. Salary per mensem.	Sanctioned Scale. Special Allowance.	Remarks.
		Boys' Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Education	1	Head Master ..	400	...	300-20-400	...	
Do	1	Second Master ..	210	...	200-10-250	...	
Do	1	First Assistant ..	165	...	150- 5-175	...	
Do	1	Second do ..	150	...	150-2½-175	...	
Do	1	Third do ..	150	...	150	...	
Do	1	Fourth do ..	100	...	100- 2-120	...	
Do	1	Fifth do ..	100	...	100- 2-120	...	
Do	1	Sixth do ..	100	...	100- 2-120	...	
Do	1	Telegraph Instructor ..	Effective man.	40	Effective man	40	House rent in lieu of free quarters.
Do	1	Munshi ..	54	...	50- 2- 60	15	Do do.
Do	1	Carpentry Instructor ..	90	...	90- 2-100	...	
I.—Education and III.—Household	1	Band Instructor ..	98	...	90- 2-100	20	Rs.49 to each head, & Rs. 20 for teaching string band.
Do	1	Gymnastic do ..	90	...	80- 2- 90	...	Rs. 45 to each head.
II.—Victualling III.—Household and II.—Clothing	1	Steward ..	110	...	110	...	Rs. 45 to each head and Rs. 20 for Shoeing supervision.
III.—Household	1	Senior Sergeant ..	120	...	100- 4-120	...	
Do		1st Junior do ..	80	...	75- 1- 80	...	
Do	1	Clothing Sergeant ..	60	20	50- 2- 60	20	Personal allowance.
Do	...	Boys' Non-Commissioned Officers ..	25½	...	25½	...	
Hospital	1	Matron ..	60	20	50- 2- 60	20	In lieu of free board.
		Allowance for teaching Singing ..	...	20*	...	20*	
		Do for teaching Drawing ..	...	20*	...	20*	
		Do for Typewriting ..	...	20*	...	20*	
		Do to Librarian ..	...	20*	...	20*	
		Do for Supervision of Games ..	...	20*	...	20*	

An initial salary is sanctioned for two years at Rs. 150 for mensem for qualified and certificated teachers—G. O. No. 1459, Educational, dated 19th December, 1914.

		Girls' Department.					
I.—Education	1	Head Mistress ..	185	with board, etc.	175- 5-200	with board, etc.	
Do	1	First Assistant ..	130		125- 5-150		
Do	1	Second do ..	85		70- 3- 85		
Do	1	Third do ..	71		70- 1- 80		
Do	1	Fourth do ..	61		60- 1- 70		
Do	1	Fifth do ..	51		50- 1- 60		
Do	1	Sixth do ..	51		50- 1- 60		
Do	1	Seventh do ..	51		50- 1- 60		
Do	1	Technical Mistress ..	94		90- 2-120		
III.—Household and II.—Clothing	1	Head Matron ..	54	with board, etc.	50- 2- 60	with board, etc.	Rs. 27 to each head.
Do	1	1st Assistant Matron ..	40		40- 1- 45		
Do	4	Girl Orderlies ..	10		10		
II.—Victualling	1	Kitchen Matron ..	35		35		
III.—Hospital	1	Matron ..	46		45- 1- 50		
		Allowance for teaching Singing ..	...	...	15*	15*	
		Do for teaching Drawing ..	...	...	15*	15*	
		Do for teaching Typewriting ..	...	...	15*	15*	
		Do for Librarian ..	...	...	15*	15*	

* The allowances need not go to particular posts.

List of Establishments.

Heads to which debited.	No.	Designation.	Present Scale. Salary per mensem.	Present Scale. Special Allowance.	Sanctioned Scale. Salary per mensem.	Sanctioned Scale. Special Allowance.	Remarks.
		Kindergarten Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Education ..	1	Head Teacher ..	115		100- 5-150		
Do ..	1	First Assistant ..	62		60- 2- 80		
Do ..	1	Second do ..	51		50- 1- 60		
Do ..	4	Pupil Teachers ..	20	With board.	20		
Do ..	1	Assistant Teacher ..	...		80	With board.	*Sanction is solicited.*
III.—Household.	1	Nursery Matron ..	40		40		
		General.					
IV.—General ..	1	Principal and Secretary ..	900	...	500-50-1000	...	
Do ..	1	Chief Clerk ..	150	...	125- 5- 150	...	
Do ..	1	Clerk ..	50	...	40- 1- 50	...	
Do ..	1	Assistant Clerk ..	28	...	25- 1- 30	...	
Do ..	1	Stores' Clerk ..	28	...	25- 1- 30	...	
Do ..	1	Peon ..	8	...	...	...	Allowed to Principal.
Do ..	2	Gardeners ..	16	...	...	...	Do. do.
Do ..	1	Cooly, General ..	11	...	...	...	*Sanction is solicited for an increase of Re. 1.*
Do ..	1	Cooly, errands ..	10	...	...	...	
Do ..		Allowance for Shorthand ..	...	20*	...	20*	
Do ..	1	Forest Guard ..	12		12	...	
III.—Hospital ..	1	Consulting Physician ..	50	...	50	...	
Do ..	1	Resident Medical Officer ..	50	...	50	...	
Do ..	1	Compounder ..	17	3	17	3	
VIII.—Chapel ..	1	Organist ..	...	30	...	30	
Do ..	1	Bearer ..	10	...	...	...	
Do ..	1	Gardener ..	9	...	...	...	
Do ..	1	Servant ..	5	...	...	...	For organ blowing.

General charges are 60 per cent. to Boys' Branch and 40 per cent. to Girls' Branch.

		Boys' Department. *Native Establishment.*					
II.—Clothing ..	4	Tailors ..	61	...	...	...	
Do ..	4	Chucklers ..	61	...	...	...	
II.—Victualling	1	Head Cook ..	20	...	...	...	
Do ..	3	Assistant Cooks ..	27	..	...	...	
Do ..	4	Scullions ..	36	...	...	...	
Do ..	1	Butterman ..	8	...	...	...	
Do ..	1	Biscuit Maker ..	12	...	...	...	
III.—Household	1	Nursery Maty ..	9	...	...	...	
Do ..	1	Mussalchee ..	10	...	...	...	
Do ..	8	Coolies ..	64	...	...	...	Woodcutting.
Do ..	1	Servant ..	5	...	...	...	For Haircutting.
III—Hospital ..	1	Cook ..	8	...	...	...	
Do ..	1	Maty ..	8	...	...	...	
III.—Household and Sanitation.	1	Maistry ..	25	...	...	...	Rs. 12-8-0 to each head.
III.—Sanitation.	9	Scavengers ..	72	...	...	...	Repairs to roads and
Do ..	8	Coolies ..	64	...	...	...	drains; bushcutting.
		Girls' Department. *Native Establishment.*					
II.—Victualling	3	Kitchen Helps ..	24	...	...	...	
Do ..	3	Scullions ..	24	...	...	...	
III.—Household	1	Man Servant ..	8	...	...	...	
Do ..	3	Coolies ..	24	...	...	...	Woodcutting.
Hospital ..	1	Ayah ..	8	..	...	...	
Do ..	1	Cook ..	8	...	...	...	
Sanitation ..	6	Scavengers ..	48	...	...	...	
Do ..	2	Coolies ..	16	...	...	...	Bush-cutting, repairs to drains, etc.

* The allowances need not go to particular posts.

No. 2. Account

Boys' and Girls' Branches.

Balance 1st. December 1914 as per budget 1915-16 Rs: 18386-0-5	31st December 1915
	Amount Spent Rs. 11850-13-0
	Balance: 6535-3-5
Rs: 18386-0-5	Rs. 18,386-0-5

Annexure D (2)

Lawrence Memorial School.

Revised Estimates for 1916-17

AND

Budget for 1917-18.

Lawrence Memorial School—

Boys' Branch—Budget, 1917-18.

Particulars.	Actuals 1915-16.	Sanctioned Budget 1916-17.	Revised Estimates. For 1916-17.	Revised Estimates. Remarks on	Budget. For 1917-18.	Budget. Remarks on
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Opening balance	41,353	36,516	43,238		18,085	
I.—From Government—						
1. Grant-in-aid	37,800	37,800	37,800		37,800	
II.—Profits on School Property—						
1. Donation and interest on Government Securities ...	59,728	59,700	59,740	G. O. No. 392 Edl., 7th April 1916 fixed the annual donation at Rs. 21,500.	59,740	
2. Bank interest on Fixed Deposit Account (*vide* Rule 63) ...	2,067	2,000	2,000		2,000	
III.—Special Funds—						
1. Subsistence and separation allowance	8,702	7,500	9,500		9,000	
2. Fees	16,756	16,600	13,700		19,560	Monthly collection is at Rs. 1,956.
3. Telegraph Department	980	840	840		840	
IV.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Sale of Stores	317	100	100		100	
2. From N. V. R. compensation for boots	200	200	200		200	
3. Other items	118	30	65		36	
4. Special money prizes	10	...	62		...	
5. Donation	250	...	...		...	
6. Balance from Provident Fund	2,049	...	...		...	
7. Refund from Bonus Fund A/c of Staff who have left the services	...	...	99		...	
8. Sale of old Organ	...	...	...		1,000	
Total ...	1,70,330	1,61,286	1,67,344		1,48,361	

Lawrence Memorial School—

Boys' Branch—Budget, 1917-18—(continued.)

Particulars.	Actuals 1915-16.	Sanctioned Budget 1916-17.	Revised Estimates. For 1916-17.	Revised Estimates. Remarks on	Budget. For 1917-18.	Budget. Remarks on
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
I.—Education—						
(a) *Scholastic*—						
1. Establishment	19,293	21,432	21,188		21,682	Increments to staff.
2. Books, prizes and stationery	3,398	3,000	4,000	Vide covering letter.	3,750	Stationery (1,500), class books including science (1,250), Scripture books, &c. (250), prizes (250), material for special classes (200) K. G. material 300.
3. Library	620	640	475		640	
4. Examination fees	125	200	155	Actuals set down.	200	
5. Special money prizes	10	...	62		...	
6. Scholarships	163	240	240		240	
7. Pocket money to orphans	...	...			120	G. O. No. 1252, Home (Edl.) Dept. dated 27th November 1916.
(b) *Artistic*—						
1. Band establishment	817	829	829		840	
2. Band instruments, music and repairs	842	700	750	Prices have gone up.	700	
3. Honorarium to band examiner	...	20	20		20	
4. Gymnastic establishment	540	540	540		540	
5. Apparatus and games	730	900	750		800	
(c) *Telegraph*—						
Premia	210	180	180		180	
(d) *Drawing*—						
1. Establishment	240	240	240		240	
2. Materials, models, etc.	25	75	50		50	
(e) *Typewriting*—						
1. Establishment	240	240	240		240	
2. Machines, materials, etc.	313	50	50		50	
(f) *Carpentry*—						
1. Establishment	855	1,080	720	Vide covering letter.	1,080	
2. Tools and plant	387	2,000	500		750	
II.—Clothing and Victualling—						
(a) *Clothing*—						
1. Establishment	440	732	726	Includes allowance for dearness of provisions.	768	Includes allowance for dearness of provisions.
2. Machines, materials, etc.	9,832	8,000	7,200		10,000	
3. Contract work and outfits	3,883	3,600	3,600		3,600	
4. Shoeing	5,791	5,000	5,000		7,000	Price of leather has greatly increased.
5. Sergeants' clothing	237	500	535	Prices of material have gone up.	650	
6. Servants' ,, ...	280	310	380	Do do	400	
Carried over ...	49,271	50,508	48,430		54,540	

Lawrence Memorial School—Boys' Branch—Budget, 1917-18—(continued.)

Particulars.	Actuals 1915-16.	Sanctioned Budget 1916-17.	Revised Estimates for 1916-17.	Revised Estimates Remarks on	Budget for 1917-18.	Budget Remarks on
EXPENDITURE—(*continued*)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Brought forward ...	49,271	50,508	48,430		54,540	
II—Clothing and Victualling—(*continued*).						
(*b*) *Victualling*—						
1. Establishment	1,871	1,884	1,974	Vide covering letter ...	2,136	Vide remarks, Revised Estimates.
2. Provisions	34,864	37,000	37,000		37,000	
3. Kitchen and dining-room utensils	303	400	600	Price of aluminium utensils has gone up.	400	
4. Out-Boarders	135	540	86		180	
III.—Household, Hospital and Sanitation—						
(*a*) *Household*—						
1. Establishment	5,885	5,922	5,911		5,934	
2. Washing	1,798	2,100	1,800		2,100	
3. Lighting	941	1,200	1,200		1,300	Price of oil has gone up.
4. Woodcutting	1,009	1,096	1,096	Vide covering letter ...	1,126	
5. Bedding and towelling	586	1,750	1,750		2,500	Prices have gone up.
6. Hardware, brushes, soap	1,209	1,250	1,250		1,500	
7. New furniture and carpets	3,402	2,500	2,500		2,000	
8. Contingencies	127	200	220	Vide covering letter ...	220	
(*b*) *Hospital*—						
1. Establishment	1,807	1,815	1,850		1,878	
2. Medicines and Wines	98	300	100		100	
3. Extra nursing	20	500	100		500	
4. Disinfector	145	...	...		...	
(*c*) *Sanitation*—						
1. Establishment	960	972	1,020	Vide covering letter ...	1,080	
2. Tar and Phenyle	249	300	320		300	
3. Repairs to roads and drains; bush-cutting ...	996	1,014	988		1,014	
IV—General—						
1. Establishment	8,436	8,867	9,045		9,235	Increments.
2. Office Stationery	376	250	250		250	
Carried over ...	1,14,488	1,20,368	1,17,490		1,25,293	

Lawrence Memorial School—

Boys' Branch—Budget, 1917-18.

Particulars.	Actuals 1915-16.	Sanctioned Budget 1916-17.	Revised Estimates for 1916-17.	Remarks on	Budget for 1917-18.	Remarks on.
EXPENDITURE—(*concluded*).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Brought forward ...	1,14,488	1,20,368	1,17,490		1,25,293	
V.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Carrying charges and travelling expenses	3,163	3,000	3,000		3,000	
2. Postage, telegrams and advertisements	533	450	450		450	
3. Contingencies	1,259	1,000	1,000		1,000	
4. Entertainment allowance	145	300	300		300	
5. Printing charges	489	840	840		840	
VI.—Buildings—						
1. Establishment	651	720	864	Vide covering letter	912	
2. Material, barrack damages and repairs to furniture ...	826	1,000	1,000		1,000	
VII.—Other Charges—						
Pensions	1,380	1,380	1,380		1,380	
VIII.—Chapel—						
1. Establishment	403	403	403		403	
2. Improvements	181	200	200		200	
3. Purchase of organ ...	...	10,000	10,000		1,000	Vide covering letter.
4. Tuning and repairing organ	15	30	35		35	
IX.—Extraordinary—						
1. Bonus to Provident Fund of Staff	1,591	1,620	1,672		1,683	
2. Improvements to buildings	1,808	650	1,292	Masters' Dining Room 664 and Balance for Lavatories.	133	
3. Municipal Tax	9	9	9		9	
4. Toll	26	...	...		...	
5. Refund of Fees	125	...	...		...	
6. Special Bonus to Staff) G. O. No. 667 Educa-			3,324		...	
7. Water Supply Improvements) tional 17th June 1916.	...	...	6,000		...	
Total ...	1,27,092	1,41,970	1,49,259		1,37,638	
Closing Balance ...	43,238	19,316	18,085		10,723	
Grand Total ...	1,70,330	1,61,286	1,67,344		1,48,361	

Lawrence Memorial School— Girls' Branch—Budget 1917-18.

Particulars.	Actuals. 1915-16.	Sanctioned Budget 1916-17.	Revised Estimates for 1916-17	Revised Estimates Remarks on	Budget for 1916-17.	Budget Remarks on
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Opening balance ...	11,494	11,813	17,733		8,810	
I.—From Government—						
1. Grant-in-aid	25,200	25,200	25,200		25,200	
II.—Profits on School Property—						
1. Donation and interest on Government Securities ...	24,364	23,015	23,226		23,226	
III.—Special Funds—						
1. Subsistance and Separation allowance	7,683	7,000	8,000		8,400	
2. Fees	7,271	11,400	9,400		8,800	Monthly collection is at Rs. 880.
IV.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Sale of stores	67	25	25		25	
2. Other Items	...	...	25		...	
3. Special money prizes	...	...	63		...	
4. Balance from Provident Fund	1,366	...	...		...	
5. Refund from Bonus Fund Account of Staff who have left the services	...	...	15		...	
Total Rs ..	77,445	78,453	83,687		74,461	

64.

Lawrence Memorial School—

65

156

Girls' Branch—Budget, 1917-18—(continued.)

Particulars.	Actuals 1915-16.	Sanctioned Budget 1916-17.	Revised Estimates		Budget.	
			For 1916-17.	Remarks on	For 1917-18.	Remarks on
EXPENDITURE.						
I. Education—						
(a) *Scholastic*—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1. Establishment	8,878	10,070	9,900		10,210	
2. Books, prizes, and stationery	1,292	1,600	2,000	Prices have gone up.	1,700	Books and stationery (1350), prizes (150), K.G. Materials (200).
3. Library	403	530	400		450	
4. Examination fees	160	160	150	Actuals set down.	160	
5. Games	116	250	250		100	
6. Tuning and repairing piano	10	60	60		60	
7. Special money prizes	...	...	63		...	
8. Scholarships	...	...	175	Vide Rule 49 of the School Rules.	240	
9. Pocket money to orphans	...	...	...		80	G. O. 1252 Home Edl. 27th November 1916.
(b) *Drawing*—						
1. Establishment	180	180	180		180	
2. Materials and models	8	75	25		75	
(c) *Typewriting*—						
1. Establishment	180	180	180		180	
2. Materials and machines...	42	50	50		50	
(d) *Technical*—						
1. Establishment	1,104	1,128	1,128		1,152	
2. Needle work and cookery class	118	250	250		350	
II. Clothing and Victualling—						
(a) *Clothing*—						
1. Establishment	904	921	921		940	
2. Machines and Materials	1,827	4,000	3,500		4,000	
3. Extra tailors	511	800	600		600	
4. Shoeing	2,518	3,200	3,200		3,200	
5. Outfit allowance	700	350	350		350	
6. Servants' clothing	125	125	145		150	
(b) *Victualling*— .						
1. Establishment	1,067	1,068	1,036	Allowance for dearness of provisions.	1,128	Vide covering letter.
2. Provisions	19,976	20,750	20,750		20,750	
3. Kitchen and Dining-room utensils	506	700	500		600	
4. Out-boarders	...	240	...		...	
III.—Household, Hospital and Sanitation—						
(a) *Household*—						
1. Establishment	424	432	435		448	
2. Washing	1,213	1,485	1,250		1,485	
3. Lighting	783	1,000	900		1,000	
4. Woodcutting	306	314	357	Vide covering letter.	432	Includes allowance for dearness of provisions.
5. Bedding and towelling	836	1,000	600		1,000	
6. Hardware, brushes and soap	811	1,200	1,000		1,200	
7. New furniture and carpets	1,808	2,500	2,000		2,000	
8. Contingencies	42	100	100		100	
Carried over ...	46,848	54,718	52,485		54,370	

Lawrence Memorial School—

Girls' Branch—Budget, 1917-18.

Particulars.	Actuals 1915-16.	Sanctioned Budget 1916-17.	Revised Estimates for 1916-17.	Revised Estimates Remarks on	Budget for 1917-18.	Budget Remarks on
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
EXPENDITURE—*(concluded)*.						
Brought forward ...	46,848	54,718	52,485		54,370	
III.—Household, Hospital and Sanitation—*(continued)*.						
(*b*) *Hospital*—						
1. Establishment	1,336	1,348	1,343		1,355	
2. Medicines and wines	30	200	50		50	
3. Extra nursing	9	500	100		500	
(*c*) *Sanitation*—						
1. Establishment	664	576	673	Committee in Resolution XII of 25-8-16 sanctioned an additional scavenger on Rs. 8 per month.	756	Includes allowance for dearness of provisions.
2. Tar and phenyle	96	100	150		150	
3. Bush-cutting	211	216	216		216	
IV.—General—						
Establishment	5,632	5,880	6,031		6,150	Increments.
V.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Carrying charges and travelling expenses	1,663	2,000	1,600		2,000	
2. Postage, telegrams and advertisements	77	100	100		100	
3. Contingencies	174	100	100		100	
4. Printing charges	277	250	250		250	
VI.—Buildings—						
1. Establishment	432	480	573	Vide Boys' School remarks.	600	
2. Material, barrack damages and repairs to furniture ...	556	500	500		500	
VII.—Other Charges—						
Pension	360	360	360		360	
VIII.—Chapel—						
1. Establishment	268	268	268		268	
2. Improvements	104	80	80		80	
3. Tuning and Repairing Organ	10	20	20		20	
IX. Extraordinary—						
1. Bonus to Provident Fund of Staff	780	750	850		850	
2. Improvements to buildings	...	600	644	Actuals.	150	Vide covering letter.
3. Toll	17	...	...		...	
4. Refund of fees	46	...	...		...	
5. Gratuity	122	...	...		...	
6. Special Bonus to Staff	...	...	2,484		...	
7. Improvements to water supply	...	...	6,000		...	
Total ...	59,712	69,046	74,877		68,825	
Closing Balance ...	17,733	9,407	8,810		5,636	
Grand Total ...	77,445	78,453	83,687		74,461	

List of Establishments.

Heads to which debited.	No.	Designation.	Present Scale. Salary per mensem.	Present Scale. Special Allowance.	Sanctioned Scale. Salary per mensem.	Sanctioned Scale. Special Allowance.	Remarks.
		Boys' Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Education	1	Head Master ...	400	...	300-20-400	...	
Do	1	Second Master ...	220	...	200-10-250	...	
Do	1	First Assistant ...	170	...	150- 5-175	...	
Do	1	Second do ...	150	...	150-2½-175	...	
Do	1	Third do ...	150	...	125-2½-150	...	
Do	1	Fourth do ...	150	...	100- 2-120	...	
Do	1	Fifth do ...	150	...	100- 2-120	...	
Do	1	Sixth do ...	150	...	100- 2-120	...	
Do	1	Munshi ...	56	...	50- 2- 60	15	House rent in lieu of free quarters.
Do	1	Carpentry Instructor ...	90	...	90- 2-100	...	
I.—Education and III.—Household	1	Band Instructor ...	100	...	90- 2-100	20	Rs. 50 to each head, & Rs. 20 for teaching string band.
Do	1	Gymnastic do ...	90	...	80- 2- 90	...	Rs. 45 to each head.
II.—Victualling, III.—Household and II.—Clothing	1	Steward ...	110	...	110	...	Rs. 45 to each head and Rs. 20 for Shoeing supervision.
III.—Household	1	Senior Sergeant ...	120	...	100- 4-120	...	
Do	1	Junior do ...	80		75- 1- 80		
Do	1	Clothing Sergeant ...	60	20	50- 2- 60	20	Personal allowance.
Do	...	Boys' Non-Commissioned Officers ...	25½	..	25½	..	
Hospital	1	Matron ...	60	20	50- 2- 60	20	In lieu of free board.
		Allowance for teaching Singing ...	...	20*	...	20*	
		Do for teaching drawing ...	...	20*	...	20*	
		Do for teaching Typewriting...	...	20*	...	20*	
		Do to Librarian ...	...	20*	...	20*	
		Do for Supervision of Games ...	...	20*	...	20*	

An initial salary is sanctioned for two years at Rs. 150 per mensem for qualified and certificated teachers—G. O. No. 1459, Educational, dated 19th December, 1914.

		Girls' Department.					
I.—Education	1	Head Mistress ...	190	with board, etc.	175- 5-200	with board, etc.	
Do	1	First Assistant ...	135		125- 5-150		
Do	1	Second do ...	85		70- 3- 85		
Do	1	Third do ...	72		70- 1- 80		
Do	1	Fourth do ...	62		60- 1- 70		
Do	1	Fifth do ...	52		50- 1- 60		
Do	1	Sixth do ...	52		50- 1- 60		
Do	1	Seventh do ...	52		50- 1- 60		
Do	1	Technical Mistress ...	96		90- 2-100		
III.—Household and II.—Clothing	1	Head Matron ...	56		50- 2- 60		Rs. 28 to each head.
Do	1	1st Assistant Matron ...	41		40- 1- 45		
Do	4	Girl Orderlies ...	10		10		
II.—Victualling	1	Kitchen Matron ...	35		40- 1- 45		Sanction is solicited.
III.—Hospital	1	Matron ...	47		45- 1- 50		
		Allowance for teaching Singing ...	...	15*	...	15*	
		Do for teaching Drawing ...	...	15*	...	15*	
		Do for teaching Typewriting ...	...	15*	...	15*	
		Do to Librarian ...	...	5*	...	15*	

*The allowances need not go to particular posts.

List of Establishments.

Heads to which debited.	No.	Designation.	Present Scale. Salary per mensem	Present Scale. Special Allowance.	Sanctioned Scale. Salary per mensem.	Sanctioned Scale. Special Allowance.	Remarks.
		Kindergarten Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Education ..	1	Head Teacher ...	120		100- 5-150		
Do ...	1	First Assistant ...	64		60- 2- 80		
Do ...	1	Second do ...	51	With board.	50- 1- 60	With board.	
Do ...	4	Pupil Teachers ...	20		20		
Do	1	Assistant Teacher ...	80		80		
III.—Household,	1	Nursery Matron ...	40		40		
		General.					
IV.—General ...	1	Principal and Secretary ...	950	...	500-50-1000	...	
Do ...	1	Chief Clerk ...	150	...	125- 5- 150	...	
Do ...	1	Clerk ...	50	...	40- 1- 50	...	
Do ...	1	Assistant Clerk ...	29	...	25- 1- 30	...	
Do ...	1	Stores' Clerk ...	29	..	25- 1- 30	...	
Do ...		Allowance for Shorthand ...	...	20*	...	20*	
Do ...	1	Peon ...	8	...	...	...	Allowed to Principal.
Do ...	2	Gardeners ...	16	...	...	...	Do do
Do ...	1	Cooly, General ...	11	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Cooly, errands ...	10	...		...	
Do ...	1	Forest Guard ...	11	...	12	...	
III.- Hospital ...	1	Consulting Physician ...	50	...	50	...	
Do ...	1	Resident Medical Officer ...	50	...	50	...	
Do ...	1	Compounder ...	17	3	17	3	
VIII.—Chapel ...	1	Organist ...	—	30*	..	30*	
Do ...	1	Bearer ...	10	...	10	...	
Do ...	1	Gardener ...	9	...	9	...	
Do ...	1	Servant ..	5	...	5	...	For organ blowing.

General charges are 60 per cent. to Boys' Branch and 40 per cent. to Girls' Branch.

NATIVE ESTABLISHMENT.†

		Boys' Department.					
II.—Clothing ...	4	Tailors ...	61	...	...	...	
Do ...	4	Chucklers ...	61	...	...	...	
II.—Victualling.	1	Head Cook ..	20	..	...	...	
Do ...	4	Assistant Cooks (3+1) ...	36	...	...	...	*Sanction is solicited for one extra man.*
Do ...	5	Scullions (4+1) ...	45	...	...	...	*Do do*
Do ...	1	Butterman ...	9	...	...	..	*Do for one extra Rupee.*
Do ..	1	Biscuit Maker ...	12	...	...	...	
III.—Household...	1	Nursery Maty ...	9	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Mussalchee ...	10	...	...	...	
Do ...	9	Woodcutters (8+1) ...	72	...	...	...	*Do do*
Do ...	1	Servant for haircutting ...	10	...	...	...	*Do for extra 5 Rs.*
III.—Hospital ...	1	Cook ...	8	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Maty ...	8	...	...	...	
III.—Household and Sanitation. ..	1	Maistry ...	25	...	...	...	Rs. 12-8-0 to each head.
					...	...	
III.—Sanitation.	10	Scavengers (9+1) ...	80	...	...	...	*Sanction is solicited for one extra man.*
Do ...	8	Coolies ...	64	...	...	...	Repairs to roads and drains; bush-cutting.
		Girls' Department					
II.—Victualling	3	Kitchen Helps ...	24	...	...	...	
Do ...	3	Scullions ...	24	...	...	...	
III.—Household...	1	Man Servant ...	8	...	...	...	
Do ...	4	Woodcutters (3+1) ...	32	...	...	...	*Sanction is solicited for one extra man.*
Hospital ...	1	Ayah ...	8	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Cook ...	8	...	...	...	
Sanitation ...	7	Scavengers (6+1) ...	56	...	...	...	*Sanction is solicited for one extra man.*
Do ...	2	Coolies ...	16		...	...	Bush-cutting, repairs to drains, etc.

* The allowances need not go to particular posts.

† One rupee, in addition to salary, is provided for in the budget as compensation for dearness of provisions.

No. 2 ACCOUNT.

Boys' and Girls' Branches.

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Expenditure.	Rs.	A.	P.
Special Grant as sanctioned in G. O. No. 1106 Educational dated 11th December 1912. ...	26,830	0	0	Amount Spent ...	25,016	0	6
Interest allowed by the Bank ...	1,104	14	0	Balance, 31st December 1916 ...	2,918	15	6
Total Rs...	27,934	14	0	Total Rs...	27,934	14	0

71

160

Amexure D(3)

Lawrence Memorial School.

Revised Estimates for 1917-18

AND

Budget for 1918-19.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL—

BOYS' BRANCH—BUDGET, 1918-19.

Particulars.	Actuals 1916-17.	Sanctioned Budget 1917-18.	Revised Estimates. For 1917-18.	Revised Estimates. Remarks on	Budget. For 1918-19.	Budget. Remarks on
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Opening balance	43,238	18,085	47,236		65,613	
I.—From Government—						
1. Grant-in-aid	37,800	37,800	37,800		37,800	
2. Special Grant	17,300	...	25,000	G. O. No. 1350 Home (Educational), dated 29th October 1917.	25,000	G. O. No. 1350.
II.—Profits on School Property—						
1. Donation and interest on Government Securities ...	61,475	59,740	59,740		59,740	
2. Bank interest on Fixed Deposit Account (*vide* Rule 63) ...	2,009	2,000	2,000		3,000	
III.—Special Funds—						
1. Subsistence and separation allowance	9,823	9,000	11,000		10,500	
2. Fees	19,431	19,560	19,560		20,650	Monthly collection is at Rs. 2,065.
3. Telegraph Department	840	840	770	There are only eleven boys now in the Training Class.	840	
IV.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Sale of Stores	126	100	100		100	
2. From N. V. R. compensation for boots	200	200	...	Regulations for I. D. F. do not permit of compensation for boots.	...	
3. Other items	78	36	100		36	
4. Special money prizes	62	...	37		...	
5. Donation	10	...	1,500	From H. E. Lord Pentland, interest to be spent on special prizes.	...	
6. Refund from Bonus Fund A/c of Staff who have left the services	99	...	...		...	
7. Sale of old Organ	...	1,000	...	Not sold yet, but amount repeated for next year.	1,000	
8. Recoveries from M. W. S. of unspent balances from contribution work	...	...	64		...	
9. Interest on Donation of H. E. Lord Pentland ...	...	...	68	Invested in 5% War Loan. *Vide* 5.	75	
10. Refund from M. W. S. of amount advanced for Sergeants Quarters	...	...	10,000		...	
11. Donation from Government for Poultry Yard ...	...	...	500	G. O. No. 1165 Home (Education), 10th September 1917.	...	
12. Recovery of Bad debts of late L. A. Press ...	...	...	5,000		...	
Total ...	1,92,491	1,48,361	2,20,475		2,24,354	

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL—

BOYS' BRANCH—BUDGET, 1918-19.

Particulars.	Actuals 1916-17.	Sanctioned Budget 1917-18.	Revised Estimates. For 1917-18.	Revised Estimates. Remarks on	Budget. For 1918-19.	Budget. Remarks on
EXPENDITURE.						
I.—Education—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
(a) *Scholastic*—						
1. Establishment	21,179	21,682	20,355		21,886	Increments in accordance with sanctioned scale.
2. Books, prizes, stationery, and book-binding ...	3,953	3,750	3,500		3,750	Class books including science (1250) scripture books, &c., (250) prizes (250) material for special classes (200) stationery (1,500) K. G. material (300). Sanction is solicited for the entertainment of a book binder on Rs. 18 per mensem.
3. Library	491	640	640		640	
4. Examination fees	155	200	200		200	
5. Special money prizes	62	...	37		...	
6. Scholarships	240	240	77		240	
7. Pocket money to orphans	...	120	50		120	
(b) *Artistic*—						
1. Band establishment	829	840	840		840	
2. Band instruments, music and repairs	727	700	700		600	
3. Honorarium to band examiner	...	20	...		20	
4. Gymnastic establishment	540	540	540		540	
5. Apparatus and games	746	800	800		800	
(c) *Telegraph*—						
Premia	180	180	165	For 11 lads only ...	180	
(d) *Drawing*—						
1. Establishment	240	240	240		240	
2. Materials, models, etc.	10	50	50		50	
(e) *Typewriting*—						
1. Establishment	240	240	240		240	
2. Machines, materials, etc.	57	50	50		50	
(f) *Carpentry*—						
1. Establishment	720	1,080	720	The class is held in abeyance, as no pioneer Sergeant will be available till after the war.	720	*Vide* covering letter.
2. Tools and plant	476	750	...		...	
II.—Clothing and Victualling—						
(a) *Clothing*—						
1. Establishment	726	768	765		768	
2. Machines, materials, etc.	7,371	10,000	9,000		10,000	
3. Contract work and outfits	3,637	3,600	3,600		3,600	
4. Shoeing	4,995	7,000	7,000		7,000	
5. Sergeants' clothing	535	650	650		850	Prices of cloths have gone up.
6. Servants' „	380	400	469	Actuals put down, prices of material having gone up.	470	
Carried over ...	48,489	54,540	50,688		53,804	

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL—

BOYS' BRANCH BUDGET, 1918-19—(continued).

Particulars.	Actuals 1916-17.	Sanctioned Budget 1917-18.	Revised Estimates. For 1917-18.	Revised Estimates. Remarks on	Budget. For 1918-19.	Budget. Remarks on
EXPENDITURE—(*continued*)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Brought forward ...	48,489	54,540	50,688		53,804	
II.—Clothing and Victualling—(*continued*).						
(*b*) *Victualling*—						
1. Establishment	1,961	2,136	2,127		2,136	
2. Provisions	34,021	37,000	35,000		37,000	
3. Kitchen and dining-room utensils	678	400	400		400	
4. Out-Boarders	86	180	74		180	
III—Household, Hospital and Sanitation—						
(*a*) *Household*—						
1. Establishment	5,898	5,934	5,940		5,952	One rupee added to Nursery Matron's pay.
2. Washing	1,767	2,100	1,965		2,100	
3. Lighting	909	1,300	1,300		1,500	Prices of oil and chimneys have gone up. 2 rupees increase is allowed to Mussalchie.
4. Woodcutting	1,130	1,126	1,126		1,222	(For axes, saws and forks, etc., (Rs .100).
5. Bedding and towelling	2,856	2,500	2,500		2,500	
6. Hardware, brushes, soap	1,237	1,500	1,500		1,500	
7. New furniture and carpets	1,978	2,000	1,500		1,500	
8. Contingencies	133	220	220		220	
(*b*) *Hospital*—						
1. Establishment	1,804	1,878	1,805		1,952	Pay of servants raised by one Re. each p. m.
2. Medicines and Wines	110	100	200		200	
3. Extra nursing	108	500	500		500	
(*c*) *Sanitation*—						
1. Establishment	1,020	1,080	1,067		972	One scavenger transferred to III Hospital (i).
2. Tar and Phenyle	347	300	300		300	
3. Repairs to roads and drains; bush-cutting ...	980	1,014	983		1,014	
IV—General—						
1. Establishment	9,019	9,235	9,235		9,575	Increments in accordance with sanctioned scale.
2. Office Stationery	304	250	400	Prices of stationery have gone up.	250	
Carried over ...	1,14,835	1,25,293	1,18,830		1,24,777	

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL—

BOYS' BRANCH BUDGET 1918—19.

Particulars.	Actuals 1916-17.	Sanctioned Budget 1917-18.	Revised Estimates. For 1917-18.	Revised Estimates. Remarks on	Budget. For 1918-19.	Budget. Remarks on
EXPENDITURE—*(concluded).*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Brought forward...	1,14,835	1,25,293	1,18,830		1,24,777	
V.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Carrying charges and travelling expenses	3,272	3,000	3,000		3,000	
2. Postage, telegrams and advertisements	503	450	450		450	
3. Contingencies and Municipal tax	456	1,009	750		1,000	
4. Entertainment allowance	202	300	300		300	
5. Printing charges	474	840	600		840	
VI.—Buildings—						
1. Establishment	819	912	875		912	
2. Material, barrack damages and repairs to furniture ...	738	1,000	750		750	
3. Improvement to Buildings	1,292	133	123		750	Additional room to first Asst. Masters Quarters.
VII.—Other Charges—						
1. Pensions	1,380	1,380	1,380		1,380	
VIII.—Chapel—						
1. Establishment	403	403	403		404	
2. Improvements	106	200	200		200	
3. Purchase of organ	9,682	1,000	...	Organ not expected this year but allotment repeated for next year.	1,000	
4. Tuning and repairing organ	35	35	35		35	
IX.—Extraordinary—						
1. Bonus to Provident Fund of Staff	1,676	1,683	1,715		1,716	
2. Refund of Fees or pension	58	...	91		...	
3. Special Bonus to Staff	3,324	...	3,360	G. O. No. 955, Home (Education) 20th July 1917.	...	
4. Water Supply Improvements	6,000	...	...		...	
5. Investment of H. E. Lord Pentland's donation in War Loan.	...	...	1,500		...	
6. New Buildings	..	...	20,000	10,000 Rs. advance for Sergeants' Quarters. Vide G. O. No. 1248, Home (Education) 29th Sept. '17, and 10,000 towards proposed building for Preparatory Branch.	50,000	Towards proposed building for Preparatory Branch.
7. Poultry Yard	...	...	500		...	
Total...	1,45,255	1,27,638	1,54,862		1,87,514	
Closing Balance..	47,236	10,723	65,613		36,840	
Grand Total..	1,92,491	1,48,361	2,20,475		2,24,354	

36840
50000
86840
75000
11840

Girls

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL—GIRLS' BRANCH—BUDGET—1918-19.

Particulars.	Actuals 1916-17.	Sanctioned Budget 1917-18.	Revised Estimates. For 1917-18.	Revised Estimates. Remarks on	Budget. For 1918-19.	Budget. Remarks on
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Opening balance ...	17,733	8,810	16,355		13,499	
I.—From Government—						
1. Grant-in-aid	25,200	25,200	25,200		25,200	
2. Special Grant	4,200	...	...		...	
II.—Profits on School Property—						
1. Donation and interest on Government Securities ...	23,226	23,226	23,226		23,226	
III.—Special Funds—						
1. Subsistance and Separation allowance	9,068	8,400	9,900		9,500	
2. Fees	8,376	8,800	8,200		8,500	Monthly collection is at Rs. 850.
IV.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Sale of stores		25	25		25	
2. Other Items	25	...	...		...	
3. Special money prizes	63	...	33		...	
4. Refund from Bonus Fund Account of Staff who have left the services	15	...	...		...	
5. Refund from M.W. S. of unspent balance from contribution work	1	...	...		...	
6. Donation from Government for Poultry yard			500	G. O. No. 1165 Home (Education) 10th September 1917 ...	...	
Total Rs...	87,907	74,461	83,439		79,950	

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL—

Particulars.	Actuals 1916-17.	Sanctioned Budget 1917-18.
EXPENDITURE.		
I.—Education—	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) *Scholastic*—		
1. Establishment	9,865	10,210
2. Books, prizes, stationery and book binding ...	2,047	1,700
3. Library	375	450
4. Examination fees	150	160
5. Games	210	100
6. Tuning and repairing piano	...	60
7. Special money prizes	63	...
8. Scholarships	175	240
9. Pocket money to orphans	...	80
(*b*) *Drawing*—		
1. Establishment	180	180
2. Materials and models	8	75
(*c*) *Typewriting*—		
1. Establishment	176	180
2. Materials and materials	50	50
(*d*) *Technical*—		
1. Establishment	1,128	1,152
2. Needle work, cookery and laundry classes ...	162	350
II.—Clothing and Victualling—		
(*a*) *Clothing*—		
1. Establishment	945	940
2. Machines and materials	3,815	4,000
3. Extra tailors and contract work	550	600
4. Shoeing	2,702	3,200
5. Outfit allowance	308	350
6. Servants' clothing	145	150
(*b*) *Victualling*—		
1. Establishment	1,067	1,128
2. Provisions	19,776	20,750
3. Kitchen and dining-room utensils	407	600
III.—Household, Hospital and Sanitation—		
(*a*) *Household*—		
1. Establishment	435	448
2. Washing	1,207	1,485
3. Lighting	701	1000
4. Woodcutting	363	432
5. Bedding and towelling	1,347	1,000
6. Hardware, brushes and soap	571	1,200
7. New furniture and carpets	1,454	2,000
8. Contingencies	43	100
Carried over ...	50,425	54,370

GIRLS' BRANCH—BUDGET 1918-19—(continued.)

Revised Estimates. For 1917-18.	Revised Estimates. Remarks on	Budget. For 1918-19.	Budget. Remarks on
Rs.		Rs.	
10,160		10,380	Increments in accordance with sanctioned scale.
1,500		1,500	Books and Stationery (1,150) Prizes (150) K. G., material (200) and book binder. *Vide* Boy's Branch remarks.
450		450	
60		160	
100		160	
60		60	
33		...	
400		480	
22		80	
180		180	
75		75	
180		180	
50		50	
1,152		1,176	Increments in accordance with sanctioned scale.
350		400	Due to addition of a Laundry Class.
940		950	
3,500		4,000	
600		600	
3,200		2,200	
600	Nine girls have been provided for.	420	
213	Actuals put down.	250	
1,060		1,128	
20,750		20,750	
400		600	
448		448	
1,290		1,485	
1,000		1,000	
424		432	
750		1,000	
1,200		1,200	
1,500		1,500	
100		100	
52,747		54,334	

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL—

GIRLS' BRANCH—BUDGET, 1918-19.

Particulars.	Actuals 1916-17.	Sanctioned Budget 1917-18.	Revised Estimates. For 1917-18.	Revised Estimates. Remarks on	Budget. For 1918-19.	Budget. Remarks on.
EXPENDITURE—*(concluded)*.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Brought forward...	50,425	54,370	52,747		54,334	
III.—Household, Hospital and Sanitation—*(continued)*.						
(b) Hospital—						
1. Establishment	1,343	1,355	1,355		1,476	Transferred one Scavenger for Hospital duty from III Sanitation. (i).
2. Medicines and wines	9	50	50		50	
3. Extra nursing	35	500	250		500	
(c) Sanitation—						
1. Establishment	635	756	736		648	One Scavenger Transferred to III Hospital (i).
2. Tar and phenyle	135	150	150		350	Provides for one conservancy cart at Rs. 200.
3. Bush-cutting	212	216	212		216	
IV.—General—						
1. Establishment	6,017	6,150	6,150		6,384	Increments in accordance with sanctioned scale.
2. Office stationery	...	...	...		150	
V.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Carrying charges and travelling expenses ...	1,827	2,000	2,000		2,000	
2. Postage, telegrams and advertisements ...	67	100	100		100	
3. Contingencies	57	100	100		100	
4. Printing charges	330	250	250		250	
VI.—Buildings—						
1. Establishment	545	600	586		600	
2. Material, barrack damages and repairs to furniture	417	500	400		500	
3. Improvements to Buildings	644	150	150		2,000	Hot water apparatus. *Vide* covering letter.
VII.—Other Charges—						
Pension	360	360	360		360	
VIII.—Chapel—						
1. Establishment	268	268	268		268	
2. Improvements	60	80	80		80	
3. Tuning and Repairing Organ	20	20	20		20	
IX. Extraordinary—						
1. Bonus to Provident Fund of Staff ...	860	850	875		900	
2. Refund of fees or pension	10	...	43		...	
3. Gratuity	797	...	...		...	
4. Special Bonus to Staff	2,479	...	2,558	G. O. No. 955 Home (Education) 20th July 1917.	...	
5. Improvements to water supply	4,000		...		...	
6. Poultry Yard	...		500		...	
Total...	71,552	68,825	69,940		71,286	
Closing Balance ..	16,355	5,636	13,499		8,664	
Grand Total ..	87,907	74,461	83,439		79,950	

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Heads to which debited.	No.	Designation.	Present Scale. Salary per mensem.	Present Scale. Special Allowance	Sanctioned Scale. Salary per mensem.	Sanctioned Scale. Special Allowance.	Remarks.
		Boys' Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Education	1	Head Master ...	400	...	300-20-400	...	
Do	1	Second Master ...	230	...	200-10-250	...	
Do	1	First Assistant ...	175	...	150- 5-175	...	
Do	1	Second do ...	150	...	150-2½-175	...	
Do	1	Third do ...	150	...	125-2½-150	...	
Do	1	Fourth do ...	150	...	100- 2-120	...	
Do	1	Fifth do ...	100	...	100- 2-120	...	
Do	1	Sixth do ...	100	...	100- 2-120	...	
Do	1	Seventh do Temporary ...	100	...	...	...	
Do	1	Munshi ...	58	...	50- 2- 60	15	House rent in lieu of free quarters.
Do	1	Carpentry Instructor ...	90	...	90- 2-100	...	
I.—Education and III.—Household	1	Band Instructor ...	100	...	90- 2-100	20	Rs. 50 to each head & Rs. 20 for teaching string band.
Do	1	Gymnastic do ...	90	...	80- 2- 90	...	Rs. 45 to each head.
II.—Victualling, III.—Household and II.—Clothing	1	Steward ...	110	...	110	...	Rs. 45 to each head and Rs. 20 for Sheeing supervision.
III.—Household	1	Senior Sergeant ...	120	...	100- 4-120	...	
Do	1	Junior do ...	80	...	75- 1- 80	...	
Do	1	Clothing do ...	60	20	50- 2- 60	20	Personal allowance.
Do	...	Boys' Non-Commissioned Officers...	25½	...	25½	...	
Hospital	1	Matron ...	60	20	50- 2- 60	20	In lieu of free board.
		Allowance for teaching Singing...	...	20*	...	20*	
		Do for teaching Drawing...	...	20*	...	20*	
		Do for teaching Typewriting...	...	20*	...	20*	
		Do to Librarian ...	...	20*	...	20*	
		Do for Supervision of Games...	...	20*	...	20*	

1. An initial salary is sanctioned for two years at Rs. 150 per mensem for qualified and certificated teachers—G. O. No. 306 Home, (Educational) dated 6th March 1917.

2. Three lady teachers on Rs. 100 each per mensem in place of two junior masters on Rs. 150 each have been sanctioned for two years—G. O. No. 533 Home, (Education) dated 26th April 1917.

		Girls' Department.					
I.—Education	1	Head Mistress ...	195	with board, etc.	175- 5-200	with board, etc.	
Do	1	First Assistant ...	140		125- 5-150		
Do	1	Second do ...	85		70- 3- 85		
Do	1	Third do ...	73		70- 1- 80		
Do	1	Fourth do ...	63		60- 1- 70		
Do	1	Fifth do ...	53		50- 1- 60		
Do	1	Sixth do ...	53		50- 1- 60		
Do	1	Seventh do ...	53		50- 1- 60		
Do	1	Technical Matron ...	98		90- 2-100		
III.—Household and II.—Clothing	1	Head Matron ...	58	with board, etc.	50- 2- 60	with board, etc.	Rs. 29 to each head.
Do	1	1st Assistant Matron ...	42		40- 1- 15		
Do	4	Girl Orderlies ...	10		10		
II.—Victualling	1	Asst. Matron ...	40		40- 1- 45		
III.—Hospital	1	Matron ...	48		45- 1- 50		
		Allowance for teaching Singing ...	...	15*	...	15*	
		Do for teaching Drawing ...	...	15*	...	15*	
		Do for teaching Typewriting ...	...	15*	...	15*	
		Do to Librarian ...	...	15*	...	15*	

* The allowances need not go to particular posts.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Heads to which debited.	No.	Designation.	Present Scale. Salary per mensem.	Present Scale. Special Allowance.	Sanctioned Scale. Salary per mensem.	Sanctioned Scale. Special Allowance.	Remarks.
		Kindergartion Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Education...	1	Head Teacher ...	125		100-5-150		
Do ...	1	First Assistant ...	66		60-2-80		
Do ...	1	Second do ...	52	With board.	50-1-60	With board.	
Do ...	4	Pupil Teachers ...	20		20		
Do ...	1	Assistant Teacher ...	80		80		
III.—Household.	1	Nursery Matron ...	40		40		40-1-45 Sanction is Solicited.
		General.					
IV.—General ...	1	Principal and Secretary ...	1000	...	500-50-1000	.	
Do ...	1	Chief Clerk ...	150	...	125-5-150	...	
Do ...	1	Clerk ...	50	...	40-1-50	...	
Do ...	1	Assistant Clerk ...	30	...	25-1-30	...	
Do ...	1	Stores' Clerk ...	30	...	25-1-30	...	
Do ...	1	Allowance for Shorthand ...	...	20*	...	20*	
Do ...	1	Peon ...	8	...	...	...	Allowed to Principal.
Do ...	2	Gardeners ...	16	...	...	...	Do do
Do ...	1	Cooly, General ...	11	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Cooly, errands ...	10	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Forest Guard ...	11	...	12	...	
III.—Hospital ...	1	Consulting Physician ...	50	...	50	...	
Do ...	1	Resident Medical Officer ...	50	...	50	...	
Do ...	1	Compounder ...	17	3	17	3	
VIII.—Chapel ...	1	Organist ...	..	30*	...	30*	
Do ...	1	Bearer ...	10	...	10	...	
Do ...	1	Gardener ...	9	...	9	...	
Do ...	1	Servant ...	5	...	5	...	For organ blowing.
I.—Education...	1	Bookbinder ...	18	...	...	...	Sanction is Solicited.

General charges are 60 per cent. to Boys' Branch and 40 per cent. to Girls' Branch.

NATIVE ESTABLISHMENT. †

		Boys' Department.					
II.—Clothing ...	4	Tailors ...	61	...	...	...	
Do ...	4	Chucklers ...	61	...	...	...	
II.—Victualling...	1	Head Cook ...	20	...	...	...	
Do ...	4	Assistant Cooks ...	36	...	...	...	
Do ...	5	Scullions ...	45	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Butterman ...	9	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Biscuit Maker ...	12	...	...	...	
III.—Household...	1	Nursery Maty ...	9	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Mussalchee ...	10+2	...	...	...	Sanction is solicited for an increase of 2 Rs.
Do ...	9	Woodcutters ...	72	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Servant for haircutting ...	10	...	...	...	
III.—Hospital ...	1	Cook ...	8+1	...	...	...	Sanction is Solicited to raise the pay to 9 Rs. each per mensem.
Do ...	1	Maty ...	8+1	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Scavenger ...	8+1	...	...	...	
III.—Household... and Sanitation	1	Maistry ...	25	...	...	...	Rs. 12-8-0 to each head.
III.—Sanitation ...	9	Scavengers ...	72	...	...	...	
Do ...	8	Coolies ...	64	..	...	...	Repairs to roads and drains, bush-cutting.
		Girls' Department.					
II—Victualling ...	3	Kitchen Helps ...	24	...	...	...	
Do ...	3	Scullions ...	24	...	...	...	
III.—Household...	1	Man Servant ...	8	...	...	...	
Do ...	4	Woodcutters ...	32	...	...	...	
Hospital ...	1	Ayah ...	8	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Cook ...	8	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Scavenger ...	8	...	...	...	
Sanitation ...	6	Scavengers ...	48	...	...	...	
Do ...	2	Coolies ...	16	...	...	...	Bush-cutting, repairs to drains, etc.

* The allowances need not go to particular posts.

† One rupee, in addition to salary, is provided for in the budget as compensation for dearness of provisions.

No. 2 ACCOUNT.

Boys' and Girls' Branches.

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Expenditure.	Rs.	A.	P.
Special Grant sanctioned in G. O. No. 1106 Educational dated 11th December 1912. ...	26,830	0	0	Amount Spent ...	25,016	0	6
Interest allowed by the Bank ...	1,104	14	0	Balance 31st December 1917 ...	2,918	15	6
Total Rs....	27,934	14	0	Total Rs....	27,934	14	0

Annexture E

I. A. F. Z2010.
Gratis—Department.
Payment—Corps.

SUBJECT _____ No. 245/147 170

Office of The Lawrence Military Asylum.

Station Sanawar. , *Date* 9th Septr, 1915.

FROM

The Principal.
The Lawrence Military Asylum.

TO

THE Principal.
Lawrence Memorial Schools. Ootacamund.

Memorandum.

The attached copy of the rules of the Asylum is forwarded with reference to your wire of the 7th inst.

Some of these rules are now out of date.

G. Barnes.
M. A.
PRINCIPAL,
The Lawrence Military Asylum.

Gulab Singh & Sons, Calcutta—No. 13 I. A. Z.—3-6-15—23,00,000

Annexture E

90

245/147

121

LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM
PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE.
9. SEP. 1915
SANAWAR.

REVISED RULES OF THE LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM, SANAWAR.

Rule 1.

The object of the institution is to provide for the orphan and other children of soldiers serving or having served in India an Asylum from the debilitating effects of a tropical climate and the demoralising influence of barrack life, wherein they may obtain the benefits of a bracing climate, a healthy moral atmosphere, and a plain, useful, and, above all, religious education, adapted to fit them for employment suited to their position in life, and, with the Divine blessing, to make them consistent Christians, and intelligent and useful members of society.

Rule 2.

Children of pure European parentage, as being more likely to suffer from the climate of the plains than those of mixed parentage, shall take precedence generally of the latter in the consideration of applications by the Principal, except in the case of orphans, who shall have the precedence of children having parents.

Rule 3.

The Lawrence Asylum is subject, as regards the control of expenditure, the sanction of appointments and the framing, alteration or repeal of rules, to the orders of the Government of the Punjab in the Education Department. The local superintendence rests with the Principal, in whom is vested the entire responsibility connected with the admission of candidates. *

The Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, are *ex-officio* trustees of the property and endowments of the Asylum.

Duties of the Medical Officer.

Rule 4.

1. To have medical charge of the whole community, including the Asylum Staff and their families.
2. To be responsible for the sanitary arrangements of the place.
3. Regular inspection of inmates—

   On arrival;

   When discharged;

   On parade (once a week).
4. Vaccination.
5. To see that the food supplied is wholesome.
6. To examine the condition of the cooking utensils at least once a fortnight.
7. To furnish certificates in reply to letters enquiring after the health of children.
8. To keep a register of the sick, carefully mentioning in each case the mode of treatment pursued.
9. To send into the office of the Principal a daily report of the number in the hospitals.
10. To furnish for the Annual Report all necessary returns.
11. To act as head of the institution during the absence or illness of the Principal.

Rule 5.

The Educational and Domestic Departments shall be left to the managment of the Principal, the religious instruction given in the schools being regulated by Rules 19 and 21.

* Yearly budget of Rs 1,55,000, from Army Estimates.
Rs 40,000, G of I. ~~Imp~~ Education Dept.
Nil from Provincial Govt.
Staff borne on Panjab Provincial Service cadre.

Admission of Children.

RULE 6.

Applications for the admission of children must be addressed to the Principal, who will furnish printed forms of application and a descriptive roll to be filled up by the applicant.

(*a*) No children will be admitted except with the written *consent* in due legal form of the father that the monthly amount shall be deducted from his pay or pension by the Accounts Department.

(*b*) If this consent be withdrawn the children will be sent back to their parents or guardians.

(*c*) Only three months' grace will be permitted under (*a*).

RULE 7.

The Principal, on directing candidates to join, will fix a reasonable limit to the time during which the summons shall be available. Those who do not join by the date specified, save under exceptional circumstances, will be regarded as having forfeited their election, and will be struck off the list of candidates. But no children shall be required to travel from distant stations between the 15th April and 15th October.

RULE 8.

Children whose fathers are living will be charged for according to the following scale :—

Scale.

When the income of the fathers or stepfathers is per mensem :—	First child.	Second child.	Third child.	Fourth child.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	*For 4 children.*
Rs. 30 and upwards, but less than Rs. 40 ...	3	free	free	free	Rs. 3
„ 40 ditto ditto „ 50 ...	4	1	free	free	„ 5
„ 50 ditto ditto „ 60 ...	5	2	free	free	„ 7
„ 60 ditto ditto „ 70 ...	6	3	1	free	„ 10
„ 70 ditto ditto „ 80 ...	7	4	2	free	„ 13
„ 80 ditto ditto „ 90 ...	8	5	3	1	„ 17
„ 90 ditto ditto „ 100 ...	9	6	4	2	„ 21
„ 100 ditto ditto „ 110 ...	10	7	5	3	„ 25
„ 110 ditto ditto „ 120 ...	11	8	6	4	„ 29
„ 120 ditto ditto „ 130 ...	12	9	7	5	„ 33
„ 130 ditto ditto „ 140 ...	13	10	8	6	„ 37
„ 140 ditto ditto „ 150 ...	14	11	9	7	„ 41
„ 150 ditto ditto „ 160 ...	15	12	10	8	„ 45
„ 160 ditto ditto „ 170 ...	16	13	11	9	„ 49
„ 170 ditto ditto „ 180 ...	17	14	12	10	„ 53
„ 180 ditto ditto „ 190 ...	18	15	13	11	„ 57
„ 190 ditto ditto „ 200 ...	19	16	14	12	„ 61
„ 200 and above	20	17	15	13	„ 65

NOTE.—The Principal is empowered to enforce payment of school fees due from parents and guardians in Civil employ by filing claims in a Civil Court, subject to the condition that before filing a suit he should obtain in each case the previous sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.

RULE 9.

In all cases where private soldiers or Non-Commissioned Officers hold appointments by which their income is increased, they shall pay the rate of that rank, the allowances of which most nearly approximate to their actual income from all sources.

RULE 10.

From pensioned and retired soldiers whose allowances are not equal to those of a private soldier or Corporal no payment shall be demanded. Other pensioners and retired soldiers will pay according to the foregoing rules, except that those living in Assam or Calcutta shall pay fees at the rate next below that laid down for their incomes.

RULE 11.

All property of children admitted, which may be exclusively their own, shall be made over to the Principal as trustee. Of the interest accruing upon such property Rs. 16 per mensem, or as much as may be available up to that amount, shall be paid to the Government for the child's education and maintenance, the remaining interest to be added to the principal and applied or accumulated for the child's future benefit on leaving the institution.

RULE 12.

The number of children in the Asylum shall be limited to 500, consisting as equally as possible of boys and girls.

No child shall be admitted under 5 or above 12 years of age, except in very special cases.

RULE 13.

The priority of claims of candidates for admission shall be regulated as follows :—

(1) Orphans, who have lost both parents, of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers of the British Army in India and of the Unattached List : these, whether European or Eurasian, to be admitted as of unquestionable right.

(2) { (*a*) Fatherless / (*b*) Motherless } children of regimental Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers of the British Army in India.

(3) Fatherless children of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers of the Unattached List.

(4) Children, with both parents living, of regimental Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers of the Britiah Army in India.

(5) { (*a*) Motherless children / (*b*) Children with both parents living. } of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers of the Unattached List.

(6) { (*a*) Orphans who have lost both parents / (*b*) Other children } of pensionsrs or discharged soldiers.

RULE 14.

The grounds of ineligibility are—

(1) Illegitimacy.

(2) Being idiotic or subject to some disease or infirmity which will render education impossible, or very difficult, or which may hereafter hinder candidates from earning their livelihood.

Removal and disposal of children.

RULE 15.

On attaining the age of 16 years children of living parents must, if the Principal so desire, be removed from the Asylum.

In the case of any such child under 16, but above 14 years of age, whose removal, for special reasons, the Principal considers desirable, he is empowered to recommend it to Government for sanction.

Destitute orphans who have lost both parents will be maintained until provided for in life.

Girls attaining the age of 18 years, unless they are Pupil Teachers, shall be required to go into service.

Except under special circumstances, no boy shall be enlisted till he has attained the age of 16 years.

RULE 16.

The consent of the Principal is necessary for the marriage of any female ward of the Asylum.

RULE 17.

Parents and guardians wishing to remove children from the Asylum must give fourteen days' notice of their intention in writing to the Principal, accompanied by a remittance of the amount due on account of the child to the date of removal.

Religious Instruction.

RULE 18.

In the religious lessons given in open school, all the leading truths of Christianity shall be inculcated, but without unnecessary allusion to disputed points of faith or practice.

RULE 19.

The respective Catechisms of the various Protestant denominations may be taught in private to the children of each denomination.

RULE 20.

The authorised or revised version of the Bible shall be read in the schools.

RULE 21.

At the hours in which religious instruction is given in the school, Priests of the Roman Catholic Church and accredited Ministers of other denominations may attend to give instruction to the children of their respective persuasion, in places set apart for that purpose, on giving previous notice of their wish to do so to the Principal.

RULE 22.

Roman Catholic Priests and accredited Ministers of other denominations shall have free access to the sick of their communities in the hospitals at all times.

RULE 23.

Divine Service in accordance with the usage of the Church of England shall be celebrated twice on each Sunday in the Chapel of the institution, all the inmates of the establishment being required to attend, subject, however, to the provisions of Rule 24.

RULE 24.

On the application of a Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, or accredited Minister of any other denomination of Christians, requesting permission to celebrate Divine Service on a Sunday with the members of his communion, a place shall be set apart for the purpose, and such members shall have permission to attend. Such application, however, must be made in writing before the pervious Saturday.

RULE 25.

Morning Prayer shall be said daily in the Church by the Principal, or, in his absence, by such officer as he may appoint. Prayers shall be read in the hospitals twice daily by the Principal or by some officer appointed by him.

General Education.

RULE 26.

The following subjects shall be taught in the school :—

1. The doctrines and motives of Christianity in accordance with Rule 18.
2. Reading.
3. Writing.
4. Arithmetic.
5. English Grammar.
6. Geography.
7. Elements of History.
8. Vocal and Instrumental Music.
9. Linear Drawing.
10. Land Surveying.
11. Merchants' Accounts.
12. Urdu.
13. Signalling and Telegraphy.

RULE 27.

A half-yearly examination of each class shall be made by the Head Master and Head Mistress, when the position of each child in each class, in each subject of instruction, shall be noted, and the result notified to parents, together with a statement of the pupil's health and general conduct.

RULE 28.

Every opportunity shall be embraced of affording industrial and scientific information to the elder pupils. Efforts are to be made to form and maintain departments within the walls of the institution in which suitable instruction may be found to qualify the lads for employment in the various departments of Government, especially the Departments of Public Works, Survey, Subordinate Medical, Electric Telegraph, etc., etc. In connection with these Departments shall be taught, when practicable, Printing, Bookbinding, Practical Building, Carpentry, Turning, Plan-Drawing, Mapping, etc. The girls are to be employed in such occupations as will tend to qualify them for becoming the wives of working men,—plain needlework, housewifery, attention to the sick, management of children, etc., etc.

RULE 29.

A detailed examination of all the schools shall be held by the Government Inspector of Schools yearly in communication with the Principal, and the Inspector shall make a special report on the examination to the Director of Public Instruction.

RULE 30

Vide *Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, Home (Education) Department, No.* 6265, *dated* 15-9-'08.

The only vacations shall be :—

Easter	4 days.
Whitsuntide	4 „
King's Birthday	1 day.
September	6 days.
Founder's Day	3 „
Christmas	42 „
Total ...	60 „

RULE 31.

An Annual Report of the Institution shall be addressed by the Principal to the Director of Public Instruction for the information of Government.

The reports will be published under the orders of Government.

Allowances to children.

RULE 32.

(*a*) The orphan children of a Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer or soldier when taken to a Lawrence Military Asylum or other orphanage in India, or when quitting such institutions to proceed to England or the Colonies, are entitled, until they reach the Asylum or port of embarkation, to a suitable ration in kind, or, in cases where it may not be practicable or convenient to supply such a ration, to a subsistence allowance in lieu of six annas a day, or Rs. 12 a month each. This is also applicable in the case of children

of Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers who have left India, when they quit such institutions to proceed to England, and also to Government wards over sixteen years of age proceeding to their homes when their friends are willing to take charge of them.

(*b*) A daily allowance of eight annas is granted as remuneration to the person in charge of the orphans of Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers while in transit to a recognised asylum or orphanage, or to the port of embarkation; the allowance ceases from the date of making over charge of the children. It is also granted to the person in charge of the children of Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers who have left India when they quit such institutions to proceed to England. Although intended only for the period of transit, the allowance may be continued for any period of accidental detention on the way, or at Deolali pending embarkation in a troopship.

(*c*) The following allowances are granted for the outfit and care during the voyage home of orphan children or those whose fathers have quitted India, who may be sent to England or the Colonies from the Lawrence Asylums or other recognised orphanages in India:—

	Rs.
For a boy's outfit	40
For a girl's outfit	50
For the care of a boy	30
For the care of a girl	40

(*d*) The allowance is not admissible for children going home direct from regiments and who have not been in the Lawrence Asylum or other recognised orphanages.

(*e*) The outfit allowance laid down in the previous article will be granted to step-children proceeding home with their step-father, should their mother be dead; and the charge allowance will also be granted if the children need be placed under the charge of a female, owing to their having neither mother nor step-mother, and the step-father having no wife to take care of them.

(*f*) Children whose fathers are dead, or who are wholly orphans, quitting the Asylum on completing the school course and remaining in India, will be granted an outfit at a cost not exceeding—

	Rs.
For a boy	60
For a girl	65

and a donation of Rs. 5. The outfit and donation will not be given to children whose step-fathers are responsible for their maintenance.

When boys entitled to an outfit under this clause pass as Military pupils into the Medical College, Calcutta, the cost of the outfit may be increased to the amount required to provide the outfit laid down in the rules of that College for the time being in force, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 100 as outfit allowance, plus Rs. 5 gratuity in each case. (Government of India, Military Department, No. 1787-C. Asylums—Lawrence, dated the 26th September 1895.)

No. 387 $\frac{\text{Pay and Allowances}}{\text{Children and Orphans}}$, dated Fort William, 8th March 1872.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,

To—The Comptroller of Military Accounts, Bengal.

In reply to your letter No. 1648-H., dated 29th ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you that the decisions in the communications from this office, No. 1113, dated the 29th November 1867, and No. 377, dated 8th November last, appear to the Government sufficiently to meet the cases of step-children proceeding home with their step-parents, as they not only allow the children to be dealt with in all respects as if they were the step-parent's own children, but also especially allow the outfit allowance if the mother is dead, only requiring the regimental authorities to see that it is properly expended for the children's benefit; and, further, if the children need to be placed under the charge of a female, having neither mother nor step-mother, and the step-father has no wife to take care of them, the remuneration laid down in General Orders for those who take home orphan children is granted to those to whom they may be entrusted.

2. As there seems to have been misapprehension hitherto, I am to state that though these allowances are special, inasmuch as they have not been heretofore accorded by regulations, they are admissible in every case under the above condition without reference to the Government.

FREE PASSES.

The orders under which free passages are granted for children and their guardians proceeding to and from Sanáwar are given in Army Regulations, India, Volume X, Passages.

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237 DPI—1,000—29-8-14—SGPP Lahore.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM, SANAWAR,

FOR

1913-14.

Lahore:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB.
1914.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM, SANAWAR,

FOR

1913-14.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Statistics	1
Finance	4
Board	4
Bedding and Clothing	4
Furniture and Utensils	4
Sanitary	5
Hospital	5
Schools	5
Technical Instruction and Domestic work	6
Games	6
Conduct	6
General	6

APPENDICES.

A—Sanitary Report...	8
B—Establishment	12
C—Changes	13
D—Prize List	15
E—Report of Diocesan Inspection	19

97 176

REPORT

ON THE

LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM, SANAWAR,

FOR

1913-14.

Dated Sanawar, 28th May 1914.

From—The Revd. G. D. Barne, M. A., Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar,

To—The Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on this Asylum for the financial year ending 31st March 1914.

Statistics.

The strength of the Asylum on the 1st April 1913 was—

Boys	284
Girls	216
Total ...	500

Classified—

	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Orphans	8	10	7	4	29
Motherless	38	16	4	6	64
Fatherless	61	53	20	12	146
Both parents living	123	98	23	17	261
Total ...	230	177	54	39	500

Within the year the changes detailed below have taken place :—

	Admitted.	*Removed.*
Boys	56	61
Girls	46	46
Total ...	102	107

The particulars of the removals are—

Boys—Enlisted	...	3
Units leaving India	...	13
Removed by friends	...	17
Overstayed leave	...	2
To situations	...	13
To Medical College, Calcutta	...	5
To Government Training Class	...	1
To St. Peter's College, Agra	...	2
To Lawrence Asylum, Murree	...	1
Died	...	2
On account of age	...	2
		61
Girls—Units leaving India	...	6
Removed by friends	...	25
On account of age	...	2
On medical grounds	...	1
To domestic service	...	4
To Lawrence School, Ootacamund	...	3
To situations	...	...
Overstayed leave	...	1
To St. Bede's College	...	1
To Medical College	...	1
To join Government Telegraph Department	...	...
Died	...	1
To London for training as Nurse	...	1
To Australia	...	...
		46

On the 31st March 1914 the strength stood thus—

	Europeans.	*Eurasians.*	*Total.*
Boys	223	56	279
Girls	179	37	216
Total ...	402	93	495

Classification of the above—

	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Orphans	10	6	5	4	25
Motherless	29	19	4	2	54
Fatherless	74	49	23	15	161
Both parents living	110	105	24	16	255
Total ...	223	179	56	37	495

	Boys.	*Girls.*
Children of Private Soldiers (serving)	1	2
„ „ Non-Commissioned Officers (serving)	12	15
„ „ Warrant Officers do.	26	10
„ „ I S. Medical Department do.	1	...
„ „ Pensioners and Discharged Soldiers	239	189
Total ...	279	216

Classification according to age on 31st March 1914—

	Between 1 and 2 years.	Between 2 and 3 years.	Between 3 and 4 years.	Between 4 and 5 years.	Between 5 and 6 years.	Between 6 and 7 years.	Between 7 and 8 years.	Between 8 and 9 years.	Between 9 and 10 years.	Between 10 and 11 years.	Between 11 and 12 years.	Between 12 and 13 years.	Between 13 and 14 years.	Between 14 and 15 years.	Between 15 and 16 years.	Above 16 years.	Total.
Boys				3	2	6	11	25	20	21	28	25	32	40	27	39	279
Girls			2	1	1	11	10	13	26	23	29	17	19	24	12	28	216

On the 31st March 1914 there were 334 candidates for admission, not counting those whose names were registered before 1st January 1912.

Statement of cost per head, calculating average strength present at 451.

Particulars of charge.	Total amount.	Yearly average per head.	Monthly average per head.
Direction and Management.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. The Principal, Office Staff and Organist... ...	13,798 10 8	30 9 6	2 8 10
Hospital.			
2. The Medical Officer	6,113 8 9	13 9 0	1 2 1
3. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon	840 0 0	1 13 9	0 2 6
4. The Hospital Nurse and Matron	2,169 6 9	4 13 0	0 6 5
5. Hospital servants	492 0 0	1 1 5	0 1 6
5-A Dentist	250 0 0	0 8 10	0 0 9
6. Hospital comforts and miscellaneous supplies for the Dispensary.	2,193 10 7	4 13 10	0 6 6
Educational.			
7. Boys' School	13,623 4 7	30 3 4	2 8 3
8. Girls' School	12,980 5 2	28 12 6	2 6 5
Technical Instruction.			
9 Boys' Department	4,658 8 6	10 5 3	0 13 9
Domestic.			
10. Boys' Department	2,966 8 1	6 9 3	0 8 9
11. Girls' Department	2,972 1 2	6 9 5	0 8 9
12. Workshop establishment and other Indian servants ...	7,055 6 7	15 10 4	1 4 10
13. Board	50,927 15 4	112 14 9	9 6 7
14. Clothing and bedding	22,575 9 1	50 0 11	4 2 9
15. Furniture and utensils	4,440 8 3	9 13 6	0 13 1
16. Water	1,011 0 6	2 3 10	0 3 0
17. Fuel and light	2,576 13 6	5 11 5	0 7 7
18. Stationery and school books	3,077 6 6	6 13 2	0 9 1
19. Washing	3,136 5 6	6 15 3	0 9 3
20. Miscellaneous	6,278 4 8	13 14 9	1 2 7
21. Petty works	1,557 10 4	3 7 3	0 4 7
22. Value of Band Instruments supplied through Secretary of State.	500 0 0	1 1 9	0 1 6
23. Clothing material supplied through Clothing Department.	6,079 6 0	13 7 8	1 2 0
24. Postage	426 8 0	0 15 2	0 1 3
Total ...	1,72,700 14 6	382 14 10	31 14 7

The year has been a particularly busy one. There have been many official inspections and various improvements have been suggested, which have been sent up to Government for sanction.

His Excellency the Viceroy honoured the Asylum with a visit on September 20th, and went over the whole place.

The following have also visited the Asylum in the course of the year :—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab ; Sir Michael O'Dwyer ; the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler ; Major-General F. J. Aylmer, V. C. ; Surgeon-General Sir A. T. Sloggett ; The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp ; The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Godley ; The Right Reverend the Bishop of Lahore ; Major-General J. B. Brunker and Brigadier-General K. E. Lean.

Finance.

The expenses show a rise in nearly every direction. This was quite inevitable. I pointed out last year that it was impossible to manage the Asylum on the amount annually allotted.

A special grant of Rs. 22,800 in excess of the annual allotment was made. This extra grant did not prove quite sufficient, and there is a debit balance on the year of Rs. 5,729-7-9.

The main heads under which the rise is most noticeable, taking them in the order printed on page 3, are as follows :—

Employment of Hospital Matron ; salary of Visiting Dentist ; Hospital Comforts and Dispensary ; Girls' Department (owing to employment of full staff) ; Board ; Bedding and Clothing ; Furniture and Utensils ; Books and Stationery ; Miscellaneous, which includes Fuel and Light—washing-water.

Board.

The Medical authorities recommended the provision of mutton twice a week as a change from beef. Mutton commands a much higher rate.

Bedding and Clothing.

The stock was very worn out and inadequate. A large number of new blankets have had to be purchased, but the supply is not yet up to the standard recommended by the Medical authorities. New sheets are being supplied throughout. New night clothing has been supplied, but the stock is not yet up to our requirements. Clothes for games are gradually being provided, but there is still a lot more to do in this direction.

I have put the boot supply in the hands of Messrs. Cooper, Allen & Co. of Cawnpore, and have raised the rate. Even with this, however, the firm have informed me that they have lost a considerable sum of money on our contract. I shall therefore have to raise the rates still higher. Our present arrangements do not result in the wards being always well shod, and I have had to send boys off parade constantly owing to the state of their boots, while the Girls' School has often been even worse off. In the course of the present year therefore there will inevitably be a rise in the rates for the boot supply.

Furniture and Utensils.

A great deal has had to be supplied. New quarters for the staff built and opened in the course of the year have had to be furnished. In all the old quarters the furniture was in a deplorable condition and I am gradually replacing it, but there is still a lot to be done.

In the matter of utensils there has been a great deal wanted, and there is still a great deal more to be supplied.

An annual additional grant of Rs. 40,000 for recurring expenditure has been made by Government and proposals have been sent up as to how this grant should be utilized.

A large proportion ought to be allotted to increased salaries for the staff, which are, in my opinion, too low. The balance will be wanted for the expenses of the Asylum largely under the headings to which I have referred above.

This annual additional grant does not cover the whole ground of the additional annual expenditure contemplated in my scheme which has already been forwarded to Government. Several new posts are necessary on the staff, and I am waiting to hear whether they have been sanctioned.

A large scheme for the improvement of the buildings, etc., of the Asylum has also been sent up to Government for sanction.

This scheme has been the outcome of the opinions of many official visitors in the course of the year and the pronouncements of Medical Officers with reference to the overcrowding of dormitories and class rooms and hygiene and sanitation generally.

The scheme contemplates the spending of 2½ lakhs. It has been recommended and supported by two Committees of Reference and may be taken as the minimum expenditure required to bring the Asylum up to modern standards and supply the deficiencies which are obviously required.

I want to add a short note about the rate per child. The present method of reckoning produces a fallacious figure, owing to the fact that in December about 350 wards go home for six weeks.

This brings our average amount present for the year down from 500 to roughly 455, and the monthly rate of expenditure goes up in proportion. If the monthly rate per child is to be adhered to the months of December and January ought to be excluded from the reckoning. The expenditure during those months, except in the matter of Board, is precisely the same as during the other months of the year. When the term begins, and during the term we never fall below 500. There are now between 300 and 400 names registered and waiting for admission.

Sanitary.

The Medical Officer's Report will be found in Appendix A, pages 8-11 Medical opinion strongly urges that many improvements in buildings and sanitation should be carried out. These recommendations are embodied in the large scheme to which reference has been made. I hope that the money may be found which will enable me to put these recommendations into effect.

Hospital.

I desire to make a reference to the work of Nursing Sister M. E. Hubble, especially with reference to her development of the scheme for training some of our girls in nursing.

Sister Hubble has been most successful. We are now getting the right stamp of girl to go down to the hospital for training, and the probationers get a thorough grounding in the principles of nursing and a good deal of practical experience. I am hoping to get our training recognized even more fully and accepted as the same as that in any other hospital.

The present Medical Officer, Captain M. A. Nicholson, I.M.S., has given me most valuable assistance all through the year.

He has done much for the health of the wards, and I owe a great many features of the scheme sent up to Government for approval to his careful forethought, ingenuity and appreciation of the difficulties involved.

Schools.

The staff is now at its full strength, and I am of opinion that it ought to be still further strengthened. I have recommended to Government that certain new posts be sanctioned. The most urgent of these I consider to be that of a trained Domestic Economy Mistress from England. This lady would have under her, as well as the teaching of Domestic Economy in school and the practical carrying out of book work in all the school arrangements, the whole of the life of the girls out of school. I consider the arrangements for the out-of-school life of the girls most unsatisfactory, and I cannot see my way to any improvement till I can have on my staff a lady who will have the control of the Matrons and the general ordering and arranging of everything out of school. The matter is a most urgent one, and I hope that this new post will be sanctioned as soon as possible.

I hope that the recommendations for the improvements in staff salaries will be sanctioned. These were carefully gone into by a small committee appointed by the Director of Public Instruction of the Punjab, which met in Simla last August. I have tried the experiment of making the Head Master and Head Mistress the heads of their respective schools and putting every member of the staff, whether teaching, military or domestic, directly under one or the other. I am confident that the experiment will be successful, and that it will turn out for the good of the two schools.

In Mr. Gaskell, the Head Master, and Miss Parker, the Head Mistress, I have two very able and devoted colleagues, who take much of the strain of the place off my shoulders and on whose judgment and loyalty I place unbounded confidence.

The year's work was good and the results of the Government examinations most satisfactory. Two Middle School scholarships were gained and six Primary School scholarships, five boys and one girl, but I consider the feature of the year's work was the performance of the Middle School boys ; 30 candidates were presented (by far the largest number ever sent up) and of these 27 got their certificates.

The credit of this good result is due to the careful and devoted teaching of Mr. W. J. C. Rogers, who has now worked in the Asylum for 26 years and whose promotion to First Assistant Master has been thoroughly deserved.

The Asylum suffered a loss in the resignation of Miss S. E. Sime, but her year's work has been invaluable, and the Kindergarten Department has benefited considerably by her experience on the staff of the Froebel Institute in London and her devotion for the infants under her care.

The results of the Diocesan Examination in Holy Scripture were highly satisfactory. Of the 5 candidates placed in the first class the first 3 were from the Girls' School, Sanawar. These three got Bishop's Prizes. The Head Mistress, Miss Parker, is much to be congratulated on such good results. I consider her quite exceptional as a teacher of Holy Scripture.

There were more failures than usual, but this was general throughout the Diocese owing to the standard of the papers having been appreciably raised.

Technical Instruction and Domestic Work.

Reference has already been made to the Domestic Work of the Girls' School. We continue to do all our own domestic work as far as possible, the principle of self-help running all the way through the life of the Asylum, but a lady qualified to teach Domestic Economy is urgently needed on the staff. I hope also that the appointment of a Stenographer and Typewriting Instructor may be sanctioned.

Owing to the improvement in the prospects for Telegraphists, it is just possible that the Telegraphy Class will start again in Sanawar. I am in communication with the Punjab Government, but nothing definite has been decided yet.

I am trying an experiment in the Carpenter's shop, giving some of our very backward boys, who are slightly mentally deficient, six months' training with the hands under careful instruction. It will be interesting to note whether this manual work will make them more capable of subsequently assimilating knowledge in school.

Games.

I think the organisation of the games has proved an unqualified success. The tone of the school has been, I believe, improved, and some of those features of an English school which are rightly held of value are making themselves manifest. More money will have to be spent in this direction, both as regards clothes to play in and games gear. I hope that the new play grounds, which are included in the large scheme to which reference has already been made, will be sanctioned. Till then I am very much handicapped, as there is practically only one ground, and a small flat piece, available for my 250 boys.

In the Girls' School the games are becoming a regular feature of the School Time-table, and under Miss Chapman's guidance the elder girls are not only learning to play games, but learning, which is more valuable, to play them in the right spirit.

Conduct.

I find the conduct of the school good.

General.

On the 30th April of this year, Lieutenant F. S. Cousins resigned from the post of Chief Clerk and Steward which he had held for 29 years. His retirement is a great loss to the Asylum. Through many generations of soldiers' children Mr. Cousins has been the Principal's right hand man. His incumbency of the post has been characterized by a singleness of purpose, a devotion to the best interests of the Asylum, a rare versatility, and capacity for business, to which it would not be easy to find a parallel.

On 8th February 1914 pensioned Sergeant P. Keeling died. He had done 24 years' work in the Asylum and was well-known and well-loved by many generations of wards and staff. His loss was severely felt in Sanawar and by many who knew him in India.

Many improvements have been carried out during the course of the year and many others are now in process of being carried out.

The four Junior Masters are now housed in an admirable building; each man has his own sitting room, bedroom and bathroom, and there is a common dining room in the centre of the house.

The washing arrangements in the Girls' School have been enormously improved and a stove is being put into the new kitchen, which should suit the practical work of our girls much better than the present one.

Some improvements have been carried out in the hospital. The Medical Officer expresses himself much pleased with the two new small wards which have been built. There remains however much to be done: a bed room and sitting room for probationary nurses is a very urgent necessity. At present they sleep in the verandah and use the new special ward or a sitting room.

Other works have been carried out in the course of the year by the Military Works authorities. Colonel Coffin's interest in the Asylum is very great, and I owe much to his expert advice. The Medical Officer has referred to the question of water. It is a most vital one. Our supply is short in quantity and inferior in quality. I am glad to say that the question is now being handled by experts, and I look forward to the time when there will be enough water to enable a boy to wash regularly after his games.

Next in importance to water is the question of the lighting of the Asylum. Our present plant is inadequate and quite undependable. Evening preparation has had to be abandoned over and over again. The new scheme contemplates electric lighting for the whole School, and I am certain this will be the only satisfactory solution to the question.

Appendix A.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT FOR 1913-14.

General health—Has been "Fair."

The average daily sick—Was 10·60 as compared with 7·56 for the year 1912-13, and 10·80 of the year 1911-12. The epidemic of Rose Rash was responsible for the increased rate.

Total admissions.—Boys = 156.
Girls = 176.

Prevailing diseases—

Epidemic Rose Rash.—121 cases; this started with the boys after their Easter Camp. The disease was atypical, but ran a uniform course through the Asylum.

Influenza 12 cases, *Mumps* 12 cases, *Whooping Cough* 7 cases; all occurred early this year in the Girls' Department after the Winter Holidays.

Enteric.—3 cases amongst the girls and 3 amongst the staff.

Dysentery.—15 cases amongst the wards with one death, and 4 amongst the staff.

Diarrhœa.—8 cases amongst the wards and 1 in the staff.

The exact cause of these diseases could not be traced.

The water known to be impure is now being sterilised chemically, and itinerant fruit vendors are being put a stop to; while 450 out of the 500 wards have been inoculated against Enteric, and all new wards are to be inoculated.

Ringworm.—30 cases. There is extreme difficulty in preventing this disease owing to the inadequacy of the staff and the arrangements for looking after the younger children.

The arrangements at the Dhobie Ghât are far from satisfactory.

Stomatitis.—6 cases; this only occurs in the Infants.

Pneumonia.—7 cases, with 1 death.

Acute Rheumatism.—2 cases and 2 sub-acute cases; there were no cardiac complications.

Chorea—1 case.

Sanitation.—Owing to there being no pine needles collected at the beginning of the year, incineration had to be abandoned for the last five months. The old and objectionable system of trenching had to be resorted to.

The pit system for the disposal of the urine worked well: an improved pattern pit was tried and is capable of dealing with half the urine of the Asylum. More pits and sullage pits closer to the barracks would obviate transporting liquids to distances which is in itself objectionable.

The dairy remains in its insanitary shed and surroundings, everything that can be done to make the supply safe and good is done.

The slaughter-house still requires extension and repair.

Water.—This is still bad in quality and of insufficient quantity. It is being sterilised at present with Bleaching Powder.

The improvement of the supply is under consideration: a new Dhobi Ghât that can be kept under supervision is essential and a proper swimming tank very desirable.

Accommodation.—A scheme is under consideration to provide adequate sleeping accommodation for the wards, new schools and recreation rooms and proper quarters for the sergeants and matrons.

Food.—A new stove has been provided for the girls, and the boys' stove is now being used to its proper capacity.

The food is sufficient in quantity and as much variety as possible is being made of the rations.

It is still served cold, but the expected provision of delf ware and the provision of travelling hot cases would obviate this.

Teeth.—The visiting dentist has attended all the children in the Asylum, 95 per cent of whom required attention. His periodical visits are of the greatest value.

The provision of tooth-powder to the wards is a necessity.

School hygiene.—The provision of proper desks and seats is a very urgent necessity.

About half the school have been systematically examined, and where necessary spectacles have been provided and Adenoids, etc., attended to.

Weights and heights.—A table is appended.

Hospital.—One special ward has been completed, and it is hoped that the defects pointed out by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and the D. M. S., will be taken in hand this year.

Miss Hubble sent another of her probationers to be further trained in England at Marylebone Infirmary.

In spite of a very heavy year outside help had only to be called in twice.

There were five deaths in hospital during the year—one each from Pneumonia, Dysentery, Kala Azar, Marasmus, Brights disease—the last two being members of the staff and their families.

About 200 operations were performed—

Colotomy ...	... 1	Repair of Perinæum	... 1
Ampt. Thumb ...	... 1	Hæmarroids ...	... 5
Amt. two fingers	... 1	Nephritic Abcess	... 1
Iridectomy ...	... 1	Removal of nedle	... 1
Cataracts ...	... 4	Skin graft ...	... 1
		Lumbar Puncture	... 1

The rest were minor operations—adenoids, circumcisions, abcesses, etc.

The elements of training imparted by Miss Hubble are a splendid opening for girls who are taking up nursing as a profession. All the girls that she has trained are doing extremely well.

Goitre.—During the past year Major McCarrison, I. M. S., made an enquiry into the cause of endemic goitre in Sanáwar. His paper shewed very clearly the connection between goitre and a foul water-supply. Since efforts have been made to sterilise the water the number of children with goitre has dropped.

On April 1st 1913 the numbers were 57 boys and 57 girls; on April 1st, 1914, the numbers were 17 boys and 33 girls.

M. A. NICHOLSON, M. B., CAPTAIN, I.M.S.,
Medical Officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND HEIGHTS.

AGE.	BOYS.		GIRLS.	
	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.
3	35·1	38	29·75	34·5
4	36·56	38 81	32·37	38·75
5	40·72	42 87	39·24	42 03
6	43·90	44·47	44·76	44·16
7	48·44	45·83	47·93	46·66
8	53·54	48·07	50·37	48·18
9	57·65	49·70	56·57	50·49
10	60·27	52·42	61·29	51·79
11	66·93	53·87	65·12	53·04
12	71·65	55·23	72·01	55·84
13	75·23	56·79	93·48	59·35
14	82·60	58·32	100·85	61·14
15	91·05	60·29	109·21	62·34
16	104·09	63·38	112·40	63·11
17	124·39	63·38	107·78	62·97
18	117·37	65·7	137·21	64·83
19	127·00	66·30	131·98	64·51

This table takes the place of the average increase of weight per ward.

The average Increase of Weight per Ward is fallacious, because the increase of weight is at varying rates according to age, and the numbers of children of any given age varies in Sanawar.

The above figures are obtained by taking the mean of the bi-annual weighings.

M. A. NICHOLSON, M. B., CAPTAIN, I.M.S.,
Medical Officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.

TABLE I—*Contrasting the number of admissions and discharge and average daily sick of the year under review with the previous year.*

1913-14.

YEAR.	ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL.			AVERAGE STRENGTH.			AVERAGE DAILY SICK.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1912-13	68	83	151	259	203	462	3·05	4·51	7·56
1913-14	156	176	332	256	193	449	4·73	5·87	10·60

M. A. NICHOLSON, M. B., CAPTAIN, I.M.S.,
Medical Officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.

TABLE II—*Showing diseases and admissions in order of frequency.*

1913-14.

Disease.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Epidemic Rose Rash	60	61	121
Tenia Tonsurons	6	24	30
Simple continued fever	11	11	22
Dysentery	11	4	15
Mumps	...	12	12
Influenza	...	12	12
Malarial fever	5	4	9
Diarrhœa	5	3	8
Whooping cough	...	7	7
Pneumonia	6	1	7
Tonsilitis	4	2	6
Stomatitis	4	2	6
Wounds	5	1	6
Boils	1	5	6
Catarrhal ophthalmia	3	2	5
Carried over ...	121	151	212

TABLE II—*Showing diseases and admissions in order of frequency*—concluded.

1913-14—*concluded.*

Disease.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Brought forward ...	121	151	212
Bruise	5	...	5
Debility	5	...	5
Fracture	2	2	4
Sprain	2	1	3
Sore throat	2	1	3
Whitlow	1	2	3
Impetigo	1	2	3
Abscess	...	3	3
Enteric fever	...	3	3
Tinea favosa	1	1	2
Acute rheumatism	2	...	2
Burns and scalds	1	1	2
Chronic rheumatism	2	...	2
Removal of adenoids	2	...	2
Kala Azar	1	...	1
Jaundice	1	...	1
Synonitis	...	1	1
Sunstroke	1	...	1
Phimosis	1	...	1
Chorea	1	...	1
Croup	...	1	1
Inflammation of breast	...	1	1
Ulcer of Cornea	1	...	1
Cataract Traumatic	...	1	1
Tænia solium	1	...	1
Urticaria	1	...	1
Cleft palate operation	...	1	1
Bronchitis	1	...	1
Infla. Con. Tissue	...	1	1
Œdema of leg	...	1	1
Herpes	...	1	1
Otitis	...	1	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	156	176	332

M. A. NICHOLSON, M. B., CAPTAIN, I.M.S.,
Medical Officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.

Appendix B.

ESTABLISHMENT.

General Staff.

The Reverend G. D. Barne, M.A.	...	Principal, Secretary and Chaplain.
Captain M. A. Nicholson, I. M. S.	...	Medical Officer.
Lieutenant F. S. Cousins (retired)	...	Clerk and Steward.
Nursing Sister M. E. Hubble	...	Nursing Sister.
Lala Bhagat Ram	...	First Assistant Clerk.
Lala Labhu Ram	...	Second Assistant Clerk.
B. Narayan Das	...	Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
Mr. E. J. Archer	...	Visiting Dentist.
Mr. W. Gaskell.	...	Organist.

Educational Staff, Boys.

Mr. W. Gaskell	...	Head Master.
Mr. W. J. C. Rogers	...	First Assistant Master.
Mr. N. Smith	...	Second Assistant Master.
Mr. C. J. Kennedy	...	Third Assistant Master.
Mr. J. M. Russell	...	Fourth Assistant Master.
Mr. C. H. Line	...	Fifth Assistant Master.
Mr. C. B. Saunders	...	Sixth Assistant Master.
Miss L. Reuss	...	Seventh Assistant Teacher.
P. Munni Lal	...	Munshi.

Educational Staff, Girls.

Miss Parker	...	Head Mistress (on leave).
Miss Sime	...	Offg. Head Mistress.
Miss Chapman	...	„ First Assistant Mistress.
Miss Cousins	...	„ Second Assistant Mistress.
Miss McGuire	...	„ Third Assistant Mistress.
Miss Reuss	...	„ Fourth Assistant Mistress.
Miss Stark	...	„ Fifth Assistant Mistress.
Miss Matthews	...	„ Sixth Assistant Mistress.
Miss Lawrence	...	„ Seventh Assistant Mistress.
...	...	„ Eighth Assistant Mistress.

Miscellaneous Staff, Boys.

Conductor G. Ricks	...	Senior Sergeant.
Staff Sergeant J. H. Tilley	...	Sergeant.
Staff Sergeant D. Allen	...	Gymnastic Instructor.
Staff Sergeant Mackenzie	...	Carpentry Instructor.
Mr. G. T. Frost	...	Cookery Instructor.
Staff Sergeant H. Seymour	...	Band Sergeant.
Vacant	...	Telegraphy Instructor.
B. Narain Singh	...	Printing Instructor.

Miscellaneous Staff, Girls.

Mrs. Johnson	...	Head Matron.
Mrs. McGregor	...	Assistant Matron.
Mrs. Quickfall	...	Assistant Matron.
Mrs. Carey	...	Assistant Matron.
Mrs. Young	...	Hospital Matron.

Appendix C.

CHANGES.

Mr. W. J. C. Rogers, Second Assistant Master, returned from leave to duty, and was appointed First Assistant Master from 1st April 1913.

Miss L. Reuss appointed temporary Seventh Assistant Teacher, 1st April 1913.

Mrs. Young appointed Hospital Matron, 5th April 1913.

Miss P. Chapman, Third Assistant Mistress, resigned, 27th July 1913.

Mr. P. Keeling, resigned, 30th July 1913.

Miss Cousins, Fourth Assistant Mistress, promoted to Third Assistant Mistress, 27th July 1913.

Miss McGuire, Sixth Assistant Mistress, promoted to Fourth Assistant Mistress, 27th July 1913.

Miss Stark, Seventh Assistant Mistress, promoted to Sixth Assistant Mistress, 27th July 1913.

Miss Matthews, Eighth Assistant Mistress, promoted to Seventh Assistant Mistress, 27th July 1913.

Miss Lawrence appointed Eighth Assistant Mistress, 4th August 1913.

Mrs. Sangster, Assistant Matron, resigned, 29th August 1913.

Staff Sergeant D. Allen, Cooking Instructor, transferred to Sergeant, 27th August 1913.

Mr. G. T. Frost appointed Cooking Instructor, 27th August 1913.

Mrs. Oliver, Assistant Matron, resigned, 30th September 1913.

Mrs. Shaw, Assistant Matron, resigned, 30th September 1913.

Mrs. Frost appointed Assistant Matron, 29th August 1913.

Mrs. Bond appointed Assistant Matron, 1st October 1913.

Conductor F. S. Cousins, Clerk and Steward, granted two months' leave from 1st November 1913.

The Revd. G. D. Barne, M.A., Principal and Chaplain, granted privilege leave from 30th December 1913 to 20th January 1914.

Captain M. A. Nicholson, I.M.S., appointed officiating Principal, 30th December 1913 to 20th January 1914.

Conductor F. S. Cousins, Clerk and Steward, promoted Lieutenant from 23rd November 1913.

The Revd. G. D. Barne, M.A., Principal and Chaplain, returned to duty from leave, 21st January 1914.

Captain M. A. Nicholson, I.M.S., reverted to Medical Officer, 21st January 1914.

Miss Parker, Head Mistress, granted three months' privilege leave from 2nd January 1914.

Miss Sime, First Assistant Mistress, appointed to officiate as Head Mistress from 2nd January 1914.

Quartermaster Sergeant W. H. Costello, Gymnastic Instructor, granted two months' leave from 20th December 1913.

Sergeant A. Mercer, Carpentry Instructor, remanded to Regimental duty from 9th January 1914.

Mrs. Bond, Assistant Matron, resigned, 29th January 1914.

Mrs. Barne, Organist, resigned, 1st February 1914.

Mr. W. Gaskell, Head Master and Organist, returned from leave to duty, 1st February 1914.

Mr. J. Brittain, First Assistant Master, retired, 1st February 1914.

Mr. W. Walker, Fourth Assistant Master, transferred to Murree, 15th February 1914.

Mr. W. J. C. Rogers, Second Assistant Master, promoted to First Assistant Master, 1st February 1914.

Mr. Munrowd, appointed temporary Third Assistant Master, from 1st to 26th February 1914.

Miss Chapman, Second Assistant Mistress, appointed officiating First Assistant Mistress, 2nd February 1914.

Miss Cousins, Third Assistant Mistress, appointed officiating Second Assistant Mistress, same date.

Miss McGuire, Fourth Assistant Mistress, appointed officiating Third Assistant Mistress, same date.

Miss Reuss, Fifth Assistant Mistress, appointed officiating Fourth Assistant Mistress, same date.

Miss Stark, Sixth Assistant Mistress, appointed officiating Fifth Assistant Mistress, same date.

Miss Matthews, Seventh Assistant Mistress, appointed officiating Sixth Assistant Mistress, same date.

Miss Lawrence, Eighth Assistant Mistress, appointed officiating Seventh Assistant Mistress, same date.

Staff Sergeant D. Allen, transferred to Gymnastic Instructor, 20th February 1914.

Staff Sergeant J. H. Tilley, appointed "Sergeant," 20th February 1914.

Quartermaster Sergeant W. H. Costello, Gymnastic Instructor, retired, 20th February 1914.

Mrs. Quickfall, appointed Assistant Matron, 14th February 1914.

Lieutenant F. S. Cousins retired from the active list, 28th February 1914. Services retained by the sanction of the General Officer Commanding Sirhind Brigade.

Mr. N. Smith, appointed Second Assistant Master, 28th February 1914.

Mrs. Carey, appointed Assistant Matron, *vice* Mrs. Frost, resigned, 1st March 1914.

Appendix D.

PRIZE LIST.

Boys.

SIR HENRY MONTGOMERY-WALDEMAR-LAWRENCE PRIZE.—Prefect A. Richardson ... ... Exemplary Work.

LAWRENCE REWARD—Band Sergt. A. A. Bond ... ... Good Conduct.

THE VICEROY'S MEDAL—Sergt. J. W. Brooks ... ... Indian History.

EXTRA PRIZE—H. Brittain.

"BEST BOY OF THE YEAR" CUP—Cr.-Sergt. W. E. Taylor.

THE HYDE BEQUEST—Prefect A. Richardson ... ... Exemplary Work.

THE LADY LAWRENCE PRIZE—Prefect R. C. Matthews ... Ditto.

THE LAHORE DIOCESAN PRIZE—Prefect R. C. Matthews ... Holy Scripture.

THE HILDESLEY PRIZE—Not awarded ... ... English.

Proxime accessit—Sergt. W. Spiers.

THE LYALL PRIZE—Sergt. L. E. Smith ... ... Exemplary Work.

THE OLD BOYS' PRIZES—1. Colr.-Sergt. M. Jackson ... Ditto.
2. Colr.-Sergt. R. McGregor ... Ditto.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY PRIZE—Sergt. R. A. Farrell ... ... Ditto.

THE "QUEEN'S" PRIZE—Sergt. A. McDonald ... ... Ditto.

THE HIGHLAND LT. INFY. PRIZE—Sergt. J. Cochrane ... Ditto.

THE ROYAL IRISH PRIZE—Sergt. G. Docherty ... ... Ditto.

THE MIAN MIR PRIZE—Sergt. J. Brooks ... ... Ditto.

THE THAYER PRIZE—Corpl. G. Clarke ... ... Ditto.

THE NASH PRIZES—Corpl. R. Pedder ... ... Ditto.

THE SULLIVAN PRIZE—Colr.-Sergt. W. Taylor ... ... Best work as a Colr.-Sergt. during the year.

CHOIR PRIZES—1. Private C. Charlton.
2. Bugler W. Astridge.

COWELL GRANTS—1. Ex-Prefect Alan Reid.
2. Ex-Colr.-Sergt. P. Hawksworth.
3. Ex-Sergt. Arch Reid.
4. Ex-Sergt. A. Culverhouse.

PATIALA PRIZES—1. Sergt. W. Munrowd ...
2. Corpl. H. Grimley ...
3. Corpl. W. Johnson ...
4. Sergt. G. Morrison ...
5. Corpl. G. Lawrence ...
} Attention to duties.

SHOOTING PRIZES—1. Prefect A. Richardson ... Best Shot.
2. Private H. L. Ricks ... Best Shot "Band."
3. Sergt. L. E. Smith ... "A" Company.
4. Prefect R. C. Matthews ... "B" ditto.
5. Colr.-Sergt. R. McGregor ... "C" ditto.
6. Colr.-Sergt. W. Taylor ... "D" ditto.

GYMNASTICS (Seniors)—1. Sergt. W. Spiers ... ... First.
2. Prefect A. Richardson ... Second.
3. Sergt. W. Munrowd... ... Third.

GYMNASTICS (Juniors)—1. Private L. H. Ricks... ... First.
2. Private A. Grundy ... Second.
3. Bugler W. Astridge... ... Third.

SWIMMING (Senior)—Colr.-Sergt. R. McGregor.

SWIMMING (Junior)—Private J. Eliot.

BOXING (Senior)—Sergt. L. E. Smith.

BOXING (Junior)—Private L. H. Ricks.

CARPENTRY PRIZE—Private J. Lee.

BAND PRIZES—
1. Bnd. Sergt. A. A. Bond.
2. Sergt. W. Spiers.
3. Corpl. R. Currie.
4. Sergt. H. Deakes.

SIMLA VOLUNTEER PRIZE—Bugr. W. Taylor.

THE MURLI MANOHAR PRIZE—Sergt. L. E. Smith ... ... Library Work.

THE PRINCIPAL'S PRIZES for Holiday Task ... ... John Shaw.

STANDARD VII—
Wm. Cashmore ... ... Holy Scripture.
Reginald Pedder ... ... English.
Robert Harridence ... ... General Proficiency.
Claude Warner ... ... Progress.

STANDARD VI—
F. Buckler ... ... Holy Scripture.
A. Curtis ... ... English.
John Shaw ... ... General Proficiency.
R. Bristow ... ... Progress.

STANDARD V—
B. Read ... ... Holy Scripture.
L. Edgerley ... ... English.
A. Armstrong ... ... General Proficiency.
W. Mason ... ... Progress.

Girls.

SIR HENRY MONTGOMERY-WALDEMAR-LAWRENCE PRIZE—Alice M. Bath ... ... Good Work.

LAWRENCE REWARD—Helen R. M. Farrell ... ... Good Conduct.

THE VICEROY'S MEDAL—Alice M. Bath ... ... Domestic Economy.

THE BISHOP'S PRIZES—
1. Alice M. Bath.
2. Eileen M. Waugh.
4. Helen R. M. Farrell.
5. Violet E. Keeling.
6. Daisy A. Harridence.

SIR HERBERT EDWARDES' SCHOLARSHIP—Alice M. Bath, Helen R. M. Farrell } Holy Scripture.

THE LADY LAWRENCE PRIZE—Grace L. Strong ... ... Good Work.

THE HYDE BEQUEST—Eileen M. Smyth ... ... Ditto.

THE WILLIAMS BEQUEST—Helen R. M. Farrell.

THE HIGHLAND LT. INFY. PRIZE—Dorothy Trowsdale ... Domestic Work.

THE MELLOR MEMORIAL PRIZE—Ida Richardson ... ... Ditto.

THE NASH PRIZE—Lucy D. Childs ... ... Needlework.

THE LYALL PRIZE—Dorothy M. Hoar ... ... Progress.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY PRIZE—Louisa M. Sargent ... ... Domestic Work.

THE "QUEEN'S" PRIZE—Dorothy Trowsdale ... ... Sewing Machine.

THE CHOLMONDELEY PRIZE—Violet C. Strong ... ... Kitchen Work.

THE THAYER PRIZE—Mona K. MacArthur ... ... Domestic Work.

THE JARDINE PRIZE—Beryl M. Rose ... ... Ditto.

THE OLD GIRLS' PRIZE—Ivy M. Edgerley ... ... Ditto.

THE KASAULI DEPÔT PRIZE—Ann M. Taylor ... ... Ditto.

COWELL GRANTS—
1. Ethel Fogg.
2. Amelia L. Johnson.
3. Eileen Waugh.
4. Edythe Grimley.

PATIALA PRIZES—
1. Inez Yule ... ... Cooking.
2. Louise M. Brimble ... ... Domestic Work.
3. Evelyn Eccleston ... ... Stocking Machine.
4. Geraldine E. Benbow ... ... Domestic Work.
5. Ethel M. Strong ... ... Ditto.

SPECIAL PRIZES—Presented by—

Miss Parker ... Alice M. Bath, Eileen M. Waugh (2), Helen R. M. Farrell, Violet E. Keeling, Daisy A. Harridence.

Miss Sime ... Alfred J. Stewart, Charles A. Topping.

Miss Chapman ... Ethel P. Bull.

Miss P. Chapman Ethel Millard.

Miss McGuire ... Eileen H. Keech, Edna F. Dodd.

Miss Reuss ... Margorie Richardson.

Miss Stark ... Mary V. Lewenden, Edith H. Marshall.

Miss Matthews ... Minnie A. Jones, William A. Cave.

Miss Lawrence ... Gladys M. Hodgson.

Mrs. Edgerley ... Evelyn Eccleston.

Mr. Hawkins ... Alice Benbow ... Standard III.

THE MURLI MANOHAR PRIZE—Lousia M. Sargent ... ... Needle Work.

THE PRINCIPAL'S PRIZES for Holiday Task.

Helen R. M. Farrell, Louisa Marie Sargent, Ivy M. Edgerley, Honoria Shaw, Dorothy M. James.

PRIZES presented by the Maharani Sahiba of Panna—

Alice M. Bath, Louisa M. Brimble, Evelyn Eccleston, Helen R. M. Farrell, Eileen M. Smyth, Grace L. Strong, Dorothy Trowsdale.

STANDARD VII—
Honoria Shaw ... ... Holy Scripture.
Mona K. MacArthur ... ... English.
Aileen V. Forrest ... ... General Proficiency.
Lucy D. Childs ... ... Progress.

STANDARD VI—
Edith H. McGregor... ... ... Holy Scripture.
Gladys H. Mobbs ... ... English.
Lilian M. Sandford ... ... General Proficiency.
Ethel S. M. Quarman ... ... Progress.

STANDARD V—
Catherine M. Strong ... ... Holy Scripture.
Mary W. Robertson ... ... English.
Mary W. Robertson ... ... General Proficiency.
Olive M. Mobbs ... ... Progress.

SULLIVAN SHIELD.

Lawrence House.

S. Boy A. Richardson, Sergt. W. Munrowd, Sergt. W. Spiers, Sergt. H. Deakes, Pte. L. H. Ricks.

Score 88

WINNERS OF TOURNAMENTS.

Hockey.		Cricket.
"Lawrence" House.		*"Lawrence" House.*
W. Spiers (Captain).		W. Spiers (Captain).
A. Richardson.		A. V. Richardson.
W. Munrowd.		W. Munrowd.
R. Currie.		R. Currie.
A. A. Bond.		A. A. Bond.
H. Benbow.		H. Deeks.
H. Deakes.		G. Bergeman.
W. Davis.		L. Ricks.
H. Sandford.		V. Carter.
K. Wade.		W. Davis.
G. Bergeman.		H. Benbow.

Football.		
"Nicholson" House.		
G. Clarke (Captain).	E. Morton.	M. Mobbs.
A. Farrel.	D. Lee.	W. Johnson.
R. Pedder.	R. McGregor.	T. Jackson.
G. N. Morton.	J. Cahill.	

Appendix E.

DIOCESE OF LAHORE.

Diocesan Inspection in Religious Knowledge.

1. Name of Station—Sanawar.
   Name of School—Lawrence Military Asylum.
2. Name of Secretary—Revd. G. Barne, M. A.
   Name of Principal Teacher—J. Brittain.
3. Is the Diocesan Syllabus followed?—Yes.
4. Does the School open and close each day with prayer?—Yes.
5. On what days is religious instruction given?—Every day when school is open.
6. Are the Managers willing that the school be inspected?—Yes.
7. Do the Managers claim a grant for Scripture prizes (rule III)?—Yes.
8. If so, for which Division?—Upper, Middle and Lower.
9. Number of Scholars on roll on first day of this month?—258.
10. Number of Scholars who receive no religious instruction—*Nil.*
11. Number of Scholars who have been confirmed—47.
12.—

Division.	Number of scholars receiving religious instruction according to the Syllabus.			Name of Teacher (or Teachers) of each Division.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Upper	46	...	...	Mr. Brittain. Mr. Rogers.
Middle	106	...	...	Mr. Russell. Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Line. Some boys.*
Lower...	66	...	...	Mr. Saunders. Miss L. Reuss.
Infants (not to be examined) ...	...	...	...	
Total ...	218	...	...	

*During the absence of Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Line (on sick leave), the senior boys helped the Head Master with these classes.

G. D. BARNE,
Secretary.

DIOCESAN INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

(Vide *Rules II and III of the Code.*)

1. Date of inspection—19th November 1913.

2. Number of scholars examined in the { Upper Division—46. / Middle Division—104. / Lower Division—64.

3. General quality of the work of the { Upper Division—Very good. / Middle Division—Good. / Lower Division—Good.

4. General remarks of the Inspecting Officer.—The boys in the Upper Division did very well, especially in their Old Testament and New Testament subjects. In the Middle Division, the majority of the boys knew their work. The repetition work was not perfect. In the Lower Division, through some misunderstanding on the part of the Teacher, Standards I and II had not been taught the first part of the Catechism ; otherwise the boys did well.

5. Signature of Inspecting Officer—A. B. F. COLE.

		Rs.	A.	P
6. Grants earned for Scripture prizes by the	Upper Division ...	15	0	0
	Middle Division ...	12	0	0
	Lower Division ...	8	0	0
7. Total grant sanctioned under Rule III		35	0	0

8. Date on which report is forwarded to the Secretary of the School—20th November 1913.

9. Signature of Diocesan Inspector—A. B. F. COLE.

DIOCESE OF LAHORE.

DIOCESAN INSPECTION IN RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

1. Name of Station—Sanawar.
   Name of School—Girls' School, Lawrence Military Asylum.
2. Name of Secretary—The Reverend G. D. Barne, M. A.
   Name of Principal Teacher—Ada Parker.
3. Is the Diocesan Syllabus followed?—Yes.
4. Does the School open and close each day with prayer?—Yes.
5. On what days is religious instruction given?—Every day.
6. Are the Managers willing that the school be inspected?—Yes.
7. Do the Managers claim a grant for Scripture prizes (rule III)?—Yes.
8. If so, for which Division?—Upper, Middle and Lower.
9. Number of scholars on roll on first day of this month?—218 girls + 33 infant boys.
10. Number of scholars who receive no religious instruction—*Nil.*
11. Number of scholars who have been confirmed—39.
12.—

Division.	Number of scholars receiving religious instruction according to the Syllabus.			Name of Teacher (or Teachers) of each division.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Upper	...	33	33	Miss Parker.
Middle	...	68	68	Miss Chapman, N. T., P. B., C. C. Miss Cousins, O.T.,H., Psalms.
Lower	...	77	77	Miss McGuire, II and III, all subjects. Miss Reuss, O. T. and H., Standard I. Miss Stark, N. T. and C. C., Standard I.
Infants (not to be examined) ...	33	23	56	Miss Sime. Miss Matthews.
Total ...	33	201	234	

G. D. BARNE,
Secretary.

DIOCESAN INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

(Vide *Rules II and III of the Code.*)

1. Date of Inspection—20th November 1913.

2. Number of scholars examined in the { Upper Division—32. / Middle Division—63. / Lower Division—71.

3. General quality of the work of the { Upper Division—Very good. / Middle Division—Good. / Lower Division—Good.

4. General remarks of the Inspecting Officer.—The girls in the Upper Division did very well and showed that they had received careful instruction. In the Middle Division the Old Testament was somewhat weak and the repetition imperfect. The children in the Lower Division did well. More attention should be paid to explaining the Catechism.

5. Signature of Inspecting Officer—A. B. F. COLE.

		Rs	A.	P.
6. Grants earned for Scripture prizes by the	Upper Division ...	15	0	0
	Middle Division ...	12	0	0
	Lower Division ...	8	0	0
7. Total grant sanctioned under Rule III		35	0	0

8. Date on which report is forwarded to the Secretary of the School—20th November 1913.

9. Signature of Diocesan Inspector—A. B. F. COLE.

129 DPI—30—11-7-14—SGPP Lahore.

No. 2536, dated 15th December 1913.

From—W. T. WRIGHT, Esquire, I. E. S., Inspector of European Schools, Punjab,

To—The Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

I HAVE the honour to forward my Annual Inspection Report on the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, for the year 1913.

LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM, SANAWAR,—inspected on 12th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 18th and 19th September 1913.

Numbers.	Infants.	Primary. I.	II.	III.	IV.	Middle. V.	VI.	VII.	High.	Total	Remarks.
BOYS' SCHOOL.											
Roll ... Boys ...	2	24	23	33	36	48	40	38	16	260	
Present ... Boys ...	2	24	23	33	36	48	40	38	16	260	
GIRLS' SCHOOL.											
Roll ... Boys	27	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Roll ... Girls	23	23	29	32	31	26	20	19	13	216*	* In addition there are 4 girls employed in various duties in the Asylum.
Present Boys	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
Present Girls ...	23	20	29	29	29	24	20	19	12	205	

Classified by religious denomination—

	Boarders. Boys.	Girls.	Day Pupils. Boys.	Girls.
Church of England	227	180	...	...
Other Protestants	38	22	...	...
Roman Catholics	25	18	...	...
Total ...	290	220	...	...

On the 12th September the daily state was as follows :—

In barracks. Boys.	Girls.	I. Boys.	In hospital, Boys.	Girls.	I. Boys.	Hospital orderlies. Boys.	Girls.	Present on rations. Boys.	Girls.	I. Boys.	Total present.	On leave. Boys.	Girls.	I. Boys.	Total strength.
253	209	30	7	5	...	...	2	260	216	30	506	...	4	...	510

Buildings.—These remain the same. As a result of two full meetings of the Committee of Reference during the year and of the visit in September of His Excellency the Viceroy, and later on of the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt

Butler, Surgeon-General Sloggett and the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, extensive schemes for the enlargement of the dormitory accommodation with other additions, and also for the improvement of some of the existing buildings are being considered and will, it is hoped, be sanctioned at an early date. The new quarters for the Junior Masters are nearing completion and other minor works are in hand. A site has been selected for a new set of quarters for the Junior Mistresses, and this scheme will be taken in hand almost immediately.

The most urgent need now is in the matter of the girls' and boys' schoolrooms, which, as has been repeatedly shown, are exceedingly unsatisfactory for the large number of classes to be taught within sight and sound of each other. The ventilation of the boys' school is extremely unsatisfactory. As improvements in the matter of these school buildings form a most important part of the scheme of improvements, it is to be hoped that this serious defect, which has far too long been allowed to interfere with the efficiency of the class work, will be remedied at an early date.

Equipment.—The proposed increase in the budget allotment for the Asylum will enable the Principal to add to the equipment considerably. Improved desk accommodation, with furniture constructed on thoroughly up-to-date lines, is the most urgent need. The present desks are clumsy and unsuitable. Other matters which are to receive very early attention, as a result of the increase in the amount allotted for annual recurring expenditure, are improvements in the dining halls and the general adoption of crockeryware for the children, and an increase in the stock of clothing and bedding including a change of clothing for the boys when playing games.

The gas lighting of the class rooms for study is not satisfactory, and my remarks in last year's report still hold good. Something could be done almost immediately in this respect if some of the burners were bigger and a more generous supply of gas mantles was made whenever this becomes necessary. The Principal is anxious, however, to secure an electric light installation for the whole Asylum; the initial expenditure would doubtless be considerable, but the result would, I feel sure, be true economy in the end, and the increased efficiency would be very great.

The Staff consists of eight mistresses (one more than last year) in the girls' school in addition to the Head Mistress. Two of these devote the whole of the mornings to the infants' school, assisting in the girls' school on the four afternoons in the week. The present staff is efficient; all have been trained. It is proposed, however, to increase the number of mistresses in view of the claims of the infant school upon the girls' school staff. I am glad to see that the suggestion I made last year has been acted upon and that another mistress has been employed in the large infant school, thus filling up the vacant post which formerly existed.

The staff in the boys' school is still unsatisfactory as a whole both in number and in point of efficiency. At the time of my visit the Head Master was away on a year's furlough and his place was inadequately filled by the First Assistant Master officiating for him. There were also five assistant masters and one mistress besides a Munshi. Two of these masters were, however, on the sick list with enteric fever, and their work was being taken by a succession of students from the Training Class,—not a very satisfactory state of affairs. Of the staff of seven teachers five are trained and certificated, one certificated, and one master possesses no teaching qualifications whatever. The permanent Head Master returns early next year. With the introduction of the new scale of salaries and of additions to the staff (proposed by a committee which assembled in Simla in August last under the orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor), it should not be difficult to get masters possessing really good qualifications for this school and to make the teaching efficient in every way. The need of improvement in this direction is undoubtedly the most urgent of all the schemes at present under consideration, both as regards the boys' school itself, and also the efficient training of the students in the Training Class. It is satisfactory also to notice that it is proposed to

improve the conditions of service as regards the Military and Domestic Staff and to add to the general efficiency by a small increase in the number of posts.

Physical Instruction.—The Asylum Time Table has been considerably changed during the year, physical drill and gymnastics, band practice and carpentry being now taken out of school hours. The work in these branches of the training given in the Asylum does not appear to have suffered thereby; the school work has of course gained, and there is less disturbance of classes. Physical drill and gymnastics, though not so spectacular as last year, is well done and military drill is as good as ever and the boys' shooting remains at a high level of efficiency. In shooting the boys under 17 years of age are competing this year for an additional trophy in the newly established Challenge Shield open to European Schools in the Punjab. The band plays exceedingly well, and were complimented by His Excellency the Viceroy at his visit during the period of my inspection, and also later on in the month by Sir Harcourt Butler.

Games.—A great improvement has been effected both in the boys' and girls' schools as regards games. In the former case every boy is now made to play games and different seasons are allotted to cricket, football and hockey. The staff, headed by the Principal who plays himself, takes much interest in the boys on the playing field.

A playground has also been made for the girls on which organized games are played. Sanawar has far too few playgrounds, however, for the number of children; proposals for additional grounds have already been put forward. Facilities for the boys to change their clothes for games are also under consideration.

The tone and discipline continue at the same high level of excellence. The children are trained to do all they possibly can for themselves in keeping their dormitories neat and clean and in domestic work generally,—the inculcation of a spirit of self-help and of self-reliance being prominent in the training. Bright chapel services, improved organisation of games, lantern lectures, regular use of the children's libraries and an increasingly close touch between teachers and taught operate powerfully in the highest form of character training.

The Instructional condition of the girls' school is satisfactory, but in the boys' school only fairly so.

Boys' School.—Of the 258 boys in the classes of this school 51 had been in the same class for two years and 8 (3 in the VI Standard and 4 in the I) for three years. This is rather a big percentage for a boarding school where the attendance is extremely regular. The work in the High Department is satisfactory on the whole. English literature needs to be more thoughtful and the work is further marred by poor spelling. Composition is very fairly satisfactory as is also analysis of sentences, but there was considerable weakness observable in parsing. In Algebra only one-third of the whole number were able to solve an easy problem in quadratics and half the class are weak in this subject. Geometry, a weak subject last year, is not much better this year; easy riders prove a stumbling block and show that the power of reasoning in this subject is still very elementary. The boys still find it difficult to grasp the difference between conclusions based on measurement and those based on demonstrated proof,—that the test of the eyes is not as good as the test of reason. This evidently arises from a defect in the teaching in this respect in some of the lower classes. In Trigonometry, however, the class appears to have been carefully taught, the senior section especially so. Urdu composition is very fairly satisfactory, but spelling and grammar need more care: two boys are very weak in this subject.

In the Middle Department (Standards V to VII) Standard VII, a large class of 38 boys, has been well taught on the whole, and there is considerable evidence of thoroughness in the work. Mathematics give evidence of careful work and the principles of graphs in Algebra have been thoroughly

inculcated. In English Reading the course has been restricted to the few selections which are studied from a literature point of view. A wider basis of class reading is obviously needed and more work in recitation should be done. Parsing and analysis have received careful attention. Map drawing, however, needs more practice and each map drawn should have a definite aim. Several boys were without Urdu books both in the text studied and in grammar. Urdu composition is weak; a few boys are extremely backward in this subject, one not even knowing the alphabet properly. I would strongly recommend that Urdu Alphabet charts and also charts showing the combinations of letters be obtained for each class from Standards III to V. They are cheap and can be obtained from Messrs. Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore. Standard VI suffers from a shortage in English Readers and the work in Reading and Recitation is not very satisfactory. I would suggest the inclusion of the series of Nelson's "Highroads of History" and of Geography in this and some of the lower classes. English composition suffers from lack of fluency and poverty of expression, and more specific training is needed in developing the mutually dependent powers of clear thinking and precise expression. Arithmetic is hardly satisfactory and more practice should be afforded in Indian Money and Weights and Measures. Algebra is somewhat better done, but in Geometry the boys have no text-book,—the work being written out in note-books. Good text-books in this work are not expensive and should be supplied to cover the course for the VI and VII Standards. For the teaching of Geography a barometer is indispensible; the class appeared to have rather hazy notions of isobars and isotherms.

There is a scarcity of text-books in Urdu, the indent for these not having been complied with at the time of my visit. There appears to be some delay in supplying material and equipment, such as compasses for geometrical work, copy books for writing. Standard V has suffered from the fact that its permanent master is away ill in hospital. This standard, a large one, is weak in most subjects. The work generally lacks thoroughness and the boys need a firmer grip over them. Thirteen boys have been in the class for two years and most of these thirteen are not doing at all well even now. Algebra, which is taught by the Seventh Standard Master, is very satisfactory in every respect.

In Standard IV much of the work is untidy and slipshod, due chiefly to the master having been in hospital for some time. English dictation and Arithmetic are fairly satisfactory, but letter-writing is poor on the whole. In Arithmetic I should like to see Standards III and IV do practical work in weighing and measuring.

Standard III needs a better geographical reader, and for this purpose I would suggest the series "Highroads of Geography" for most of the lower classes in the school. In reading and speaking efforts have been made to improve the accent, but there is still much to be done in this respect. Many of the boys know but little as regards letter-writing, but dictation is well done. In Arithmetic the work is fairly good, though much weakness is shown in simple long division.

Standard II is fairly good in English reading and very fair indeed in letter-writing and dictation. I am glad to see the series of books "Arnold's Language Lessons" are now regularly used. Arithmetic is, however, a weak subject. Object lessons are taken with Standard I. With such a large class as these two standards combined for this work it is not surprising that the training given in this subject is not at all adequate.

Standard I is mainly taught by a senior boy, who has had no training at all in the Science and Art of Teaching, nor does he himself receive any instruction in any secular subjects. This is a very undesirable arrangement, and will, it is hoped, be rectified without delay. The class is very backward in English reading. Two boys were found to be doing little or no work at all as they had not been classified. Recitation and dictation are fair on the whole and Arithmetic somewhat better than this mark, I found these boys were attempting to draw, etc., on desks which were far too high for them.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the work in the Boys' School has deteriorated considerably. It is not difficult to account for this. The permanent Head Master is on long leave and two other masters have been in hospital for some time; the discipline and order in some of the lower classes is somewhat loose, and the supply of books and material has not always been adequate nor prompt during the year.

Standards I and II were crowded in a small room which is capable of accommodating only one of these classes. Amongst the lessons I heard given that on English Literature to Standard VII was quite good. A Geometry lesson to Standard VI was very fairly satisfactory. Object Lessons take the form of Physiological subjects in the VI and VII, but the work is not well done.

Girls' School.—One mistress in this school has been away ill for some time, and the work of her class, Standard VI, has suffered. The two sections of the High School class show considerable intelligence in English Literature, and in Composition and Grammar the work is very satisfactory. Arithmetic is well taught and the working is neat and accurate. In Drawing the class does most creditable work in perspective and with Standard VII are quite promising in freehand.

Standard VII has been well taught in English Composition and Grammar and also in Arithmetic; Literature is lacking somewhat in an adequate appreciation which this study affords for the cultivation of literary taste, and though this training should not be confined to lessons dealing definitely with literature, —other lessons may be vivified by apt quotations,—yet the main channel instilling this literary spirit will be derived, in the upper classes, from an intensive study of both the content and the form of literature.

Standard VI appears to be an unintelligent class, and the work generally is not very satisfactory. The subjects chiefly showing weakness in the teaching are English Composition and Grammar and Arithmetic. English reading is very fairly satisfactory, but very little work has been done in recitation. Algebra and History are well taught on the whole. The girls' note-books in this class are not as full nor as neat and methodical as usual. Standard V lacks fluency in English reading, but are good in recitation. Written Arithmetic is well done, but in mental work the girls need to be brighter both here and in Standard VI. Algebra is a weak subject. Domestic Economy is taught by the class mistresses. Standard VII and the High School girls have done practical work in cleaning, cooking and laundry work in the school room, for want of proper accommodation for this important branch of the subject. The room set apart last year for laundry work has had to be given up in order to find quarters for a Matron. The Bishop of Lahore has spoken in high terms of praise of the girls' laundry work in washing and getting up a part of his robes. It is hoped to secure almost immediately a thoroughly efficient trained teacher for Domestic Economy who will train the girls of the upper classes and also superintend their domestic work in order that she can put the lessons taught into actual practice in the daily routine. In Standard IV English reading is not quite as fluent as usual. I would suggest that Nelson's "Highroads of History" take the place of the book entitled "About England." Recitation is fairly satisfactory, but not quite enough ground has been covered. Letter-writing is promising, but parsing is weak. Mental Arithmetic is fairly well taught, but written Arithmetic might be better done. The neatness of the work has distinctly declined in this class and in Standard III during the year.

In Standard III English reading and Recitation are satisfactory and Dictation very fairly so. Letter-writing is poor and such expressions as "My mother wished me on my birthday" should be vigorously eradicated. Arithmetic does not appear to have been well taught and Geography is capable of more intelligent handling. Standard II are good in dictation and recitation and fairly so in reading, but Arithmetic needs more care and plasticene modelling of geographical configurations of land and water is not well done.

In Standard I English reading, Recitation, Dictation and Arithmetic are quite satisfactory. Nature Study is taught intelligently, but I should like to see children make their own collections (and classification in an elementary manner) from this class upwards. This is done in some schools and the girls quickly become most keenly interested in the subject. I heard five of the Mistresses give lessons. All were more or less satisfactory. In the lesson on fractions the fraction frame and chart could have been used with advantage. The lesson on a story illustrated by the girls' own work in paper folding was quite good.

A drill hall or shed is needed for the girls. The small piece of ground used for this purpose is much exposed and cannot be used for nearly half the year. The singing of the upper classes is good. I was pleased to see that breathing exercises and voice production are attended to.

In the Kindergarten Department there are 50 children in three sections with two mistresses. I should like to see running wall blackboards upon which the children should do drawing, printing, figuring, etc. This could be best provided by B. B. cloth mounted on wood and placed at a convenient height. Number pictures are also wanted as well as "killich bricks." There was formerly a tendency to undue repression observable in these classes; a great improvement has been effected in this respect, but care is needed that the reaction does not go to the opposite extreme. More might, perhaps, be done in experimenting on the Montessori system. I should like to see the two latest books on this method included in the Teachers' Library. New desks, of a more suitable size and character, are badly wanted. The noise from the children's boots on the wooden floor is at times distracting; I would recommend that half the room be covered with good stout *munj* matting which most jails now supply.

The general character of the work has improved, though the progress in reading in the upper division has not been as great as usual. The children read from the B. B. and have not yet begun to use a book. Care is needed in pronunciation. Writing and figuring are very fairly satisfactory, but it would be well to forbid the use of figures in making calculations.

The middle division has made fairly good progress in number work and addition, and are able to read very easy words, but generally speaking the class is not quite as well advanced as in some Kindergarten schools. Occupations and games, drill and singing are well done, and story telling, with oral composition, receives attention.

Technical Instruction.—The boys continue to be well trained for the Band, the excellence of which has already been commented upon. The domestic work of the dormitories, dining halls and kitchens is carried out almost entirely by the children. Needlework is as well done as ever, the progress made by the smaller girls being conspicuous. Girls from Standard V upwards work the stocking machines. Three new sewing machines have been supplied, and girls from Standard III upwards are taught to use them properly. The button-holing of the upper girls is excellent. Reference has already been made to the work done in practical domestic economy. It is hoped that some of the boys will shortly be trained in shorthand and typewriting under an expert teacher, but care must be taken that only those who are quite good in English are allowed to take up this course.

The training given in carpentry is still unsatisfactory, and I would refer to my remarks last year upon this subject. Additions have been made during the year to the tools, but the shop remains as unsatisfactory as before. There are only four benches, instead of twelve, and each bench should have its separate set of tools neatly arranged near at hand.

General.—The schemes for improvement in this Asylum, which are either in hand or under consideration, are both far-reaching and of the greatest importance to the efficiency of these excellent schools. The ensuing year should see a great advance all round in the well-being of the Asylum for which the Principal is working indefatigably and with already great success.

W. T. WRIGHT,
Inspector of European Schools, Punjab.

129 DPI—90—11-7-14—SGPP Lahore.

For Secretary.

A clean proof of the draft as finally passed by H.M & H.M (Finl:) is Subd:. The following points are Subd: for consideration

(1) H.M's amendment to para 10 of the draft at slip (X) portion encircled in red chalk seems a bit elliptical. The clause has been therefore completed and put in as "that the opportunity "should simultaneously be "taken to examine x x x" "in the clean proof.

(2) The form at pp 13 & 14 of the draft is not refd. to anywhere in the letter or annexures and serves no useful purpose. It may therefore be omitted.

(3) The word about in para 3 — p. 2 may be deleted as it has been in para 7 (ii)

(4) H.M. has omitted the refce: to "day-scholars" in para 9. Should it be omitted in Annexure B

Annexure B. It hardly seems necessary to do so. It is presumed that it is not intended to adopt H. M. Govt.'s re-draft of Para 3 at p. 56 of Notes file. (There is reference wanted which is not in sheets) full.

2. If the proofs are approved, it will be numbered and [illegible] copies obtained [illegible] despatched on Monday, Saturday (to be [illegible]) being a holiday [illegible]

To be sent up with U.S.,
I shall be thankful if he will check the proof

26/7/19

Received 11 a.m. 28.7.19

Checked — corrected as H.M. [illegible] made amendments to H.M. Govt.'s version of para 3 (first part) on pp 56 & 57 of Notes file. I take it this is [illegible] Can in Home this done at once. Fill in the blanks to the no. [illegible] the [illegible] at [illegible]

28/7

H.M.'s (Govt.) version of the first part of para 3 (pp 56 & 57 of notes file.)

has been typewritten in a slip and pasted over in the proper place of the printed draft. The extent of land is taken from the preface to the annual report of the School for 1918 (put up)

28-7-19

28/7 1.20 Special

Print up sharp, add a copy to file, retaining copies corrected by Hms

28/7/19

193

...py of draft sent to Financial

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT
No.

From

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL,
Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Dated Ootacamund, the *1919.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 183-C., dated the 12th February 1918, I am directed to submit the following proposals relating to the future position of the Ootacamund Lawrence Memorial School.

2. The Government of India intimate that they have decided to accept the principle referred to in paragraph 15 of this Government's letter No. 497, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916, that the school should be transferred to the Local Government both as regards finance and as regards control. At the same time, they ask for definite proposals for carrying out the proposed provincialization of the institution accompanied by statements showing the average income and expenditure of the last three years and the average number of pupils of military and civil origin respectively. The views of this Government are also called for as to the manner in which the cost of the institution and of the improvements to be effected should be distributed between Imperial and Provincial revenues, when provincialization has been carried out.

The several particulars called for by the Government of India are ~~furnished~~ in the succeeding paragraphs.

PROPERTIES OF THE LAWRENCE ~~ASYLUM~~ SCHOOL.

3. The buildings were constructed originally almost entirely from Imperial funds, the Asylum funds contributing only Rs. 87,402 out of the total cost of nearly 8 lakhs (letter to the Director-General of Military Works No. 471, Educational, dated 10th August 1910); and additions and improvements to these buildings have also been made from time to time at the cost of Government. The buildings, which were handed over to Military Works Services by the Public Works Department in 1914, will have to be made over to this Government when the institution is provincialized.

Besides these buildings, the present funded capital of the school consists of :—

Item.	Amount.	Particulars of securities.
	RS.	
(i) Government promissory notes and treasury notes transferred by the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Madras, on its amalgamation with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund.	5,10,100	In the custody of the Accountant-General, Madras, deposited under articles 164 and 171, Civil Account Code.
(ii) Sale-proceeds of the Lawrence Asylum Press, the property of the late Military Orphan Asylum.	5,08,700	Held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890.
(iii) Government promissory notes, treasury notes, etc., transferred by the Military Female Orphan Asylum on its being incorporated with the Ootacamund Asylum.	2,82,319	Held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890.
Total ..	13,01,119	

The main conditions attached to the transfer to the Lawrence Asylum of the funds of the military male and female orphan asylums are that the rules regarding religious instruction laid down by Sir Henry Lawrence should be adopted, that the Principal of the school should invariably be a clergyman of the Church of England and that about 200 boys and 100 girls of the classes eligible for admission to the respective asylum should be maintained in the Lawrence Memorial School.

Note—This is taken from the draft originally put up by Home (Education) office.

The endowments are now held by the Accountant-General either in his capacity as Accountant-General or Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. It is not anticipated that any legal difficulties will arise in regard to these funds as long as the original conditions on which the transfer of the military orphan asylum funds was made are satisfied. After the school is provincialized, steps will be taken in consultation with the Advocate-General to transfer these funds to the Local Government to whom the interest will then be paid instead of to the Lawrence ~~Asylum~~ Committee.

4. SOURCES OF INCOME.—The main sources of income of the school are the following:—

	Rs.	Approximate average annual income. LAKHS.
(1) *Interest on endowments* (13·01 lakhs referred to in paragraph 3 above) [including also Bank interest on fixed deposit.]		·54
(2) *Imperial recurring grants*—		1·01
(*a*) Donations from the Government of India (made up of Rs. 21,500 per annum fixed in Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 7584-4, dated 23rd March 1916) and Rs. 10,732-12-0 for the girls' branch sanctioned in Government of India, Military Department, letter No. 2298-C, dated 15th October 1905.	32,233	
(*b*) Fixed annual grant sanctioned in 1862 representing roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 50 girls.	48,000	
(*c*) Annual grant of Rs. 15,000 (Government of India, Education Department, letters No. 73, dated 17th January 1914 and No. 1564, dated 13th October 1914). (This grant is paid through the Local Government.)	15,000	
(*d*) Fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned in Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 1539-B, dated 6th May 1907.	6,000	
	1,01,233	
(3) *Subsistence allowance* paid by the Government of India at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem per child of corporal or private under instruction in the school [in addition to the fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 item 2 (*d*) ante.]		·15
(4) *Fees from paying students*—The average income from this source is about ·28 lakh per annum and it is not likely that there will be any appreciable increase from this source in future years.		·28
(5) Grants for repairs to buildings		·13
		2·11

5. RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF THE ~~ASYLUM~~ FOR THE YEARS 1916, 1917 AND 1918.—The average annual income and expenditure of the school classified under appropriate heads for the three years ending the 31st December 1918 are given in

Annexure A to this letter. The information contained therein may be summarised as below :—

RECEIPTS (*for both boys' and girls' schools*).

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average for three years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Grants in aid (from Government).	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
		46,500	6,000	17,500
(2) Interest on endowments (including interest on fixed deposits).	53,138	54,333	43,919	50,463
			(a) *10,032*	*3,344*
(3) Fixed donations from the Government of India.	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233
(4) Subsistence allowance from Government.	18,034	20,993	25,293	21,440
(5) Fees	26,929	28,146	29,644	28,240
(6) Miscellaneous minor items ...	1,390	3,185	801	1,792
	3,415	5,000	12,296	6,904
(7) Grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings (these grants are made *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade).	17,238	11,249	10,135	12,874
Total receipts ...	2,15,377	2,64,639	2,33,353	2,37,790
Deduct—Special items ...	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296	— 24,404
Ordinary receipts ...	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057	2,13,386

EXPENDITURE (*for both boys' and girls' schools*).

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Education	44,932	42,370	45,853	44,385
(2) Clothing and victualling ...	83,593	85,236	90,303	86,377
(3) Household, hospital and sanitation	28,573	29,855	29,537	29,322
(4) General	14,871	15,860	16,478	15,736
(5) Buildings	7,123	2,428	6,537	5,363
(6) Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
(7) Chapel	10,661	1,039	3,544	5,081
(8) Miscellaneous	22,845	27,175	28,196	26,072
(9) Expenditure on repairs to buildings, now met from allotments made by the Government of India (Military Works) *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.	17,238	11,249	10,135	12,874
Total ...	2,31,576	2,16,952	2,32,323	2,26,950
Deduct—Special items ...	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567	— 17,461
Total ordinary expenditure including repairs.	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756	2,09,489

(a) To the figure (Rs. 43,919) for the calendar year 1918, a sum of Rs. 10,032 has been added representing the interest due for that year but realised in the beginning of the year 1919.

6. It will be seen that, excluding special items of receipts and charges, the average annual income of the school for the three years ending the 31st December 1918 amounted to Rs. 2,13,386, while the average annual expenditure including repairs was Rs. 2,09,489.

If the school were, after provincialization, to continue on the same scale as at present, the recurring Imperial grants which are now paid direct to the ~~Asylum~~ funds ~~will have to~~ be paid to the Local Government as also the grants for annual repair charges on account of buildings which are now borne by the Military Works Department. There should consequently be no ~~necessity for any~~ additional charge to Imperial revenues in the shape of compensatory assignments to Provincial funds.

It will, however, be seen from the following paragraphs that there are several schemes involving both recurring and non-recurring outlay which ~~will have to~~ must be introduced without further delay.

SCHEMES TO BE INTRODUCED.

7. RECURRING ITEMS.—The following are the schemes involving recurring outlay. The expenditure on account of the Training College is under separate consideration and has not been included in the present letter :—

(i) *Revision of the scale of salaries of the school staff (cost about Rs. 18,000 per annum).*—~~In this connexion~~, I am to invite attention to my letter No. 1859-B/18-7, dated the 19th March 1919, in which the Government of India have been asked for a recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 per annum. This amount was based upon rates of living of about a couple of years ago; owing however to the excessive rise in prices since then, it will be necessary in the near future to increase the additional expenditure on this account by about 20 per cent to Rs. 18,000 per annum.

(ii) *Increase in the strength of the school from 465 to 500 (cost about Rs. 6,000 per annum).*—According to the conditions of transfer of the endowments of the military male and female orphan asylums, about 200 boys and 100 girls should be maintained in the Lawrence School, while the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 48,000 per annum represents roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 50 girls. The institution should consequently provide for 350 boys and 150 girls. The maximum number of admissions as at present fixed is however only 300 boys and 165 girls. In view of the very large number of candidates awaiting admission, the total number of pupils should be increased by 35. In this connexion, I am to invite a reference to paragraph 11 of this Government's letter No. 497, Educational, dated 8th May 1916: Taking into account the prevailing high prices, it will not be possible to provide for the maintenance and education of the additional 35 pupils at less than Rs. ~~6,000~~ a year.

(iii) *A manual training class in connexion with the school.*—The amount involved is about Rs. 1,520 per annum.

(iv) *Revision of the scale of pay of menial staff.*—It is estimated that the scheme will cost about Rs. 3,240 per annum.

(v) *Pension to the staff of the school.*—In this connexion, I am to invite a reference to my letter No. 922 Edn, dated the 9th June 1919, in which this Government have recommended that the school staff should immediately be declared pensionable and that the past service of members should be counted for pension. The additional expenditure on this account works out approximately to about Rs. 9,000 per annum.

8. NON-RECURRING ITEMS.—In my letter No. 681, Home (Education), dated the 27th May 1919, the Government of India have been asked to sanction a special non-recurring assignment of Rs. 91,000 towards the completion of the building which is now under construction for the accommodation of the junior pupils.

Provision ~~has also~~ should to be made for the following works which require immediate attention :—

		RS.
(1) Water-supply, fire protection, sanitation and lighting, including remodelling of the interiors of both schools.		1,50,000
(2) Minor Works—	RS.	
(a) Dhoby lines	7,000	
(b) Boys' kitchen	7,000	
(c) Extra ward to girls' hospital	3,000	
(d) Dairy	8,900	
(e) Drying room	5,000	
		~~30,000~~ 33,220
(3) Hostel to be attached to the new kindergarten building		56,780
~~(4) Playground for the girls' branch ... ...~~		~~3,000~~
(5) A manual training class (initial cost)		7,000
Total ...		~~2,41,680~~ 2,50,000

The above forecast is only an approximate estimate. There are also other demands, such as for a hospital, which have not yet been estimated.

9. NUMBER OF PUPILS OF MILITARY AND CIVIL ORIGIN.—The statement in *Annexure B* gives the average number of pupils of military and civil origin under instruction in the school in 1918. Taking the case of the pupils in boarding, excluding day scholars, it will observed that, out of a total strength of 439 pupils. 25 pupils or only about 6 per cent are classed as civil, the remainder being military.

10. In regard to the apportionment between Imperial and Provincial revenues of the charges on account of the institution after provincialization, I am to state that, in view of the fact that the school has from its inception been regarded as a matter of Imperial concern and that the bulk of the students is of military origin, the Provincial revenues should be debited only with the cost of educating pupils of civil origin who are in boarding, and who are admitted free or at appreciably reduced rates. The Governor in Council is therefore of opinion that Imperial revenues should bear the total recurring charges on account of pupils of military origin, while in regard to non-recurring charges, viz., buildings, equipment, etc., the entire charges should be borne by the Government of India. The apportionment of the annual charges between pupils of civil and military origin who are in boarding should be based upon the numbers in the school from year to year.

In the matter of recurring charges which will have to be made good to this Government by the Government of India, it is proposed that an account should be prepared at the end of each financial year, which will include indirect charges also, such as pensions, and that this account should be audited by the Accountant-General and then presented to the Government of India for discharge of their liability by means of an assignment. The several recurring grants which are now received from the Government of India will be merged in this assignment.

According to the above proposals, the recurring expenditure should be borne between Imperial and Provincial revenues as follows :—

(1) Gross working expenses of the school including annual repair charges, pensions, etc.	A
(2) Deduct expenditure on civil pupils who are admitted free or at very low rates.	B
(3) Total cost on account of military pupils to be borne by Imperial (A minus B.)	C
(4) Deduct (1) Interest on endowments, and (2) Income from school fees which would be credited to Provincial Government.	D
(5) Net extra cost on account of the education of military pupils (C minus D.)	E

[This last amount (E) will have to be given as an assignment from Imperial funds to Provincial revenues, the exact figure being calculated every year.]

11. MANAGEMENT OF THE SCHOOL AFTER PROVINCIALIZATION.—In regard to the management of the school after provincialization, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the existing arrangements under which the school is controlled by a committee should continue, but that the functions of this body should be purely advisory except in regard to questions of a military or religious character. In other respects, the management of the school will, like that of any other Government institution, rest with the Director of Public Instruction, subject to the orders of Government on important questions. A set of rules suitable for adoption after provincialization is given in *Annexure C.*

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

9/

The day scholars have not been taken into account in this proposal as they are comparatively few in number & any extra charges on account of tuition will be inappreciable.

30 C.F

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Draft Dec 1st

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Notes File Para 4 (4); +
Page 31 Notes File.

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Page 31. N

Page 8 CF (para 10);
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Page 31 Notes File (para 2)

Page 8 CF (para 12)

Pages 17 + 22 CF
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Page 31 Notes File

Page 10 (para 18) CF.;
Page 5 (para 14) CF;
Page 18 (para 9) Notes File
+
Page 33 Notes File.

an instructional laundry
for the girls school — R. 2,320

Incid

Page 35 of Notes (para 11).

Page 36 of Notes File.

Page 5 CF (para 10);
Page 37 Notes File.

S.C. for Financial D. 15-2-11

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Alte[illegible]ative draft to paras.10 & 11.

10 Incidence of cost. The question [illegible] apport[illegible]nment of the charges connected wi[illegible] instit[illegible]ion after provincialisation must c[illegible] be det[illegible]mined with reference to the classe[illegible] pupils [illegible]hose education is catered for by th[illegible] school. As stated in paragraph 9 supra sta[illegible] show t[illegible] only some 6 per cent. of the total numbe[illegible]f boarders come under the "civil" cat[illegible] the [illegible]inder being "military". The institu[illegible] itsel[illegible]s military in origin and the admissio[illegible] civil [illegible] children was a new departure in 1888 due t[illegible]xceptional conditions which no longer obtai[illegible] Whereas at that time great difficul[illegible] was ex[illegible]rienced in attracting soldiers' child[illegible] to th[illegible]chool, the position has since complete[illegible] chang[illegible]and there are at the present moment ove[illegible] 250 a[illegible]icants of military origin on the waiting list. There is no likelihood of any reversion to t[illegible]nsatisfactory conditions of 1888 and His Exce[illegible]y the Governor in Council is of opinion that [illegible]ules as to admission should now be amen[illegible]o as definitely to preclude the childre[illegible] of c[illegible]ians from being received as boarders. Thi[illegible]ld leave the institution where it ought to [illegible]that is to say, it would be confined as a[illegible]g institution to soldiers' children. It [illegible]ws as a logical consequence that Imperial rev[illegible] should bear the whole charges of the ins[illegible]ion, recurring as well as non-recurring. The [illegible]opriate method of giving effect to this co[illegible]on would be a definite assignment from Impe[illegible] to Provincial funds fixed at an amount suf[illegible]t to cover -

[illegible] the non-recurring charges regarded as immediately

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immediately necessary, and

(b) the normal recurring charges as at present estimated.

With the possibility of developments in the future and scope of the institution and uncertainty as to the trend of prices in the future, the Governor in Council could not agree to any such assignment being fixed in perpetuity and would therefore suggest that the question of the revision of the initial amount should come under review at intervals of five years. On his part he would then be willing to make provincial funds entirely responsible for any expenditure in excess of the assignment in force during each five year period. This arrangement would obviate any necessity for applications for the sanction of the Government of India to incur additional outlay as to the necessity for which the Local Government is fully satisfied.

11. Management of the school after provincialisation. In regard to the management of the school after provincialisation, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the existing arrangements under which the school is controlled by a Committee should be modified. Though it is proposed to continue the Committee, its actual control over the institution should be limited to questions of a military or religious character and in other matters its functions should be merely advisory. The management of the school like that of any other Government institution would rest with the Director of Public Instruction subject to the orders of the Local Government. A set of rules suitable for adoption after provincialisa-

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provincialisation is given in Annexure C.

I have etc.

ANNEXURE A.

Receipts.

Statement showing the receipts of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, for the four years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

(A) Boys' branch.

	1915. Rs.	1916. Rs.	1917. Rs.	1918. Rs.
1. Grants in aid	37,800	37,800	80,100	43,800
2. Profits on school property ...	57,021	63,184	61,896	54,835 + 8,122(c)
3. Subsistence allowance	8,465	9,599	10,997	14,810
4. Fees	16,594	18,687	19,759	20,039
5. Telegraph Department	630	770	840	560
6. Miscellaneous	(a) 39,315	2,560	(b) 7,277	11,797
Total, boys' branch ...	1,59,825	1,32,600	1,80,869	1,53,963

(B) Girls' branch.

1. Grants in aid	25,200	25,200	29,400	25,200
2. Profits on school property ...	24,175	22,187	24,670	21,317 + 1,910(c)
3. Subsistence allowance	7,722	8,435	9,996	10,483
4. Fees	7,275	8,242	8,387	9,605
5. Miscellaneous	62	1,475	68	740
Total, girls' branch ...	64,434	65,539	72,521	69,255
Total, boys' and girls' branches ...	2,24.259	1,98,139	2,53,390	2,23,218
Add grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings.	+ 23,599	+ 17,238	+ 11,249	+ 10,135
Deduct—Special items	— 38,468	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296
Total ordinary receipts	2,09,390	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057

(C) Total—Boys' and Girls' branches.

1. Grants in aid	63,000	63,000	63,000 46,500	63,000 6,000
2. Profits on school property—				
Interest on endowments (including interest on fixed deposits).	48,963	53,138	54,333	43,919 + 10,032(c)
Fixed annual donations from the Government of India.	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233
3. Subsistence allowance	16,187	18,034	20,993	25,293
4. Fees	23,869	26,929	28,146	29,644
5. Miscellaneous including Telegraph department.	1,529 38,468	1,390 3,415	3,185 5,000	801 12,296
6. Grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings (these grants are made *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade).	23,599	17,238	11,249	10,135
Total ...	2,47,858	2,15,377	2,64,639	2,33,353
Deduct—Special items	— 38,468	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296
Ordinary receipts ...	2,09,390	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057

(a) Includes Rs. 30,000 interest and withdrawal of deposit account and Rs. 250 donation from Brigade Major, Wellington.

(b) Includes Rs. 5,000 recovery of bad debts of the late Lawrence Asylum Press and Rs. 1,500 donation from *His Excellency Lord Pentland.*

(c) Represents the interest due for the calendar year 1918 but received in the beginning of the year 1919.

ANNEXURE A—*cont.*

Expenditure.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, for the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(A) Boys' branch.				
1. Education	27,432	30,679	28,510	30,917
2. Clothing and victualling ...	58,838	53,579	55,837	58,192
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	20,124	20,708	21,251	20,166
4. General	8,674	9,042	9,656	9,905
5. Buildings	872	5,164	1,478	2,482
6. Pensions	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380
7. Chapel	464	10,283	624	3,266
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	55,114	14,282	20,999	21,842
Total, boys' branch ...	1,72,898	1,45,117	1,39,735	1,48,150
(B) Girls' branch.				
1. Education	12,451	14,253	13,860	14,936
2. Clothing and victualling	28,684	30,014	29,399	32,111
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	7,822	7,865	8,604	9,371
4. General	5,544	5,829	6,204	6,573
5. Buildings	588	1,959	950	4,055
6. Pensions	360	360	360	360
7. Chapel	291	378	415	278
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	2,748	8,563	6,176	6,354
Total, girls' branch ...	58,488	69,221	65,968	74,038
Total, boys' and girls' branches ...	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188
Add—Expenditure on repairs to buildings.	+ 23,599	+ 17,238	+ 11,249	+ 10,135
Deduct—Special items	— 50,629	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567
Total ordinary expenditure ...	2,04,356	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756
(C) Total—Boys' and Girls' branches.				
1. Education	39,883	44,932	42,370	45,853
2. Clothing and victualling	87,522	83,593	85,236	90,303
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	27,946	28,573	29,855	29,537
4. General	14,218	14,871	15,860	16,478
5. Buildings	1,460	7,123	2,428	6,537
6. Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
7. Chapel	755	10,661	1,039	3,544
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	57,862	22,845	27,175	28,196
Total ...	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188
9. *Add*—Expenditure on repairs to buildings, now met from allotments made by the Government of India (Military Works) *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.	23,599	17,238	11,249	10,135
Total expenditure ...	2,54,985	2,31,576	2,16,952	2,32,323
Deduct—Special items ...	— 50,629	— 23,816	— 10,000	—18,567
Total ordinary expenditure including repairs to buildings.	2,04,356	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756

ANNEXURE B.

Average number of pupils of civil and military origin during the year ending 31st December 1918.

	Boarders.		Day scholars.	
	Military.	Civil.	Military.	Civil.
Boys	268	17	14	3
Girls	146	8	7	4
	414	25	21	7

Note—

(*a*) Total number of pupils of military origin (414 + 21)	435
(*b*) Total number of pupils of civil origin (25 + 7)	32
(*c*) Total	467
(*d*) Percentage of (*b*) to (*c*) is 32 × 100 ÷ 467	7

Boarders.

	Military.				Civil.		
	Orphans.	Children of effective officers and soldiers.	Children of pensioned soldiers.	Total.	Orphans.	Parents living.	Total.
Boys ...	117	85	66	268	23	2	25
Girls ...	64	46	36	146	...	...	...
	181	131	102	414	23	2	25

(i) Boarders (military)	414
(ii) Boarders (civil)	25
(iii) Total number of boarders	439
(iv) Percentage of (ii) and (iii)	6

ANNEXURE C.

Suggested notes regarding rules and constitution of the Lawrence Memorial School at Lovedale.

PREFACE.

NOTE.—The alterations suggested in column (2) will, after approval, be carried out; and the revised rules will have to be sent to the Government of India.

The Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund was founded during 1858, in honour of the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., by whom the establishment at some hill station, within the Madras Presidency, of an institution similar to the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, had been suggested.

The school at Ootacamund was managed by a Committee of gentlemen residing at that place, and was supported by donations and subscriptions from the general public; but, in accordance with the will of Sir Henry Lawrence, in which he commended this school to the fostering care of the Honourable the Board of Directors, it was adopted by Government in 1859 by despatch from the Secretary of State for India.

The Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum and the Madras Female Orphan Asylum were amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum, the former on the 1st September 1871 and the latter on the 1st October 1904, the united asylums being designated the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. The name of this institution was changed to the "Lawrence Memorial School" in accordance with G.O. No. 38, Educational, dated 15th January 1913.

The object of the institution is to provide for the orphan and other children of British officers and soldiers, serving or having served in India, a school wherein they may obtain the benefits of a bracing climate, a good and above all a religious education, so that, with Divine blessing, they may be consistent Christians and useful citizens of the Empire. Vide rule 1, Sanawar.

Suggested Rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.

(1) Rules.	(2) Notes.
Control.	
1. The Lawrence Memorial School is under the control [and responsibility] of [His Excellency] the Governor in Council.	Suggested to clearly define it as a 'reserved' subject. *Omit the portions in brackets.*
2. There shall be an Advisory Committee of visitors consisting of the following ex-officio members :—	In Sanawar this Committee is termed "Committee of Reference." Vide Rule 2 (Murree).
(1) The General Officer Commanding, 9th (Secunderabad) Division—*President.*	
(2) The Collector of Nilgiris.	
(3) The Assistant Quartermaster-General, 9th Division.	
(4) The Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.	
(5) The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund.	
Two members to be appointed by Government either by office or by name, who shall ordinarily be the General Officer Commanding Southern Brigade and the Superintendent of the Cordite Factory.	
Three additional members who may be ladies, [can be] nominated by the above from residents [of Ootacamund] who take an interest in the school. The Principal shall act as Secretary to the Committee.	*[to be.]* *[in the Nilgiris.]*
3. The General Officer Commanding the Southern Army and the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Madras shall be ex-officio visitors of the institution, and shall be at liberty to visit the school at any time and to refer to the Advisory Committee, or to the Government, any matter that, in their opinion, demands attention.	Rule 66 (Ootacamund).

The alterations suggested by the Director of Public Instruction—vide paper IX ante—are printed in italics in column (2); the remaining notes in column (2) are those suggested by the Committee.

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules.	Notes.
4. The Committee shall meet not less than four times a year on such dates as the President may determine, to discuss any suggestions made by members and matters which may be referred to them by the Director of Public Instruction or by Government. Their opinions shall be submitted to Government through the Director of Public Instruction. [Special meetings may be convened by the President when need arises.] In particular, the [consent] of the Advisory Committee shall be obtained on all questions relating to the constitution of the school, and the maintenance of its special military and religious character. In the absence of the President the members present [may] elect one among themselves to preside at the meetings.	Rule 3 (Murree). [*Omit the portion in brackets.*] [*Opinion.*] The Committee would prefer that the word 'consent' should, if possible, be retained, as being an additional safeguard that the main principles of the foundation of the school shall be adhered to. Rule 4 (Ootacamund). [*shall.*]
5. *Staff.*—The Principal shall be a Clergyman of the Church of England in accordance with the wishes of Sir Henry Lawrence and with the conditions under which the governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum handed over their trust.	That the Principal should be a Clergyman of the Church of England was the wish of Sir Henry Lawrence and as such has been so far the invariable rule in the Sanawar, Murree and Ootacamund schools. In this school there is the additional point that the condition of the transfer of Military Male Orphan Asylum funds was that the Principal should invariably be a Clergyman of the Church of England. It is thus essential to place this on record.
6. The Principal shall be responsible for the education, discipline and general management of the school and shall have direction and control of every department, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction to whom all reports shall be addressed.	Rules 3 and 5 (Sanawar). Rule 1 (Murree) and Rules 12 and 14 (Ootacamund).
7. [The Principal shall be consulted regarding the appointment of members of the staff.]	[*Omit the portion in brackets.*] This is the rule regarding all appointments on the unattached list—vide form attached*—it is very advisable that the same should hold for teachers. A man may be an excellent teacher in class but quite unsuitable for the equally important work out of class hours which is so essential in a large boarding school. In present rules, the Principal appoints the staff.
Admissions and withdrawals. 8. The admission of pupils shall rest with the Principal to whom all applications should be addressed. Except in special circumstances the children admitted shall be between 5 and 12 years of age.	Rule 6 (Sanawar). Rule 4 (Murree). Rule 34 (Ootacamund) where the Principal admits children except in special cases as noted in this rule.
9. The following is the order in which claims for admission shall be considered, preference being given to children of pure European parentage, as being more likely to suffer from the climate of the plains than those of mixed parentage:— (1) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on field service. (2) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on the active list. (3) Children of officers and soldiers on the active list.	Rule 13 (Sanawar). Rule 5 (Murree). Rule 39 (Ootacamund).

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules.	Notes.
(4) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died as pensioners or since their transfer to the reserve.	
(5) Children of officers and soldiers who are pensioners or transferred to the reserve.	
(6) Children of civilians provided there are no children of soldiers registered and awaiting admission.	In 1888, children of civilians were allowed to be admitted as the number of soldiers' children were insufficient to complete the numbers. Since 1910, however, the number of soldiers' children awaiting admission has been very great.
In these classes preference will be given to children of soldiers who are serving in the 9th Division and to the orphans of civilians who have served in the Madras Presidency.	
10. Children labouring under any form of disease, mental or physical, and children of soldiers who have been dismissed the service by sentence of court-martial are ineligible for admission.	Rule 7 (Murree). Rule 14 (Sanawar). Rules 37 and 38 (Ootacamund).
The cases of illegitimate orphan children shall be dealt with specially by the Committee.	
11. The maximum strength of the Boys' Branch shall be 300 and of the Girls' Branch 200—exclusive of day scholars. The children of the members of the staff may be admitted as day scholars without payment of any fee.	Rules 32 and 46 (Ootacamund). At present 300 boys and 165 girls.
12. The following shall be the scale of fees :—	Rule 6 (Murree). Rule 8 (Sanawar). Rule 42 (Ootacamund).
Children whose fathers or step-fathers are above the rank of corporal or are pensioners, shall be charged for according to the following scale, except under extraordinary circumstances, when the power of exemption from, or reduction of payment shall be exercised by the Committee :—	

When the income of the fathers or step-fathers is per mensem	First child.	Second child.	Third child.	Fourth child.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Under Rs. 30	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	....
Rs. 30 and upwards but less than Rs. 40	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 3 for four children.
,, 40 do. ,, 50	4	1	Do.	Do.	,, 5 do.
,, 50 do. ,, 60	5	2	Do.	Do.	,, 7 do.
,, 60 do. ,, 70	6	3	1	Do.	,, 10 do.
,, 70 do. ,, 80	7	4	2	Do.	,, 13 do.
,, 80 do. ,, 90	8	5	3	1	,, 17 do.
,, 90 do. ,, 100	9	6	4	2	,, 21 do.
,, 100 do. ,, 110	10	7	5	3	,, 25 do.
,, 110 do. ,, 120	11	8	6	4	,, 29 do.
,, 120 do. ,, 130	12	9	7	5	,, 33 do.
,, 130 do. ,, 140	13	10	8	6	,, 37 do.
,, 140 do. ,, 150	14	11	9	7	,, 41 do.
,, 150 do. ,, 160	15	12	10	8	,, 45 do.
,, 160 do. ,, 170	16	13	11	9	,, 49 do.
,, 170 do. ,, 180	17	14	12	10	,, 53 do.
,, 180 do. ,, 190	18	15	13	11	,, 57 do.
,, 190 do. ,, 200	19	16	14	12	,, 61 do.
,, 200 and above	20	17	15	13	,, 65 do.

NOTE.—"Income" means the pay and allowances staff or consolidated pay, exchange compensation allowance, charge allowance and all other items of personal remuneration drawn by an individual, but does not include horse allowance if drawn, as a separate item, office and contract allowances, ration, money, messing allowance, clothing allowance, or subsistence allowance for wife and children.

Rules.	Notes.
Separation allowances and pensions granted to children may be claimed in lieu of the above fees.	
The children of officers shall be charged Rs. 25 per mensem for each child.	
When the fees payable in respect of any pupil have not been paid on the date fixed for the payment of such fees, the Secretary, with the consent of the Committee, shall give notice by registered letter to the parent or guardian of such pupil that unless the fees are paid within 15 days of the receipt of the notice, the name of such pupil will be struck off the rolls. In the event of the pupil being re-admitted to the school, he shall pay, in addition to the amount of fees due by him on the date on which his name was struck off, a fine not exceeding 2 annas in the rupee for each rupee due by him.	
13. On any pupil attaining the age of 18 years, the Principal shall call upon the parent or guardian to remove the pupil. In the event of such pupil having no parent or guardian, the Principal shall take such measures as may seem best for the pupil's settlement in life and report the action so taken to the Director of Public Instruction.	Rule 36 (Ootacamund).
The Principal may call upon the parent or guardian to remove any boy who attains the age of 16 years and shows no promise of benefiting by further study.	
14. The Principal shall have power to grant such leave as he may consider necessary to pupils on application by their parents or guardians. He shall also have power, subject to the confirmation of the Director of Public Instruction, to dismiss any pupil for grave misconduct, provided that the pupil shall not be sent out of the institution until the parents or guardians have been communicated with.	Rule 54 (Ootacamund).
15. *Divine Service.*—The following rules shall be observed regarding religious services and instruction—	These rules were the conditions attached to the transfer of school to Government—vide G.O. No. 839, Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 27th December 1859, and also conditions agreed to by the Military Male Orphan Asylum on amalgamation. Rule 16 (Murree), Rules 18 to 25 (Sanawar). Rules 24 to 28 (Ootacamund).
(*a*) In the religious lessons given in open school, all the leading truths of Christianity shall be inculcated, but without unnecessary allusion to disputed points of faith or practice.	
(*b*) The respective catechisms of the various Protestant denominations may be taught in private to the children of each denomination.	
(*c*) The authorized version of the Bible shall be read in the school.	
(*d*) At the hours in which religious instruction is given in the school, priests of the Roman Catholic Church and accredited Ministers of Evangelical denominations may attend and give instruction to the children of their respective persuasions, in places set apart for that purpose, on giving previous notice of their wish to do so to the Principal.	
(*e*) Roman Catholic priests and accredited Ministers of other denominations shall have free access to the sick of their communities in the infirmary at all times.	

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules.	Notes.
(*f*) Divine Service, in accordance with the usage of the Church of England, shall be celebrated twice on each Sunday in the chapel of the institution, all the inmates of the establishment being required to attend, subject, however, to the provisions of rule G.	
(*g*) On the application of a Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, or accredited Minister of an Evangelical denomination of Christians, requesting permission to celebrate Divine Service on a Sunday with the members of his communion, a place shall be set apart for the purpose, and such members shall have permission to attend. Such application must, however, be made in writing on the previous Saturday.	
(*h*) The form of prayers sanctioned for use in the school shall be read every morning and evening throughout the year by the Principal, or such officers as he may appoint for the purpose.	
16. *Standards and classes.*—The scheme of education shall correspond to that prescribed in the Code of Regulations of European Schools. Boys and girls after passing seventh standard or reaching the age of 16 years shall be selected either for high school course or technical course. [Boys selected for technical course shall be placed in the Telegraph training class; girls selected for a technical course shall be placed in the work-room and taught needlework, cookery and dressmaking.] [Special classes may be held for pupils to prepare for the Oxford or Cambridge Locals, medical and other examinations with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.]	**Rules 29 to 31 (Ootacamund).** [*Omit the portion in brackets.*] The Director of Public Instruction prefers existing rule for the last sentence :— "*Special classes may be held for pupils preparing for the medical and railway examinations. Other special classes may be held with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.*"
17. *Vacations and holidays.*—The school shall be closed for the Christmas vacation for a period not exceeding two months, and there shall be no midsummer vacation. The Principal shall have power to grant such miscellaneous holidays as are consistent with the provisions of the Code of Regulations for European Schools and which he may consider necessary with reference to the special character of the institution.	(Ootacamund).
18. The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund, shall be in medical charge of the school, and shall visit the institution at least once a week and whenever it is necessary.	**Rule 67 (Ootacamund).**
19. The accounts shall be audited each year by a superior officer of the Accounts Department whose report shall be, submitted to Government through the Principal and the Director of Public Instruction.	**Rule 64 (Ootacamund).** **This is the present procedure.**
20. The Principal shall submit in print to the Director of Public Instruction not later than the 1st of August of each year a budget for the ensuing official year. Such budget shall be drawn up in the form prescribed by Government.	**Rule 61 (Ootacamund).**

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules.	Notes.
21. All money received shall be paid to the school account in the Bank of Madras, Ootacamund. For the ordinary current expenditure sanctioned in the budget, all drafts on the current account shall be signed by the Principal. Any special expenditure shall receive the previous sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.	Rule 63 (Ootacamund).
22. An annual report for the official year of the institution shall be forwarded by the Principal through the Advisory Committee to the Director of Public Instruction in June of each year.	Rule 15 (Murree) Rule 31 (Sanawar). Rule 65 (Ootacamund).
23. One scholarship for boys and one scholarship for girls to enable them to continue their further studies may be awarded annually by the Director of Public Instruction to such boys and girls as have exhibited intelligence and are likely to profit by a higher education. Such scholarships shall be of value of Rs. 20 per mensem for the first year, Rs. 25 per mensem for the second year, and Rs. 30 per mensem for the third year and Rs. 35 per mensem for the fourth year.	At present Rs. 15 per mensem is given—but this is insufficient for orphans.
Two or more stipends of Rs. 20 per mensem may be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction to boys or girls to enable them to learn a trade or industry. The names of all scholarship or stipend holders shall be borne on the strength of the school.	

I. A. F. U1742
Gratis.

FORM REFERRED TO IN RULE 7.

Form of application for the transfer of a soldier, British or native, to the Unattached List.

Station

Date

From

Corps

Regimental { No. / Rank

Name

Serving at

Date of joining the $\frac{\text{corps}}{\text{department}}$ for duty, or in the case of the Survey Department, the date of completing the first period of extra training as laid down in para. 1 (*b*), I.A.O. 507 of 1906, or such previous date as may be mutually agreed upon with the Surveyor-General.

(*a*) Date from which he has continuously acted in the $\frac{\text{corps.}}{\text{department.}}$ / appointment.

(*b*) Date of succeeding to a full permanent vacancy—

SIR,

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of the G.O.C. to the soldier named in the margin being transferred to the

U.L. for employment as

in the $\frac{\text{corps}}{\text{department}}$ with effect from the date (*a*) he joined for duty, or from which he has continuously acted in the corps, department or appointment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

To

The $\frac{\text{D.A.A.G.}}{\text{D.A.A. and Q.M.G.}}$

Division
Brigade.

NOTE.—(*a*) Expunge if not applicable.
(*b*) Need not be completed for native ranks.

1. I hereby declare that I have read and understand the orders relating to the transfer of soldiers to and their service on the U.L. contained in A.R.I., Vol. II, and that I am willing to be transferred on the conditions therein laid down.

* 2. I also declare my willingness to revert to the rank of _____ (see para. 3 of instructions)

* 3. If finally selected for employment on the Unattached List, I agree to extend my service to 12 years, when qualified to do so. (This condition does not apply to Unattached List soldiers of Divisional Signal Companies).

4. I am aware that if promoted to Warrant rank under the R.W., my claim to pension will be settled by the War Office.

5. I am further aware that I have no claim to either deferred pay or gratuity when in receipt of consolidated salary for any U.L. appointment.

6. I also understand that after transfer to the U.L. I am liable, for incompetency or misconduct, to be remanded to my corps as a private.

Station *Signature of soldier.*
Date

---

7. Extract from the record of Regl. No. , rank , name (in full)
corps showing the description given on attestation.

Age

Height { Feet / Inches

Complexion

Colour of eyes

Colour of hair

Occupation

Where born { Town / County / Country

Attested. { When / Where / For what term / For what regiment

Service abroad in detail.

When and on what ship embarked for India.

---

8. Certified that the above is a true extract from the regimental records.

9. I have no objection to the transfer of
to the U.L. He is a man of good character and steady habits, and in my opinion, fitted for detached staff employ. [His sheet roll is attached—native soldiers only.]

Station
Date *Comdg* _____

---

* This should be expunged if not applicable.

NOTE.—Only ietms 1 and 8 are applicable to native ranks and in their case the other items should be scored through.

INSTRUCTIONS.

BRITISH SOLDIERS.

As soon as a soldier is selected for a permanent appointment, application should be made to the D.A.A.G. of the Division or D.A.A and Q.M.G. of the Independent Brigade concerned for his transfer to the U.L. In the case of men employed (1) at Army Headquarters the A.G , India ; (2) in the Viceroy's Band, the D.A.A.G., Lahore Division ; and (3) in the Indo-European Telegraph Department, the D.A.A.G., Poona Division, should be applied to.

2. The date of transfer will ordinarily be that on which the soldier succeeds to a permanent appointment, except in the following cases :—

(*a*) when he has been acting or officiating in an U.L. appointment, or holding an experimental or temporary appointment which is finally converted into a permanent U.L. appointment, in which case he may be transferred with effect from the commencement of such acting, officiating or temporary service provided it has been continuous ;

(*b*) men of the Indian Telegraph Department who are transferred with effect from the date they have been continuously employed as military telegraphists.

(*c*) for the purpose of promotion in the Supply and Transport Corps, the standing of a man will be regulated by the date of the Quartermaster-General in India's letter appointing him to a permanent or sub. *pro tem.* appointment.

3. Regimental warrant and N.C. officers joining a department in which the sergeants are eligible for promotion to departmental warrant rank, must, if of higher rank than colour-sergeant, agree to revert to that rank. Those of higher rank than sergeant joining an appointment in which the incumbent is not eligible for promotion to departmental warrant rank, must, unless rank equivalent to that he holds, or a higher rank, is attached to the appointment, agree to revert to the rank it carries or to the rank of sergeant, as the case may require.

4. In the cases of instructors in gymnastics, cooking, or carpentry, at the Lawrence Military Asylums, a certificate should be attached from the Principal that the individual for transfer is in every way suitable for his position.

NATIVE RANKS.

The head of the department or other officer will forward this application to the O.C. the Corps to which the man belongs, who, after entering the necessary particulars, will return it to the former officer for transmission to the D.A.A.G. of the Division or the D.A.A. and Q.M.G. of the Independent Brigade concerned. The transfer to the U.L. will take effect from the date the soldier ceases to be borne on the effective establishment of his corps ; or in the case of the Survey Department, from the date of his completing the period of extra training laid down in paragraph 1 (*b*) of I.A.O. 507 of 1906, unless the Surveyor-General especially agrees to dispense with this extra training, when the transfer may take place from such date as may be mutually agreed upon.

2. All intended transfers to the Indian Unattached List for employment in the Survey of India must first obtain the approval of the Chief of the Staff.

Draft as revised by H M

210

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT
No.

From

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL,
Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Dated Ootacamund, the *1919.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 183-C., dated the 12th February 1918, I am directed to submit the following proposals relating to the future position of the Ootacamund Lawrence Memorial School.

2. The Government of India intimate that they have decided to accept the principle referred to in paragraph 15 of this Government's letter No. 497, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916, that the school should be transferred to the Local Government both as regards finance and as regards control. At the same time, they ask for definite proposals for carrying out the proposed provincialization of the institution accompanied by statements showing the average income and expenditure of the last three years and the average number of pupils of military and civil origin respectively. The views of this Government are also called for as to the manner in which the cost of the institution and of the improvements to be effected should be distributed between Imperial and Provincial revenues, when provincialization has been carried out.

The several particulars called for by the Government of India are reported in the succeeding paragraphs.

3. PROPERTIES OF THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—The buildings were constructed originally almost entirely from Imperial funds, the Asylum funds contributing only Rs. 87,402 out of the total cost of nearly 8 lakhs (letter to the Director-General of Military Works No. 471, Educational, dated 10th August 1910); and additions and improvements to these buildings have also been made from time to time at the cost of Government. The buildings, which were handed over to Military Works Services by the Public Works Department in 1914, will have to be made over to this Government when the institution is provincialized.

Besides these buildings, the present funded capital of the school consists of :—

Item.	Amount.	Particulars of securities.
	Rs.	
(i) Government promissory notes and treasury notes transferred by the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Madras, on its amalgamation with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund.	5,10,100	In the custody of the Accountant-General, Madras, deposited under articles 164 and 171, Civil Account Code.
(ii) Sale-proceeds of the Lawrence Asylum Press, the property of the late Military Orphan Asylum.	5,08,700	Held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890.
(iii) Government promissory notes, treasury notes, etc., transferred by the Military Female Orphan Asylum on its being incorporated with the Ootacamund Asylum.	2,82,319	Held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890.
Total ..	13,01,119	

The main conditions attached to the transfer to the Lawrence Asylum of the funds of the military male and female orphan asylums are that the rules regarding religious instruction laid down by Sir Henry Lawrence should be adopted, that the Principal of the school should invariably be a clergyman of the Church of England and that about 200 boys and 100 girls of the classes eligible for admission to the respective asylum should be maintained in the Lawrence Memorial School.

The endowments are now held by the Accountant-General either in his capacity as Accountant-General or Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. It is not anticipated that any legal difficulties will arise in regard to these funds as long as the original conditions on which the transfer of the Military Orphan Asylum funds was made are satisfied. After the school is provincialized, steps will be taken in consultation with the Advocate-General to transfer these funds to the Local Government to whom the interest will then be paid instead of to the Lawrence Memorial School Committee.

Note—This is taken from the draft originally put up by Home (Education) office.

4. SOURCES OF INCOME.—The main sources of income of the school are the following:—

	Rs.	Approximate average annual income. LAKHS.
(1) *Interest on endowments* (13·01 lakhs referred to in paragraph 3 above) [including also Bank interest on fixed deposit].		·54
(2) *Imperial recurring grants*—		1·01
(*a*) Donations from the Government of India (made up of Rs. 21,500 per annum fixed in Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 7584-4, dated 23rd March 1916) and Rs. 10,732-12-0 for the girls' branch sanctioned in Government of India, Military Department, letter No. 2298-C, dated 15th October 1905.	32,233	
(*b*) Fixed annual grant sanctioned in 1862 representing roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 50 girls.	48,000	
(*c*) Annual grant of Rs. 15,000 (Government of India, Education Department, letters No. 73, dated 17th January 1914 and No. 1564, dated 13th October 1914). (This grant is paid through the Local Government.)	15,000	
(*d*) Fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned in Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 1539-B, dated 6th May 1907.	6,000	
	1,01,233	
(3) *Subsistence allowance* paid by the Government of India at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem per child of corporal or private under instruction in the school [in addition to the fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 item 2 (*d*) ante.]		·15
(4) *Fees from paying students*—The average income from this source is about ·28 lakh per annum and it is not likely that there will be any appreciable increase from this source in future years.		·28
(5) Grants for repafrs to buildings		·13
		2·11

5. RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF THE MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE YEARS 1916, 1917 AND 1918.—The average annual income and expenditure of the school classified under appropriate heads for the three years ending the 31st December 1918 are given in

Annexure A to this letter. The information contained therein may be summarized as below :—

RECEIPTS (*for both boys' and girls' schools*).

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average for three years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Grants in aid (from Government)	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
		46,500	6,000	17,500
(2) Interest on endowments (including interest on fixed deposits).	53,138	54,333	43,919	50,463
			(a) *10,032*	*3,344*
(3) Fixed donations from the Government of India.	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233
(4) Subsistence allowance from Government.	18,034	20,993	25,293	21,440
(5) Fees	26,929	28,146	29,644	28,240
(6) Miscellaneous minor items ...	1,390	3,185	801	1,792
	3,415	5,000	12,296	6,904
(7) Grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings (these grants are made *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade).	17,238	11,249	10,135	12,874
Total receipts ...	2,15,377	2,64,639	2,33,353	2,37,790
Deduct—Special items ...	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296	— 24,404
Ordinary receipts ...	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057	2,13,386

EXPENDITURE (*for both boys' and girls' schools*).

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Education	44,932	42,370	45,853	44,385
(2) Clothing and victualling ...	83,593	85,236	90,303	86,377
(3) Household, hospital and sanitation	28,573	29,855	29,537	29,322
(4) General	14,871	15,860	16,478	15,736
(5) Buildings	7,123	2,428	6,537	5,363
(6) Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
(7) Chapel	10,661	1,039	3,544	5,081
(8) Miscellaneous	22,845	27,175	28,196	26,072
(9) Expenditure on repairs to buildings, now met from allotments made by the Government of India (Military Works) *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.	17,238	11,249	10,135	12,874
Total ...	2,31,576	2,16,952	2,32,323	2,26,950
Deduct—Special items ...	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567	— 17,461
Total ordinary expenditure including repairs.	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756	2,09,489

(a) To the figure (Rs. 43,919) for the calendar year 1918, a sum of Rs. 10,032 has been added representing the interest due for that year but realised in the beginning of the year 1919.

6. It will be seen that, excluding special items of receipts and charges, the average annual income of the school for the three years ending the 31st December 1918 amounted to Rs. 2,13,386, while the average annual expenditure including repairs was Rs. 2,09,489. The accumulated balances for the last few years have been expended upon buildings.

If the school were, after provincialization, to continue on the same scale as at present, the recurring Imperial grants which are now paid direct to the school funds should be paid to the Local Government as also the grants for annual repair charges on account of buildings which are now borne by the Military Works Department. There would consequently be no additional charge to Imperial revenues in the shape of compensatory assignments to Provincial funds.

it is a matter of urgent necessity to increase the present size of the school; an immediate addition of 35 would bring the total number up to 500 and might perhaps suffice for the immediate present. Large further additions will become necessary later on.

It will, however, be seen from the following paragraphs that there are several schemes involving both recurring and non-recurring outlay which must be introduced without further delay. The necessity for their introduction, some of them long overdue, would remain even though the provincialization of the institution were not to mature.

7. SCHEMES TO BE INTRODUCED—RECURRING ITEMS.—The following are the schemes involving recurring outlay. The expenditure on account of the Training College is under separate consideration and has not been included in the present letter.

(i) *Revision of the scale of salaries of the school staff* (*cost about Rs.* 18,000 *per annum*).—I am to invite attention to my letter No. 1859-B/18-7, dated the 19th March 1919, in which the Government of India have been asked for a recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 per annum. This amount was based upon rates of living of about a couple of years ago; owing however to the excessive rise in prices since then, it will be necessary in the near future to increase the additional expenditure on this account by about 20 per cent to Rs. 18,000 per annum.

(ii) *Increase in the strength of the school from* 465 *to* 500 (*cost about Rs.* 8,400 *per annum*).—According to the conditions of transfer of the endowments of the military male and female orphan asylums, about 200 boys and 100 girls should be maintained in the Lawrence School, while the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 48,000 per annum represents roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 50 girls. The institution should consequently provide for 350 boys and 150 girls. The maximum number of admissions as at present fixed is however only 300 boys and 165 girls. In view of the very large number of candidates awaiting admission, the total number of pupils should be increased by 35. In this connexion, I am to invite a reference to paragraph 11 of this Government's letter No. 497, Educational, dated 8th May 1916: Taking into account the prevailing high prices, it will not be possible to provide for the maintenance and education of the additional 35 pupils at less than Rs. 8,400 a year, since at the present time the average cost of food is Rs. 11 per head per mensem and of clothing and bedding Rs. 9—making a total of Rs. 20 per head per mensem.

(iii) *A manual training class in connexion with the school.*—The amount involved is about Rs. 1,520 per annum.

(iv) *Revision of the scale of pay of menial staff.*—It is estimated that the scheme will cost about Rs. 3,240 per annum.

(v) *Pension to the staff of the school.*—In this connexion, I am to invite a reference to my letter No. 722, Home (Education), dated the 9th June 1919, in which this Government have recommended that the school staff should immediately be declared pensionable and that the past service of members should be counted for pension. The additional expenditure on this account works out approximately to about Rs. 9,000 per annum.

8. NON-RECURRING ITEMS.—In my letter No. 681, Home (Education), dated the 27th May 1919, the Government of India have been asked to sanction a special non-recurring assignment of Rs. 91,000 towards the completion of the building which is now under construction for the accommodation of the junior pupils.

Provision should be made for the following works which require immediate attention:—

		Rs.
(1) Water-supply, fire protection, sanitation and lighting, including remodelling of the interiors of both schools.		1,50,000
(2) Minor Works—	Rs.	
(*a*) Dhoby lines	7,000	
(*b*) Boys' kitchen	7,000	
(*c*) Extra ward to girls' hospital	3,000	
(*d*) Dairy	8,900	
(*e*) Drying room	5,000	
(*f*) An instructional laundry for the girls' school ...	2,320	
		33,220
(3) Hostel to be attached to the new kindergarten building		56,780
(4) A manual training class (initial cost)		7,000
Total ...		2,47,000

As these children came from all parts of India, and the school has hitherto been maintained from military funds, it cannot fairly be regarded as a legitimate charge upon the finances of a Presidency in which the garrison of British soldiers is so small in comparison with other provinces.

The above forecast is only an approximate estimate. There are also other demands, such as for a hospital, which have not yet been estimated.

9. NUMBER OF PUPILS OF MILITARY AND CIVIL ORIGIN.—The statement in *Annexure B* gives the average number of pupils of military and civil origin under instruction in the school in 1918. Taking the case of the pupils in boarding, excluding day scholars, it will observed that, out of a total strength of 439 pupils, 25 pupils or only about 6 per cent are classed as civil, the remainder being military.

10. INCIDENCE OF COST.—The question of the apportionment of the charges connected with the institution after provincialization must clearly be determined with reference to the classes of pupils whose education is catered for by the school. As stated in paragraph 9 *supra*, statistics show that only some 6 per cent of the total number of boarders come under the 'civil' category, the remainder being 'military'. The institution itself is military in origin and the admission of civilian children was a new departure in 1888 due to exceptional conditions which no longer obtain. Whereas at that time great difficulty was experienced in attracting soldiers' children to the school, the position has since completely changed and there are at the present moment over 250 applicants of military origin on the waiting list. There is no likelihood of any reversion to the unsatisfactory conditions of 1888, and His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the rules as to admission should now be amended so as definitely to preclude the children of civilians from being received as boarders. This would leave the institution where it ought to be; that is to say, it would be confined as a boarding institution for soldiers' children. It follows as a logical consequence that Imperial revenues should bear the whole charges of the institution, recurring as well as non-recurring. The appropriate method of giving effect to this conclusion would be a definite assignment from Imperial to Provincial funds fixed at an amount sufficient to cover—

(*a*) the non-recurring charges regarded as immediately necessary

(*b*) the normal recurring charges as at present estimated.

With the possibility of developments in the size and scope of the ins uncertainty as to the trend of prices in the future, the Governor in Coun agree to any such assignment being fixed in perpetuity, and he would suggest that the amount should come under review at intervals of five years. On his part he would then be willing to make Provincial funds entirely responsible for any expenditure in excess of the assignment in force during each five-year period. This arrangement would obviate any necessity for applications for the sanction of the Government of India to incur additional outlay as to the need for which the Local Government is fully satisfied.

11. MANAGEMENT OF THE SCHOOL AFTER PROVINCIALIZATION.—In regard to the management of the school after provincialization, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the existing arrangements under which the school is controlled by a committee should be modified. Though it is proposed to continue the committee, its actual control over the institution should be limited to questions of a military or religious character and in other matters its functions should be merely advisory. The management of the school, like that of any other Government institution, would rest with the Director of Public Instruction subject to the orders of the Local Government. A set of rules suitable for adoption after provincialization is given in *Annexure C*.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,

Secretary to Government.

12 In conclusion I am to express the earnest hope of H.E. the Governor in Council that this long pending question may now be settled at the earliest practicable moment. The Committee and the staff of the school are doing their utmost and the inspecting officers of the Educational Department bear testimony to the general efficiency of the management but it is impossible to carry on indefinitely under existing conditions restricting as they do expenditure on objects which are admittedly of pressing urgency.

In conclusion I am very to emphasize the at existing conditions render it impossible for the school to continue ful existence much longer and would re urge the extreme desirability of early orders to give effect to the ls herein made.

It will be observed that under the new settlement under the Reforms scheme such an arrangement is not objectionable - Vide para of the Government of India's Memorandum on Finance dated 31st December 1918 wherein it stated "There is of course no reason against business arrangement with a Local Government by which it will take a subsidy from central funds for carrying on some work in which the central and the Provincial authori are jointly interested."

ANNEXURE A.

Receipts.

Statement showing the receipts of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, for the four years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

(*A*) *Boys' branch.*

	1915. Rs.	1916. Rs.	1917. Rs.	1918. Rs.
1. Grants in aid	37,800	37,800	80,100	43,800
2. Profits on school property ...	57,021	63,184	61,896	54,835 + 8,122(*c*)
3. Subsistence allowance	8,465	9,599	10,997	14,810
4. Fees	16,594	18,687	19,759	20,039
5. Telegraph Department	630	770	840	560
6. Miscellaneous	(*a*) 39,315	2,560	(*b*) 7,277	11,797
Total, boys' branch ...	1,59,825	1,32,600	1,80,869	1,53,963

(*B*) *Girls' branch.*

1. Grants in aid	25,200	25,200	29,400	25,200
2. Profits on school property ...	24,175	22,187	24,670	21,317 + 1,910(*c*)
3. Subsistence allowance	7,722	8,435	9,996	10,483
4. Fees	7,275	8,242	8,387	9,605
5. Miscellaneous	62	1,475	68	740
Total, girls' branch ...	64,434	65,539	72,521	69,255
Total, boys' and girls' branches ...	2,24.259	1,98,139	2,53,390	2,23,218
Add grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings.	+ 23,599	+ 17,238	+ 11,249	+ 10,135
Deduct—Special items	— 38,468	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296
Total ordinary receipts	2,09,390	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057

(*C*) *Total—Boys' and Girls' branches.*

1. Grants in aid	63,000	63,000	63,000 46,500	63,000 6,000
2. Profits on school property—				
Interest on endowments (including interest on fixed deposits).	48,963	53,138	54,333	43,919 + 10,032(*c*)
Fixed annual donations from the Government of India.	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233
3. Subsistence allowance	16,187	18,034	20,993	25,293
4. Fees	23,869	26,929	28,146	29,644
5. Miscellaneous including Telegraph department.	1,529 38,468	1,390 3,415	3,185 5,000	801 12,296
6. Grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings (these grants are made *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade).	23,599	17,238	11,249	10,135
Total ...	2,47,858	2,15,377	2,64,639	2,33,353
Deduct—Special items	— 38,468	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296
Ordinary receipts ...	2,09,390	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057

(*a*) Includes Rs. 30,000 interest and withdrawal of deposit account and Rs. 250 donation from Brigade Major, Wellington.

(*b*) Includes Rs. 5,000 recovery of bad debts of the late Lawrence Asylum Press and Rs. 1,500 donation from *His Excellency Lord Pentland.*

(*c*) Represents the interest due for the calendar year 1918 but received in the beginning of the year 1919.

ANNEXURE A—*cont.*

Expenditure.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, for the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(A) Boys' branch.				
1. Education	27,432	30,679	28,510	30,917
2. Clothing and victualling ...	58,838	53,579	55,837	58,192
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	20,124	20,708	21,251	20,166
4. General	8,674	9,042	9,656	9,905
5. Buildings	872	5,164	1,478	2,482
6. Pensions	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380
7. Chapel	464	10,283	624	3,266
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	55,114	14,282	20,999	21,842
Total, boys' branch ...	1,72,898	1,45,117	1,39,735	1,48,150
(B) Girls' branch.				
1. Education	12,451	14,253	13,860	14,936
2. Clothing and victualling	28,684	30,014	29,399	32,111
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	7,822	7,865	8,604	9,371
4. General	5,544	5,829	6,204	6,573
5. Buildings	588	1,959	950	4,055
6. Pensions	360	360	360	360
7. Chapel	291	378	415	278
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	2,748	8,563	6,176	6,354
Total, girls' branch ...	58,488	69,221	65,968	74,038
Total, boys' and girls' branches ...	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188
Add—Expenditure on repairs to buildings.	+ 23,599	+ 17,238	+ 11,249	+ 10,135
Deduct—Special items	— 50,629	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567
Total ordinary expenditure ...	2,04,356	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756
(C) Total—Boys' and Girls' branches.				
1. Education	39,883	44,932	42,370	45,853
2. Clothing and victualling	87,522	83,593	85,236	90,303
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	27,946	28,573	29,855	29,537
4. General	14,218	14,871	15,860	16,478
5. Buildings	1,460	7,123	2,428	6,537
6. Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
7. Chapel	755	10,661	1,039	3,544
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	57,862	22,845	27,175	28,196
Total ...	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188
9. *Add*—Expenditure on repairs to buildings, now met from allotments made by the Government of India (Military Works) *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.	23,599	17,238	11,249	10,135
Total expenditure ...	2,54,985	2,31,576	2,16,952	2,32,323
Deduct—Special items ...	— 50,629	— 23,816	— 10,000	—18,567
Total ordinary expenditure including repairs to buildings.	2,04,356	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756

ANNEXURE B.

Average number of pupils of civil and military origin during the year ending 31st December 1918.

	Boarders.		Day scholars.	
	Military.	Civil.	Military.	Civil.
Boys	268	17	14	3
Girls	146	8	7	4
	414	25	21	7

Note—

(a) Total number of pupils of military origin (414 + 21)	435
(b) Total number of pupils of civil origin (25 + 7)	32
(c) Total	467
(d) Percentage of (b) to (c) is 32 × 100 ÷ 467	7

Boarders.

	Military.				Civil.		
	Orphans.	Children of effective officers and soldiers.	Children of pensioned soldiers.	Total.	Orphans.	Parents living.	Total.
Boys ...	117	85	66	268	23	2	25
Girls ...	64	46	36	146	...	...	...
	181	131	102	414	23	2	25

(i) Boarders (military)	414
(ii) Boarders (civil)	25
(iii) Total number of boarders	439
(iv) Percentage of (ii) and (iii)	6

ANNEXURE C.

Suggested notes regarding rules and constitution of the Lawrence Memorial School at Lovedale.

PREFACE.

NOTE.—The alterations suggested in column (2) will, after approval, be carried out; and the revised rules will have to be sent to the Government of India.

The Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund was founded during 1858, in honour of the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., by whom the establishment at some hill station, within the Madras Presidency, of an institution similar to the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, had been suggested.

The school at Ootacamund was managed by a Committee of gentlemen residing at that place, and was supported by donations and subscriptions from the general public; but, in accordance with the will of Sir Henry Lawrence, in which he commended this school to the fostering care of the Honourable the Board of Directors, it was adopted by Government in 1859 by despatch from the Secretary of State for India.

The Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum and the Madras Female Orphan Asylum were amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum, the former on the 1st September 1871 and the latter on the 1st October 1904, the united asylums being designated the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. The name of this institution was changed to the "Lawrence Memorial School" in accordance with G.O. No. 38, Educational, dated 15th January 1913.

The object of the institution is to provide for the orphan and other children of British officers and soldiers, serving or having served in India, a school wherein they may obtain the benefits of a bracing climate, a good and above all a religious education, so that, with Divine blessing, they may be consistent Christians and useful citizens of the Empire.

Suggested Rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.

1. *Control.*—The Lawrence Memorial School is under the control of the Governor in Council.

2. There shall be an Advisory Committee of visitors consisting of the following ex-officio members:—

(1) The General Officer Commanding, 9th (Secunderabad) Division—*President.*
(2) The Collector of The Nilgiris.
(3) The Assistant Quartermaster-General, 9th Division.
(4) The Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.
(5) The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund.
(6) Two members to be appointed by Government either by office or by name, who shall ordinarily be the General Officer Commanding Southern Brigade and the Superintendent of the Cordite Factory.
(7) Three additional members who may be ladies, to be nominated by the above from residents in the Nilgiris who take an interest in the school. The Principal shall act as Secretary to the Committee.

3. The General Officer Commanding the Southern Army and the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Madras shall be ex-officio visitors of the institution, and shall be at liberty to visit the school at any time and to refer to the Advisory Committee, or to the Government, any matter that, in their opinion, demands attention.

4. The Committee shall meet not less than four times a year on such dates as the President may determine, to discuss any suggestions made by members and matters which may be referred to them by the Director of Public Instruction or by Government. Their opinions shall be submitted to Government through the Director of Public Instruction. In particular, the opinion of the Advisory Committee shall be obtained on all important matters relating to the constitution of the school, and the specific consent of the Committee shall be obtained in regard to any material changes affecting the maintenance of the special military and religious character of the school or the objects of the foundation. In the absence of the President the members present (may) elect one among themselves to preside at the meetings.

5. *Staff.*—The Principal shall be a Clergyman of the Church of England in accordance with the wishes of Sir Henry Lawrence and with the conditions under which the governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum handed over their trust.

6. The Principal shall be responsible for the education, discipline and general management of the school and shall have direction and control of every department, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction to whom all reports shall be addressed.

7. The Principal shall be consulted regarding the appointment of all members of the staff whom he is not himself empowered to appoint.

8. *Admissions and withdrawals.*—The admission of pupils shall rest with the Principal to whom all applications should be addressed. Except in special circumstances the children admitted shall be between 5 and 12 years of age.

9. The following is the order in which claims for admission shall be considered, preference being given to children of pure European parentage, as being more likely to suffer from the climate of the plains than those of mixed parentage :—

(1) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on field service.
(2) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on the active list.
(3) Children of officers and soldiers on the active list.
(4) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died as pensioners or since their transfer to the reserve.
(5) Children of officers and soldiers who are pensioners or transferred to the reserve.

In these classes preference will be given in each of the first five classes to children of soldiers who are or were serving in the 9th Division.

10. Children labouring under any form of disease, mental or physical, and children of soldiers who have been dismissed the service by sentence of court-martial are ineligible for admission.

The cases of illegitimate orphan children shall be dealt with specially by the Committee.

11. The maximum strength of the Boys' Branch shall be 300 and of the Girls' Branch 200—exclusive of day scholars. The children of the members of the staff may be admitted as day scholars without payment of any fee.

12. The following shall be the scale of fees :—

Children whose fathers or step-fathers are above the rank of corporal or are pensioners, shall be charged for according to the following scale, except under extraordinary circumstances, when the power of exemption from, or reduction of, payment shall be exercised by the Committee :—

When the income of the fathers or step-fathers is per mensem	First child.	Second child.	Third child.	Fourth child.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Under Rs. 30	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	....
Rs. 30 and upwards, but less than Rs. 40	3	Free.	Free.	Free.	Rs. 3 for four children.
,, 40 do. ,, 50	4	1	Do.	Do.	,, 5 do.
,, 50 do. ,, 60	5	2	Do.	Do.	,, 7 do.
,, 60 do. ,, 70	6	3	1	Do.	,, 10 do.
,, 70 do. ,, 80	7	4	2	Do.	,, 13 do.
,, 80 do. ,, 90	8	5	3	1	,, 17 do.
,, 90 do. ,, 100	9	6	4	2	,, 21 do.
,, 100 do. ,, 110	10	7	5	3	,, 25 do.
,, 110 do. ,, 120	11	8	6	4	,, 29 do.
,, 120 do. ,, 130	12	9	7	5	,, 33 do.
,, 130 do. ,, 140	13	10	8	6	,, 37 do.
,, 140 do. ,, 150	14	11	9	7	,, 41 do.
,, 150 do. ,, 160	15	12	10	8	,, 45 do.
,, 160 do. ,, 170	16	13	11	9	,, 49 do.
,, 170 do. ,, 180	17	14	12	10	,, 53 do.
,, 180 do. ,, 190	18	15	13	11	,, 57 do.
,, 190 do. ,, 200	19	16	14	12	,, 61 do.
,, 200 and above	20	17	15	13	,, 65 do.

NOTE.—"Income" means the pay and allowances staff or consolidated pay, exchange compensation allowance charge allowance and all other items of personal remuneration drawn by an individual, but does not include horse allowance if drawn, as a separate item, office and contract allowances, ration money, messing allowance, clothing allowance, or subsistence allowance for wife and children.

Separation allowances and pensions granted to children may be claimed in lieu of the above fees.

The children of officers shall be charged Rs. 25 per mensem for each child.

When the fees payable in respect of any pupil have not been paid on the date fixed for the payment of such fees, the Secretary, with the consent of the Committee, shall give notice by registered letter to the parent or guardian of such pupil that unless the fees are paid within 15 days of the receipt of the notice, the name of such pupil will be struck off the rolls. In the event of the pupil being re-admitted to the school, he shall pay, in addition to the amount of fees due by him on the date on which his name was struck off, a fine not exceeding 2 annas in the rupee for each rupee due by him.

13. On any pupil attaining the age of 18 years, the Principal shall call upon the parent or guardian to remove the pupil. In the event of such pupil having no parent or guardian, the Principal shall take such measures as may seem best for the pupil's settlement in life and report the action so taken to the Director of Public Instruction.

The Principal may call upon the parent or guardian to remove any boy who attains the age of 16 years and shows no promise of benefiting by further study.

14. The Principal shall have power to grant such leave as he may consider necessary to pupils on application by their parents or guardians. He shall also have power, subject to the confirmation of the Director of Public Instruction, to dismiss any pupil for grave misconduct, provided that the pupil shall not be sent out of the institution until the parents or guardians have been communicated with.

15. *Divine service.*—The following rules shall be observed regarding religious services and instruction :—

(*a*) In the religious lessons given in open school, all the leading truths of Christianity shall be inculcated, but without unnecessary allusion to disputed points of faith or practice.

(*b*) The respective catechisms of the various Protestant denominations may be taught in private to the children of each denomination.

(*c*) The authorized version of the Bible shall be read in the school.

(*d*) At the hours in which religious instruction is given in the school, priests of the Roman Catholic Church and accredited Ministers of Evangelical denominations may attend and give instruction to the children of their respective persuasions, in places set apart for that purpose, on giving previous notice of their wish to do so to the Principal.

(*e*) Roman Catholic priests and accredited Ministers of other denominations shall have free access to the sick of their communities in the infirmary at all times.

(*f*) Divine Service, in accordance with the usage of the Church of England, shall be celebrated twice on each Sunday in the chapel of the institution, all the inmates of the establishment being required to attend, subject, however, to the provisions of rule G.

(*g*) On the application of a Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, or accredited Minister of an Evangelical denomination of Christians, requesting permission to celebrate Divine Service on a Sunday with the members of his communion, a place shall be set apart for the purpose, and such members shall have permission to attend. Such application must, however, be made in writing on the previous Saturday.

(*h*) The form of prayers sanctioned for use in the school shall be read every morning and evening throughout the year by the Principal, or such officers as he may appoint for the purpose.

16. *Standards and classes.*—The scheme of education shall correspond to that prescribed in the Code of Regulations for European Schools. Boys and girls after passing seventh standard or reaching the age of 16 years shall be selected either for high school course or technical course. Special classes may be held for pupils preparing for the medical and railway examinations. Other special classes may be held with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.

17. *Vacations and holidays.*—The school shall be closed for the Christmas vacation for a period not exceeding two months, and there shall be no midsummer vacation. The Principal shall have power to grant such miscellaneous holidays as are consistent with the provisions of the Code of Regulations for European Schools and which he may consider necessary with reference to the special character of the institution.

18. The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund, shall be in medical charge of the school, and shall visit the institution at least once a week and whenever it is necessary.

19. The accounts shall be audited each year by a superior officer of the Accounts Department whose report shall be submitted to Government through the Principal and the Director of Public Instruction.

20. The Principal shall submit in print to the Director of Public Instruction not later than the 1st of August of each year a budget for the ensuing official year. Such budget shall be drawn up in the form prescribed by Government.

21. All money received shall be paid to the school account in the Bank of Madras, Ootacamund. For the ordinary current expenditure sanctioned in the budget, all drafts on the current account shall be signed by the Principal. Any special expenditure shall receive the previous sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.

22. An annual report for the official year of the institution shall be forwarded by the Principal through the Advisory Committee to the Director of Public Instruction in June of each year.

23. One scholarship for boys and one scholarship for girls to enable them to continue their further studies may be awarded annually by the Director of Public Instruction to such boys and girls as have exhibited intelligence and are likely to profit by a higher education. Such scholarships shall be of value of Rs. 20 per mensem for the first year, Rs. 25 per mensem for the second year, and Rs. 30 per mensem for the third year and Rs. 35 per mensem for the fourth year.

Two or more stipends of Rs. 20 per mensem may be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction to boys or girls to enable them to learn a trade or industry. The names of all scholarship or stipend holders shall be borne on the strength of the school.

I. A. F. U1742
Gratis.

FORM REFERRED TO IN RULE 7.

Form of application for the transfer of a soldier, British or native, to the Unattached List.

Station

Date

From

SIR,

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of the G.O.C. to the soldier named in the margin being transferred to the U.L. for employment as in the $\frac{\text{corps}}{\text{department}}$ with effect from the date (*a*) he joined for duty, or from which he has continuously acted in the corps, department or appointment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Corps

Regimental { No. / Rank

Name

Serving at

Date of joining the $\frac{\text{corps}}{\text{department}}$ for duty, or in the case of the Survey Department, the date of completing the first period of extra training as laid down in para. 1 (*b*), I.A.O. 507 of 1906, or such previous date as may be mutually agreed upon with the Surveyor-General.

(*a*) Date from which he has continuously acted in the $\frac{\text{corps.}}{\text{department.}}$ $\frac{}{\text{appointment.}}$

(*b*) Date of succeeding to a full permanent vacancy—

To

The $\frac{\text{D.A.A.G.}}{\text{D.A.A. and Q.M.G.}}$

Division
Brigade.

NOTE.—(*a*) Expunge if not applicable.
(*b*) Need not be completed for native ranks.

Sect... (b) 14,002—19-4-13.

Home (Education) DEPARTMENT.

222

Lawrence Memorial School, Cotacamund.

Furnishing the Govt. of India with certain particulars required by them in connection with the provincialisation of the ---

READ AGAIN G.O. No. ....., dated ..... 19 .

" " " " ....., " ..... 19 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. ....., From the ....., No. ....., dated ..... 19 .

" " ....., " " ....., " ....., " ..... 19 .

" " ....., " " ....., " ....., " ..... 19 .

ORDER.

No. ....., dated ..... 19 .

The Government of India will be addressed.

Ed
26/3/19

25.3.19

Letter

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,

Department of Education.

Sir,

I am directed to reply to your letter No.183 C dated the 12th February 1918 regarding the Provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial school, Cotacamund and to furnish the further particulars called for therein.

P.S

pp 1-2, a-f

2. The main sources of income of the school are -

(i) interest and donations on school endowments aggregating 13.02 lakhs, particulars of which are given in para 6 infra;

(ii) fees from paying students;

(iii) subsistence allowance paid by Government at the rate of Rs 2-8-0 per child of ~~soldier or~~ corporal (or private) under instruction in school.

[The actual income under the above heads for the three years ending the 31st December 1918 will be found in Annexure I]

(iv) The following Imperial grants;-

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

(b) a fixed grant of Rs 6,000 per annum sanctioned in 1907 in lieu of the capitation grant of Rs 5 per mensem and the extra military grant of Rs 2 formerly paid to the Military female orphan Asylum, Madras;

(c) an annual grant of Rs 2,400 from military works fund towards repairs to the school buildings; and

(d) a recurring grant of Rs 15,000 sanctioned in 1914 mainly owing to the failure of the Lawrence Asylum Press which had been an important source of revenue to the school.

para 13 - p. 6 of m[illegible]s to Gov.
496-7 Edl: (G)
8.5.'16

pp 9-10 infra

?

Rs. 2,400

Sectt. II-8 (f)—25,005—27-4-15.

2.23

~~3.~~ The ~~statement~~ given in Annexure I shows the average income and expenditure of the school classified under appropriate heads for the three years ending 31st December 1918. As regards income and expenditure after provincialization, I am to point out that while the income is not likely to expand appreciably, the expenditure, recurring as well as non-recurring, is bound to show a considerable increase. The local D.P.I. and the Committee of the school are of opinion that the existing rates of fees do not admit of enhancement except in the case of children of officers who can afford to pay at higher rates, ~~Even then the extra receipts from the latter source cannot be large.~~ For all practical purposes therefore the ordinary average annual income of (Rs 1,97,267) given in Annexure I may be relied on. Over and above the ordinary average annual expenditure of Rs 1,96,615 now incurred on the school, the following items of expenditure under recurring heads costing Rs 25,760 in the aggregate will have to be faced immediately:-

(i) Rs 15,000 on account of a general revision of the scale of salaries of the school staff. In this connection I am to invite attention to my letter No. 1859/B-18-7 dated 19th March 1919 in which the Government of India have

pp 9 & 17 c.f.

(but the receipts to be anticipated from this source are clearly small.)

p. 9 infra

p. 10 infra

(not put up)

been asked for a recurring grant of Rs 15,000 ~~per annum~~ to ~~enable the provision being proceeded with~~ ensure that this may be taken in hand immediately and in advance of provincialization.

(ii) Rs 6,000 on account of increase proposed in the strength of the school from 465 to 500. The need for augmenting the strength has already been referred to in para 11 of the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur C. P. Rajagopala Achariyar's letter No.497 dated 8th May 1916 and in view of the prevailing high prices it would not be possible to provide for the maintenance and education of the additional 35 pupils at less than Rs 6,000.

(iii) Rs 1,520 being the estimated annual cost of maintaining a manual training class in connection with the school. The initial cost involved in starting the class is given in para 4 infra.

(iv) Rs 3,240 on account of revision of the scale of menial staff. This is only an approximate estimate. In addition to the above, pensionary charges will have to be incurred after provincialization. I am to point out in this connection that the school committee has of late urged on the Government ~~the need for declaring~~ that the school staff immediately shown be declared pensionable and that the past service of members ~~may~~ shown be counted for pension. This question is under separate examination.

4. As regards expenditure on

on schemes of a non-recurring character that have to be undertaken after provincialization of the school, Provision has to be made for the following works which require immediate attention:—

Completion of the building which is now under construction for the accommodation of the junior pupils.		Rs 63,000
Water-supply, fire-protection, sanitation and lighting including remodelling of the interiors of both schools.		Rs 1.50 lak
Minor works		
Dhoby lines.	7,000	
Boys' kitchen	7,000	
Extra ward to girls' hospital.	3,000	
Dairy	8,900	
Drying room	5,000	30,900
Hostel to be attached to the new kindergarten building.		56,780
Play ground for the girls' Branch.		3,000
Initial cost of establishing a manual training class.		1,000
Total		304680

5. In regard to the ~~scheme of~~ management of the school after provincialization H.E. the Governor in Council considers that the existing arrangements under which the school is controlled by a Committee should continue, but that the functions of this body should be purely advisory except in regard to questions of a military or religious character. In other respects, the management of the

the school should, like that of any other Govt institution, rest with the D.I.I subject to the orders of Government on important questions. ~~The maintenance of the school will be a charge on the~~ A set of rules that would be suitable for the adoption after provincialization is given in Annexure II.

6. The next important question is as to the management of the properties of the school after provincialization. The properties consist of the following endowments besides its buildings originally constructed and added to from time to time mainly at Government cost:-

I. The property of the military Male Orphan Asylum.

4% loan	Rs 4,47,800	
N.T.T.Note	41,400	4,89,200
Proceeds of the sale of the Lawrence Asylum Press.		5,08,700
Total		9,97,900

II. Other endowments.

Sir Hope Grant's	Rs 2,700
The Bremen Legacy	6,100
Lawrence Asylum stock	12,100
Military Female Orphan Asylum stock	2,82,318-14-0
Total	Rs 13,01,118-14-0

The main condition attached to the transfer of the military male and female orphan asylum funds is that the ~~trustees~~ religious instruction laid down by Sir Henry Lawrence ~~should be observed~~ should be adopted provided that the Principal of the school is invariably a clergymen of the

p.10, e.f.

pp17-18, e.f.

pages 22, N.F.

Sect. II-8 (f)—25,005—27-4-15.

Church of England and that about 200 boys and 100 girls of the classes eligible for admission to the respective asylum should be maintained in the Lawrence Memorial school. All these amounts are now held by the Accountant-General either in his capacity as A.G. or Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. It is not anticipated that any legal difficulties will arise in regard to these funds so long as the original conditions on which the transfer of the military orphan asylum funds was made are satisfied.

7. The statement in Annexure III gives the average number of pupils of military and civil origin respectively under instruction in the school in 1916; it will be observed therefrom that out of a total strength of 467 pupils including day scholars nearly 7 per cent are classed as civil, the remaining being military. This probably gives a basis for arriving at a conclusion as to the manner in which the cost of the institution and the improvements adverted to in para 3 ante should be distributed after provincialization. H.E. the Governor in Council accordingly considers that Provincial should contribute only one seventh of the recurring cost of the school. As regards non-recurring items of expenditure referred to in para 4 ante, the necessity for these has been felt long and in

Annexure I

Statement showing the income and expenditure of St. Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, during the years ending 31st December 1918.

226

Income

Boys' branch	1916 Rs	1917 Rs	1918 Rs	Average
Grants in aid	37800	80,100	43,800	53,900
Interest on Endowments.	63,484	61,896	54,835	60,072
Subsistence allowance	9,599	10,997	14,810	11,802
Fees	18,687	19,759	20,089	19,495
Telegraph department	770	840	560	723
Miscellaneous	2,560	7,277	11,737	7,211
	1,32,900	1,80,869	1,45,841	1,53,203
Girls' Branch				
Grants-in-aid	25,200	29,400	25,200	26,600
Interest on endowments	22,187	24,670	21,316	22,724
Subsistence allowance	8,435	9,996	10,483	9,638
Fees	8,242	8,387	9,605	8,745
Miscellaneous	1,475	68	740	761
	65,539	72,521	67,344	68,468
Total for boys' and girls' branches.	1,98,439	2,53,390	2,13,185	2,21,671
Deduct-extraordinary receipts	3,415	51,500	18,296	24,404
Normal income	1,95,024	2,01,890	1,94,889	1,97,267

in the ordinary course they would have been carried out from Imperial funds. H.E.Governor in Council therefore expects that provincial funds should be completely absolved from all liability in this respect.

I have etc.,

26.3.19

26.3.19

37.38

3/4/19

...of pupils of civil a...
...truction in the Lawrence Meme...
...camund in 1918.

	Boarders		Day-schol...
	Military	Civil	Military
Boys	268	17	14
Girls	146	8	7
	414	25	21

227

Boarders

	Military.			Civil	
	Orphans.	Children of effective officers & soldiers.	Children of pensioned soldiers	Orphans	Pa... livi...
Boys	117	83	66	23	2
Girls	64	48	36	-	-
	181	131	102	23	2

25.3.19

Discussed with Mr. Sharp on 15/7/19 and left on file for change if any. Notes

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT
No.

From

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR R. RAMACHANDRA RAO AVARGAL,
Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Dated Ootacamund, the *1919.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 183-C., dated the 12th February 1918, I am directed to submit the following proposals relating to the future position of the Ootacamund Lawrence Memorial School.

2. The Government of India intimate that they have decided to accept the principle referred to in paragraph 15 of this Government's letter No. 497, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916, that the school should be transferred to the Local Government both as regards finance and as regards control. At the same time, they ask for definite proposals for carrying out the proposed provincialization of the institution accompanied by statements showing the average income and expenditure of the last three years and the average number of pupils of military and civil origin respectively. The views of this Government are also called for as to the manner in which the cost of the institution and of the improvements to be effected should be distributed between Imperial and Provincial revenues, when provincialization has been carried out.

The several particulars called for by the Government of India are furnished in the succeeding paragraphs.

PROPERTIES OF THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM SCHOOL.

3. The buildings were constructed originally almost entirely from Imperial funds, the Asylum funds contributing only Rs. 87,402 out of the total cost of nearly 8 lakhs (letter to the Director-General of Military Works No. 471, Educational, dated 10th August 1910); and additions and improvements to these buildings have also been made from time to time at the cost of Government. The buildings, which were handed over to Military Works Services by the Public Works Department in 1914, will have to be made over to this Government when the institution is provincialized.

Besides these buildings, the present funded capital of the school consists of :—

Item.	Amount.	Particulars of securities.
	Rs.	
(i) Government promissory notes and treasury notes transferred by the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Madras, on its amalgamation with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund.	5,10,100	In the custody of the Accountant-General, Madras, deposited under articles 164 and 171, Civil Account Code.
(ii) Sale-proceeds of the Lawrence Asylum Press, the property of the late Military Orphan Asylum.	5,08,700	Held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890.
(iii) Government promissory notes, treasury notes, etc., transferred by the Military Female Orphan Asylum on its being incorporated with the Ootacamund Asylum.	2,82,319	Held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890.
Total ..	13,01,119	

NOTES.

Expendi[illegible]

Vs Branch	1916	[illegible]	1918	Average.
1. Education.	30,679	28,510	30,917	30,035
2. Clothing and victualling.	55,579	55,337	58,192	55,872
3. Household, Hospital & sanitation.	20,708	21,351	20,186	20,709
4. General	9,042	9,656	9,905	9,534
5. Buildings	5,164	1,478.	3,482	4,908
6. Pensions.	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380
7. Chapel	10,383	624	3,366	4,724
8. Miscellaneous including extra-ordinary.	14,282	20,399	21,842	
	1,45,117	[illegible]		

The main conditions attached to the transfer to the Lawrence Asylum of the funds of the military male and female orphan asylums are that the rules regarding religious instruction laid down by Sir Henry Lawrence should be adopted, that the Principal of the school should invariably be a clergyman of the Church of England and that about 200 boys and 100 girls of the classes eligible for admission to the respective asylum should be maintained in the Lawrence Memorial School.

Note—This is taken from the draft originally put up by Home (Education) office.

The endowments are now held by the Accountant-General either in his capacity as Accountant-General or Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. It is not anticipated that any legal difficulties will arise in regard to these funds as long as the original conditions on which the transfer of the military orphan asylum funds was made are satisfied. After the school is provincialized, steps will be taken in consultation with the Advocate-General to transfer these funds to the Local Government to whom the interest will then be paid instead of to the Lawrence Asylum Committee.

4. SOURCES OF INCOME.—The main sources of income of the school are the following:—

	Rs.	Approximate average annual income. LAKHS.
(1) *Interest on endowments* (13·01 lakhs referred to in paragraph 3 above) [including also Bank interest on fixed deposit.]		·54
(2) *Imperial recurring grants*—		1·01
(*a*) Donations from the Government of India (made up of Rs. 21,500 per annum fixed in Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 7584-4, dated 23rd March 1916) and Rs. 10,732-12-0 for the girls' branch sanctioned in Government of India, Military Department, letter No. 2298-C, dated 15th October 1905.	32,233	
(*b*) Fixed annual grant sanctioned in 1862 representing roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 50 girls.	48,000	
(*c*) Annual grant of Rs. 15,000 (Government of India, Education Department, letters No. 73, dated 17th January 1914 and No. 1564, dated 13th October 1914). (This grant is paid through the Local Government.)	15,000	
(*d*) Fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned in Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 1539-B, dated 6th May 1907.	6,000	
	1,01,233	
(3) *Subsistence allowance* paid by the Government of India at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem per child of corporal or private under instruction in the school [in addition to the fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 item 2 (*d*) ante.]		·15
(4) *Fees from paying students*—The average income from this source is about ·28 lakh per annum and it is not likely that there will be any appreciable increase from this source in future years.		·28
(5) Grants for repairs to buildings		·13
		2·11

5. RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE YEARS 1916, 1917 AND 1918.—The average annual income and expenditure of the school classified under appropriate heads for the three years ending the 31st December 1918 are given in

Annexure A to this letter. The information contained therein may be summarised as below :—

RECEIPTS (*for both boys' and girls' schools*).

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average for three years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Grants in aid (from Government).	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
		46,500	6,000	17,500
(2) Interest on endowments (including interest on fixed deposits).	53,138	54,333	43,919	50,463
			(a) 10,032	3,344
(3) Fixed donations from the Government of India.	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233
(4) Subsistence allowance from Government.	18,034	20,993	25,293	21,440
(5) Fees	26,929	28,146	29,644	28,240
(6) Miscellaneous minor items ...	1,390	3,185	801	1,792
	3,415	5,000	12,296	6,904
(7) Grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings (these grants are made *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade).	17,238	11,249	10,135	12,874
Total receipts ...	2,15,377	2,64,639	2,33,353	2,37,790
Deduct—Special items ...	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296	— 24,404
Ordinary receipts ...	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057	2,13,386

EXPENDITURE (*for both boys' and girls' schools*).

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Education	44,932	42,370	45,853	44,385
(2) Clothing and victualling ...	83,593	85,236	90,303	86,377
(3) Household, hospital and sanitation	28,573	29,855	29,537	29,322
(4) General	14,871	15,860	16,478	15,736
(5) Buildings	7,123	2,428	6,537	5,363
(6) Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
(7) Chapel	10,661	1,039	3,544	5,081
(8) Miscellaneous	22,845	27,175	28,196	26,072
(9) Expenditure on repairs to buildings, now met from allotments made by the Government of India (Military Works) *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.	17,238	11,249	10,135	12,874
Total ...	2,31,576	2,16,952	2,32,323	2,26,950
Deduct—Special items ...	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567	— 17,461
Total ordinary expenditure including repairs.	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756	2,09,489

(a) To the figure (Rs. 43,919) for the calendar year 1918, a sum of Rs. 10,032 has been added representing the interest due for that year but realized in the beginning of the year 1919.

6. It will be seen that, excluding special items of receipts and charges, the average annual income of the school for the three years ending the 31st December 1918 amounted to Rs. 2,13,386, while the average annual expenditure including repairs was Rs. 2,09,489.

If the school were, after provincialization, to continue on the same scale as at present, the recurring Imperial grants which are now paid direct to the Asylum funds will have to be paid to the Local Government as also the grants for annual repair charges on account of buildings which are now borne by the Military Works Department. There should consequently be no necessity for any additional charge to Imperial revenues in the shape of compensatory assignments to Provincial funds.

It will, however, be seen from the following paragraphs that there are several schemes involving both recurring and non-recurring outlay which ~~will have to~~ be introduced without further delay.

SCHEMES TO BE INTRODUCED.

7. RECURRING ITEMS.—The following are the schemes involving recurring outlay. The expenditure on account of the Training College is under separate consideration and has not been included in the present letter :—

(i) *Revision of the scale of salaries of the school staff* (*cost about Rs.* 18,000 *per annum*).—~~In this connexion~~, I am to invite attention to my letter No. 1859-B/18–7, dated the 19th March 1919, in which the Government of India have been asked for a recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 per annum. This amount was based upon rates of living of about a couple of years ago; owing however to the excessive rise in prices since then, it will be necessary in the near future to increase the additional expenditure on this account by about 20 per cent to Rs. 18,000 per annum.

(ii) *Increase in the strength of the school from* 465 *to* 500 (*cost about Rs.* ~~6,000~~ *per annum*).—According to the conditions of transfer of the endowments of the military male and female orphan asylums, about 200 boys and 100 girls hould be maintained in the Lawrence School, while the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 48,000 per annum represents roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 50 girls. The institution should consequently provide for 350 boys and 150 girls. The maximum number of admissions as at present fixed is however only 300 boys and 165 girls. In view of the very large number of candidates awaiting admission, the total number of pupils should be increased by 35. In this connexion, I am to invite a reference to paragraph 11 of this Government's letter No. 497, Educational, dated 8th May 1916: Taking into account the prevailing high prices, it will not be possible to provide for the maintenance and education of the additional 35 pupils at less than Rs. ~~6,000~~ a year.

(iii) *A manual training class in connexion with the school.*—The amount involved is about Rs. 1,520 per annum.

(iv) *Revision of the scale of pay of menial staff.*—It is estimated that the scheme will cost about Rs. 3,240 per annum.

(v) *Pension to the staff of the school.*—In this connexion, I am to invite a reference to my letter No. 9223 dated the 9th June —— 1919, in which this Government have recommended that the school staff should immediately be declared pensionable and that the past service of members should be counted for pension. The additional expenditure on this account works out approximately to about Rs. 9,000 per annum.

8. NON-RECURRING ITEMS.—In my letter No. 681, Home (Education), dated the 27th May 1919, the Government of India have been asked to sanction a special non-recurring assignment of Rs. 91,000 towards the completion of the building which is now under construction for the accommodation of the junior pupils.

Provision ~~has also to~~ be made for the following works which require immediate attention :—

		RS.
(1)	Water-supply, fire protection, sanitation and lighting, including remodelling of the interiors of both schools.	1,50,000
(2)	Minor Works—	RS.
	(*a*) Dhoby lines	7,000
	(*b*) Boys' kitchen	7,000
	(*c*) Extra ward to girls' hospital	3,000
	(*d*) Dairy	8,900
	(*e*) Drying room	5,000
		30,900
(3)	Hostel to be attached to the new kindergarten building	56,780
~~(4)~~	~~Playground for the girls' branch ... ...~~	~~3,000~~
(4)	A manual training class (initial cost)	~~1,000~~ 7,000
	Total ...	~~2,41,680~~ 2,47,000

The above forecast is only an approximate estimate. There are also other demands, such as for a hospital, which have not yet been estimated.

9. NUMBER OF PUPILS OF MILITARY AND CIVIL ORIGIN.—The statement in *Annexure B* gives the average number of pupils of military and civil origin under instruction in the school in 1918. Taking the case of the pupils in boarding, excluding day scholars, it will observed that, out of a total strength of 439 pupils. 25 pupils or only about 6 per cent are classed as civil, the remainder being military.

Drafted by H.M. Alternative draft to paras. 10 & 11.

10. Incidence of cost. The question of the apportionment of the charges connected with the institution after provincialisation must clearly be determined with reference to the classes of pupils whose education is catered for by the school. As stated in paragraph 9 supra statistics show that only some 6 per cent of the total number of boarders come under the "civil" category, the remainder being "military". The institution itself is military in origin and the admission of civilian children was a new departure in 1888 due to exceptional conditions which no longer obtain. Whereas at that time great difficulty was experienced in attracting to the school soldiers' children, since the position ~~during the last decade~~ has completely changed and there are at the present moment over 250 applicants of military origin on the waiting list. There is no likelihood of any reversion to the unsatisfactory conditions of 1888 and His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the rules as to admission should now be amended so as definitely to -- preclude the children of civilians from being received as boarders. This would leave the institution where it ought to be; that is to say, it would be confined as a boarding institution to soldiers' children, ~~and it would~~ It follow as a logical consequence that Imperial revenues should bear the whole charges of the institution, recurring as well as non-recurring. The appropriate method of giving effect to this conclusion would be a definite assignment from Imperial to Provincial funds fixed at an amount sufficient to cover -

Key XII

(a)

(a) the non-recurring charges regarded as immediately necessary, and

(b) the normal recurring charges as at present estimated.

With the possibility of developments in the size and scope of the institution and uncertainty as to the trend of prices in the future, the Governor in Council could not agree to any such assignment being fixed in perpetuity, and he would therefore suggest that the question of the revision of the initial amount should come under review at intervals of five years. On his part he would then be willing to make provincial funds entirely responsible for any expenditure in excess of the assignment ~~for the time being~~ in force during each five-year period. This arrangement would obviate any necessity for applications for the sanction of the Government of India to incur additional outlay ~~on particular works~~ as to the need for which the Local Government is fully satisfied.

11. Management of the school after provincialisation. In regard to the management of the school after provincialisation, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the existing arrangements under which the school is controlled by a Committee should be modified. Though it is proposed to continue the Committee, its actual control over the institution ~~will~~ should be limited to questions of a military or religious character and in other matters its functions ~~will~~ should merely be advisory. The management of the school like that of any other

Government

Government institution would rest with the Director of Public Instruction subject to the orders of the Local Government. A set of rules suitable for adoption after provincialisation is given in annexure C.

I have etc.

Page 14 CF;
Page 24 C Notes File.
Page 29 Notes File.

Vide para 5 of page 3 ante

ANNEXURE A

Receipts.

Statement showing the receipts of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, for the four years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

	1915. Rs.	1916. Rs.	1917. Rs.	1918. Rs.
(A) Boys' branch.				
1. Grants in aid	37,800	37,800	80,100	43,800
2. Profits on school property ...	57,021	63,184	61,896	54,835 + 8,122(c)
3. Subsistence allowance	8,465	9,599	10,997	14,810
4. Fees	16,594	18,687	19,759	20,039
5. Telegraph Department	630	770	840	560
6. Miscellaneous	(a) 39,315	2,560	(b) 7,277	11,797
Total, boys' branch ...	1,59,825	1,32,600	1,80,869	1,53,963
(B) Girls' branch.				
1. Grants in aid	25,200	25,200	29,400	25,200
2. Profits on school property ...	24,175	22,187	24,670	21,317 + 1,910(c)
3. Subsistence allowance	7,722	8,435	9,996	10,483
4. Fees	7,275	8,242	8,387	9,605
5. Miscellaneous	62	1,475	68	740
Total, girls' branch ...	64,434	65,539	72,521	69,255
Total, boys' and girls' branches ...	2,24,259	1,98,139	2,53,390	2,23,218
Add grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings.	+ 23,599	+ 17,238	+ 11,249	+ 10,135
Deduct—Special items	— 38,468	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296
Total ordinary receipts	2,09,390	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057
(C) Total—Boys' and Girls' branches.				
1. Grants in aid	63,000	63,000	63,000 46,500	63,000 6,000
2. Profits on school property—				
Interest on endowments (including interest on fixed deposits).	48,963	53,138	54,333	43,919 + 10,032(c)
Fixed annual donations from the Government of India.	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233
3. Subsistence allowance	16,187	18,034	20,993	25,293
4. Fees	23,869	26,929	28,146	29,644
5. Miscellaneous including Telegraph department.	1,529 38,468	1,390 3,415	3,185 5,000	801 12,296
6. Grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings (these grants are made *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade).	23,599	17,238	11,249	10,135
Total ...	2,47,858	2,15,377	2,64,639	2,33,353
Deduct—Special items	— 38,468	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296
Ordinary receipts ...	2,09,390	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057

(a) Includes Rs. 30,000 interest and withdrawal of deposit account and Rs. 250 donation from Brigade Major, Wellington.

(b) Includes Rs. 5,000 recovery of bad debts of the late Lawrence Asylum Press and Rs. 1,500 donation from *His Excellency Lord Pentland.*

(c) Represents the interest due for the calendar year 1918 but received in the beginning of the year 1919.

Page 14 CF
Pages 240+29
Notes File

ANNEXURE A—*contd.* — Vide para 5 on page 3 ante

Expenditure

Statement showing the expenditure of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, for the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
		(A) Boys' branch.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Education	27,432	30,679	28,510	30,917
2. Clothing and victualling ...	58,838	53,579	55,837	58,192
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	20,124	20,708	21,251	20,166
4. General	8,674	9,042	9,656	9,905
5. Buildings	872	5,164	1,478	2,482
6. Pensions	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380
7. Chapel	464	10,283	624	3,266
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	55,114	14,282	20,999	21,842
Total, boys' branch ...	1,72,898	1,45,117	1,39,735	1,48,150
		(B) Girls' branch.		
1. Education	12,451	14,253	13,860	14,936
2. Clothing and victualling	28,684	30,014	29,399	32,111
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	7,822	7,865	8,604	9,371
4. General	5,544	5,829	6,204	6,573
5. Buildings	588	1,959	950	4,055
6. Pensions	360	360	360	360
7. Chapel	291	378	415	278
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	2,748	8,563	6,176	6,354
Total, girls' branch ...	58,488	69,221	65,968	74,038
Total, boys' and girls' branches ...	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188
Add—Expenditure on repairs to buildings.	+ 23,599	+ 17,238	+ 11,249	+ 10,135
Deduct—Special items	— 50,629	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567
Total ordinary expenditure ...	2,04,356	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756
		(C) Total—Boys' and Girls' branches.		
1. Education	39,883	44,932	42,370	45,853
2. Clothing and victualling	87,522	83,593	85,236	90,303
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	27,946	28,573	29,855	29,537
4. General	14,218	14,871	15,860	16,478
5. Buildings	1,460	7,123	2,428	6,537
6. Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
7. Chapel	755	10,661	1,039	3,544
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	57,862	22,845	27,175	28,196
Total ...	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188
9. *Add*—Expenditure on repairs to buildings, now met from allotments made by the Government of India (Military Works) *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.	23,599	17,238	11,249	10,135
Total expenditure ...	2,54,985	2,31,576	2,16,952	2,32,323
Deduct—Special items ...	—50,629	— 23,816	— 10,000	—18,567
Total ordinary expenditure including repairs to buildings.	2,04,356	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756

(Page 21 CF)

ANNEXURE

Average number of pupils of civil and military origin during the year ending 31st December 18.

	Boarders.		Day scholars.	
	Military.	Civil.	Military.	Civil.
Boys	268	17	14	3
Girls	146	8	7	4
	414	25	21	7

Note—

(a) Total number of pupils of military origin (414 + 21)	435
(b) Total number of pupils of civil origin (25 + 7)	32
(c) Total	467
(d) Percentage of (b) to (c) is 32 × 100 ÷ 467	7

Boarders.

	Military.				Civil.		
	Orphans.	Children of effective officers and soldiers.	Children of pensioned soldiers.	Total.	Orphans.	Parents living.	Total.
Boys ...	117	85	66	268	23	2	25
Girls ...	64	46	36	146	...	...	...
	181	131	102	414	23	2	25

(i) Boarders (military)	414
(ii) Boarders (civil)	25
(iii) Total number of boarders	439
(iv) Percentage of (ii) and (iii)	6

Vide para 9 on Page 4 ante

Note.—

The alterations suggested in column (2) will after approval be carried out and the revised statement after entering the alterations will be sent to the Govt of India

Pages 23-30 CF

ANNEXURE C.

Suggested notes regarding rules and constitution of the Lawrence Memorial School at Lovedale.

PREFACE.

NOTE.—The alterations suggested in column (2) will, after approval, be carried out; and the revised rules will have to be sent to the Government of India.

The Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund was founded during 1858, in honour of the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., by whom the establishment at some hill station, within the Madras Presidency, of an institution similar to the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, had been suggested.

The school at Ootacamund was managed by a Committee of gentlemen residing at that place, and was supported by donations and subscriptions from the general public; but, in accordance with the will of Sir Henry Lawrence, in which he commended this school to the fostering care of the Honourable the Board of Directors, it was adopted by Government in 1859 by despatch from the Secretary of State for India.

The Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum and the Madras Female Orphan Asylum were amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum, the former on the 1st September 1871 and the latter on the 1st October 1904, the united asylums being designated the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. The name of this institution was changed to the "Lawrence Memorial School" in accordance with G.O. No. 38, Educational, dated 15th January 1913.

The object of the institution is to provide for the orphan and other children of British officers and soldiers, serving or having served in India, a school wherein they may obtain the benefits of a bracing climate, a good and above all a religious education, so that, with Divine blessing, they may be consistent Christians and useful citizens of the Empire. Vide rule 1, Sanawar.

Suggested Rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.

(1) Rules.	(2) Notes.
Control.	
1. The Lawrence Memorial School is under the control [and responsibility] of [His Excellency] the Governor in Council.	Suggested to clearly define it as a 'reserved' subject. *Omit the portions in brackets.*
2. There shall be an Advisory Committee of visitors consisting of the following ex-officio members :— (1) The General Officer Commanding, 9th (Secunderabad) Division—*President.* (2) The Collector of Nilgiris. (3) The Assistant Quartermaster-General, 9th Division. (4) The Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade. (5) The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund. (6) Two members to be appointed by Government either by office or by name, who shall ordinarily be the General Officer Commanding Southern Brigade and the Superintendent of the Cordite Factory. (7) Three additional members who may be ladies, [~~can be~~] nominated by the above from residents [~~of Ootacamund~~] who take an interest in the school. The Principal shall act as Secretary to the Committee.	In Sanawar this Committee is termed "Committee of Reference." Vide Rule 2 (Murree). [*to be.*] [*in the Nilgiris.*]
3. The General Officer Commanding the Southern Army and the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Madras shall be ex-officio visitors of the institution, and shall be at liberty to visit the school at any time and to refer to the Advisory Committee, or to the Government, any matter that, in their opinion, demands attention.	Rule 66 (Ootacamund).

The alterations suggested by the Director of Public Instruction—vide paper IX ante—are printed in italics in column (2); the remaining notes in column (2) are those suggested by the Committee.

(Page 17 CF)

Note :-

The alterations suggested in column (2) will after approval, be carried out; and the revised rules after embodying the alterations will be sent to the Govt of India.

Home (Educn) may be requested to kindly check the draft rules.

[The typewritten matter is the amended draft of H.M.]

4. The Committee shall meet not less than four times a year on such dates as the President may determine, to discuss any suggestions made by members and matters which may be referred to them by the Director of Public Instruction or by Government. Their opinions shall be submitted to Government through the Director of Public Instruction. In particular, the opinion of the Advisory Committee shall be obtained on all important matters relating to the constitution of the school, and the specific consent of the Committee shall be obtained in regard to any material changes affecting the maintenance of the special military and religious character of the school or the objects of the foundation. In the absence of the President the members present (may) elect one among themselves to preside at the meetings.

7. (The principal shall be consulted regarding the appointment of all members of the staff, whom he is not himself empowered to appoint.

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*contd.*

Rules.	Notes.
4. The Committee shall meet not less than four times a year on such dates as the President may determine, to discuss any suggestions made by members and matters which may be referred to them by the Director of Public Instruction or by Government. Their opinions shall be submitted to Government through the Director of Public Instruction. [Special meetings may be convened by the President when need arises.] In particular, the [consent] of the Advisory Committee shall be obtained on all questions relating to the constitution of the school, and the maintenance of its special military and religious character. In the absence of the President the members present [may] elect one among themselves to preside at the meetings.	Rule 3 (Murree). [*Omit the portion in brackets.*] [*Opinion.*] The Committee would prefer that the word 'consent' should, if possible, be retained, as being an additional safeguard that the main principles of the foundation of the school shall be adhered to.
5. *Staff.*—The Principal shall be a Clergyman of the Church of England in accordance with the wishes of Sir Henry Lawrence and with the conditions under which the governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum handed over their trust.	Rule 4 (Ootacamund). [*shall.*] That the Principal should be a Clergyman of the Church of England was the wish of Sir Henry Lawrence and as such has been so far the invariable rule in the Sanawar, Murree and Ootacamund schools. In this school there is the additional point that the condition of the transfer of Military Male Orphan Asylum funds was that the Principal should invariably be a Clergyman of the Church of England. It is thus essential to place this on record.
6. The Principal shall be responsible for the education, discipline and general management of the school and shall have direction and control of every department, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction to whom all reports shall be addressed.	Rules 3 and 5 (Sanawar). Rule 1 (Murree) and Rules 12 and 14 (Ootacamund).
7. [The Principal shall be consulted regarding the appointment of members of the staff.]	[*Omit the portion in brackets.*] This is the rule regarding all appointments on the unattached list—vide form attached*—it is very advisable that the same should hold for teachers. A man may be an excellent teacher in class but quite unsuitable for the equally important work out of class hours which is so essential in a large boarding school. In present rules, the Principal appoints the staff.
Admissions and withdrawals.	
8. The admission of pupils shall rest with the Principal to whom all applications should be addressed. Except in special circumstances the children admitted shall be between 5 and 12 years of age.	Rule 6 (Sanawar). Rule 4 (Murree). Rule 34 (Ootacamund) where the Principal admits children except in special cases as noted in this rule.
9. The following is the order in which claims for admission shall be considered, preference being given to children of pure European parentage, as being more likely to suffer from the climate of the plains than those of mixed parentage:— (1) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on field service. (2) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on the active list. (3) Children of officers and soldiers on the active list.	Rule 13 (Sanawar). Rule 5 (Murree). Rule 39 (Ootacamund).

(Typewritten Matter c/o H.M.S. Hotspur draft)

In these classes preference will be given in each of the first five classes to children of soldiers who are or were serving in the 9th Division.

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules.	Notes.
(4) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died as pensioners or since their transfer to the reserve.	
(5) Children of officers and soldiers who are pensioners or transferred to the reserve.	
(6) Children of civilians provided there are no children of soldiers registered and awaiting admission.	In 1888, children of civilians were allowed to be admitted as the number of soldiers' children were insufficient to complete the numbers. Since 1910, however, the number of soldiers' children awaiting admission has been very great.
In these classes preference will be given to children of soldiers who are serving in the 9th Division and to the orphans of civilians who have served in the Madras Presidency.	Rule 7 (Murree). Rule 14 (Sanawar). Rules 37 and 38 (Ootacamund).
10. Children labouring under any form of disease, mental or physical, and children of soldiers who have been dismissed the service by sentence of court-martial are ineligible for admission.	
The cases of illegitimate orphan children shall be dealt with specially by the Committee.	
11. The maximum strength of the Boys' Branch shall be 300 and of the Girls' Branch 200—exclusive of day scholars. The children of the members of the staff may be admitted as day scholars without payment of any fee.	Rules 32 and 46 (Ootacamund). At present 300 boys and 165 girls.
12. The following shall be the scale of fees :—	Rule 6 (Murree). Rule 8 (Sanawar). Rule 42 (Ootacamund).

Children whose fathers or step-fathers are above the rank of corporal or are pensioners, shall be charged for according to the following scale, except under extraordinary circumstances, when the power of exemption from, or reduction of payment shall be exercised by the Committee :—

When the income of the fathers or step-fathers is per mensem	First child.	Second child.	Third child.	Fourth child.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Under Rs. 30	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	....
Rs. 30 and upwards but less than Rs. 40	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 3 for four children.
,, 40 do. ,, 50	4	1	Do.	Do.	,, 5 do.
,, 50 do. ,, 60	5	2	Do.	Do.	,, 7 do.
,, 60 do. ,, 70	6	3	1	Do.	,, 10 do.
,, 70 do. ,, 80	7	4	2	Do.	,, 13 do.
,, 80 do. ,, 90	8	5	3	1	,, 17 do.
,, 90 do. ,, 100	9	6	4	2	,, 21 do.
,, 100 do. ,, 110	10	7	5	3	,, 25 do.
,, 110 do. ,, 120	11	8	6	4	,, 29 do.
,, 120 do. ,, 130	12	9	7	5	,, 33 do.
,, 130 do. ,, 140	13	10	8	6	,, 37 do.
,, 140 do. ,, 150	14	11	9	7	,, 41 do.
,, 150 do. ,, 160	15	12	10	8	,, 45 do.
,, 160 do. ,, 170	16	13	11	9	,, 49 do.
,, 170 do. ,, 180	17	14	12	10	,, 53 do.
,, 180 do. ,, 190	18	15	13	11	,, 57 do.
,, 190 do. ,, 200	19	16	14	12	,, 61 do.
,, 200 and above	20	17	15	13	,, 65 do.

NOTE.—"Income" means the pay and allowances staff or consolidated pay, exchange compensation allowance charge allowance and all other items of personal remuneration drawn by an individual, but does not include horse allowance if drawn, as a separate item, office and contract allowances, ration, money, messing allowance, clothing allowance, or subsistance allowance for wife and children.

(9)

Rules.

Notes.

Separation allowances and pensions granted to children may be claimed in lieu of the above fees.

The children of officers shall be charged Rs. 25 per mensem for each child.

When the fees payable in respect of any pupil have not been paid on the date fixed for the payment of such fees, the Secretary, with the consent of the Committee, shall give notice by registered letter to the parent or guardian of such pupil that unless the fees are paid within 15 days of the receipt of the notice, the name of such pupil will be struck off the rolls. In the event of the pupil being re-admitted to the school, he shall pay, in addition to the amount of fees due by him on the date on which his name was struck off, a fine not exceeding 2 annas in the rupee for each rupee due by him.

13. On any pupil attaining the age of 18 years, the Principal shall call upon the parent or guardian to remove the pupil. In the event of such pupil having no parent or guardian, the Principal shall take such measures as may seem best for the pupil's settlement in life and report the action so taken to the Director of Public Instruction. Rule 36 (Ootacamund).

The Principal may call upon the parent or guardian to remove any boy who attains the age of 16 years and shows no promise of benefiting by further study.

14. The Principal shall have power to grant such leave as he may consider necessary to pupils on application by their parents or guardians. He shall also have power, subject to the confirmation of the Director of Public Instruction, to dismiss any pupil for grave misconduct, provided that the pupil shall not be sent out of the institution until the parents or guardians have been communicated with. Rule 54 (Ootacamund).

15. *Divine Service.*—The following rules shall be observed regarding religious services and instruction— These rules were the conditions attached to the transfer of school to Government—vide G.O. No. 839, Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 27th December 1859, and also conditions agreed to by the Military Male Orphan Asylum on amalgamation. Rule 16 (Murree), Rules 18 to 25 (Sanawar). Rules 24 to 28 (Ootacamund).

(*a*) In the religious lessons given in open school, all the leading truths of Christianity shall be inculcated, but without unnecessary allusion to disputed points of faith or practice.

(*b*) The respective catechisms of the various Protestant denominations may be taught in private to the children of each denomination.

(*c*) The authorized version of the Bible shall be read in the school.

(*d*) At the hours in which religious instruction is given in the school, priests of the Roman Catholic Church and accredited Ministers of Evangelical denominations may attend and give instruction to the children of their respective persuasions, in places set apart for that purpose, on giving previous notice of their wish to do so to the Principal.

(*e*) Roman Catholic priests and accredited Ministers of other denominations shall have free access to the sick of their communities in the infirmary at all times.

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and work[illegible] of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules.	Notes.
(*f*) Divine Service, in accordance with the usage of the Church of England, shall be celebrated twice on each Sunday in the chapel of the institution, all the inmates of the establishment being required to attend, subject, however, to the provisions of rule G.	
(*g*) On the application of a Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, or accredited Minister of an Evangelical denomination of Christians, requesting permission to celebrate Divine Service on a Sunday with the members of his communion, a place shall be set apart for the purpose, and such members shall have permission to attend. Such application must, however, be made in writing on the previous Saturday.	
(*h*) The form of prayers sanctioned for use in the school shall be read every morning and evening throughout the year by the Principal, or such officers as he may appoint for the purpose.	
16. *Standards and classes.*—The scheme of education shall correspond to that prescribed in the Code of Regulations of European Schools. Boys and girls after passing seventh standard or reaching the age of 16 years shall be selected either for high school course or technical course. [Boys selected for technical course shall be placed in the Telegraph training class; girls selected for a technical course shall be placed in the work-room and taught needlework, cookery and dressmaking.] [Special classes may be held for pupils to prepare for the Oxford or Cambridge Locals, medical and other examinations with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.]	Rules 29 to 31 (Ootacamund). [*Omit the portion in brackets.*] The Director of Public Instruction prefers existing rule for the last sentence :— "*Special classes may be held for pupils preparing for the medical and railway examinations. Other special classes may be held with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.*"
17. *Vacations and holidays.*—The school shall be closed for the Christmas vacation for a period not exceeding two months, and there shall be no midsummer vacation. The Principal shall have power to grant such miscellaneous holidays as are consistent with the provisions of the Code of Regulations for European Schools and which he may consider necessary with reference to the special character of the institution.	(Ootacamund).
18. The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund, shall be in medical charge of the school, and shall visit the institution at least once a week and whenever it is necessary.	Rule 67 (Ootacamund).
19. The accounts shall be audited each year by a superior officer of the Accounts Department whose report shall be, submitted to Government through the Principal and the Director of Public Instruction.	Rule 64 (Ootacamund). This is the present procedure.
20. The Principal shall submit in print to the Director of Public Instruction not later than the 1st of August of each year a budget for the ensuing official year. Such budget shall be drawn up in the form prescribed by Government.	Rule 61 (Ootacamund).

Omit?

The procedure in the case of Govt institutions will be followed + the rule appears unnecessary.
V.G.K.
J.M. Hooper
11-6-19.

Omit?

(The receipts + charges will be treated just like Govt institutions + will appear in the treasury accounts.

J. M. Hooper.
11-6-19.

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School Lovedale—contd.

Rules.	Notes.
21. All money received shall be paid to the school account in the Bank of Madras, Ootacamund. For the ordinary current expenditure sanctioned in the budget, all drafts on the current account shall be signed by the Principal. Any special expenditure shall receive the previous sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.	Rule 63 (Ootacamund).
22. An annual report for the official year of the institution shall be forwarded by the Principal through the Advisory Committee to the Director of Public Instruction in June of each year.	Rule 15 (Murree) Rule 31 (Sanawar). Rule 65 (Ootacamund).
23. One scholarship for boys and one scholarship for girls to enable them to continue their further studies may be awarded annually by the Director of Public Instruction to such boys and girls as have exhibited intelligence and are likely to profit by a higher education. Such scholarships shall be of value of Rs. 20 per mensem for the first year, Rs. 25 per mensem for the second year, and Rs. 30 per mensem for the third year and Rs. 35 per mensem for the fourth year.	At present Rs. 15 per mensem is given—but this is insufficient for orphans.
Two or more stipends of Rs. 20 per mensem may be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction to boys or girls to enable them to learn a trade or industry. The names of all scholarship or stipend holders shall be borne on the strength of the school.	

Page 10 ante Stet.

I. A. F. U1742
Gratis.

FORM REFERRED TO IN RULE 7.

Form of application for the transfer of a soldier, British or native, to the Unattached List.

Station

Date

From

SIR,

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of the G.O.C. to the soldier named in the margin being transferred to the

U.L. for employment

as

in the

corps / department with effect from the date (*a*) he joined for duty, or from which he has continuously acted in the corps, department or appointment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Corps

Regimental { No. / Rank

Name

Serving at

Date of joining the corps / department / appointment for duty, or in the case of the Survey Department, the date of completing the first period of extra training as laid down in para. 1 (*b*), I.A.O. 507 of 1906, or such previous date as may be mutually agreed upon with the Surveyor-General.

(*a*) Date from which he has continuously acted in the corps. / department. / appointment.

(*b*) Date of succeeding to a full permanent vacancy—

To

The D.A.A.G. / D.A.A. and Q.M.G.

Division.
Brigade.

NOTE.—(*a*) Expunge if not applicable.
(*b*) Need not be completed for native ranks.

Since withdrawn
P. 48 of F.

The D.P.I has suggested that rule 7 may be omitted (Page 17 CF)
The present form pp 15 + 16) will have to be omitted.
V.G.K
11-6-19.

1. I hereby declare that I have read and understand the orders relating to the transfer of soldiers to and their service on the U.L. contained in A.R.I., Vol. II, and that I am willing to be transferred on the conditions therein laid down.

* 2. I also declare my willingness to revert to the rank of _____
(see para. 3 of instructions)

* 3. If finally selected for employment on the Unattached List I agree to extend my service to 12 years, when qualified to do so. (This condition does not apply to Unattached List soldiers of Divisional Signal Companies).

4. I am aware that if promoted to Warrant rank under the R.W., my claim to pension will be settled by the War Office.

5. I am further aware that I have no claim to either deferred pay or gratuity when in receipt of consolidated salary for any U.L. appointment.

6. I also understand that after transfer to the U.L. I am liable, for incompetency or misconduct, to be remanded to my corps as a private.

Station
Date

Signature of soldier.

---

7. Extract from the record of Regl. No. , rank , name (in full)
corps
showing the description given on attestation.

Age

Height { Feet / Inches

Complexion

Colour of eyes

Colour of hair

Occupation

Where born { Town / County / Country

Attested. { When / Where / For what term / For what regiment

Service abroad in detail.

When and on what ship embarked for India.

---

8. Certified that the above is a true extract from the regimental records.

9. I have no objection to the transfer of
to the U.L. He is a man of good character and steady habits, and in my opinion, fitted for detached staff employ. [His sheet roll is attached—native soldiers only.]

Station
Date

Comdg _____

---

* This should be expunged if not applicable.

NOTE.—Only items 1 and 8 are applicable to native ranks and in their case the other items should be scored through.

INSTRUCTIONS.

BRITISH SOLDIERS.

As soon as a soldier is selected for a permanent appointment, application should be made to the D.A.A.G. of the Division or D.A.A and Q.M.G. of the Independent Brigade concerned for his transfer to the U.L. In the case of men employed (1) at Army Headquarters the A.G , India ; (2) in the Viceroy's Band, the D.A.A.G., Lahore Division ; and (3) in the Indo-European Telegraph Department, the D.A.A.G., Poona Division, should be applied to.

2. The date of transfer will ordinarily be that on which the soldier succeeds to a permanent appointment, except in the following cases :—

(*a*) when he has been acting or officiating in an U.L. appointment, or holding an experimental or temporary appointment which is finally converted into a permanent U.L. appointment, in which case he may be transferred with effect from the commencement of such acting, officiating or temporary service provided it has been continuous ;

(*b*) men of the Indian Telegraph Department who are transferred with effect from the date they have been continuously employed as military telegraphists.

(*c*) for the purpose of promotion in the Supply and Transport Corps, the standing of a man will be regulated by the date of the Quartermaster-General in India's letter appointing him to a permanent or sub. *pro tem.* appointment.

3. Regimental warrant and N.C. officers joining a department in which the sergeants are eligible for promotion to departmental warrant rank, must, if of higher rank than colour-sergeant, agree to revert to that rank. Those of higher rank than sergeant joining an appointment in which the incumbent is not eligible for promotion to departmental warrant rank, must, unless rank equivalent to that he holds, or a higher rank, is attached to the appointment, agree to revert to the rank it carries or to the rank of sergeant, as the case may require.

4. In the cases of instructors in gymnastics, cooking, or carpentry, at the Lawrence Military Asylums, a certificate should be attached from the Principal that the individual for transfer is in every way suitable for his position.

NATIVE RANKS.

The head of the department or other officer will forward this application to the O.C. the Corps to which the man belongs, who, after entering the necessary particulars, will return it to the former officer for transmission to the D.A.A.G. of the Division or the D.A.A. and Q.M.G. of the Independent Brigade concerned. The transfer to the U.L. will take effect from the date the soldier ceases to be borne on the effective establishment of his corps ; or in the case of the Survey Department, from the date of his completing the period of extra training laid down in paragraph 1 (*b*) of I.A.O. 507 of 1906, unless the Surveyor-General especially agrees to dispense with this extra training, when the transfer may take place from such date as may be mutually agreed upon.

2. All intended transfers to the Indian Unattached List for employment in the Survey of India must first obtain the approval of the Chief of the Staff.

prospects are quite inadequate, and t
hill stations, such as Ootacamund, has
owing to the war, and it has become in
secure or to retain efficient teachers
of pay. Further the existing staff is
efficient instruction and supervision,
found it necessary to submit proposals t
His Excellency in Council has very caref
proposals and is of the opinion that they
mum necessary to meet the immediate requi
vide for a moderate increase to the emolum
and the creation of three more appointment
on Rs.150-5-175 per mensem for the Boys' br
technical mistress on Rs.70-4-90 per mensem
branch and a matron on Rs.50-2-60 per mensem
garten section.

5. The Committee has no resources fr
meet the expenditure required to give effec
sals, and I am therefore to request that th
India will be pleased to sanction a special
of Rs.15,000 per annum from Imperial funds.

Letter from the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, C.S.I.,
Secretary to the Government of I
To the Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Dated Simla, the 6th June 1919,

No. 586 (Education)

I am directed to reply to your letter No.
dated the 19th March 1919, on the subject of the
scale of salaries of the staff of the Lawrence Me
Ootacamund.

2. The Government of India would have felt it
with this case when the question of the provincial
school had proceeded further. They also observe
sheet regarding the finance of this school forwarde
Government's letter No.565-Edl. Misc., dated the 27
does not give details either of income or of expen
would be glad of a detailed balance sheet for the
which it is available with a precise statement of t
which the income of the school is derived. In dea
Government grants it is particularly requested that
should be drawn between those which have been given
purposes and those which may be regarded as of a rec

----- :0: -----

Letter from the Secretary to the Governmen
Home Depa

To the Secretary to the Government of India,
Educ

Dated the 19th March 1919

No. 1859/B-18-7.

(Applica
Superi
of

I am directed to address you on t
revision of the scale of salaries of the s
Memorial School, Ootacamund.

2. As will be seen from paragraph 2 of
Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar's letter
May 1916, regarding the provincialisation of
rial School, the necessity for improvement o
the staff has been under consideration during
years. Repeated representations have been m
and in March 1918 the Committee submitted a
sion of the scale of salaries which is embodi
proposition statement and which involves an a
cost of Rs.1,221-13-0 per mensem or Rs.14,661-12

3. When these proposals were received propo
provincialisation of the school were already und
with the Government of India. In their letter No
the 12th February 1918, the Government of India
principle that the school should be provincialis
complete proposals with a view to giving effect
necessary correspondence with the Committee has
derable delay, and the Governor in Council hopes
furnish the Government of India with the informat
they asked.

4. At the time when the proposals of the Com
the staff were received it was the intention of t
to include proposals for a revision of the scale o
a necessary preliminary of any scheme of provincia
it is clear that some considerable time must elapse
arrangements for the provincialisation of the schoo
actually concluded and in the interests of the ef

10. Incidence of cost.- of the apportionment of th with the institution after has obviously to be determi to the classes of pupils wh catered for by the school. para 9 supra, statistics show per cent alone of the number boarding at the institution as "civil" the remaining bei The history of the institutio less to mention, shows its mil and as large numbers of soldie have now to be on the waiting desires to take this opportu ing the rules of the school a the children of civilians fro admission to the institution This would leave the institut ought to be; that is to say i itself, as a boarding institut children of the military clas Governor in Council would the urge that Imperial Revenues sh whole charges of the institutio as well as non-recurring.

11. Management of the schoo provincialisation.- In regar of the school after provincial the Governor in Council co existing arrangements r is controlled by a C

The institution itself is military in origin & the admission of civilian children was a new departure in 1886 due to exceptional conditions which no longer obtain. Whereas at that time great difficulty was experienced in filling the school with soldiers' children, the position during the last decade has completely changed & there are at the present moment over 250 applicants of military origin on the waiting list. There is no likelihood of any reversion to the circumstances & conditions of 1886 and H.E. the G. in C. is of opinion that the rules as to admission should now be amended so as to

s proposed to continue
~~t will control~~ the insti-
~~s pertains~~ to questions of a
igious character ~~but~~ and in
will be advisory ~~only~~.
of the school will, like
her Govt. institution, rest
., subject to the orders of
~~tant questions~~. A set of
tion after provincialisation
nnexure C.

I have, etc.

the actual control over will be limited the functions merely the Local

For the A_S_

A memo. may now be sent to the A_C.R_. Wellington asking him to expedite the reply to our memo. re repair charges and to furnish information in regard to the total cost, ownership &c of the present L_A. buildings.

2. The note I have already prepared being typed; it will be altered wherever necessary, and will be sent to Asst tomorrow morning before 11 A+ I shall work at it tomorrow.

2

Statement Showing the Expenditure apart from Repairs, incurred till none on Lawrence Asylum School Buildings at Lovedale.

Name of work	Expenditure incurred from 1914 to up to date.	~~Source of~~ Remarks. Expenditure was met.
Constg: a Chapel L. M. S. Building	31671	Original Work Special
Improvements to water Supply L.M.S.	25717	— do —
Constg: a Doubled Storied block to accomd: a Teacher	11393	Deposit Contribution
Addition & alteration to Medical officers quarters	1130	— do —
Constg: a Kitchen & fuel Store for Head Masters qrs:	553	— do —
Improvements to water Supply L.M.S.	8654	— do —
Constg: Tennis Court for the Principal qrs:	430	— do —
Provdg: Additional Building L.M.S.	49398	Original Works Military
" Shower bath for Boys School L.M.S.	6635	Deposit Contribution
Extending Masters Kitchen to form a Dining Hall for Staff at L.M.S.	638	— do —
Constg: Kitchen for Staff L.M.S. Girls branch	630	— do —
Impg: Staff Kitchen Girls Branch	215	— do —
Provdg: Hot water apparatus to new Building	248	— do —
Constg: two poultry houses for two units each for L.M.S.	707	— do —
" a Double fine Court L.M.S. Lovedale.	1756	— do —
Extending No. 5 Staff qrs: for Dining ~~Hall~~ room & pantry L.M.S.	509	— do —
Providing Hot Water Installation & partition to Existing Lavatory in Girls branch.	2632	— do —
Constg: Dispensary & Store Room	1691	Original Works Mily.
Improving Kitchen & providing bed Room & bath rooms for Clothing Sargent	714	— do —
Constg: 3 Class "D" qrs: for Sargents L.M.S.	14326	O.W. ~~Special~~ Mily
Total Rs.	148,254	

abstract.

Deposit Contribution — 24737 ✓
Original Works Military — ~~51803~~ 66129
" " Special — ~~71714~~ 57388
Total Rs. 148,254

[signature]
18/6

ES. Page ——

Financial Department.

ountant General may be requested to be

expedite his reply to this Dept U.O.

3587B-1 dated 30-8-19 regarding the

ing the detail of all transfers between

rovincial relating to 1918-19.

To be placed on Distroyed paper

Financial dept

Draft memo. to the Asstt. Commanding Royal Engineer Wellington Brigade, is submitted.

Notes & memo. sent to Branch Pres Coty.
DSK
20/5/19.

Pikn
19.5.19

19/5/19

For the M.S.

A memo. may be sent to the A.C.R.E. Wellington asking him to expedite the reply to our memo re repair charg and to furnish information in regard to the total

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. _____

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (= S.C.)	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, etc., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number	Date.	Original (= O.) or spare copy (= S.C.)	Initials with date of (1) Referencer acknowledging returns of the paper concerned or (2) Despatcher to denote the return of the papers to the department concerned.

REGR. CHIEF SECT. 24 JUN 1919 MADRAS GOVT.

A.S. Tappal

2956

CURRENT NO. ~~7886~~ FINANCIAL

I. A. F. Z2010.
Gratis—Department.
Payment—Corps.

SUBJECT _____ No. 610

244

Office of the Wellington District. M.W.S.

Station Wellington, *Date* 23rd June 1919.

DISTRICT SECRETARY 23 JUN 1919

FROM

The Asstt. Comdg. Royal Engineer,
Wellington District.

To

THE Asstt. Secretary,
Government Financial Department,
Stone House Hill,
Ootacamund.

Please let me know how this affects the main file

Memorandum.

In continuation of my letter No.101 dated 28th May 1919. I herewith attach a statement showing the expenditure incurred to date on other heads, apart from repairs on the Lawrence Asylum Buildings at Lovedale.

2. Sources from which the expenses were met have been entered in remarks column.

Enclosure:-
1 Statement.

Colonel.

A. C. R. E. Wellington Dt.
M.E.C. 21/6

Lal Chand & Sons—420—22-4-18—34,03,500 (Edn. II).

Proc 6619

Kindly send 4 clean
xerox copies broad
margin + oblige.
V.S.K.
9.6.19.

JUN 1919

GOVERNMENT OF MAD RAS
HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT
No.

From

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR R. RAMACHAN RAO AVARGAL,
Secretary to the Government of Madras, Hom (Education) Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF NDIA,
DEPART ENT OF EDUCATION.
Dated Ootacam nd, the e 1919.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 183-C., date 2th February 1918, I am directed to submit the following proposals relating to e future position of the Ootacamund Lawrence Memorial School.

2. The Government of India intimate that they ha decided to accept the principle referred to in paragraph 15 of this Government's le ter No. 497, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916, that the school should be transferre to the Local Government both as regards finance and as regards control. At the ame time, they ask for definite proposals for carrying out the proposed provincialiation of the institution accompanied by statements showing the average income a expenditure of the last three years and the average number of pupils of military and civil origin respectively. The views of this Government are also called for as to the m nner in which the cost of the institution and of the improvements to be effected shoul be distributed between Imperial and Provincial revenues when provincialization has been carried out. The several particulars called for by the Government of ndia are furnished in the succeeding paragraphs.

PROPERTIES OF THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM SC OOL.

3. The buildings were constructed originally almost entir y from Imperial funds, the Asylum funds contributing only Rs. 87,402 out of the tot cost of nearly 8 lakhs (letter to the Director-General of Military Works No. 471, ducational, dated 10th August 1910); and additions and improvements to these bu ldings have also been made from time to time at the cost of Government. The bu gs, which were handed over to Military Works Services by the Public Works Depar ent in 1914, will have to be made over to this Government when the institution is vincialized.

Besides these buildings, the present funded capital of the school consists of the following:—

Item.	Amount.	articulars of securities.
	Rs.	
(i) Government promissory notes and treasury notes transferred by the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Madras, on its amalgamation with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund.	5,10,100	In the tody of the Accountant-Gener Madras, deposited under arti 164 and 171, Civil Ac Code.
(ii) Sale-proceeds of the Lawrence Asylum Press, the property of the late Military Orphan Asylum.	5,08,700	Held by e Treasurer of Charitable wments, Madras, under Act f 1890.
(iii) Government promissory notes, treasury notes, etc., transferred by the Military Female Orphan Asylum on its being incorporated with the Ootacamund Asylum.	2,82,319	Held by e Treasurer of Charitable wments, Madras, under Act VI 1890.
Total ..	13,01,119	

Paper III enclosure 1-2 CF.

Page 26 Mtes File

flag 49

Page 24 C of Mtes File

Page 9 of CF. and
Page 27 Mtes File

The main condition attached to the transfer to the Lawrence Asylum of the funds of the military male and female orphan asylums are that the rules regarding religious instruction laid down by Sir Henry Lawrence should be adopted, provided that the Principal of the school is invariably a clergyman of the Church of England and that about 200 boys and 100 girls of the classes eligible for admission to the respective asylum should be maintained in the Lawrence Memorial School.

Note.—This is taken from the draft originally put up by Home (Education) office.

The endowments are now held by the Accountant-General either in his capacity as Accountant-General or Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. It is not anticipated that any legal difficulties will arise in regard to these funds so long as the original conditions on which the transfer of the military orphan asylum funds was made are satisfied. After the school is provincialized, steps will be taken in consultation with the Advocate-General to transfer these funds to the Local Government to whom the interest will then be paid instead of to the Lawrence Asylum Committee.

4. SOURCES OF INCOME.—The main sources of income of the school are the following:—

	Approximate average annual income. RS. LAKHS.
(1) *Interest on endowments* (13·01 lakhs referred to in paragraph 3 above) [including also Bank interest on fixed deposit.]	·54
(2) *Imperial recurring grants*—	1·01
(*a*) Donations from the Government of India (made up of Rs. 21,500 per annum fixed in Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 7584-4, dated 23rd March 1916) and Rs. 10,732-12-0 for the girls' branch sanctioned in Government of India, Military Department, letter No. 2298-C, dated 15th October 1905.	32,233
(*b*) Fixed annual grant sanctioned in 1862 representing roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 50 girls.	48,000
(*c*) Annual grant of Rs. 15,000 (Government of India, Education Department, letters No. 73, dated 17th January 1914 and No. 1564, dated 13th October 1914). (This grant is paid through the Local Government.)	15,000
(*d*) Fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned in Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 1539-B, dated 6th May 1907.	6,000
	1,01,233
(3) *Subsistence allowance* paid by the Government of India at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem per child of corporal or private under instruction in the school [in addition to the fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 item 2 (*d*) ante.]	·15
(4) *Fees from paying students*—The average income from this source is about ·28 lakh per annum and it is not likely that there will be any appreciable increase from this source in future years.	·28
(5) Grants for repairs to buildings	·13
	~~1·07~~ 2·11

5. RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE YEARS 1916, 1917 AND 1918.—The average annual income and expenditure of the school classified under appropriate heads for the three years ending the 31st December 1918 are given in

Annexure A to this letter. The information contained therein may be summarised as below :—

RECEIPTS (*for both boys' and girls' schools*).

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average for three years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Grants in aid (from Government) excluding special non-recurring grants.	63,000	63,000 + 46,500	63,000 + 6,000	63,000 + 17,500
(2) Interest on endowments (including interest on fixed deposits).	53,138	54,333	43,919 (a) 10,032	50,463 3,344
(3) Fixed donations from the Government of India.	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233
(4) Subsistence allowance from Government.	18,034	20,993	25,293	21,440
(5) Fees	26,929	28,146	29,644	28,240
(6) Miscellaneous minor items ...	1,390 3,415	3,185 5,000	801 12,296	1,792 6,904
(7) Grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings (these grants are made *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade).	17,238	11,249	10,135	12,874
Total receipts ...	2,15,377	2,64,639	2,33,353	2,37,790
Deduct—Special items ...	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296	— 24,404
Ordinary receipts ...	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057	2,13,386

EXPENDITURE (*for both boys' and girls' schools*).

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Education	44,032	42,370	45,853	44,385
(2) Clothing and victualling ...	83,593	85,236	90,303	86,377
(3) Household, hospital and sanitation	28,573	29,855	29,537	29,322
(4) General	14,871	15,860	16,478	15,736
(5) Buildings	7,123	2,428	6,537	5,363
(6) Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
(7) Chapel	10,661	1,039	3,544	5,081
(8) Miscellaneous	22,845	27,175	28,196	26,072
(9) Expenditure on repairs to buildings, now met from allotments made by the Government of India (Military Works) *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.	17,238	11,249	10,135	12,874
Total ...	2,31,576	2,16,952	2,32,323	2,26,950
Deduct—Special items ...	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567	— 17,461
Total ordinary expenditure including repairs.	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756	2,09,489

(*a*) To the figure (Rs. 43,919) for the calendar year 1918, a sum of Rs. 10,032 has been added representing the interest due for that year but realised in the beginning of the year 1919.

6. It will be seen that, excluding special items of receipts and charges, the average annual income of the school for the three years ending the 31st December 1918 amounted to Rs. 2,13,386, while the average annual expenditure including repairs was Rs. 2,09,489.

If the school were, after provincialization, to continue on the same scale as at present, the recurring Imperial grants which are now paid direct to the Asylum funds will have to be paid to the Local Government as also the grants for annual repair charges on account of buildings which are now borne by the Military Works Department. There should consequently be no necessity for any additional charge to Imperial revenues in the shape of compensatory assignments to Provincial funds.

It will, however, be seen from the following paragraphs that there are several schemes involving both recurring and non-recurring outlay which will have to be introduced without further delay.

SCHEMES TO BE INTRODUCED.

7. RECURRING ITEMS.—The following are the schemes involving recurring outlay (the expenditure on account of the Training College is under separate consideration and has not been included in the present letter) :—

(i) *Revision of the scale of salaries of the school staff* (*cost about Rs.* 18,000 *per annum*).

In this connexion, I am to invite attention to my letter No. 1859-B/18-7, dated the 19th March 1919, in which the Government of India have been asked for a recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 per annum. This amount was based upon rates of living of about a couple of years ago; owing however to the excessive rise in prices since then, it will be necessary in the near future to increase the additional expenditure on this account by about 20 per cent to Rs. 18,000 per annum.

(ii) *Increase in the strength of the school from* 465 *to* 500 (*cost about Rs.* 6,000 *per annum*).

The need for augmenting the strength has already been referred to in paragraph 11 of this Government's letter No. 497, Educational, dated 8th May 1916; and, in view of the prevailing high prices, it would not be possible to provide for the maintenance and education of the additional 35 pupils at less than Rs. 6,000 a year.

(iii) *A manual training class in connexion with the school* (*cost about Rs.* 1,520 *per annum*).

(iv) *Revision of the scale of pay of menial staff* (*cost about Rs.* 3,240 *per annum*).

(v) *Pension to the staff of the school.*

In this connexion, I am to invite a reference to my letter No. , dated the 1919, in which this Government have recommended that the school staff should immediately be declared pensionable and that the past service of members should be counted for pension. The additional expenditure on this account works out approximately to about Rs. 9,000 per annum.

8. NON-RECURRING ITEMS.—In my letter No. , dated the 1919, the Government of India have been asked to sanction a special non-recurring assignment of Rs. 91,000 towards the completion of the building which is now under construction for the accommodation of the junior pupils.

Provision has to be made for the following works which require immediate attention :—

		RS.
(1)	Water-supply, fire protection, sanitation and lighting, including remodelling of the interiors of both schools.	1,50,000
(2)	Minor Works—	
	(*a*) Dhoby lines	7,000
	(*b*) Boys' kitchen	7,000
	(*c*) Extra ward to girls' hospital	3,000
	(*d*) Dairy	8,900
	(*e*) Drying room	5,000
		30,900
(3)	Hostel to be attached to the new kindergarten building	56,780
(4)	Playground for the girls' branch	3,000
(5)	A manual training class (initial cost)	1,000
	Total ...	2,41,680

The above forecast is only an approximate estimate. There are also other demands such as for a hospital which have not yet been estimated.

9. NUMBER OF PUPILS OF MILITARY AND CIVIL ORIGIN.—The statement in *Annexure B* gives the average number of pupils of military and civil origin respectively under instruction in the school in 1918; it will be observed therefrom that, out of a total strength of 467 pupils including day scholars, 28 pupils or nearly 7 per cent are classed as civil, the remaining being military.

10. In regard to the apportionment between Imperial and Provincial revenues of the charges on account of the institution after provincialization I am to state that, in view of the fact that the school has from its inception been regarded as a matter of Imperial concern and that the bulk of the students is of military origin, the Provincial revenues should be debited only with the cost of educating pupils of civil origin who are admitted free or at appreciably reduced rates. [redacted] The Governor in Council is therefore of opinion that Imperial revenues should bear the total recurring charges on account of pupils of military origin while in regard to non-recurring charges, viz., buildings, equipment, etc., the entire charges should be borne by the Government of India.

The apportionment of the annual charges between pupils of civil and military origin should be based upon the numbers in the school from year to year.

In the matter of recurring charges which will have to be made good to this Government by the Government of India it is proposed that an account should be prepared at the end of each financial year, which will include indirect charges also, such as pensions, [redacted], and that this account should be audited by the Accountant-General and then presented to the Government of India for discharge of their liability by means of an assignment. The several recurring grants which are now received from the Government of India will be merged in this assignment.

According to the above proposals, the recurring expenditure will be borne between Imperial and Provincial revenues as follows:—

(1) Gross working expenses of the school including annual repair charges, pensions, etc. } A

(2) Deduct expenditure on civil pupils who are admitted free or at very low rates. } B

(3) Total cost on account of military pupils to be borne by Imperial (A minus B) } C

(4) Deduct (1) Interest on endowments, and (2) Income from school fees which would be credited to Provincial Government. } D

(5) Net extra cost on account of the education of military pupils (C minus D). } E

[This will have to be given as an assignment from Imperial funds to Provincial revenues, the exact figure being calculated every year.]

11. MANAGEMENT OF THE SCHOOL AFTER PROVINCIALIZATION.—In regard to the management of the school after provincialization, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the existing arrangements under which the school is controlled by a committee should continue, but that the functions of this body should be purely advisory except in regard to questions of a military or religious character. In other respects, the management of the school will, like that of any other Government institution, rest with the Director of Public Instruction, subject to the orders of Government on important questions. A set of rules suitable for adoption after provincialization is given in *Annexure C.*

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,

Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURE A.

Receipts.

Statement showing the receipts of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, for the four years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(A) Boys' branch.				
1. Grants in aid	37,800	37,800	80,100	43,800
2. Profits on school property ...	57,021	63,184	61,896	54,835 + 8,122(c)
3. Subsistence allowance	8,465	9,599	10,997	14,810
4. Fees	16,594	18,687	19,759	20,039
5. Telegraph Department	630	770	840	560
6. Miscellaneous	(a) 39,315	2,560	(b) 7,277	11,797
Total, boys' branch ...	1,59,825	1,32,600	1,80,869	1,53,963
(B) Girls' branch.				
1. Grants in aid	25,200	25,200	29,400	25,200
2. Profits on school property ...	24,175	22,187	24,670	21,317 + 1,910(c)
3. Subsistence allowance	7,722	8,435	9,996	10,483
4. Fees	7,275	8,242	8,387	9,605
5. Miscellaneous	62	1,475	68	740
Total, girls' branch ...	64,434	65,539	72,521	69,255
Total, boys' and girls' branches ...	2,24,259	1,98,139	2,53,390	2,23,218
Deduct—Special items	— 38,468	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296
	1,85,791	1,94,724	2,01,890	2,04,922
~~Add Grants from the Govt. for repairs to buildings~~	~~1,539~~	~~17,238~~	~~11,249~~	~~10,135~~
(C) Total—Boys and Girls' branches.				
1. Grants in aid	63,000	63,000	1,09,500 — 46,500	69,000 — 6,000
2. Profits on school property—				
Interest on endowments (including interest on fixed deposits).	48,963	53,138	54,333	43,919 + 10,032(c)
Fixed annual donations from the Government of India.	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233
3. Subsistence allowance	16,187	18,034	20,993	25,293
4. Fees	23,869	26,929	28,146	29,644
5. Miscellaneous including Telegraph department	40,007 — 38,468	4,805 — 3,415	8,185 — 5,000	13,097 — 12,296
6. Grants from the Government of India for repairs to buildings (these grants are made *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade).	23,599	17,238	11,249	10,135
Total ...	2,47,858	2,15,377	2,64,639	2,33,353
Deduct—Special items	— 38,468	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296
Ordinary receipts ...	2,09,390	2,11,962	2,13,139	2,15,057

(a) Includes Rs. 30,000 interest and withdrawal of deposit account and Rs. 250 donation from Brigade Major, Wellington.

(b) Includes Rs. 5,000 recovery of bad debts of the late Lawrence Asylum Press and Rs. 1,500 donation from *His Excellency Lord Pentland.*

(c) Represents the interest due for the calendar year 1918 but received in the beginning of the year 1919.

Page 15 CF and page 24 C of Notes

Annexure A 7 (continued) — Bmd

252

Expenditure.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, for the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917.

(A) Boys' branch.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Education	27,432	30,679	28,510	30,917
2. Clothing and victualling ...	58,838	53,579	55,837	58,192
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	20,124	20,708	21,251	20,166
4. General	8,674	9,042	9,656	9,905
5. Buildings	872	5,164	1,478	2,482
6. Pensions	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380
7. Chapel	464	10,283	624	3,266
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	55,114	14,282	20,999	21,842
Total, boys' branch ...	1,72,898	1,45,117	1,39,735	1,48,150

(B) Girls' branch.

1. Education	12,451	14,253	13,860	14,936
2. Clothing and victualling	28,684	30,014	29,399	32,111
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	7,822	7,865	8,604	9,371
4. General	5,544	5,829	6,204	6,573
5. Buildings	588	1,959	950	4,055
6. Pensions	360	360	360	360
7. Chapel	291	378	415	278
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	2,748	8,563	6,176	6,354
Total, girls' branch ...	58,488	69,221	65,968	74,038
Total, boys' and girls' branches ...	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188
Add—Expenditure on repairs to buildings.	+ 23,599	+ 17,238	+ 11,249	+ 10,135
Deduct—Special items	— 50,629	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567
Total ordinary expenditure	2,04,356	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756

Page 24 C Notes file — Page 24 C Notes

(C) Total—Boys' and Girls' branches.

1. Education	39,883	44,932	42,370	45,853
2. Clothing and victualling	87,522	83,593	85,236	90,303
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	27,946	28,573	29,855	29,537
4. General	14,218	14,871	15,860	16,478
5. Buildings	1,460	7,123	2,428	6,537
6. Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
7. Chapel	755	10,661	1,039	3,544
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	57,862	22,845	27,175	28,196
Total ...	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188
9. *Add*—Expenditure on repairs to buildings, now met from allotments made by the Government of India (Military Works) *direct* to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.	+ 23,599	+ 17,238	+ 11,249	+ 10,135
Total expenditure ...	2,54,985	2,31,576	2,16,952	2,32,323
Deduct—Special items ...	— 50,629	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567
Total ordinary expenditure including repairs to buildings.	2,04,356	2,07,760	2,06,952	2,13,756

Page 24 C Notes

-1

ANNEXURE B.

Children of soldiers awaiting admission.

	Number of soldiers' children awaiting admission.		Number of soldiers' children awaiting admission.
1st January 1909	61	1st January 1914	142
Do. 1910	94	Do. 1915	154
Do. 1911	100	Do. 1916	176
Do. 1912	110	Do. 1917	189
Do. 1913	134	Do. 1918	231

N.B.—All children on attaining age of 12 years are deleted from the waiting list. Over 130 soldiers' children have so lapsed in this period. Soldiers' children include children of pensioned soldiers.

Annexure B

No. , HOME (EDUCATION) MAY 1919 21

Annexure (2).

(2) Paragraph 1 (*i*) (*b*) of Memorandum No. 1117-B-5, dated the 12th June 1918 (Paper IV).

Average number of pupils of civil and military origin during the year ending 31st December 1918.

	Boarders.		Day scholars.	
	Military.	Civil.	Military.	Civil.
Boys	268	17	14	3
Girls	146	8	7	4
	414	25	21	7

NOTE—

(*a*) Total number of pupils of military origin (414 + 21)	435
(*b*) Total number of pupils of civil origin (25 + 7)	32
(*c*) Total	467
(*d*) Percentage of (*b*) to (*c*) is 32 × 100 ÷ 467	7

Boarders.

	Military.				Civil.		
	Orphans.	Children of effective officers and soldiers.	Children of pensioned soldiers.	Total.	Orphans.	Parents living.	Total.
Boys ...	117	85	66	268	23	2	25
Girls ...	64	46	36	146	...	...	...
	181	131	102	414	23	2	25

(i) Boarders (military) ... 414

(ii) Boarders (Civil) ... 25

(iii) Total number of boarders .. 439

(iv) Percentage of (ii) to (iii) 6

Print in margin note
9/6

Note
The alterations suggested in Col. (2) will, after approval, be carried out; and the revised rules will have to be sent to the Govt of India.

Pages 23 - 33 CF.

Para 11 of draft

ANNEXURE C.

Suggested notes regarding rules and constitution of the Lawrence Memorial School at Lovedale.

PREFACE.

The Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund was founded during 1858, in honour of the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., by whom the establishment at some hill station, within the Madras Presidency, of an institution similar to the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, had been suggested.

The school at Ootacamund was managed by a Committee of gentlemen residing at that place, and was supported by donations and subscriptions from the general public; but, in accordance with the will of Sir Henry Lawrence, in which he commended this school to the fostering care of the Honourable the Board of Directors, it was adopted by Government in 1859 by despatch from the Secretary of State for India.

The Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum and the Madras Female Orphan Asylum were amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum, the former on the 1st September 1871 and the latter on the 1st October 1904, the united asylums being designated the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. The name of this institution was changed to the "Lawrence Memorial School" in accordance with G.O. No. 38, Educational, dated 15th January 1913.

The object of the institution is to provide for the orphan and other children of British officers and soldiers, serving or having served in India, a school wherein they may obtain the benefits of a bracing climate, a good and above all a religious education, so that, with Divine blessing, they may be consistent Christians and useful citizens of the Empire. **Vide rule 1, Sanawar.**

Suggested Rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.

(1) Rules.	(2) Notes.
Control.	
1. The Lawrence Memorial School is under the control [and responsibility] of [His Excellency] the Governor in Council.	Suggested to clearly define it as a 'reserved' subject. *Omit the portions in brackets.*
2. There shall be an Advisory Committee of visitors consisting of the following ex-officio members :— (1) The General Officer Commanding, 9th (Secunderabad) Division—*President.* (2) The Collector of Nilgiris. (3) The Assistant Quartermaster-General, 9th Division. (4) The Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade. (5) The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund.	In Sanawar this Committee is termed "Committee of Reference." Vide Rule 2 (Murree).
Two members to be appointed by Government either by office or by name, who shall ordinarily be the General Officer Commanding Southern Brigade and the Superintendent of the Cordite Factory.	
Three additional members who may be ladies, [can be] nominated by the above from residents [of Ootacamund] who take an interest in the school. The Principal shall act as Secretary to the Committee.	*[to be.]* *[in the Nilgiris.]*
3. The General Officer Commanding the Southern Army and the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Madras shall be ex-officio visitors of the institution, and shall be at liberty to visit the school at any time and to refer to the Advisory Committee, or to the Government, any matter that, in their opinion, demands attention.	Rule 66 (Ootacamund).

The alterations suggested by the Director of Public Instruction—vide paper IX ante—are printed in italics in column (2); the remaining notes in column (2) are those suggested by the Committee.

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules.	Notes.
4. The Committee shall meet not less than four times a year on such dates as the President may determine, to discuss any suggestions made by members and matters which may be referred to them by the Director of Public Instruction or by Government. Their opinions shall be submitted to Government through the Director of Public Instruction. [Special meetings may be convened by the President when need arises.] In particular, the [consent] of the Advisory Committee shall be obtained on all questions relating to the constitution of the school, and the maintenance of its special military and religious character. In the absence of the President the members present [may] elect one among themselves to preside at the meetings.	Rule 3 (Murree). [*Omit the portion in brackets.*] [*Opinion.*] The Committee would prefer that the word 'consent' should, if possible, be retained, as being an additional safeguard that the main principles of the foundation of the school shall be adhered to. Rule 4 (Ootacamund). [*shall.*]
5. *Staff.*—The Principal shall be a Clergyman of the Church of England in accordance with the wishes of Sir Henry Lawrence and with the conditions under which the governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum handed over their trust.	That the Principal should be a Clergyman of the Church of England was the wish of Sir Henry Lawrence and as such has been so far the invariable rule in the Sanawar, Murree and Ootacamund schools. In this school there is the additional point that the condition of the transfer of Military Male Orphan Asylum funds was that the Principal should invariably be a Clergyman of the Church of England. It is thus essential to place this on record.
6. The Principal shall be responsible for the education, discipline and general management of the school and shall have direction and control of every department, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction to whom all reports shall be addressed.	Rules 3 and 5 (Sanawar). Rule 1 (Murree) and Rules 12 and 14 (Ootacamund).
7. [The Principal shall be consulted regarding the appointment of members of the staff.]	[*Omit the portion in brackets.*] This is the rule regarding all appointments on the unattached list—vide form attached*—it is very advisable that the same should hold for teachers. A man may be an excellent teacher in class but quite unsuitable for the equally important work out of class hours which is so essential in a large boarding school. In present rules, the Principal appoints the staff.
Admissions and withdrawals.	
8. The admission of pupils shall rest with the Principal to whom all applications should be addressed. Except in special circumstances the children admitted shall be between 5 and 12 years of age.	Rule 6 (Sanawar). Rule 4 (Murree). Rule 34 (Ootacamund) where the Principal admits children except in special cases as noted in this rule.
9. The following is the order in which claims for admission shall be considered, preference being given to children of pure European parentage, as being more likely to suffer from the climate of the plains than those of mixed parentage:— (1) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on field service. (2) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on the active list. (3) Children of officers and soldiers on the active list.	Rule 13 (Sanawar). Rule 5 (Murree). Rule 39 (Ootacamund).

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules.	Notes.
(4) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died as pensioners or since their transfer to the reserve.	
(5) Children of officers and soldiers who are pensioners or transferred to the reserve.	
(6) Children of civilians provided there are no children of soldiers registered and awaiting admission.	In 1888, children of civilians were allowed to be admitted as the number of soldiers' children were insufficient to complete the numbers. Since 1910, however, the number of soldiers' children awaiting admission has been very great.
In these classes preference will be given to children of soldiers who are serving in the 9th Division and to the orphans of civilians who have served in the Madras Presidency.	
10. Children labouring under any form of disease, mental or physical, and children of soldiers who have been dismissed the service by sentence of court-martial are ineligible for admission.	Rule 7 (Murree). Rule 14 (Sanawar). Rules 37 and 38 (Ootacamund).
The cases of illegitimate orphan children shall be dealt with specially by the Committee.	
11. The maximum strength of the Boys' Branch shall be 300 and of the Girls' Branch 200—exclusive of day scholars. The children of the members of the staff may be admitted as day scholars without payment of any fee.	Rules 32 and 46 (Ootacamund). At present 300 boys and 165 girls.
12. The following shall be the scale of fees :—	Rule 6 (Murree). Rule 8 (Sanawar). Rule 42 (Ootacamund).

Children whose fathers or step-fathers are above the rank of corporal or are pensioners, shall be charged for according to the following scale, except under extraordinary circumstances, when the power of exemption from, or reduction of payment shall be exercised by the Committee :—

When the income of the fathers or step-fathers is per mensem	First child.	Second child.	Third child.	Fourth child.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Under Rs. 30	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	....
Rs. 30 and upwards, but less than Rs. 40 ..	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 3 for four children.
,, 40 do. ,, 50 ..	4	1	Do.	Do.	,, 5 do.
,, 50 do. ,, 60 ..	5	2	Do.	Do.	,, 7 do.
,, 60 do. ,, 70 ..	6	3	1	Do.	,, 10 do.
,, 70 do. ,, 80 ..	7	4	2	Do.	,, 13 do.
,, 80 do. ,, 90 ..	8	5	3	1	,, 17 do.
,, 90 do. ,, 100 ..	9	6	4	2	,, 21 do.
,, 100 do. ,, 110 ..	10	7	5	3	,, 25 do.
,, 110 do. ,, 120 ..	11	8	6	4	,, 29 do.
,, 120 do. ,, 130 ..	12	9	7	5	,, 33 do.
,, 130 do. ,, 140 ..	13	10	8	6	,, 37 do.
,, 140 do. ,, 150 ..	14	11	9	7	,, 41 do.
,, 150 do. ,, 160 ..	15	12	10	8	,, 45 do.
,, 160 do. ,, 170 ..	16	13	11	9	,, 49 do.
,, 170 do. ,, 180 ..	17	14	12	10	,, 53 do.
,, 180 do. ,, 190 ..	18	15	13	11	,, 57 do.
,, 190 do. ,, 200 ..	19	16	14	12	,, 61 do.
,, 200 and above	20	17	15	13	,, 65 do.

NOTE.—"Income" means the pay and allowances staff or consolidated pay, exchange compensation allowance charge allowance and all other items of personal remuneration drawn by an individual, but does not include horse allowance if drawn, as a separate item, office and contract allowances, ration, money, messing allowance, clothing allowance, or subsistance allowance for wife and children.

Rules.

Notes.

Separation allowances and pensions granted to children may be claimed in lieu of the above fees.

The children of officers shall be charged Rs. 25 per mensem for each child.

When the fees payable in respect of any pupil have not been paid on the date fixed for the payment of such fees, the Secretary, with the consent of the Committee, shall give notice by registered letter to the parent or guardian of such pupil that unless the fees are paid within 15 days of the receipt of the notice, the name of such pupil will be struck off the rolls. In the event of the pupil being re-admitted to the school, he shall pay, in addition to the amount of fees due by him on the date on which his name was struck off, a fine not exceeding 2 annas in the rupee for each rupee due by him.

13. On any pupil attaining the age of 18 years, the Principal shall call upon the parent or guardian to remove the pupil. In the event of such pupil having no parent or guardian, the Principal shall take such measures as may seem best for the pupil's settlement in life and report the action so taken to the Director of Public Instruction.

The Principal may call upon the parent or guardian to remove any boy who attains the age of 16 years and shows no promise of benefiting by further study.

Rule 36 (Ootacamund).

14. The Principal shall have power to grant such leave as he may consider necessary to pupils on application by their parents or guardians. He shall also have power, subject to the confirmation of the Director of Public Instruction, to dismiss any pupil for grave misconduct, provided that the pupil shall not be sent out of the institution until the parents or guardians have been communicated with.

Rule 54 (Ootacamund).

15. *Divine Service.*—The following rules shall be observed regarding religious services and instruction—

(*a*) In the religious lessons given in open school, all the leading truths of Christianity shall be inculcated, but without unnecessary allusion to disputed points of faith or practice.

(*b*) The respective catechisms of the various Protestant denominations may be taught in private to the children of each denomination.

(*c*) The authorized version of the Bible shall be read in the school.

(*d*) At the hours in which religious instruction is given in the school, priests of the Roman Catholic Church and accredited Ministers of Evangelical denominations may attend and give instruction to the children of their respective persuasions, in places set apart for that purpose, on giving previous notice of their wish to do so to the Principal.

(*e*) Roman Catholic priests and accredited Ministers of other denominations shall have free access to the sick of their communities in the infirmary at all times.

These rules were the conditions attached to the transfer of school to Government—vide G.O. No. 839, Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 27th December 1859, and also conditions agreed to by the Military Male Orphan Asylum on amalgamation. Rule 16 (Murree), Rules 18 to 25 (Sanawar), Rules 24 to 28 (Ootacamund).

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules.	Notes.
(*f*) Divine Service, in accordance with the usage of the Church of England, shall be celebrated twice on each Sunday in the chapel of the institution, all the inmates of the establishment being required to attend, subject, however, to the provisions of rule G.	
(*g*) On the application of a Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, or accredited Minister of an Evangelical denomination of Christians, requesting permission to celebrate Divine Service on a Sunday with the members of his communion, a place shall be set apart for the purpose, and such members shall have permission to attend. Such application must, however, be made in writing on the previous Saturday.	
(*h*) The form of prayers sanctioned for use in the school shall be read every morning and evening throughout the year by the Principal, or such officers as he may appoint for the purpose.	
16. *Standards and classes.*—The scheme of education shall correspond to that prescribed in the Code of Regulations of European Schools. Boys and girls after passing seventh standard or reaching the age of 16 years shall be selected either for high school course or technical course. [Boys selected for technical course shall be placed in the Telegraph training class; girls selected for a technical course shall be placed in the work-room and taught needlework, cookery and dressmaking.] [Special classes may be held for pupils to prepare for the Oxford or Cambridge Locals, medical and other examinations with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.]	Rules 29 to 31 (Ootacamund). [*Omit the portion in brackets.*] The Director of Public Instruction prefers existing rule for the last sentence :— "*Special classes may be held for pupils preparing for the medical and railway examinations. Other special classes may be held with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.*"
17. *Vacations and holidays.*—The school shall be closed for the Christmas vacation for a period not exceeding two months, and there shall be no midsummer vacation. The Principal shall have power to grant such miscellaneous holidays as are consistent with the provisions of the Code of Regulations for European Schools and which he may consider necessary with reference to the special character of the institution.	Rule 53 (Ootacamund).
18. The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund, shall be in medical charge of the school, and shall visit the institution at least once a week and whenever it is necessary.	Rule 67 (Ootacamund).
19. The accounts shall be audited each year by a superior officer of the Accounts Department whose report shall be, submitted to Government through the Principal and the Director of Public Instruction.	Rule 64 (Ootacamund). This is the present procedure.
20. The Principal shall submit in print to the Director of Public Instruction not later than the 1st of August of each year a budget for the ensuing official year. Such budget shall be drawn up in the form prescribed by Government.	Rule 61 (Ootacamund).

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules.	Notes.
21. All money received shall be paid to the school account in the Bank of Madras, Ootacamund. For the ordinary current expenditure sanctioned in the budget, all drafts on the current account shall be signed by the Principal. Any special expenditure shall receive the previous sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.	Rule 63 (Ootacamund).
22. An annual report for the official year of the institution shall be forwarded by the Principal through the Advisory Committee to the Director of Public Instruction in June of each year.	Rule 15 (Murree) Rule 31 (Sanawar). Rule 65 (Ootacamund).
23. One scholarship for boys and one scholarship for girls to enable them to continue their further studies may be awarded annually by the Director of Public Instruction to such boys and girls as have exhibited intelligence and are likely to profit by a higher education. Such scholarships shall be of value of Rs. 20 per mensem for the first year, Rs. 25 per mensem for the second year, and Rs. 30 per mensem for the third year and Rs. 35 per mensem for the fourth year.	At present Rs. 15 per mensem is given—but this is insufficient for orphans.
Two or more stipends of Rs. 20 per mensem may be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction to boys or girls to enable them to learn a trade or industry. The names of all scholarship or stipend holders shall be borne on the strength of the school.	

I. A. F. U1742
Gratis.

FORM REFERRED TO IN RULE 7.

Form of application for the transfer of a soldier, British or native, to the Unattached List.

Station

Date

From

Corps

Regimental { No. / Rank

Name

Serving at

Date of joining the $\frac{\text{corps}}{\text{department}}$ for duty, or in the case of the Survey Department, the date of completing the first period of extra training as laid down in para. 1 (*b*), I.A.O. 507 of 1906, or such previous date as may be mutually agreed upon with the Surveyor-General.

(*a*) Date from which he has continuously acted in the $\frac{\text{corps.}}{\text{department.}}$ $\frac{}{\text{appointment.}}$

(*b*) Date of succeeding to a full permanent vacancy—

To

The $\frac{\text{D.A.A.G.}}{\text{D.A.A. and Q.M.G.}}$

Division
Brigade.

SIR,

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of the G.O.C. to the soldier named in the margin being transferred to the

U.L. for employment

as

in the

$\frac{\text{corps}}{\text{department}}$ with effect from the date (*a*) he joined for duty, or from which he has continuously acted in the corps, department or appointment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

NOTE.—(*a*) Expunge if not applicable.
(*b*) Need not be completed for native ranks.

1.

1. I hereby declare that I have read and understand the order relating to the transfer of soldiers to and their service on the U.L. contained in A.R.I., Vol. II, and that I am willin to be transferred on the conditions therein laid down.

* 2. I also declare my willingness to revert to the rank of ——— (see para. 3 of instructions)

* 3. If finally selected for employment on the Unattached List, Ir gree to extend my service to 12 years, when qualified to do so. (This condition does not apply to Unattached List sold s of Divisional Signal Companies).

4. I am aware that if promoted to Warrant rank under the R.W my claim to pension will be settled by the War Office.

5. I am further aware that I have no claim to either deferred pay or g atuity when in receipt of consolidated salary for any U.L. appointment.

6. I also understand that after transfer to the U.L. I am liable, for in mpetency or misconduct, to be remanded to my corps as a private.

Station *Signature of soldier.*

Date

7. Extract from the record of Regl. No. , rank ame (in full) corps ption given on attestation.

showing the des

Age

Height { Feet / Inches

Complexion

Colour of eyes

Colour of hair

Occupation

Where born { Town / County / Country

Attested. { When / Where / For what / For what re nt

tail.

Service abroad :

When and on what embarked for Ind

8. Certified that the above is a true extract from the regimental records.

9. I have no objection to the transfer of or detached staff employ. [His to the U.L. He is a man of good character and steady habits, and in my opinion, fitt sheet roll is attached—native soldiers only.]

Station

Date *Comdg*—

* This should be expunged if not applicable.

Note.—Only ietms 1 and 8 are applicable to native ranks and in their case the other it should be scored through.

INSTRUCTIONS.

British Soldiers.

As soon as a soldier is selected for a permanent appointment, application should be m the D.A.A.G. of the Division or D.A.A and Q.M.G. of the Independent Brigade concerned for his transfer to t U.L. In the case of men employed (1) at Army Headquarters the A.G., India ; (2) in the Viceroy's Band, the D.A.A.G Lahore Division ; and (3) in the Indo-European Telegraph Department, the D.A.A.G., Poona Division, should be applied

2. The date of transfer will ordinarily be that on which the soldier succeeds to a permanen appointment, except in the following cases :—

(*a*) when he has been acting or officiating in an U.L. appointment, or holding an e rimental or temporary appointment which is finally converted into a permanent U.L. appointment, which case he may be transferred with effect from the commencement of such acting, officiating or tempor y service provided it has been continuous ;

(*b*) men of the Indian Telegraph Department who are transferred with effect from t te they have been continuously employed as military telegraphists.

(*c*) for the purpose of promotion in the Supply and Transport Corps, the standing of a m will be regulated by the date of the Quartermaster-General in India's letter appointing him to a per anent or sub. *pro tem.* appointment.

3. Regimental warrant and N.C. officers joining a department in which the sergeants are eli ible for promotion to departmental warrant rank, must, if of higher rank than colour-sergeant, agree to revert to that ra k. Those of higher rank than sergeant joining an appointment in which the incumbent is not eligible for promotion to epartmental warrant rank, must, unless rank equivalent to that he holds, or a higher rank, is attached to the appointment, gree to revert to the rank it carries or to the rank of sergeant, as the case may require.

4. In the cases of instructors in gymnastics, cooking, or carpentry, at the Lawrence Military A ylums, a certificate should be attached from the Principal that the individual for transfer is in every way suitable for his p sition.

Native Ranks.

The head of the department or other officer will forward this application to the O.C. the Corps o which the man belongs, who, after entering the necessary particulars, will return it to the former officer for transmission to the D.A.A.G. of the Division or the D.A.A. and Q.M.G. of the Independent Brigade concerned. The transfer to the U.L. will take effect from the date the soldier ceases to be borne on the effective establishment of his corps ; or in the case of the Survey Department, from the date of his completing the period of extra training laid down in paragraph 1 (*b*) of I.A.O. 507 of 1906, unless the Surveyor-General especially agrees to dispense with this extra training, when the transfer may take place from such date as may be mutually agreed upon.

2. All intended transfers to the Indian Unattached List for employment in the Survey of India must first obtain the approval of the Chief of the Staff.

Rough Draft

V.U.

Branch Pros

Kindly send 3 proof copies V.U. & oblite

OSL 4.6.19

III on pp 1-2 Ct.

GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS
4 JUN 1919
1-40
OOTACAMUND

GOVERNMENT OF MA[illegible]S
HOME (EDUCATION) DEPART[illegible]T
No.

From

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR R. RAMACHAN[illegible]A RAO AVARGAL,
Secretary to the Government of Madras, Ho[illegible] Education) Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF [illegible]DIA,
DEPAR[illegible]T OF EDUCATION.

Dated Ootaca[illegible] the May 1919.

SIR,

~~I am directed to reply to~~ Wrt refto your letter No. 183-C., da[illegible]e 12th February 1918, relating to the future position of the Ootacamund Lawre[illegible]emorial School. I am directed to submit the following proposals

2. The Government of India intimate that they [illegible] decided to accept the principle referred to in paragraph 15 of this Government [illegible]ter No. 497, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916, that the school should be transf[illegible] to the Local Government both as regards finance and as regards control. At the [illegible]e time, ~~the Government of India have~~ They asked for definite proposals for carrying o[illegible] proposed provincialization of the institution accompanied by statements show[illegible]e average income and expenditure of the last three years and the average num[illegible]f pupils of military and civil origin, respectively. The views of this Governme[illegible] also called for as to the manner in which the cost of the institution and of the [illegible]ements to be effected should be distributed between Imperial and Provincial rev[illegible] when provincialization has been carried out.

The several particulars called for by the Governmen[illegible]ndia are furnished in the succeeding paragraphs.

3. PROPERTIES OF THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM SCHO[illegible] The buildings were constructed originally almost entirely from Imperial [illegible] the Asylum funds contributing only Rs. 87,402 out of the total cost o[illegible] 8 lakhs (letter to the Director-General of Military Works No. 471, Education [illegible] 10th August 1910); and additions and improvements to these buildings have [illegible]en made from time to time at the cost of Government.

(Page 26 N.F.)

flag (49)

Besides these buildings, the present funded capital of [illegible] school consists of the following :—

Item.	Amount.	Particulars of securities.
	RS.	
(i) Government promissory notes and treasury notes transferred by the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Madras, on its amalgamation with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund.	5,[illegible]0,100	In [illegible]stody of the Accountant-Gen[illegible] Madras, deposited under [illegible] 164 and 171, Civil Acco[illegible] Code.
(ii) Sale-proceeds of the Lawrence Asylum Press, the property of the late Military Orphan Asylum.	5,08,700	Hel[illegible] the Treasurer of Charitable [illegible]lowments, Madras, under A[illegible] of 1890.
(iii) Government promissory notes, treasury notes, etc., transferred by the Military Female Orphan Asylum on its being incorporated with the Ootacamund Asylum.	2,82,319	Hel[illegible] the Treasurer of Charitable [illegible]lowments, Madras, under Ac[illegible] of 1890.
Total ..	13,[illegible],119	

(Page 27 Notes File)

[illegible] buildings which were handed over to Military Works Services by the Public Works Dept in 1914, will have to be made over to this Govt when the institution is provincialized.

To be amplified when a reply is [illegible] from the Asst Cmdt Royal Engineers, Wellington to our Memo on page 34 Notes File

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439) 2500 (5
2195
3050

The main condition attached to the transfer [illegible] Lawrence Asylum of the funds of the military male and female orphan asy[illegible] that the rules regarding religious instruction laid down by Sir Henry Lawr[illegible] uld be adopted, provided that the Principal of the school is invariably a clergy[illegible] of the Church of England and that about 200 boys and 100 girls of the classes [illegible]gible for admission to the respective asylum should be maintained in the Lawrenc[illegible] Memorial School.

Note—This is taken from the draft originally put up by Home (Education) office.

The endowments are now held by the Accountant-[illegible]neral either in his capacity as Accountant-General or Treasurer of Charitable Endo[illegible]ents. It is not anticipated that any legal difficulties will arise in regard to these [illegible]nds so long as the original conditions on which the transfer of the military orph[illegible] asylum funds was made are satisfied. After the school is provincialized, the inte[illegible] will be paid to the Local Government instead of the Lawrence Asylum Committe[illegible]

4. SOURCES OF INCOME.—The main sources of i[illegible]me of the school are the following:—

	RS.	Approximate average annual income. LAKHS.
(1) *Interest on endowments* (13·01 lakhs referred to paragraph 3 above) [including also Bank inte[illegible] on fixed deposit.]		·53
(2) *Imperial recurring grants*—		1·01
(*a*) Donations from the Government of In[illegible] (made up of Rs. 21,500 per annum fixed Government of India, Army Departm[illegible] letter No. 7584-4, dated 23rd March 19[illegible] and Rs. 10,732-12-0 for the girls' bra[illegible] sanctioned in Government of India, Milit[illegible] Department, letter No. 2298-C, dated 1[illegible] October 1905.	32,233	
(*b*) Fixed annual grant sanctioned in 1[illegible] representing roughly the cost of maintai[illegible] 150 boys and 50 girls.	48,000	
(*c*) Annual grant of Rs. 15,000 (Governme[illegible] India, Education Department, letters No[illegible] dated 17th January 1914 and No. 1[illegible] dated 13th October 1914). This gra[illegible] paid through the Local Government.)	15,000	
(*d*) Fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,00[illegible] sanctione[illegible] Government of India, Army Departm[illegible] letter No. 1539-B, dated 6th May 1907.	6,000	
	1,01,233	
(3) *Subsistence allowance* paid by the Governme[illegible] of India at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 [illegible] mensem[illegible] child of corporal or private under instrucon in the school [in addition to the fixd annual gant of Rs. 6,000 item 2 (*d*) ante.]		·15
(4) *Fees from paying students*—The averge income fo[illegible] this source is about ·28 lakh per anum and [illegible] is not likely that there will be [illegible]y appreciable increase from this source in future years.		·28
		1·97

Item (1) *Interest on endowments*; *and* *Item* (4) *Fees from paying students* } These ~~will~~ should, in future, be credited to Provincial revenues instead of being paid direct to the Lawrence Asylum C[illegible]mittee as at present.

Item 2 (*a*), (*b*) *and* (*d*); *and* *Item* 3. } These grants ~~from the Go[illegible]ment of India will have to~~ should be paid in futu[illegible] to the L[illegible] Government instead of to the Committee.

Item 2 (*c*).—The recurring Imperial grant ~~will~~ should contin[illegible] to be paid ~~through~~ to the Local Government.

5. RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF THE ASLUM FOR [illegible] YEARS 1916, 1917 AND 1918.—The average annual income and ependit[illegible]re of the school classified under appropriate heads for the three years enc[illegible]g the 31st December 1918 ~~is~~ are given in

Steps will be taken in consultation with the Advocate-General to transfer these funds to the Local Govt. to whom the interest will then be paid instead of to the Lawrence Asylum Committee.

(Page 28 Notes File)

Space

(Page 30 Notes File)

Page 29 Notes File

Note
To be verified kindly by Home Educn
VSK

Note
G of I's letter sanctioned this grant is not easily traceable. Authority to be kindly quoted by Home (Educn).
VSK

Note Ditto.
VSK

Omit I think

This above arrangement will however be modified slightly if the proposals in para 10 infra are accepted

Annexure A to this letter. The information contained therein may be summarised in the following condensed form:—

RECEIPTS (*for both boys' and girls' schools*).

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average for three years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Grants in aid (from Government) excluding special non-recurring grants	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
(2) Interest on endowments (including interest on fixed deposits) ...	53,138	44,333	43,919	50,463
(3) Fixed donations from the Government of India	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233
(4) Subsistence allowance from Government	18,034	21,993	25,293	21,440
(5) Fees	26,929	29,146	29,644	28,240
(6) Miscellaneous minor items ...	1,390	3,185	801	1,792
Total ordinary receipts ...	1,94,724	2,00,890	1,94,890	1,97,168
Deduct Special items ...	— 3,415	— 5,500	—18,296	—24,404

EXPENDITURE (*for both boys' and girls' schools*).

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Education	44,932	44,370	45,853	44,385
(2) Clothing and victualling ...	83,593	88,236	90,303	86,377
(3) Household, hospital and sanitation	28,573	32,855	29,537	29,322
(4) General	14,871	15860	16,478	15,736
(5) Buildings	7,123	2,428	6,537	5,363
(6) Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
(7) Chapel	10,661	11,039	3,544	5,081
(8) Miscellaneous	22,845	27,175	28,196	26,072
Total ...	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188	2,14,076
Deduct—Special items ...	— 23,816	—10,000	— 18,567	— 17,461
Expenditure—ordinary ...	1,90,522	1,95,703	2,03,621	1,96,615

NOTE.—The foregoing statement does not include charges on repairs to school buildings, in view of the fact that allotments for repairs are made by the Government of India (Military Works) direct to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Willington Brigade.

6. It will be seen that, excluding special items of receipts and charges, the average annual income of the school for the three years ending the 31st December 1918 amounts to Rs. 1,97,168, while the average annual expenditure is Rs. 1,96,615. The receipts during the year 1918 do not, however, include a sum of about Rs. 10,000 being the interest on endowments due for that year but received by the Lawrence Asylum Committee in the beginning of 1919. If allowance is made for this income, the average annual receipts are slightly in excess of the average annual expenditure, while the receipts and charges for the year 1918 will almost balance each other.

If the school were to continue on the same scale as at present after provincialization, the recurring Imperial grants which are now paid direct to the Asylum funds will have to be paid to the Local Government as also the grants for annual repair charges on account of buildings which are now borne by the Military Works Department. There will consequently be no necessity for any additional charge being borne by Imperial revenues in the shape of compensatory assignments to Provincial funds.

It will, however, be seen from the following paragraphs that there are several schemes involving both recurring and non-recurring outlay which will have to be introduced without any further delay.

SCHEMES TO BE INTRODUCED.

7. RECURRING ITEMS.—The following are the schemes involving recurring outlay (the expenditure on account of the Training College is under separate consideration and has not been included in the present letter) :—

(i) *Revision of the scale of salaries of the school staff* (*cost about Rs.* 15,000 *per annum*).

In this connexion, I am to invite atten… …y letter No. 1859-B/18-7, dated the 19th March 1919, in which the Gover… India have been asked for a recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 per annum.

(ii) *Increase in the strength of the school fro… 5 to 500 (cost about Rs. 6,000 per annum).*

The need for augmenting the strength has …lready been referred to in paragraph 11 of this Government's letter No. 497, E… ucational, dated 8th May 1916; and, in view of the prevailing high prices, it would …not be possible to provide for the maintenance and education of the additional 35 pup…ls at less than Rs. 6,000 a year.

(iii) *A manual training class in connexion wi… the school (cost about Rs. 1,520 per annum).*

(iv) *Revision of the scale of pay of menial staff (cost about Rs. 3,240 per annum).*

(v) *Pension to the staff of the school.*

In this connexion, I am to invite a reference to my letter No. , dated the 1919, in which this Government have recommended that the school staff should immediately be declared pensionable and that the past service of members should be counted for pension.

8. NON-RECURRING ITEMS.—In my letter No. , dated the 1919, the Government of India have been asked to sanction a special non-recurring assignment of Rs. 91,000 towards the completion of the building which is now under construction for the accommodation of the junior pupils.

Provision has to be made for the following works which require immediate attention :—

		Rs.
(1)	Water-supply, fire protection, sanitation and lighting, including remodelling of the interiors of both schools	1,50,000
(2)	Minor Works—	Rs.
	(*a*) Dhoby lines	7,100
	(*b*) Boys' kitchen	7,000
	(*c*) Extra ward to girls' hospital	3,000
	(*d*) Dairy	8,900
	(*e*) Drying room	5,000
		30,900
(3)	Hostel to be attached to the new kindergarten building	56,780
(4)	Playground for the girls' branch	3,000
(5)	A manual training class (initial cost)	1,000
	Total ...	2,41,680

The above forecast is only an approximate estimate. There are also other demands such as hospital which has not yet been estimated.

9. NUMBER OF PUPILS OF MILITARY AND CIVIL ORIGIN.—The statement in *Annexure B* gives the average number of pupils of military and civil origin respectively under instruction in the school in 1918; it will be observed therefrom that, out of a total strength of 467 pupils including day scholars, 32 pupils or nearly 7 per cent are classed as civil, the remaining being military.

10. *Incidence of cost.*—So far as the existing sources of income are concerned, the receipts from interest on endowments and from school fees will, after provincialization, be credited to Provincial revenues, while the Imperial recurring grants (including the expenditure on annual repairs) will have to be paid to the Local Government.

In regard to the apportionment between Imperial and Provincial revenues of the extra recurring charges (i.e., the expenditure over and above the present cost of maintaining school), His Excellency the Governor in Council is strongly of the opinion that, in view of the fact that the school has from its inception been regarded as a matter of Imperial concern and that the bulk of the students is of military origin, the extra cost should be borne entirely by Imperial revenues at least for a period of five years to come, the question of debiting a portion of the extra recurring cost being reserved for consideration later on.

I am to request that the above procedure may be adopted in regard to non-recurring charges also (mainly additions and improvements to buildings).

[illegible] of recurring charges
[illegible] will have to be made good
[illegible] Govt. by the Ls of I. it is
[illegible]osed that an account
[illegible] be prepared at the end
[illegible] each ~~[illegible]~~ financial year, which will
[illegible]clude ~~such~~ indirect charges
also, such as pensions, ~~[illegible]~~ stationery
&c and that this account should
be audited by the A.G. & then
presented to the Ls of I for dis-
charge of their liability by
means of an assignment. ~~As~~
~~all charges will be this will~~
~~obviate the In this assignment~~
~~the~~ The several recurring
grants which are now received
from the Govt. of India will
be merged in this assignment.

Pres

(K) to be
printed on
page 4(a)
ante

Vale

Para 10 of the letter:

In regard to the apportionment between Imperial and Provincial revenues of the charges on account of the institution after provincialization I am to state that, in view of the fact that the school has from its inception been regarded as a matter of Imperial concern and that the bulk of the students is of military origin, the Provincial revenues should be debited only with the cost of educating pupils of civil origin whose number approximates to 7 per cent of the total number of pupils receiving instruction in the institution. The Governor in Council is therefore of opinion that Imperial revenues should bear the total recurring charges while in regard to non recurring charges viz., buildings, equipment, etc. the entire charges should be borne by the Govt of India.

Here enter (2) from page 4(b) infra

According to the above proposal, the recurring expenditure will be borne between Imperial and Provincial revenues as follows:

1. Gross working expenses of the school including annual repair charges, pensions etc. A
2. Deduct expenditure on civil pupils who are admitted free or at very low rates: B
3. Total cost on account of military pupils to be borne by Imperial. C

   [(A) minus (B)]
4. Deduct
   1. Interest on endowments, and
   2. Income from school fees which would be credited to Provincial Govt. (D)
5. Net extra cost on account of the education of military pupils
   [(C) minus (D)] E

   (This willhave to be given as an assignment from Impl funds to Provl revenues, the exact figure being calculated every year.)

11. MANAGEMENT OF THE SCHOOL AFTER PROVINCIALIZATION.—In regard to the management of the school after provincialization, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the existing arrangements under which the school is controlled by a committee should continue, but that the functions of this body should be purely advisory except in regard to questions of a military or religious character. In other respects, the management of the school will, like that of any other Government institution, rest with the Director of Public Instruction, subject to the orders of Government on important questions. A set of rules suitable for adoption after provincialization is given in *Annexure C*.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,

Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURE A.

Receipts.

Statement showing the receipts of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, for the four years 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

(*A*) *Boys' branch.*

	1915. Rs.	1916. Rs.	1917. Rs.	* 1918. Rs.
1. Grants in aid	37,800	37,800	80,100	43,800
2. Profits on school property ...	57,021	63,184	61,896	54,835
3. Subsistence allowance	8,465	9,599	10,997	14,810
4. Fees	16,594	18,687	19,759	20,039
5. Telegraph Department	630	770	840	560
6. Miscellaneous	(*a*) 39,315	2,560	(*b*) 7,277	11,797
Total, boys' branch ...	1,59,825	1,32,600	1,80,869	1,45,841

(*B*) *Girls' branch.*

1. Grants in aid	25,200	25,200	29,400	25,200
2. Profits on school property ...	24,175	22,187	24,670	21,317
3. Subsistence allowance	7,722	8,435	9,996	10,483
4. Fees	7,275	8,242	8,387	9,605
5. Miscellaneous	62	1,475	68	740
Total, girls' branch ...	64,434	65,539	72,521	67,345
Total, boys' and girls' branches ...	2,24,259	1,98,139	2,53,390	2,13,186
Deduct—Extraordinary receipts ...	— 38,468	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296
	1,85,791	1,94,724	2,01,890	1,94,890

(*C*) *Total—Boys' and Girls' Branches.*

1. Grants-in-aid	63,000	63,000	1,09,500	69,000
			— 46,500	— 6,000
2. Profits on school property ...	81,196	85,371	86,566	76,152
3. Subsistence allowance	16,187	18,034	20,993	25,293
4. Fees	23,869	26,929	28,146	29,644
5. Miscellaneous including Telegraph department	40,007	4,805	8,185	13,097
	— 38,468	— 3,415	— 5,000	— 12,296
Total ...	2,24,259	1,98,139	2,53,390	2,13,186
Deduct—Extraordinary receipts ...	— 38,468	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296
Ordinary receipts ...	1,85,791	1,94,724	2,01,890	1,94,890

(*a*) Includes Rs. 30,000 interest and withdrawal of deposit account and Rs. 250 donation from Brigade Major, Wellington.

(*b*) Includes Rs. 5,000 recovery of bad debts of the late Lawrence Asylum Press and Rs. 1,500 donation from *His Excellency Lord Pentland.*

* NOTE.—The figures for 1918 are taken from page 18—20 infra.

2. Profits on school property.

Interest on Endowments (including interest on fixed deposits)	48,763	53138	54,333	43,919 +10,032
Fixed annual donation from the G. of I.	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233

(K) Represents the interest due for the ~~the~~ calendar year 1918 but received in the beginning of the year 1919.

(Page 15 CF)

Expenditure.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, for the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917.

(*A*) *Boys' branch.*

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Education	27,432	30,679	28,510	30,917
2. Clothing and victualling ...	58,838	53,579	55,837	58,192
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	20,124	20,708	21,251	20,166
4. General	8,674	9,042	9,656	9,905
5. Buildings	872	5,164	1,478	2,482
6. Pensions	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380
7. Chapel	464	10,283	624	3,266
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	55,114	14,282	20,999	21,842
Total, boys' branch ...	1,72,898	1,45,117	1,39,735	1,48,150

(*B*) *Girls' branch.*

1. Education	12,451	14,253	13,860	14,936
2. Clothing and victualling	28,684	30,014	29,399	32,111
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	7,822	7,865	8,604	9,371
4. General	5544	5,829	6,204	6,573
5. Buildings	588	1,959	950	4,055
6. Pensions	360	360	360	360
7. Chapel	291	378	415	278
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	2,748	8,563	6,176	6,354
Total, girls' branch ...	58,488	69,221	65,968	74,038
Total, boys' and girls' branches ...	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188
Deduct—Extraordinary expenditure.	— 50,629	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567
	1,80,757	1,90,522	1,95,703	2,03,621

Special items

(*C*) *Total—Boys' and Girl's Branches.*

1. Education	39,883	44,932	42,370	— 45,853
2. Clothing and victualling	87,522	83,593	85,236	— 90,303
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	27,946	28,573	29,855	29,537
4. General	14,218	14,871	15,860	16,478
5. Buildings	1,460	7,123	2,428	6,537
6. Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
7. Chapel	755	10,661	1,039	3,544
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	57,862	22,845	27,175	28,196
Total ...	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188
Deduct—Extraordinary expenditure.	— 50,629	— 23,816	— 10,000	18,567
Ordinary expenditure ...	1,80,757	1,90,522	1,95,703	2,03,624

Special items

Note.—The figures for 1918 are taken from pages 18—20 infra.

9. Add expenditure on repairs to buildings, now met from allotments made by the G.O.C. (Military Works) direct to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade

	+23,[illegible]	+17,238	+11249	+10,135
Total ordinary expenditure including repairs to buildings	2,04,356	207,760	206952	2,13,756

20 NOTES TO G.O. No. , HOME (EDUCATION), MAY 1919

The file regarding provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School came to me with a personal note from His Excellency who has been interviewed on the subject by General Cross-Barratt, the Chairman of the School Committee, with whom we have to arrange a consultation before the letter to India is despatched. His Excellency is most anxious to expedite the disposal and to get the draft off to the Government of India as soon as possible.

2. I should be much obliged therefore if you would push on the Financial scrutiny as rapidly as may be, and cast the result into the shape of a revised draft to India, so as to avod further battledore and shuttlecock between Financial and Educational. The letter to India ought to be as clear and as strong as possible and should in particular bring out the assistance expected of Imperial funds both now and in the future. His Excellency in his note to me "presumes that the Imperial grant will be an increasing quantity as the school grows larger."

3. If the case could be printed up section by section while the Financial scrutiny is going on, it would be a great help. Indeed this seems almost essential.

4. The Director of Public Instruction comes up about the 12th May, and we ought to meet the committee within a few days from then. The case ought to be in print if any discussion is to be facilitated. The rules, e.g., must be in print.

5. I should like to have a copy of the Financial note *direct* as soon as you have passed.

L. D[AVIDSON]—27-4-19.

Finl dept.

P.T.O.

V.U.

Branch Boss

Kindly send 3 proof copies of these pages V.U.

GSK 4.6.19.

GOVERNMENT BRANCH
JUN 1919

...ncialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, ...ndia have in their letter, dated 12th February 1918, called for ...ulars in regard to the existing financial position of the school. These ...rs are given in the Principal's letters, dated 31st October 1918, and 28th ...ruary 1919—vide pages 6 to 15 and 17 to 33 of the ~~proof of the~~ current.

2. It is submitted that some further particulars as indicated in the following ...agraphs seem to be necessary.

3. *Buildings.*—It is understood that the buildings were constructed originally almost entirely from Imperial funds at a cost of about eight lakhs, the Asylum funds contributing only Rs. 87,402 and that additions and improvements to this building have also been made from time to time at the cost of Government.

A | It seems necessary to obtain information in regard to the *total* expenditure incurred till now on account of the buildings, the source from which the total expenditure was met, and the ownership of the present buildings (it is presumed that the land and buildings belong to Government and are classed as Imperial military).

4. *Funded capital of the school.*—In paragraph 15 of his letter, dated 31st October 1918 (page 9 of current), the Principal has given details of the sum of Rs. 13,01,119 which is invested in securities. These securities are held by the Accountant-General either in his capacity as Accountant-General under articles 164 and 171 of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, or in his capacity as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments; and details of these investments are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* by the Accountant-General. An extract from the *Fort St. Geoge Gazette* is put up. It will be seen that, while the Principal has shown that a sum of Rs. 4,47,800 is invested in 'four per cent loan' the item is shown by the Accountant-General as having been invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent securities. The Accountant-General's list should apparently be taken as the correct one.

Yes.
J.M.H.—14-5-19. B

5. Pages 14 and 15 of current contain statements prepared by the office showing consolidated receipts and charges for both boys' and girls' branches in the Lawrence Asylum. In regard to the item 'profits on school property' (this item includes both interest on endowments and fixed annual donations from the Government of India), the receipts which stood at ·81 lakh in the year 1915, ·85 lakh in the year 1916, and ·86 lakh in the year 1917, have dropped down to ·76 lakh in 1918. The reason for the drop is not apparent. Evidently some interest-payment falling due in the calendar year 1918 has been realized immediately after the close of that year. If so, for present purposes, the interest ... the year 1918 which was realized in the subsequent year should be included. ...king the figure (Rs. 86,566) given for the year 1917 as profits on school property, it is presumed that this sum includes the fixed annual donations from the Government of India of ...epresenting the difference between the actual interest realized on secu... privileged rate of 8 per cent and the balance includes besides interest ... (13·01 lakhs) certain other petty donations.

Yes.
J.M.H.—14-5-19. C

Yes.
J.M.H.—14-5-19. D

...ns desirable that the figures for the item 'profits on school property' ...r years 1915 to 1918 appearing on page 14 of current should be under ...g three classes :—

	Rs.
...st on endowments (13·01 lakhs)	*x*
...annual donation from the Government of India	32,233
...petty donations	*y*

...*rks grant Rs.* 2,400 *per annum.*—In paragraph 6 of his letter, dated ...n page 7 of current, the Principal has noted that the ordinary

repairs to the buildings are carried out by the Military Works
allotted to the 9th (Secunderabad) Division and do not appear in
as the allotments are made direct to the Assistant Commandi
Wellington Brigade.

This item has not been included both on the receipts side and o
side in the accounts o
seems, however, pre
definitely what the act
during the past four y
of repairs has amount

We are asking the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington, for the figures in a separate memorandum.

J.M.H.—14-5-19.

F

the annual grant of Rs. 2,400 will have to be made by the Governmen
Local Government and the expenditure on repairs will have to be met fr
revenues.

7. Taking the statement appearing on page 14 of current, the rec
school may be classified under the following headings :—

		Approximate average annu. income (for three years 1916 to 1918).	
		LAKHS.	LAKHS.
(1)	Interest on endowments (13·01 lakhs)	...	·53
(2)	Imperial recurring grant—		
	(*a*) Fixed annual contribution from the Government of India.	·32	
	(*b*) Fixed annual grant sanctioned in 1862 ...	·48	
	(*c*) Annual grant sanctioned in 1914 which is being paid through the Local Government.	·15	
	(*d*) Fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 (vide G.O. No. 307, Educational, dated 21st May 1907.)	·06	
	(*e*) Annual grants from the military works funds for repairs.	·03	
			1·04
(3)	Subsistence allowance paid by the Government of India at Rs. 2½ per mensem per child of corporal or private [The average annual payment on this account during the three years 1916 to 1918 amounts to ·21 lakh. It is presumed that this sum includes ·06 lakh of the fixed annual grant sanctioned by the Government of India in 1907 appearing opposite to item 2 (*d*) above. If so the average annual receipts from this source is (·21 — ·06) or ·15.]	...	·15
(4)	Fees from paying students	...	·28
	Total ...	...	2·00

After the school is provincialized, the above sources of income will be credited as follows :—

G

Item (1) *Interest on endowments, and item* (4) *Fees from paying students.*—These will be credited in future to Provincial funds (instead of to the Lawrence Asylum as at present).

Items (2) (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) *and* (*e*) *and* (3).—These grants will have to be given by the Government of India to the Provincial revenues (instead of to the Lawrence Asylum funds as at present).

Item (2) (*c*).—This Government will continue to receive the annual Imperial grant of ·15 lakh.

8. It is submitted that the above note may be forwarded to the Principal, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, for favour of perusal and remarks on the various points marked **A** to **G**. The Principal may be requested to be so good as to treat the matter as *specially urgent* as the question of addressing the Government of India has long been delayed.

V. GOPALAKRISHNA AYYAR—14-5-19.

Will Mr. Padfield kindly remark on the note above? Issue the file direct in order to avoid delay.

J. M. HOPER—14-5-19.

LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

Remarks on notes.

Two lakhs on new buildings in last ten years.
J.M.H.—19-5-19.

Portion **A**. My office has no definite information regarding this. I should suggest a reference to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

2. *Portion* **D**. Rupees 86,566 is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) Fixed donation	32,233
(ii) Interest on 13·01 lakhs	54,333

3. *Portion* **E**. Classification is as follows, if full interest is received on due dates:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Interest on endowments	50,878
(*b*) Donation	32,233
(*c*) Bank interest on fixed deposit at six weeks' notice of withdrawal—	
	Usually varies from 1,200 to
Vide rule 63 of School Rules	3,000

There are no petty donations.

4. *Portion* **F**. Up to 1913, the Public Works Department were in charge of the buildings and allowed Rs. 200 per mensem to the Principal for ordinary petty repairs. This amount did not include the annual repairs, whitewashing, etc., nor did it include special repairs or minor works. It is understood that the Public Works Department spent some Rs. 20,000 to 30,000 per annum on the above and recovered the amount spent from Imperial Military Budget. My office has however no definite information regarding this, as it presumably appeared in the Public Works Department budget.

In 1913, the Military Works Service took over the buildings and repairs and the amount spent can be ascertained from the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Southern Brigade. The Rs. 200 per mensem allowed to the Principal was discontinued as the Military Works Services opened a subdivisional office with a Military Works Services subdivisional officer in charge in the school buildings. The ·03 (vide page 4) allowed for repairs is therefore quite inadequate and should probably approximate more to ·30 lakh.

5. *Portion* **G**. I would venture to suggest that the conditions of rule 21, page 28, be adhered to, and that all interest, fees, etc., be paid into the school account with the Bank of Madras, cheques on the same being drawn by the Principal up to the budget allotment. This is the present procedure, and has always worked quite satisfactorily. This school is hardly on the same footing as other Government schools and colleges pupils have to be provided with everything both in clothing, food and school materials and the monthly expenditure on these items, exclusive of pay of staff, is roughly Rs. 10,000 per mensem. The bills often come value-payable post and heavy expenditure and rail charges have to be met without delay. The present system of paying all money into the Bank of Madras is, I venture to think, most suitable for the particular circumstances of this school.

6. In conclusion, perhaps I may be allowed to mention the fact that increased pay of staff which was submitted in 1917 was the absolute minimum at the prices then prevailing. Since the submission of these proposals price, have risen, the pay of all teachers in England and of the British Army in India has been considerably raised, and I am very doubtful whether these proposals are now at all adequate. I know that some of my staff, who have never been in debt before, are now unable to keep out of debt. I venture to think therefore that an increased allotment for pay of staff will be necessary.

Suggest 20 per cent rise in establishment charges given in 1917.
J M.H.—19-5-19.

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

19*th May* 1919.

Memorandum No. 2375 *B*–1, *Financial*, *dated* 14*th May* 1919.

The Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade, is requested to be so good as to furnish this department at a very early date with a statement showing the expenditure incurred on repairs to the Lawrence Asylum buildings, Lovedale, during the each of the four calendar years 1915 to 1918.

(By order)

J. M. HOOPER,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

To the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

Memorandum No. 2375 *B*–2, *Financial*, *dated* 19*th May* 1919.

The Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade, is requested to be so good as to expedite his reply to Financial Department Memorandum No. 2375 B-1, dated 14th May 1919, regarding expenditure incurred on repairs to the Lawrence Asylum buildings during each of the four calendar years 1915 to 1918. He is also requested to kindly furnish information in regard to the *total* expenditure apart from repairs incurred till now on account of the buildings, the source from which the expenditure was met and also as to in whom the ownership of the present buildings is vested. This reference should be treated as very urgent.

(By order)

J. M. HOOPER,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

To the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

Sectt. II—8 (b)—12-1-15.

~~NOTES.~~

Page 24(a)

Memo 2375B-3 ~~25-39B~~ 24.5.19. Financial Department.

The Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, 274 Wellington Brigade, is requested to be so good as to expedite his reply to this office Memo No. 2375 B-2 Financial dated the 19th May 1919 in which he has been asked to furnish the following information:

Page 24 of notes File

1. Expenditure incurred on repairs to the Lawrence Asylum Buildings, Lovedale.

2. Total expenditure, apart from repairs, incurred till now on account of the Lawrence Asylum buildings.

3. The source from which the expenditure was met.

4. The ownership of the present buildings.

O/C

O/C

24.5.19.

To the Assistant Commanding
Royal Engineer, Wellington
Brigade.

Sectt. II—8 (b)—12-1-15.

NOTES.

Page 24(a)(a)

Very Urgent

2538-1 & 24.5.19.

Financial Department.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY 27 MAY 1919 GOVT. OF MADRAS

Print

In the statement furnished by the Principal Lawrence Memorial School with his letters dated 31-10-18, and 25-2-19, it is shown that the income from "profits on school property" which stood at .81 lakh in the year 1915, .85 lakh in the year 1916, and .86 lakh in the year 1917, have dropped down to .76 lakh in 1918. It has been explained by the Principal in person to the Assistant Secretary that an interest-payment falling due in the calendar year 1918 has been realized immediately after the close of that year. The Principal may be requested to be so good as to intimate to this department at once the exact amount which was thus realized.

Pass. Please give (a),(b) &c numbers — 24(a); 24(b) + so on — so that subsequent paging numbers may not be altered. A

Vsk. 24/5.

Vsk. 24.5.19.

Will Mr: Padfield kindly give the information referred to at "A".

J.M. Hooper

24/5/19

Reply to be sent to
J.M. Hooper Esq.,
Assistant Secretary
to Govt,
Financial Dept.

Clerk

Please give details for the I guess answered

Letter = reply sent herewith

26/5/19

No.839

24(b)

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

Lovedale, Nilgiris.

26th May 1919.

From

The Reverend W.H.G.Padfield M.A.,
Principal & Secretary.

To

J.M.Hooper Esq:
Assistant Secretary to Government,
Financial Department,
StoneHouse Hill.

Sir,

With reference to your NOTES No.2538-1 dated 24th May, I have the honour to report as follows:.-

The income from "profits on school property" shown in several years was made up as follows-

1915.

Fixed annual donation being the difference between 8% & 3½% Interest

Boys' Branch-	21,460- 8- 0	
Fixed anuual grant in lieu of annual donation to the late M.F.O.A Girls Branch	10,732-12- 0	32,193- 4- 0
Interest on Funded Capital		
Boys' Branch-	33,493- 3- 4	
Girls' Branch -	13,442-10- 4	46,935-13- 8
Bank interest on Fixed Deposit as per Rule 63-		2,066-13-11
		81,195-15- 7

24(c)

1916.

Fixed annual donation being the difference of interest between 8% & 3½%- Boys' Branch-	21,460- 8- 0	
Fixed annual grant in lieu of annual donation to the late M.F.O.A Girls' Branch-	10,732-12- 0	32,193- 4- 0
Interest on Funded capital- 13,01,118⅞) Boys' Branch-	40,014- 7- 4	
) Girls' Branch-	11,454- 4- 4	51,468-11- 8
Bank Interest on Fixed deposit account		2,008-12- 6
		85,670-12- 2

1917.

Fixed annual donation being the difference of interest between 8% & 3½%- Boys' Branch-	21,500- 0- 0	
Fixed annual grant in lieu of annual donation to the late M.F.O.A.- Girls' Branch-	10,732-12- 0	32,232-12- 0
Interest on Funded Capital- 13,01,118⅞) Boys' Branch-	39,120- 7- 6	
) Girls' Branch-	13,936-14- 4	53,057- 5-10
Bank interest on fixed deposit account		1,275- 9-10
		86,565-11- 8

24c

24(d)

1918.

Fixed annual donation

(1) Boys' Branch-	21,500- 0- 0	
(2) Girls' Branch-	10,732-12- 0	32,232-12- 0
Interest on Funded capital		
(3) Boys' branch-	30,118- 2- 7	
(4) Girls' branch-	10,584- 3- 2	40,702- 5- 9
(5) Bank interest on Fixed deposit account.		3,216-13- 0
		76,151-14- 9

2 The difference in the amount of interest realised in the years mentioned in your memo was due to late receipt of interest from the Treasurer of Charitable Endowmentson the capital funds- this account as above being taken for the calendar years.

3 The amount of interest actually due in theofficial year is as follows:-

Boys.

(a) Yearly interest due on Funded capital	38,240-7-4	
(b) Donation interest-	21,500-0-0	
		59,740-7-4

Girls.

(c) Yearly interest due on Funded capital	12,637-10-4	
Deduct for a ward of the late M.F.O.A at Rs.12 p.m	144- 0-0	
		12,493-10-4
(d) Donation interest-		10,732-12-0
(e) Bank interest on Fixed deposit account		3216-13-0
		86,183-10-8
		10,031-11-11

38,240-7-4
30,118-2-7
12,493-10-4
10,584-3-2
1,909-7-2
10,031-11-11

Total
8,122-4-9
Diffce betn the figures of the Calendar year 1918 and official year

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Principal & Secretary.

PTO

24(e)

Print

4 The amount which should be added to the figures for the calendar year 1918 may be taken at Rs. 10,031-11-11 as shown below:—

(i) Boys.— Yearly interest on funded capital. 8122-4-9

Para 3 item (a)	38,240-7-4	
Para 1 item (3)	30,118-2-7	

(ii) Girls— Yearly interest on funded capital 1909-7-2

Para 3 item (c)	12493-10-4	
Para 1 item (4)	10584-3-2	10031-11-11

V.U. Tuppal AS

Final

24(b)

I. A. F. Z2010.
Gratis—Department.
Payment—Corps.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY 31 MAY 1919 GOVT. OF MADRAS

279

SUBJECT _____ No. 101

Office of the Wellington District, M.W.S.

Station Wellington, Date 28th May 1919.

FROM

The Asstt. Comdg. Royal Engineer,
Wellington District.

To

THE Asstt. Secretary,
Government Financial Depot,
Stone House Hill,
Ootacamund.

Memorandum.

Reference your memo No.2375/B I dated 14th May 1919 and No.2375 B-3 dated 20th May 1919.

---

1 Item 1. I herewith attach a statement showing the expenditure incurred on repairs to L.M.S. Buildings at Lovedale.

2 Item 2 & 3. Will follow within a week.

3 Item 4. These buildings were handed over to Military Works Services by the P.W.D. in 1914. The buildings apparently belong to Government as they are borne in our A.R.P. Buildings.

Enclosure:-
One statt.

[signature]
Lt. Col. R. E.
A. C. R. E. Wellington Dt.
M.E.C. 27/5

Lal Chand & Sons—420—22-4-18—34,03,500 (Edn. II).

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on repairs to the Lawrence Asylum Buildings at Lovedale during four Calender years.

Name of Repairs.	1915	1916	1917	1918		
Annual Repairs to L.M.S. Buildings, Lovedale.	839	1872	1878	2003		
Minor and Occasional repairs ----------do-------	2421	3036	2992	3234		
Painting ----------do----------	-	620	-	-		
Remettaling Roads ----------do---------	-	418	-	-		
Special Repairs to L.M.S.Lovedale.	12890	7291	2999	1638		
Reroofing a portion of Girls School L.M.S.Lovedale.	6986	190				
Maintenance of Roads and Drains	231	1111	905	915		
" of Water Supply.	232	958	1093	1193		
" of Play Ground.		480	453	399		
" of Drains.		759	479	336		
" of Foot paths.		503	450	417		
Total Rs.	23599	17238	11249	10135	Met from M.W.S. funds.	

M.E.C. 27/5

PHS

3 | 38,622
12,874

24(9)

280

Provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The present case relates to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.

In this Government's letter No. 497, Education, dated 8th May 1916, it was proposed to the Government of India that the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, should be transferred to the Local Government both as regards finance and control. In reply, the Government of India (vide their letter, dated 12th February 1918, on page 1 of current file) state that they have decided to accept the principle that the finance and control of the school should in future be provincialized. At the same time, the Government of India have asked for some further particulars.

2. Apart from the present case, the following three files closely connected with the work of the Lawrence Memorial School are, so far as this department is aware, being dealt with separately by Home (Education):—

(i) TRAINING COLLEGE TO BE ATTACHED TO THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.—The Training College is to be treated as distinct from the Lawrence Memorial School.

[The Government of India have given a recurring assignment of ·50 lakh per annum for this purpose. A draft letter to the Government of India was put up by Home (Education) containing proposals for the utilization of this recurring assignment and requirements in regard to buildings, etc., for which a non-recurring grant has to be claimed from the Government of India. The draft letter to the Government of India has not issued. It is understood that the file has gone u.o. to the Director of Public Instruction.]

(ii) REVISION OF THE SCALE OF PAY TO TEACHERS IN THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—The additional recurring cost involved is estimated at Rs. 14,662 per annum or Rs. 15,000 in round figures; and in advance of the provincialization of the Lawrence School, which is the file now under consideration, Home (Education) have in their letter No. 1859-B/18–7, dated 19th March 1919, suggested to the Government of India that the revision should be given effect to almost immediately without waiting for the conclusion of the arrangements for the provincialization of the school and have requested them to sanction a special recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 per annum from Imperial funds.

(iii) PENSION TO THE STAFF OF THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—Home (Education) propose to address the Government of India separately (in advance of the proposals for the provincialization of the school) on the subject of the admission to pensionary privileges of the members of the staff of the Lawrence School and to request the Government of India to meet the cost from Imperial funds. It is also proposed to inform the Government of India that the question of disposal of the accumulated provident funds will be considered on receipt of India's sanction.

(iv) CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR THE JUNIOR CLASSES IN THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.—The present total estimated cost is Rs. 1,38,340. It is proposed to ask the Government of India separately to give a non-recurring assignment of Rs. 91,000 from Imperial revenues (the balance, viz., Rs. 47,340, being met from the committee's funds).

3. So far as the present case is concerned, the several points on which the Government of India require further information (paper III on pages 1–2, current file) are the following:—

(1) Definite proposals for carrying out the proposed provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.

(2) The average income and expenditure of the last three years, under the appropriate heads, of the Lawrence Memorial School.

(3) The average number of pupils of military and civil origin.

(4) Proposals for the distribution between Imperial and Provincial revenues, when provincialization has been carried out, of the cost of the institution and of the improvements to be carried out in the future.

The foregoing points are dealt with item by item in the following paragraphs:—

Fresh page

Properties of the Lawrence Asylum School.

4. The assets of the Lawrence Asylum consist of (A) Buildings, and (B) Funded capital.

A. BUILDINGS.—The buildings were constructed originally almost entirely from Imperial funds, the Asylum funds contributing only Rs. 87,402 out of the total cost of nearly 8 lakhs—vide this Government's letter to the Director-General of Military Works No. 471, Educational, dated 10th August 1910. Additions and improvements to these buildings have also been made from time to time at the cost of Government.

The lands and buildings are presumably classed as Imperial (military) and will, when the provincialization is carried out, be classed as Provincial buildings.

V.G.K.—20-5-19.

(Page 21 (item 3) ante
+ Page 23 (item 1) ante)

vide item 3 of letter 8
28.5.19 from the
Asstt commanding
Royal Engineer,
Wellington

We are endeavouring to ascertain the value of the buildings (p. 26 ante) but this does not appear to be of much moment to the present consideration whatever the value might be they will have to be made over to this Govt: under the scheme for Provincialization.

~~The Funded Capital will also have to be made over to us~~

J. M. Hooper
23.5.19

N. E Marjoribanks
31.5.19

ITEM B—FUNDED CAPITAL OF THE SCHOOL.—The total funded capital amounts to Rs. 13,01,119 which is invested in Government securities as shown below :—

Item.	Amount. Rs.	Particulars of securities.
(i) Government promissory notes and treasury notes transferred by the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Madras, on its amalgamation with the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund	5,10,100	[*Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st January 1919—Part II, page 135.] In the custody of the Accountant-General, Madras, deposited under articles 164 and 171, Civil Account Code :— (*a*) 3½ per cent of 1865 ... 4,59,900 (*b*) Miscellaneous securities ... 41,400 (*c*) 3½ per cent of 1865 Brennen's Legacy ... ... 6,100 (*d*) 3½ per cent of 1865 Sir Hope Grant's bequest ... 2,700 — 5,10,100
(ii) Sale-proceeds of the Lawrence Asylum Press, the property of the late Military Orphan Asylum	5,08,700	[*Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th July 1918—Part II, pages 1082–83.] Held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 :— 4 per cent Rangoon Port Trust debentures of 1906 (1950). 80,000 4 per cent Rangoon Municipal debentures of 1912 ... 1,70,000 4 per cent Rangoon Port Trust debentures of 1906 (1936). 1,00,000 4 per cent Karachi Port Trust debentures of 1906 ... 1,50,000 4 per cent Calcutta Port Trust debentures of 1913 ... 8,700 — 5,08,700
(iii) Government promissory notes, treasury notes, etc., transferred by the Military Female Orphan Asylum on its being incorporated with the Ootacamund Asylum.	2,82,319	[*Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th July 1918—Part II, pages 1074–75.] Held by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890 :— Stocks 3½ per cent of 1st May 1865 ... ... 86,600 Non-transferable treasury notes 4 per cent of 1863–64 20,218⅞ Non-transferable treasury notes 4 per cent of 1873–74 10,000 Trichinopoly Municipal debentures 5 per cent of 1899 ... ... 1,28,000 Ootacamund Municipal debentures 5 per cent of 1899 ... 37,500 Total ... 2,82,318⅞
Total ...	13,01,119	

284

5. Attention is solicited to paragraph 8 of Home (Education) note, dated ~~26th March~~ 25th Jany 1919, on page 18 ante.

Item (1).—An executive order may have to issue after the school is brought under the departmental management, directing that the amount [redacted] be credited to Government.

Items (2) *and* (3).—The properties are vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments (vide G.Os. No. 213, Educational), dated 5th April 1904, and No. 1456, Public, dated 26th November 1913). Home (Education) have noted that the scheme for the management of this may be altered after the school is provincialized.

Para 8 on page 18 ante

The point is that, after the provincialization of the school, the interest on the endowments will be credited to Government, instead of being paid to the Lawrence Asylum Committee. It is anticipated that no legal difficulties are likely to arise.

Para 8 on page 19 ante

V.G.K.—20-5-19.

Please see para 8 on page 18 ante

My I think we may say that this funded Capital should be made over to this Govt: that steps will be taken for the formal transfer in consultation with the Advocate General when Provincialization is agreed to finally.

23/5/19

31/5

J. M Harper
23529

Mr Marjoribanks
31529

Receipts and charges of the Asylum for the calendar years 1916, 1917 and 1918.

6. The Principal has given figures for calendar years, instead of for official years, and has shown them separately for boys' branch and separately for girls' branch. A consolidated statement has been prepared in the office—vide pages 14 and 15 of current file; and they are reproduced below.

Receipts.
(For both boys' and girls' schools.)

	1916	1917	1918	Average for three years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Grants in aid (from Government) excluding special non-recurring grants.	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
(2) Interest on endowments (including interest on fixed deposits).	53,138	54,333	43,919	50,463
(3) Fixed annual donations from the Government of India.	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233
(4) Subsistence allowance from Government.	18,034	20,993	25,293	21,440
(5) Fees	26,929	28,146	29,644	28,240
(6) Miscellaneous minor items ...	1,390	3,185	801	1,792
Total ordinary receipts ...	1,94,724	2,01,890	1,94,890	1,97,168
Special items ...	— 3,415	— 51,500	— 18,296	— 24,404
Ordinary ...	1,98,139	2,53,390	2,13,186	2,21,572

Expenditure.
(For both boys' and girls' schools.)

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Average.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Education...	44,932	42,370	45,853	44,385
(2) Clothing and victualling... ...	83,593	85,236	90,303	86,377
(3) Household, hospital and sanitation.	28,573	29,855	29,537	29,322
(4) General	14,871	15,860	16,478	15,736
(5) Buildings	7,123	2,428	6,537	5,363
(6) Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
(7) Chapel	10,661	1,039	3,544	5,081
(8) Miscellaneous	22,845	27,175	28,196	26,072
Total ...	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188	2,14,076
Deduct—extraordinary ...	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567	— 17,461
Ordinary ...	1,90,522	1,95,703	2,03,621	1,96,615

Note.—The figure for the year 1918 on account of interest and endowments in the above statement is the one given by the Principal and does not include interest for the year 1918 paid in the beginning of 1919.

From the foregoing statements, it will be seen that, if the school is provincialized on the basis of the existing conditions regarding the teaching staff, etc., the *normal* income and expenditure may be about the same. It is, however, submitted that expenditure will have to be incurred in the near future on schemes involving both recurring and non-recurring outlay (vide paragraphs 8 and 9 infra).

V.G.K.—20-5-19.

Receipts and charges of the Asylum for the calendar years 1916, 1917 and 1918.

6. The Principal has given figures for calendar years, instead of for official years, and has shown them separately for boys' branch and separately for girls' branch. A consolidated statement has been prepared in the office—vide pages 14 and 15 of current file; and they are reproduced below.

Receipts.

(For both boys' and girls' schools.)

	1916	1917	1918	Average for three years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Grants in aid (from Government) excluding special non-recurring grants.	63,000	63,000 + 46500	63,000 + 6000	63,000 + 17500
(2) Interest on endowments (including interest on fixed deposits).	53,138	54,333	43,919 + 10,032	50,463 + 3,344
(3) Fixed annual donations from the Government of India.	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233
(4) Subsistence allowance from Government.	18,034	20,993	25,293	21,440
(5) Fees	26,929	28,146	29,644	28,240
(6) Miscellaneous minor items ...	1,390	3,185	801	1,792

287

	+ 3415	+ 5000	+ 12,296	+ 6,904
Total receipts	1,98,139	2,53,390	2,23,218	2,24,916
Deduct Special items (pages 6 + 20 CF)	− 3,415	− 51,500	− 18,296	− 24,404
Ordinary receipts	1,94,724	2,01,890	2,04,922	2,00,512

Note:— Item (2): To the figure (Rs 43,919) for the calendar year 1918, a sum of Rs. 10,032 has been added representing the interest due for the year 1918 but realised in the beginning of the year 1919.

Yes; this is correct.
J. M. Hooper
23.5.19
N. E. Marjoribanks
31.5.19.

To be altered

run on

Expenditure.
(For both boys' and girls' schools.)

	1916. Rs.	1917. Rs.	1918. Rs.	Average. Rs.
(1) Education	44,932	42,370	45,853	44,385
(2) Clothing and victualling	83,593	85,236	90,303	86,377
(3) Household, hospital and sanitation.	28,573	29,855	29,537	29,322
(4) General	14,871	15,860	16,478	15,736
(5) Buildings	7,123	2,428	6,537	5,363
(6) Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
(7) Chapel	10,661	1,039	3,544	5,081
(8) Miscellaneous	22,845	27,175	28,196	26,072
Total ...	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188	2,14,076
Special items (page 6+20 CF) Deduct—extraordinary ...	— 23,816	— 10,000	— 18,567	— 17,461
Ordinary ...	1,90,522	1,95,703	2,03,621	1,96,615

(9) Add expenditure on repairs to buildings, not now met from allotments made by the Q. of J. (Military Works) direct to the Asstt Commandg Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade. +17238 +11,249 +10135 +12,874.

Total ordinary expenditure including repairs 2,07,760 2,06,952 2,13,756 2,09489

2,06,952

Here print the notes at the bottom of page 29 ante marked (M)

To be altered

Sources of income.

7. The main sources of income of the school are the following:—

		Approximate average annual income. LAKHS.
(1)	Interest on endowments (13·01 lakhs referred to in paragraph 4 above) (including also Bank interest on fixed deposit)	·53
(2)	Imperial recurring grants—	
	(*a*) Donations from the Government of India (made up of Rs. 21,500 per annum fixed in Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 7584/4, dated 23rd March 1916 (G.O. No. 392, Educational, dated 7th April 1916) and Rs. 10,732–12–0 for the girls' branch sanctioned in Government of India, Military Department, letter No. 2298-C., dated 15th October 1905 (page 4 of G.O. No. 744, Educational, dated 15th November 1905)	32,233
	(*b*) Fixed annual grant sanctioned in 1862 representing roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 50 girls	48,000
	(*c*) Annual grant of Rs. 15,000 (Government of India, Education Department, letters No. 73, dated 17th January 1914 and No. 1564, dated 13th October 1914 (this grant is paid through the Local Government) [G.Os. No. 142, Educational, dated 6th February 1914 (page 8) VII, and No. 1203, Educational, dated 28th October 1914 (page 2) II] ...	15,000
	(*d*) Fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned in Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 1539-B., dated 6th May 1907 (G.O. No. 307, Educational, dated 21st May 1907)	6,000
		1,01,233 = 1·01
(3)	Subsistence allowance paid by the Government of India at the rate of Rs. 2–8–0 per mensem per child of corporal or private under instruction in the school [in addition to the fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000—item 2 (*d*) ante]	·15
(4)	Fees from paying students (the average income from this source is about ·28 lakh per annum and it is not likely that there will be any appreciable increase from this source in future years)	·28
		1·97

Item (1) *Interest on endowments, and item* (4) *Fees from paying students.*—These will be credited in future to Provincial funds, instead of to the Lawrence Asylum funds as at present.

Items (2) (*a*), (*b*) *and* (*d*) *and* (3).—These grants will have to be given by the Government of India in future to the Local Government (instead of to the Lawrence Asylum funds as at present).

Item (2) (*c*).—This Government will continue to receive the annual Imperial grant of ·15 lakh.

V.G.K.—20-5-19.

If the proposal in para 13 at pages 34 & 35 is accepted viz: that Imperial funds should bear the net annual cost of the annual Imperial recurring grants referred to above may be merged in the annual lump sum the Govt will have to pay—

23/5/19

8. Schemes to be introduced—Recurring items.

8. The following schemes are referred to in paragraphs 10 to 12 of the Principal's letters, dated 31st October 1918, on page 8 of current file and dated 28th February 1919 (pages 17 and 22, current file).

	Approximate cost per annum. Rs.
(*a*) Revision of the pay of the school staff (paragraph 10 on page 8, current file), Rs. 14,600 or ... ... [The Government of India have already been addressed on this subject in this Government's letter No. 1859-B/18-7, dated 19th March 1919, and the Government of India have been asked to sanction a special recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 from Imperial Funds.]	15,000
(*b*) Increase in the strength of the school from 465 pupils to 500 pupils (paragraph 12 on page 8, current file) about ...	6,000
(*c*) Revision of the scale of pay of menial staff (pages 17 and 22, current file) above	3,240
(*d*) Pensionary charges (page 12, current file), (the Government of India are about to be addressed separately on the subject; and it is proposed to ask the Government of India to meet the cost from Imperial revenues)	x
(*e*) Manual training class (only maintenance charges). (This item is proposed by the Director of Public Instruction—vide paragraph 14 on page 5, current file.)	1,520
Total	25,760 + *x*

Note.—Mr. Padfield in his note dated 19th May 1919, remarks that the provision of Rs. 15,000 for item (*a*) above is inadequate.

V.G.K.—20-5-19.

If the Provl: Govt: is to run the schools efficiently it is probable that these items of anticipated expenditure will have to be provided for the immediate upon getting them.

2. As regards item (a) above Mr: Padfield in conversation suggested that an increase of 20% should now be made as his figure was arrived at about two years ago & the cost of living has risen considerably since then - The amount may therefore be put at Rs: 18.000 now.

3. Item (d) above - In order to arrive at a figure for the purpose of this case we may ascertain the cost of the existing Establishment; add to that the cost of the additions proposed & then take 1/8 of the sum for superior Establishments + 1/16 of that for inferior servants (C. & R. Art: 770) - We will probably have to exclude such of the staff who are likely: may & will draw leave: pensions.

P.T.O.

4. On the above basis, the extra annual cost on account of pensions may be roughly calculated as follows:

(1) Teachers excluding seven sergeants.

The present total annual cost (on account of pay) is about Rs. 51,085 per annum, and the pensionary charges on $\frac{1}{8}$ of the pay will be Rs. 6,386 per annum (vide prop. stat. subd with the L.A. Committee's letter 2566 d 16-X-1917.

[redacted]

(2) Menial staff: The present cost (on account of pay) is Rs. 813X12 or Rs. 9756 per annum.

Pension chagges of 1/16 th of the pay will be Rs. 610 per annum.

The total pensionary charges on account of the Teachers, excluding sergeants, and the menial staff on the basis of the existing pay will be

Rs. 6,386 plus Rs. 610
or Rs. 6,996 per annum.

It is, however, proposed to increase the pay of the teachers at an extra cost of about Rs. 13,000 excluding sergeants per annum, and to increase the pay of the menial staff by Rs. 3,240 per annum. The extra pensionary charges on this account will be Rs. $\frac{13,000}{8}$ + $\frac{3,240}{16}$ or Rs. 1827 per annum.

~~After deducting an expenditure of Rs. 1,740 which is now being incurred on account of pension charges (page 10 ante), the net extra cost on account of the grant of pensionary charges may roughly be taken at Rs. 7,083 per annum.~~

The pensionary charges on the further 20% increase that has now been suggested will amount to about Rs: 375.

We may therefore place the figure for pensions at a round sum of Rs: 9,000 p.a.

Flag (86)

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Page 22 CF

Page 22 C7

Para 7 on page 7 CF

6996
+ 1827
8823
− 1740
7083

Fresh page

33

292

82

NOTES TO G.O. No. , HOME (EDUCATION), MAY 1919

9. Schemes to be introduced—Non-recurring items.

(Paragraph 18 on page 10, current file).

	Cost per annum. Rs.
(1) Completion of the building which is now under construction for accommodation of junior pupils	*91,000*
Note.—The total cost as now estimated is Rs. 1,38,340. It is proposed separately to ask the Government of India to give a non-recurring assignment of Rs. 91,000 from the Imperial revenues, the balance, viz., Rs. 47,340, being met from the Committee's funds.	
(2) Water-supply, fire protection, sanitation and lighting, including remodelling the interiors of both schools	1,50,000
(3) Minor works—	
	Rs.
(*a*) Dhobi lines	7,000
(*b*) Boys' kitchen	7,000
(*c*) Extra ward to girls' hospital	3,000
(*d*) Dairy	8,900
(*e*) Drying room	5,000
	30,900
	30,900
(4) Hostel to be attached to the new Kindergarten building ...	56,780
(5) Play-ground for the girls' branch ... ... (This allotment has already been sanctioned from Provincial funds in advance of the grant to be sanctioned by the Government of India.)	3,000
(6) Manual training class (initial cost) (this item is suggested by the Director of Public Instruction—vide paragraph 14 on page 5, current file).	1,000
Total	*91,000*
	+ 2,41,680

The above forecast is only an approximate estimate; for example, proposals regarding hospital have not yet been estimated—vide paragraph 18 (4) on page 10 of current file.

V.G.K.—20-5-19.

Should we showed stipulate that further capital expenditure that may be necessary should be borne by Imperial funds.

½ margin

23/5/19

30/5

NOTES TO G.O. No. HOME (EDUCATION), MAY 1919

Total number of pupils of military and civil origin.

10. Please see the figures furnished by the Principal on page 21 of current file extracted below :—

(*a*) Total number of pupils of military origin	435
(*b*) Total number of pupils of civil origin	32
(*c*) Total	467
(*d*) Percentage of (*b*) to (*c*) is (32 × 100 ÷ 467) or ...	7

V.G.K.—20-5-19.

Mr: Padfield tells me that he may take it that all the civil pupils are orphans & are taken in free. It is for consideration therefore if we should not assume that these charges are rightly provincial & not a proportionate share of the total annual charges. (and bear)

½ margin

23/5/19

8/5/19

Fresh page.

Incidence of cost.

11. *Recurring cost.*—It will be seen from paragraph 6 [redacted] of the Home (Education) Department's note, dated 28th February 1918, on page 5 ante that from its inception the Lawrence Memorial School has been of a military character and that it is chiefly intended for the children of soldiers. All recurring charges connected with the institution have till now been borne entirely by Imperial funds, while, in the case of non-recurring charges, Provincial funds have contributed only a very small fraction in the past.

12. So far as the existing sources of income are concerned, as already stated, the receipts from interest on endowments and from school fees will be credited to Provincial funds, while the Imperial recurring grants now being paid direct to the Lawrence Asylum Committee will hereafter have to be paid to the Local Government.

13. The next question for consideration is the apportionment between Imperial and Provincial revenues of the extra cost over and above the present recurring charges of the institution.

In Financial Department's notes on pages 11 to 13 ante, the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson, as Chief Secretary, has remarked that Provincial revenues should bear a portion of the *extra recurring* charges on account of the institution. According to this proposal, 7 per cent of the extra recurring charges *in each year* (i.e., the expenditure over and above the present scale of expenditure) may be borne by Provincial funds, the balance being borne by Imperial revenues, this proportion being the percentage of the number of pupils of civil origin to the total number of pupils.

It is, however, respectfully submitted for consideration whether in view of the fact that the school has long been regarded as a matter of Imperial concern and also of the fact that the bulk of the students is of military origin, the Government of India may be informed that, although the school will be provincialized both as regards control and finance, they should continue to bear from Imperial revenues the *entire* charges of the institution for the next five years, the question whether any portion should not be borne by Provincial funds being taken up at the

Page 30 ante

Page 33 ante

end of that period. The Local Government will then be in a better position to gauge the requirements of the institution. It may be noted that the above suggestion is somewhat in conflict with the proposals in paragraph 15 of this Government's letter No. 497, Educational, dated 8th May 1916.

If this course is agreeable to the Government of India, they will in future be furnished with an annual statement at the close of each year audited by the Accountant-General showing the net cost of the institution (after including several indirect charges such as stationery, printing charges, ~~etc.~~), in order that a corresponding contribution from Imperial revenues may be made to Provincial funds.

14. *Non-recurring expenditure.*—In regard to the charges on account of the buildings, etc., the Government of India may be informed that all capital charges for additions and improvements for some time to come, say five years, should be borne entirely by Imperial funds.

In regard to annual repairs to buildings, these charges are now borne by Imperial (military); and if, after provincialization, the repairs are to be carried out by the Local Government, the Government of India will have to give us a recurring assignment representing the average annual charges hitherto incurred on repairs.

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I do not think we need specially limit this to any period.

23/5/19

This should be included in the pro forma account supplied by us in p. 34 ante.

23/5/19

Print in margin.

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pensionary charges

* Para 4 on page 23 ante

According to my suggestion, the apportionment of the cost between Imperial and Provincial will be effected as follows :-

working expenses

(1) Gross ~~total expenditure~~ of the school, including ~~capital expenditure on buildings~~, annual repair charges, pensions etc. (A)

(2) Deduct expenditure on civil pupils who are admitted free or at very low rates; (B)

(3) Total cost on account of Military pupils to be borne by Imperial. (A)-(B)=(C)

(4) Deduct
(1) Interest on endowments &
(2) Income from school fees which would be credited to Provincial Govt. (D)

(5) Net extra cost on account of the education of military pupils [(C) — (D)] (E)

(This will have to be given as an assignment from Imperial funds to Provl. revenues, the exact figure being calculated every year.

23/5/19

Fresh page

37

296

Management of the school after provincialization.

15. The rules for the management of the school furnished by the Principal are printed in pages 23 to 33 of current file. The Director of Public Instruction is of opinion (paragraph 10 on page 5, current file) that the arrangements under which the school is controlled by a committee may continue but that the function of this committee should be purely advisory except in regard to questions of a military or religious character connected with the school. In other respects, the control of the school should be mainly vested ~~with~~ in the Director of Public Instruction, subject to the orders of Government on important questions.

The committee have also suggested that the control of the Lawrence Memorial School should be a reserved subject (paragraph 15 on page 5, current file).

Submitted that the above proposals may be accepted.

V.G.K.—20-5-19.

Which it is proposed to transfer only Primary Education
8/15

23/5/19

Fresh page

297

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the orders of H.M.(Educn.) vide page 20 ante, the notes and current have been put in type. Pages 25 to 36 ante contain notes section by section.

A rough draft to the Govt. of India (in print) is also submitted.

2. Submitted that the case may, after the C.S's approval, be sent to Home (Educn.) for favour of check and amplification wherever necessary especially on matters which are mainly administrative e.g. draft rules for the working of the school on pages 9 to 16 of the draft.

3. A copy of the current notes and draft may be submitted to H.M. (Educn.) in advance, with reference to para. 5 of H.M's note dated 27-4-19 on page 20 ante.

Yes in print
[illegible] 31/5

[illegible]
22.5.19.

The draft has [illegible] to be revised in certain points with reference to the Govt Secretary's notes. Please do this & let me see clean proof of draft & notes before sending to H.M. Educn & Home Educn [illegible] V.C.
[illegible]
31/5

With reference to the Secretary's orders above it is submitted that information referred to in paragraph 1 (i) (*a*), (*b*) and (*d*) may be said to be available in the office but it is not so complete as Financial desires. How the information is incomplete is explained below :—

Paragraph 1 (*i*) (*a*) *of the draft memorandum.*—The information available in the office has already been tabulated in paragraph 7 of Financial note on page 10 ante. The Financial Department apparently wants an independant statement from the Director of Public Instruction, especially showing the amounts of donations and subscriptions about which there is no information in the office (cf. paragraph 3 of Financial note on page 8 of notes).

(*b*) On page 7 of the notes the Director of Public Instruction gives a statement of pupils of military and civil origin (cf. paragraph 8 of Financial note on page 10 of notes). Though this has the acceptance of Financial it is thought that the formation of a junior school recently sanctioned is likely to affect the strength of the school appreciably, that consequently the number of children of soldiers and civilians is likely to vary and that it is better to obtain a rough forecast from the committee though not accurate; if this is considered unncessary this clause may be omitted.

(*d*) In connexion with the establishment of the training college the committee has submitted proposals for the revision of the staff of the school estimated to cost an additional Rs. 15,000 a year. This is said to be the mininum required and it is also framed so as to be within the funds available. When the school is provincialized the committee will have no regard for financial limitations or other restrictions and will then be liberal in its demands for additional establishments. In this view it is thought advisable to have the committee's definite forecast in this respect also.

2. Information on the other points referred to in the memorandum is not available in the office. It is for consideration whether, in the circumstances explained above, the draft memorandum put up may issue or whether it should be altered by the omission of reference to the points dealt with above.

P.R.—1-6-18.
T.K.—7-6-18.

C. H. BROWN—10-6-18.

The draft memorandum may issue.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—11-6-18.

[Memorandum No. 1117 B/17-5, Home (Education), dated 12th June 1918.]

V

Copy of memo. read above the D.P.I. has been requested to furnish detailed information in regard to the proposals for the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund. The Committee's request that it may be given an opportunity of discussing the proposals with the Govt. is for orders. If it is to be granted the time & place of meeting and the names of those who will be present at the meeting have also to be settled.

To be printed at Ooty
DPI
20/5

DPI
12/8/18.

Jh
14/8/18

S. of S.
H. Brown
28.8.18

orders.

The Committee may meet: (1) the Director of Public Instruction, (2) the Inspector European Schools, (3) the Chief Secretary, and (4) myself.

The meeting must take place in Ootacamund before 12th October.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—28-8-18.

His Excellency observes that it is an opportunity of meeting the Government for which the Committee asks.

Whether such a meeting would serve any useful purpose cannot be determined until the conditions financial and otherwise on which Government will accept the provincialization of the school and future responsibility for it have been more fully examined. I am to ask Home Department to undertake this examination now.

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—31-8-18.

As a result of the examination of the proposal for the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, certain particulars were called for from the Director of Public Instruction in Memorandum No. 1117-B/17-5, dated the 12th June 1918. Any further examination to be useful can be proceeded with only after the receipt of those particulars. The Director of Public Instruction may be requested to expedite them.

2. A draft memorandum is submitted for approval.

P.R.—6-9-18.

T.K.—10-9-18.

Issue.

C. H. BROWN—12-8-18.

[Memorandum No. 1117/B-17-6, dated 12th Septemler 1918.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.C. No. 5225/18, *dated 3rd January* 1919.

The preliminary data for the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School furnished to Government under the several heads mentioned in Memorandum No. 1117/B-5, dated 12th June 1918, are examined below:—

Average receipts and charges for three years.

2. *Paragraph* 1 (i) (*a*) *of the memorandum.*—The figures in the statements (Annexures I and J) showing the receipts and expenditure of the school for 1915, 1916 and 1917 have been checked. It is observed that the figures have been furnished for the calendar years, while in the previous notes (pages 4 and 10 ante) they were calculated for the official years. It is submitted that the figures, as furnished by the Principal, namely, for the calendar year, may be taken into account for the present purposes. A sum of Rs. 30,000 received in 1915—interest and withdrawal of deposit account—has been taken by the Committee as an ordinary item of receipt. There are no similar receipts in other years and this item appears to be an extraordinary one. This may therefore be omitted. As thus revised, the normal income and expenditure for the three years ending 31st December 1917 were Rs. 1,94,135 and Rs. 1,88,994 respectively. From the Principal's letter, dated 31st October 1918, it appears that there were no public subscriptions received during the period in question, while the donations realized were only two in number, namely, (*a*) Rs. 250 from Brigade Major, Wellington, in 1915, and (*b*) Rs. 1,500 from His Excellency Lord Pentland for the institution of annual prizes. These are comparatively negligible; and even supposing that, on the provincialization of the school, private benefactions will cease, such cessation may not seriously affect the receipts side. For all practical purposes therefore the above figures may be adopted. As, however, it would take some time to address the Government of India, it may be desirable to furnish them with more up-to-date figures including those for 1918 which are now likely to be available. The Director of Public Instruction may therefore be asked to obtain them.

Number of ~~Civil and Military~~ pupils.

3. *Paragraph* 1 (i) (*b*) *of memorandum.*—The Director of Public Instruction refers to the statement at page 28 of the school report for 1917. In the first place, it is not possible for the office to calculate *accurately* the number of such pupils separately. The Principal of the school appears to be of opinion that pupils coming under classes 1 to 6 of rule 39 may be counted as military pupils and those under classes 7 to 10 as civil. According to this classification the number of military and civil pupils on 31st December 1917 was 428 and 27 respectively. Sir Henry Stone, however, in paragraph 2 of his note, dated 10th April 1918, at page 7 supra, pointed out that "more than half the pupils come from a class that is more civil and military". The Principal's classification may perhaps be adopted for the present purposes. Secondly, the statement referred to above refers only to boarders and not to day-scholars attending the school. The Director of Public Instruction may be asked to furnish detailed figures for 1918—as these are now likely to be available—both in regard to boarders and day-scholars.

Estimated income and expenditure after provincialization.

4. *Paragraph* 1 (i) (*c*) *of memorandum.*—In regard to this point, the Principal first attempts to give figures for the *calendar* year 1917 and then he furnishes figures for the *official* year 1917–18. In regard to the calendar year for 1917 he has not supplied complete details of expenditure. There are no data in the office to check the figures given for the official year 1917–18. It appears desirable to follow some uniformity in furnishing these statistics. The statement of income and expenditure for three years referred to in paragraph 1 (i) (*a*) of the memorandum is based on the calendar year and it would therefore be desirable to adopt the calendar year in the present case also. For orders whether complete information may be called for in regard to this point for the year 1918. After provincialization additional expenditure will have to be incurred on the following items:—

(1) *Rs.* 14,660 *on account of a general revision of the school staff.*—Proposals in this regard are separately under consideration and in deference to the wishes of the School Committee it has been proposed to proceed with this in advance of provincialization and to address the Government of India for sanction to the diversion towards this object of the necessary funds from the grant sanctioned for the Training College.

Since decided to ask for a separate Imperial grant.

(2) *A sum of Rs.* 1,740 *on account of pensions at present paid to certain members of the staff who have retired.*—The Committee also desire that the past service of members now on the staff of the school should be taken into account for purposes of pension after the school is taken over by Government. It is not known what financial liability is involved in this proposal. In fact the Committee have separately addressed Government regarding pensions to school staff and the Government of India are to be addressed in the matter shortly. It cannot now be said definitely whether the existing staff will be allowed to count past service. We may therefore for the present take into account only the actual expenditure now incurred by the school towards payment of pensions.

(3) *Rs.* 5,000 *on account of the proposed increase in the strength of the school from* 165 *to* 500.—The need for augmenting the strength has been conclusively established by the Committee (page [illegible] current file). In connexion with a similar proposal in 1913 the extra expenditure on this account was estimated at Rs. 5,000 per annum (page 6 of G.O. No. 142, Educational, dated 6th February 1914). But conditions have now changed and prices have gone up considerably. Perhaps the figure may be raised by 20 per cent. This would mean that a sum of Rs. 6,000 should be provided under this head.

(4) *Rs.* 1,520 *for a manual training centre.*—The Committee has not included this item, but the Director of Public Instruction estimates the recurring cost of maintaining a manual training class in connexion with the school at Rs. 1,520 a year.

(5) *An indeterminate amount on account of the revision of the menial staff.*—The Committee has not submitted definite proposals. The Director of Public Instruction has called for them. He may be asked to obtain and furnish at once at least an approximate idea of the cost involved.

In the result an additional expenditure of Rs. 23,920 besides the extra cost of revision of the pay of the menial staff, or say, about Rs. 25,000 in round figures, will have to be provided for.

Establishment required for the school after provincialization.

5. *Paragraph* 1 (*i*) (*d*) *of memorandum.*—Further than the revision of establishment referred to in the preceding paragraph, neither the Committee nor the Director of Public Instruction proposes any. No change in the pay and prospects of the Principal is contemplated. The Director of Public Instruction (Sir Henry Stone), however, thought that some members of the staff may be brought on to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service and Provincial Educational Service. But in Sanawar and Murree the Principal's post is outside the Indian Educational Service cadre and the Government of India may not favour a different arrangement in the case of Lawrence Memorial school (Cf. paragraph 3 of Secretary of State's despatch No. 232, Public, dated 5th September 1913). As regards assistants too, in view of the special character of the institution the inclusion of their posts in the Provincial Educational Service cadre may not always help the posting of suitable members to it. It is therefore submitted that the staff of the school may be self-contained as at present.

Scheme of management of the school after provincialization.

6. *Paragraph* 1 *(ii) of memorandum.*—In regard to the management of the school after provincialization, the Committee prefers the present system under which it works the school directly under the orders of Government. This view has also been urged by Major-General Cross-Barratt. The Director of Public Instruction is of opinion that the Committee may remain, but that its functions should be purely advisory except in regard to questions of a military or religious character connected with the institution. In other respects he suggests that the management of the school should mainly rest with the Director of Public Instruction subject to orders of Government on important questions. Submitted that the Director's suggestion may be concurred in. The rules for the management of the school (~~pages 27 to 34, current file~~) with the modifications suggested therein by the Director of Public Instruction (~~page 9, current file~~) seem unobjectionable and may be approved. The Director's suggestion to draw up a complete set of rules embodying the proposed rules and the relevant rules of a general nature in the existing rules of the school may be accepted and the Director requested to take the necessary action.

Revision of scale of fees.

7. *Paragraph* 2 (*i*) (*a*) *of memorandum.*—The Director of Public Instruction and the Committee agree in considering that the existing rates (cf. rule 42 ~~at page 57~~ of report for 1917) of fees may continue except for children of officers who can afford to pay at higher rates. No idea is given as to what enhanced scale of fees could be expected from the latter class of pupils and what increased fee income may be expected in the event of the higher scale being adopted after provincialization. The extra receipts may not represent any appreciable amount so as to affect the present calculations.

Scheme of management of the school properties.

8. *Paragraph 2 (i) (b) of memorandum and 2 (ii) of memorandum.*—The Director of Public Instruction suggests that a scheme or set of rules may be drawn up in consultation with the Advocate-General after considering legal difficulties, if any. Of the endowments connected with the school, only two, namely, that relating to the Lawrence Asylum Press (5,08,700) and the one which formerly belonged to the female orphan asylum (Rs. 2,82,318-14-0) are invested under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (cf. G.Os. No. 213, Educational, dated 5th April 1904, and No. 1456, Public, dated 26th November 1913). The scheme for the management of these may be altered after the school is provincialized. As regards the other * securities these are held in deposit by the Accountant-General. In regard to these also an executive order may issue after the school is brought under departmental management directing that interest thereon may be credited to Government. There may not be any legal difficulty in doing this. For, the funds of the school at Murree were also prior to its provincialization similarly vested in the Accountant-General of the Punjab and no legal difficulty appears to have been experienced there.

	Rs.
Military male orphan asylum stock ...	4,89,200
Sir Hope Grant's bequest	2,700
The Brennen Legacy	6,100
Lawrence Asylum stock	12,100
	5,10,100

Improvements consequent on the provincialization of the school.

9. *Paragraph* 3 *of memorandum.*—As regards schemes involving non-recurring expenditure that have to be undertaken on the provincialization of the school, money has to be found for the following :—

	RS.
Amount required towards the kindergarten building over and above the Rs. 75,000 which the Committee has to provide (cf G.O. No. 566, Home (Education), dated 30th April 1918).	35,000
Water-supply, fire-protection, sanitation and lighting including remodelling of the interiors of both schools	1,50,000
Minor works.	
Dhobi lines, Rs. 7,000	
Boys' kitchen, Rs. 7,000	
Extra ward to girls' hospital, Rs, 3,000	30,900
Dairy, Rs. 8900	
Drying room, Rs. 5,000	
Hostel to be attached to the new kindergarten building ...	56,780
Play-ground	3,000
Initial cost of a manual training centre	1,000
	2,76,680

Besides the above, the Committee also mentions a hospital as being necessary, but no estimate of the cost is given. Perhaps the above amount may be taken to represent reasonable requirements.

10. One other point which the Committee's present letter incidentally discloses is the diversion for purposes of the junior school building of a sum of Rs. 17,000 out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 27,500 sanctioned for sanitary works. In G.O. No. 566, Home (Education), dated 30th April 1918, the construction of a junior school building, estimated to cost Rs. 1,10,000, was approved on the understanding that the *funds of the school* up to Rs. 75,000 will be utilized for the purpose. It now appears that the Committee intends to draw to the extent of Rs. 17,000 from the Government grant referred to above in order to find their share of the cost of the building. This procedure does not appear to be proper. But having regard to the financial position of the school and its multifarious needs, it is for consideration whether this irregularity may be condoned.

11. Lastly the Committee desires that it should be consulted before the constitution of the school is decided on and that the school should be a 'reserved' subject. As regards the first request, attention is solicited to His Excellency's note at page 15 ante, in connexion with a similar request preferred by the Committee in August 1918. This may be borne in mind when the letter to India is drafted. As regards the second, it is too early to say anything; but the point may perhaps be mentioned in the draft letter to India.

12. Subject to orders a draft memorandum to Director of Public Instruction calling for additional information on the above points is submitted.

E.A.V.—25-1-19.

S.A.—25-1-19.

I see that the additional information is necessary; so let memorandum issue.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—1-2-19.

[Memorandum No. 17/B-1, dated 1st February 1919.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 11th March 1919, No. R.C. 5225/18.

The further information called for from the School Committee has now been received.

2. A draft letter to India is submitted for consideration.

3. Orders are solicited as to the amount that must be asked for of the Government of India in order to complete the junior school building. The history of the case is shortly as follows:—

In G.O. No. 566, Home (Education), dated 30th April 1918, the Government permitted the School Committee to proceed with the construction of the building estimated to cost 1·10 lakhs on the understanding that ·75 lakh will be provided from school funds. But in examining the school budget for 1919-20, it was found that the school could not provide more than Rs. 47,000 and the Committee has accordingly been asked as to how much money will be required eventually so that India may be asked for an allotment. It is only on receipt of this information that the exact amount required will be known. The new rules (pages [illegible]) with the modifications suggested by the Director of Public Instruction (page [illegible], current file) may be accepted.

Attention is solicited to paragraph 11 of the office-note on page ante. It is for consideration whether any specific recommendation should be made in regard to the Committee's request that the school should be a 'reserved' subject.

Not meantime, I think.
C.H.B.—31-9-18.

4. This file may be forwarded u.o. to the Financial Department for remarks.

E.A.V.—26-3-19.
T.K.—26-3-19.

C. H. BROWN—31-3-19.
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—3-4-19.

C.S. 30

Fini.

The file regarding provincialisation of the Lawrence Memorial School came to me with a personal note from His Excellency who has been interviewed on the subject by General Cross-Barratt, the Chairman of the School Committee. His Excellency is most anxious to expedite the disposal and to get the draft off to the Govt of India as soon as possible.

with whom we have to arrange a consultation before the letter to India is despatched.

2. I should be much obliged therefore if you would push on the Financial scrutiny as rapidly as may be, and cast the result in to the shape of a revised draft to India, so as to avoid further battledore and shuttlecock between Financial and Educational. The letter to India ought to be as clear and as strong as possible and should in particular bring out the assistance expected of Imperial funds both now and in the future. His Excellency in his note to me "presumes that the Imperial grant will be an increasing quantity as the school grows larger."

3. If the case could be printed up section by section while the Financial scrutiny is going on, it would be a great help. Indeed this seems almost essential.

NOTES.

311

4. The D.P.I. comes up about the 12th May, and we ought to meet the committee within a few days from then. The case ought to be in print if any discussion is to be facilitated. The rules, e.g. must be in print.

L. D[avidson]
27-4-19

c.s.

5 I should like to have a copy of the Financial note direct as soon as you have passed.

I.

Shaw

Scott

[Subject: Provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School]

Financial Department.

~~paps III on pp 1-2 Cf.~~

In regard to the provincialisation of the Lawrence Memorial School Ootacamund, the Govt of India have in their letter dated 12-2-18 called for [redacted] certain particulars in regard to the existing financial position of the School. These particulars are given in the Principal's letters dated 31-10-18 and 28-2-19 vide pages 6 to 15 and 17 to 33 of the proof of the current.

2. It is submitted that some further particulars as indicated in the following paras: seem to be necessary.

3. Buildings. It is understood that the buildings were constructed originally almost entirely from Imperial funds at a cost of about 8 lakhs, the Asylum funds contributing only Rs. 87,402 and that additions and improvements to this building have also been made from time to time [redacted] at the cost of Govt.

It seems necessary to obtain information in regard to the total expenditure incurred till now on account of the buildings, the source from which the total expenditure was met, and the ownership of the present buildings. (it is presumed that the land and buildings belong to Govt and are classed as Imperial military).

4. FUNDED CAPITAL OF THE SCHOOL.

In para: 15 of his letter dated 31-10-18 (page 9 of Current) the Principal has given details of the sum of Rs. 13,01,119 which ~~are~~ is invested in securities. These securities are held by the Accountant General either in his capacity as Acctt Genl under articles 164 and 171 of the C.A.Code Vol. 1. or in his capacity as Treasurer of charitable endowments; and details of these investments are published in the Fort St George Gazette by the Acctt Genl. An extract from the

flag (B)

page 9. (A)

Fort St George Gazette is put up. It will be seen that, while the Principal has shown that a sum of Rs. 4,47,800 is invested in "Four per cent loan" the item is shown by the Acctt Genl as having been invested in 3½ per cent securities. The A.G's list should apparently be taken as the correct one.

(A)

5. Pages 14 and 15 of Current contain statements prepared by the office showing consolidated receipts and charges for both Boys' and Girls' branches in the Lawrence Asylum. In regard to the item "profits on school property", (this item includes both interest on endowments and fixed annual* donations from the Govt of India), the receipts which stood at .81 lakh in the year 1915, .85 lakh in the year 1916, and .86 lakh in the year 1917, have dropped down to .76 lakh in 1918. The reason for the drop is not apparent. Evidently some interest-payment falling due in the calender year 1918 has been realised immediately after the close of that year. If so, for present purposes, the interest due for the year 1918 which was realised in the subsequent year should be included.

(taken from the figures furnished by the Principal)

Stat. C (item 2) on page 14 flag (A)

* vide footnote on page 7 flag (A)

Taking the figure (Rs. 86,566) given for the year 1917 as profits on school property, it is presumed that this sum includes the fixed annual donations from the Govt of India of Rs. 32,233 representing the difference between the actual interest realised on securities and the privileged rate of 8 per cent, and the balance includes besides interest on Endowments* (13.01 lakhs) certain other petty donations.

page 7 (A)

* page 9 (A)

It

Secrt. II—8 (5)—12-1-15.

NOTES.

It seems desirable that the figures for the item "Profits on school property" for the four years 1915-18 appearing on page 14 of current should be under the following 3 classes:-

	Rs.
(a) Interest on Endowments (13-01 Entries)	x
(b) Fixed annual donation from the Govt of India.	32,233
(c) Other petty donations.	

6. Military Works Grant Rs. 2,400 per annum

In para:6 of his letter dated 31-10-17 on page 7 of current, the Principal has noted that the ordinary repairs to the buildings are carried out by the Military Works Service from funds allotted to the 9th (Secunderabad) Division and do not appear in the school accounts as the allotments are made direct to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

This item has not been included both on the receipts side and on expenditure side in the accounts of the school. It seems, however, preferable to know definitely what the actual expenditure during the past 4 years on account of repairs has amounted to. In future the annual grant of Rs. 2,400 will have to be made by the Govt of India to the Local Govt and the expenditure on repairs will have to be met from provincial revenues.

7. Taking the statement appearing on page 14 of current, the receipts of the school may be classified under the following headings:

P.T.O.

Scott. II—8 (6)—12-1-15.

NOTES.

of	Approximate average annual income. (for 3 years 1916 to 1918) Lakhs.
(1) Interest on Endowments (13.01 lakhs)	.53
(2) Imperial recurring grant	
(a) fixed annual contribution from the Govt of India.	Lakhs. .32
(b) fixed annual grant sanctioned in 1862	.48
(c) annual grant sanctioned in 1914 which is being paid from local Govt through this	.15
(d) fixed annual grant of Rs.6,000 vide G.O. 307 Educl dated 21-5-07	.06
(e) annual grants from the Military works funds for repairs	.03
	----- 1.04
(3) Subsistence allowance paid by the Govt of India @ Rs. 2½ per mensem per child of corporal or private:- [The average annual payment on this account during the three years 1916 to 1918 amounts to .21 lakh. It is presumed that this sum includes .06 lakh of the fixed annual grant sanctioned by the Govt of India in 1907 appearing opposite to item 2(d) above. If so the average annual receipts from this source is (.21-.06) or .15]	.15
(4) Fees from paying students	.28
Total	2.00

After the school is provincialised, the above sources

316

sources of income will be credited as follows:-

Item (1) Interest on Endowments, and item (4) Fees from paying students:- These will be credited in future to provincial funds (instead of to the Lawrence Asylum as at present).

Items (2) (a), (b), (d), and (e); and (3):- These grants will have to be given by the Govt of India to the provincial revenues (instead of to the Lawrence Asylum funds as at present).

Item (2)(c): This Govt will continue to receive the annual Imperial grant of .15 lakh.

Print G

8. It is submitted that the above note may be forwarded to the Principal Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund for favour of perusal and remarks on the various points marked A to G. The Principal may be requested to be so good as to treat the matter as specially urgent as the question of addressing the Govt of India has long been delayed.

O.S.K. V.G.K.
14.5.19.

Will Mr: Padfield kindly remark on the note above. Issue the file direct in order to avoid delay.

Hooper.
14/5/19

Rev. W. H. G. Padfield M.A.
Principal & Secretary,
Lawrence Memorial School,
Ootacamund.

Lawrence Asylum
19-5-1919 33

REMARKS ON NOTES.

~~Financial Department.~~

317

SUBJECT. Provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School.

A. My office has no definite information regarding this- I should suggest a reference to the A.C.R.E. Wellington Brigade.

D. Rs.86,566 is made up as follows:-

(i) Fixed donation	32,233
(ii) Interest on 13.01 Lakhs.	54,333

E. Classification is as follows, if full interest is received on due dates.

(a) Interest on endowments	50,878
(b) Donation	32,233
(c) Bank interest on fixed deposit at 6 weeks' notice of withdrawal vide- Rule 63 of School rules.- usually varies from	1,200 to 3,000.

There are no petty donations.

F. Up to 1913, the P.W.D were in charge of the buildings and allowed Rs.200 per mensem to the Principal for ordinary petty repairs. This amount did not include the annual repairs, whitewashing &c nor did it include special repairs or minor works. It is understood that the P.W.D spent some Rs.20,000 to 30,000 per annum on the above and recovered the amount spent from Imperial Military Budget. My office has however no definite information regarding this, as it presumably appeared in the P.W.D budget.

In 1913, the Military Works Service took over the buildings and repairs- and the amount spent can be ascertained from the A.C.R.E, Southern Brigade. The Rs.200 per mensem allowed to the Principal was discontinued as the Military

Works Services opened a Sub-Divisional Office with a Military Works Services Sub-Divisional Officer in charge in the school buildings. The .03 (vide page 4) allowed for repairs is therefore quite inadequate and should probably approximate more to ~~.3 lakhs.~~ 30 lakh

Space

5 Portion

G. I would venture to suggest that the conditions of Rule 21 page 28 be adhered to, and that all interest, fees &c be paid into the school account with the Bank of Madras, cheques on the same being drawn by the Principal up to the budget allotment. This is the present procedure, and has always worked quite satisfactorily. This school is hardly on the same footing as other Government schools and colleges- pupils have to be provided with everything both in clothing, food and school materials and the monthly expenditure on these items, exclusive of pay of staff, is roughly Rs.10,000 per mensem. The bills often come V.P.P and heavy expenditure and rail charges have to be met without delay. The present system of paying all money into the Bank of Madras is, I venture to think, most suitable for the particular circumstances of this school.

6

Suggest 20% rise in Estabt. charges given in 1917.
JMH
Print

In conclusion, perhaps I may be allowed to mention the fact that increased pay of staff which was submitted in 1917 was the absolute minimum at the prices then prevailing Since the submission of these proposals, prices have risen, the pay of all teachers in England and of the British Army in India has been considerably raised, and I am very doubtful whether these proposals are now at all adequate. I know that some of my staff who have never been in debt before, are now unable to keep out of debt. I venture to think therefore that an increased allotment for pay of staff will be necessary.

19th May 1919.

[signature]
Principal & Secretary.

Space

Sectt. II-8 (f)—11,004—16-1-17.

Financial Department

Memo: No. 2375B-18 14.5.19.

319

The Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade, is requested to be so good as to furnish this department at a very early date with a statement showing the expenditure incurred on repairs to the Lawrence Asylum buildings Lovedale, during ~~the~~ each of the four calender years 1915 to 1918.

Bzh.
14.5.19.

14.5.19

14/5/19

14/5

Assistant Commanding Royal
ineer, Wellington Brigade.

Space run on

(36) 31

320

Very Urgent

Finl dept.

To issue at once
19 Kn
19/5

page 1 ante

page 1 of notes

Memo: 2375B-2 & 19.5.19

The Asstt. Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade is requested to be so good as to expedite his reply to Finl. dept. Memo: No. 2375 B-1 & 14.5.19 regarding expenditure incurred on repairs to the Lawrence Asylum buildings during each of the four calendar years 1915 to 1918. He is also requested to kindly ~~to~~ furnish information in regard to the total expenditure incurred till now on account of the buildings, the source from which the expenditure was met and the ownership of the present buildings is vested. This reference ~~may~~ should be treated as very urgent.

apart from repairs

as to in whom

19.5.19

19.5.19

19/5

Asstt Commanding Royal Engineers Wellington Brigade

19.5.19

Sectt. II—8 (b)—12-1-15. Forsh page **NOTES.** 37 321 Page 1

Financial Department.

Stick to pre

PROVINCIALIZATION OF THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL

The present case relates to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.

In this Govt's letter No. 497 Education dated 8-5-16, it was proposed to the Govt of India that the Lawrence Memorial School Ootacamund should be transferred to the local Govt both as regards finance, and ~~as regards~~ control. In reply, the Govt of India (vide their letter dated 12-2-18 on page 1 of C.F.) stated that they have decided to accept the principle that the finance and control of the school should in future be provincialized. At the same time, the Govt of India have asked for some further particulars.

2. Apart from the present case, the following three files closely connected with the work of the Lawrence Memorial School are, so far as this dept is aware, being dealt with separately by Home Education.

(i)

Small Caps

(i) Training College to be attached to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund:-

The Training College is to be treated as distinct from the Lawrence Memorial School. [The Govt of India have given a recurring assignment of .50 lakh pa for this purpose; A draft letter to the Govt of India was put up by Home (Educn) containing proposals for the utilization of this recurring assignment and requirements in regard to buildings etc for which a non recurring grant has to be claimed from the Govt of India. The draft letter to the Govt of India has not issued. It is understood that the file has gone U.O. to the D.P.I.]

Indent small type

Space

Small caps

(ii) Revision of the scale of pay to teachers in the Lawrence Memorial School:-

The additional recurring cost involved is estimated at Rs. 14,662 per annum or Rs. 15,000 in round figures; and in advance of the provincialization of the Lawrence School, which is the file now under consideration, Home (Education) have in their letter No. 1859 B-18-7 dated 19-3-19 suggested to the Govt of India that the revision should be given effect to almost immediately without waiting for the conclusion of the arrangements for the provincialization of the school and have requested them to sanction a special recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 per annum from Imperial funds.

Indent

Small caps

Indent

(iii) ~~Loans~~ Pension to the ~~[illegible]~~ staff of the Lawrence Memorial School:

Home (Education) proposed to address the Govt of India separately (in advance of the proposals for the provincialization of the School) on the subject of the ~~payment of to educationary privileges on the particulars~~ admission to pensionary privileges of the members of the staff of the Lawrence school and ~~proposed~~ to request the Govt of India to meet the cost from Imperial funds. It is also proposed to ~~[illegible]~~ inform the Govt of India that the question of the disposal of the accumulated provident funds will be considered on receipt of India's sanction.

Space

Small caps

(iv) Construction of buildings for the Junior classes in the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund:-

Indent

The present total estimated cost is Rs. 1,38,340. ~~The Govt of India have till now sanctioned an assignment of Rs~~ It is proposed to ask the Govt of India separately to give a ~~[illegible]~~ non recurring assignment of ~~[illegible]~~ Rs. 91,000. from Imperial revenues (the balance viz Rs 47,340 being met from the Committee's funds)

Space

3. So far as the present case is concerned, the several points on which the Govt of India required further information (Paper III on pages 1-2 C.F.) are the following:

(1) Definite proposals for carrying out the proposed provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.

(2) The average income and expenditure of the last three years, under the appropriate heads, of the Lawrence Memorial School.

1a/ 1c/

(3) The average number of pupils of Military and Civil origin.

(4) Proposals for the distribution between Imperial and provincial revenues, when provincialization has been carried out, on the cost of the ~~expenditure~~ and of the improvements to be ~~effected~~ carried out in the future.

institution

12

The foregoing points are dealt with item by item in the following paras:

P.T.O

1/2 margin. Thick type

(Poss
This page & subsequent pages, to be printed half-margin please so that officers may pass orders on the margin)
VGK
20/5

up to p 57 infra

Properties of the Lawrence Asylum School:

4 The assets of the Lawrence Asylum consist of (A) Buildings, and (B) Funded capital.

NA) A. Buildings.) — Small Caps

The buildings were constructed originally almost entirely from Imperial funds, the asylum funds contributing only Rs. 87,402 out of the total cost of nearly 8 lakhs.-vide this Govt's letter to the Director-General of Military works No. 471 ~~[illegible]~~ Ernd dated 10-8-1910. Additions and improvements to these buildings ~~were~~ have also been made from time to time at the cost of Govt.

~~The total expenditure incurred till now on account of the buildings is lakhs.~~ NA) The lands and buildings are presumably classed as Imperial ~~[illegible]~~ (military) and ~~[illegible]~~ will, when the provincialization is carried out, ~~to~~ be ~~class~~ classed as Provincial buildings.

~~Leave space~~ V.G.K. 20/5 Print

Sectt. II—8 (b)—12-1-15.

NOTES.

42

Page 4

Item B. Funded Capital of the School:

The total funded capital amounts to Rs. 13,01, 119 which is invested in Govt securities as shown below:

P.T.O.

Item | Amount Rs. | Particulars of securities.

(i) Govt promissory notes and treasury notes transferred by the Military male Orphan Asylum, Madras, on its amalgamation with the Lawrence Asylum at Cotacamund. — 5,10,100

[Fort St. George Gazette dt 21.1.19 - Part II page 135]

In the custody of the Acctt Genl Madras, deposited under articles 164 and 171, Civil Account Code:-

	Rs.
(a) 3½ per cent of 1865	4,59,900
(b) Miscellaneous securities	41,400
(c) 3½ per cent of 1865 Brennen's Legacy	6,100
(d) 3½ per cent of 1865 Sir Hope Grant's bequest.	2,700
	5,10,100

(ii) Sale proceeds of the Lawrence Asylum Press, the property of the late military Orphan Asylum. — 5,08,700

[Fort St. George Gazette dt 9.7.1918 Part II pages 1082-3]

Held by the Treasurer of charitable endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890.

	Rs.
4 per cent Rangoon Port Trust debentures of 1906 (1950)	80,000
4 per cent Rangoon Municipal debentures of 1912	1,70,000
4 per cent Rangoon Port Trust debentures of 1906 (1936)	1,00,000
4 per cent Karachi Port Trust debentures of 1906	1,50,000
4 per cent Calcutta Port Trust debentures of 1913	8,700
	5,08,700

(iii) Govt promissory notes, or treasury notes etc, transferred by the Military Female Orphan Asylum on its being incorporated with the Cotacamund — 2,82,319

[Fort St George Gazette dt 9.7.18 Part II pages 1074-75]

Held by the Treasurer of charitable endowments, Madras, under Act VI of 1890

	Rs.
Stocks 3½ per cent of 1st May 1865	86,000
Non-transferable treasury notes 4 per cent of 1863-64	2,,218 7/8
-Do- of 1873-74	10,000
Trichinopoly Municipal debentures 6 % of 1899	1,28,000
Cotacamund -do-	37,500
	total 2,82,318 7/8

Total 13,01,119.

5. Attention is solicited to para: 8 of Home (Education) note dated 26-3-19 on page 21 ante.

Item (1):— An

~~In regard to item (1)~~ executive order may have to issue after the school is brought under the departmental management, directing that the amount thereon be credited to Govt.

Half margin

Items (2) and (3): The properties are invested in the treasurer of charitable endowments (vide G.Os 213 Educ~~ational~~ dated 5-4-04, and 1456 Public dated 26-11-13.) Home (Education) have noted that the scheme for the management of this may be altered after the school is provincialised.

The point is that after the provincialisation of the school, the interest ~~on this its~~ on the endowments will be credited to Govt, instead of being paid to the Lawrence Asylum Committee. It is anticipated that no legal difficulties are likely to arise.

8K. 20519

Fresh page

~~The main condition attached to the transfer to the Lawrence Asylum School of the funds of the military male and female orphan Asylums is that the rules regarding religious instruction laid down By Sir Henry Lawrence should be adopted provided (1) that the Principal of the school is~~

Scott. II—8 (b)—12-1-15. Front page **NOTES.** (45) Page 329

Receipts and Charges of the Asylum for the calender years 1916, 1917, and 1918.

The Principal has given figures for ~~the~~ calender years, instead of ~~the~~ for official years, and has shown them separately for boys' branch and separately for girls' branch. A consolidated statement has been prepared in the office-vide pages 14 and 15 of C.F.; and they are reproduced below.

P.T.O.

~~5. Receipts and charges of the Asylum for the years 1916, 1917 and 1918.~~

~~The average annual income and expenditure of the school classified under appropriate heads for the 3 years ending the 31st December 1918 is given in Annexure A to this letter. The information contains therein may be presented in the following condensed form.~~

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Receipts (for both boys' and girls' schools)

Space

	1916 Rs	1917 Rs	1918 Rs	Average for 3 years.
(1) [redacted] Grants in aid (from Govt) excluding special non recurring grants.	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
(2) Interest on endowments [redacted] (including interest on fixed deposits)	53,138 ~~85,671~~	54,333 ~~86,566~~	43,919 ~~76,152~~	50,463 ~~82,796~~
(3) Fixed annual donations from the Govt. of India	32,233	32,233	32,233	32,233
(4) Subsistence allowance from Govt	18,034	20,993	25,293	21,440
(5) Fees	26,929	28,146	29,644	28,240
(6) Miscellaneous minor items	1,390	3,185	801	1,792
Total ordinary receipts.	1,94,724 ~~1,95,024~~	2,01,890	1,94,890	1,97,168
Special items	3,415	51,500	18,296	24,404
Grand Total	1,98,139	2,53,390	2,13,186	2,21,572

Sectt. II—8 (3)—12-1-15.

NOTES.

(47)

Page ~~12~~ 331

Expenditure (for both boys' and Girls' Schools)

		1916 Rs	1917 Rs	1918 Rs	Average
(1)	Education	44,932	42,370	45,853	44,385
(2)	Clothing and victualling	83,593	85,236	90,303	86,377
(3)	Household Hospital and sanitation	28,573	29,855	29,537	29,322
(4)	General	14,871	15,860	16,478	15,736
(5)	Buildings	7,123	2,428	6,537	5,363
(6)	Pensions.	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
(7)	Chapel	10,661	1,039	3,544	5,081
(8)	Miscellaneous.	22,845	27,175	28,196	26,072
	Total	214,338	205,703	222,188	214,076
	Deduct-extra-ordinary	23,816	10,000	18,567	17,461
	Ordinary	190,522	195,703	203,621	196,615

NOTES.

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Note: The figure ~~given by the Principal~~ for the year 1918 on account of interest and endowments ~~for~~ does ~~the year 1918 was not correct, and it has since been rectified by a reference to the Principal~~.

in the above statement is the one given by the Principal & does not include interest for the year 1918 paid in the beginning of 1919.

space

~~It will be seen that the receipts and expenditure almost balance each other~~. From the foregoing statements, it will be seen that, if the school is provincialized ~~expenditure is taken over by Govt~~ on the basis that of the existing conditions regarding the teaching staff etc., the normal income and expenditure may be about the same. It is however submitted that expenditure will have to be incurred in the near future on schemes involving both recurring and non recurring, (Outlay) as ~~shown below~~. vide paras: 8 and 9 supra

1/2 maps.

VSK
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333

Fresh page.

Sources of income:

7 The main sources of the income of the School are the following:

1/2 margin.

[illegible]

(50)

334 15

~~4. Sources of income:- The main sources of income of the school are the following.~~

334

Approximate average annual income.

Lakhs.

[Including also Bank interest on fixed deposit]

(1) Interest on Endowments (13.01 lakhs referred to in para 4 above.) ..... .53

(2) Imperial recurring grants:

(a) Donations from the Govt of India.(made up of Rs. 21,500 per annum fixed in Govt of India Army dept letter 7584/4 dated 23-3-16 (G.O.392 Educational dated 7-4-16) and Rs. 10732-12-0 for the Girls' branch sanctioned in Govt of India Military dept letter 2298 C dated 15-10-1905 (page 4 of G.O. 744 Educl dated 15-11-05) ... 32,233

(b) Fixed Annual grant sanctioned in 1862 representing roughly the cost of maintaining 150 boys and 50 girls .. 48,000

G.O. 142 Educl dated 6-2-14 (Page 8) VII + G.O 1203 Educl dated 28-10-14 (Page 2) II

(c) Annual grant of Rs. 15,000 (Govt of India Education dept letters No. 73 dated 17-1-1914 and No. 1564 dated 13-10-1914 (This grant is paid through the Local Govt.) .. 15,000

(d) Fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned in Govt of India Army dept letter No. 1539 B dated 6-5-1907 (G.O. 307 Educl dated 21-5-07) .. 6,000

101,233

~~(e) Annual grant of Rs. 2,400 from the military works fund towards repairs to school Buildings (This grant is paid by the Govt of India direct to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellingdon, Brigade.) 2,400~~

~~1,03,633~~

1.01

(3) Subsistence allowance paid by the Govt of India at the rate of Rs. ~~2-8-0~~ 2-8-0 per mensem per child of corporal or private under instruction in the school. .15

(in addition to the fixed annual grant of Rs. 6,000-item 2(a) ante)

(4) Fees from paying students:-

average .28

The income from this source is about .50 lakh per annum and it is not likely that there will be any appreciable increase from this source in future years. .28

1.97

Item (1) Interest on Endowments, and item (4) [illegible]rom paying students: These will be credited i[illegible] to Provincial funds, instead of to the Law[illegible]m as at [illegible] present.

Ite[illegible] (2) (a), (b) and (d), [redacted], and (3):-

These grants will have to be given by the Govt of India in future to the ~~provincial revenues~~ Local Govt (instead of to the Lawrence Asylum funds as at present).

Item (2) (c): This Govt will continue to receive the annual imperial grant of .15 lakh.

V.G.K.
20.5.19.

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Sectt. IN-8 (b)—12-1-15.

NOTES. 52 Page 17

336

TO BE INTRODUCED.

ITEMS: The following schemes are referr[illegible]s: 10 to ~~19~~ 12 of the Principal's letters d[illegible] on page ~~[illegible] to 19~~ 8 of C.F and & 28-2.. [illegible] pages 17+22 CF).

Approximate Cost per annum Rs.

(para 10 on page 8 CF) (a) Revision of the pay of the school staff. 14,600 or 15,000

(para 12 on page 8 CF.) (b) Increase in the strength of the school from 465 pupils to 500 pupils about 6,000

(e) ~~(c)~~ Manual training class (only maintenance charges) 1,520
[This item is proposed by the P.I. vide para 14 on page 5 CF]

(c) Revision of the scale of pay of menial staff about 3,240
[Page 17+22 CF]

(d) ~~Educationary~~ Pensionary charges (page 12 CF).

[The Govt of India are about to be addressed separately on the subject; and it is proposed to ask the Govt of India to meet the cost from Imperial ~~funds~~ revenues.] x

Total 25,760.[redacted]
+ x

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x [The Govt of India have already been addressed on this subject in this Govt's letter No. 1859-B/18-7 dated 19-3-19, and the Govt of India have been asked to sanction a special recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 from Imperial funds.]

Note: Mr Padfield in his note of 19-5-19 remarks that the provision of Rs 15000 for item (a) above is inadequate

V.G.K. 20-5-19

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SCHEMES TO BE INTRODUCED	Cost per annum Rs.
Non Recurring items. (Para 18 on page 10 CF).	337
(1) Completion of the building which is now under construction for accommodation of junior pupils	~~1,10,000~~ 91,000 (ital)
Note	
The total cost (as now estimated) is Rs. 1,38,340 ~~The Govt of India have already sanctioned an assignment of Rs.~~ It is proposed separately to ask the Govt of India to give (a non recurring) ~~[illegible]~~ assignment of Rs. 91,000 from Imperial revenues, the balance viz Rs 47,340 being met from the Committee's funds	
(2) Water supply, fire protection sanitation and lighting, including remodelling the interiors of both schools.	1,50,000
(3) Minor works.	30,900
(a) Dhobi lines. Rs 7,000	
(b) Boys' kitchen 7,000	
(c) Extra ward to girls' hospital 3,000	
(d) Dairy 8,900	
(e) Drying room 5,000	
30,900	
(4) Hostel to be attached to the new Kindergarten building	56,780
(5) Play-ground for the girls' branch.	3,000
[This allotment has already been sanctioned from Provincial funds in advance of the grant to be sanctioned by the Govt of India.]	
(6) Manual training class (initial cost.)	1,000
Total.	~~91,000~~ ~~+2,41,680~~ (ital)

[This item is suggested by the D.P.I. vide para 14 on p. 5 CF]

The above forecast is only an approximate estimate; for example, proposals regarding hospital have not yet been estimated vide para: 18(4) on page 10 of CF.

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V-GK 20519

{ 91,000 (ital) + 2,41,680.

Sectt. II—8 (b)—12-1-15. NOTES. 54 Page 14

Fresh page

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338

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10 Total number of pupils of military and civil origin:

Please see the figures furnished by the Principal on page 21 of C.F. extracted below:

(a) Total number of pupils of military origin	435
(b) Total number of pupils of civil origin	32
(c) Total	467
(d) Percentage of (b) to (c) is ~~[illegible]~~ (32 × 100 ÷ 467) or	7

V-8K
20519

339

Incidence of cost.

11 It will be seen from para:6 on page 5 of the Home (Education) dept's note dated 28-2-18 on page 5 ante that from its inception the Lawrence Memorial School has been of a military character and it was chiefly intended for the children of soldiers. All recurring charges connected with the institution have till now been borne entirely by Imperial funds, while, in the case of non recurring charges, Provincial funds have contributed only a very small fraction in the past.

12 So far as the existing sources of income are concerned, as already stated, the receipts from interest on endowments and from school fees will be credited to Provincial funds, while the Imperial recurring grants now being paid direct to the Lawrence Asylum committee will hereafter have to be paid to the Local Govt. 13 The next question for consideration is the apportionment between Imperial and Provincial revenues of the extra cost over and above the present recurring charges of the institution.

14) In Financial dept's notes on pages 11 to 13 the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson, as Chief Secretary, has remarked that Provincial revenues should bear a portion of the extra recurring charges on account of the institution. According to this proposal, 7 per cent of the extra recurring charges (i.e. the expenditure over and above the present scale of expenditure) may be borne by Provincial funds, the balance being borne by Imperial revenues, this proportion being

It is, however, respectfully submitted for consideration whether in view of the fact that the school

340

1/2 margin

It may be noted that the above ~~proposal~~ suggestion is somewhat in conflict with the proposals in para 15 of this Govt's letter No. 497 Educ & 8-5-16.

school has ~~[illegible]~~ long been regarded as a matter of Imperial concern and also of the fact that the bulk of the students is of ~~[illegible]~~ military origin, the Govt of India may be informed that, although the school will be provincialized both as regards control and finance, they should continue to bear from Imperial revenues the entire charges of the institution ~~[illegible]~~ for the next 5 years, the question whether any portion ~~[illegible]~~ should not be borne by Provincial funds being taken up at the end of that period. The Local Govt will then be in a better position to gauge the requirements of the institution. If this course is agreeable to the Govt of India, they will in future be furnished with an annual statement (at the close of each year) audited by the Acctt General showing the net cost of the institution (after including several indirect charges such as stationery, printing charges etc.), in ~~[illegible]~~ order that a corresponding ~~assignment~~ contribution from Imperial revenues may be made to provincial funds.

Space

14 Non recurring ~~[illegible]~~ expenditure:

In regard to the charges on account of the buildings etc., the Govt of India may be informed that all ~~these~~ capital charges (for additions & improvements) for some time to come, say 5 years, should be borne entirely by Imperial funds.

V.S.K 20519

Space

Fresh page

15 Management of the school after provincialization: Thick type

The rules for the management of the school furnished by the Principal are printed on pages 23 to 33 of C.F. The D.P.I. is of opinion (para 10 on page 5 CF) that the arrangements under which the school is controlled by a Committee may continue but that the function of this Committee should be purely advisory except in regard to questions of a military or

Nb) In regard to annual repairs to buildings, these charges are now borne by Imperial (Military); and if ~~these~~ after provincialization the repairs are to be carried out by the Local Govt, the Govt will have to give us a recurring assignment representing the average annual charges hitherto incurred on repairs.

connected with the school.

religious character. In other respects, the control of the school should be mainly vested with the Director of Public Instruction, subject to the orders of Government on important questions. // The Committee have also suggested that the control of the Lawrence Memorial School should be a reserved subject. (para 15 on page 5 CF).

Submitted that the above proposals may be accepted.

~~A rough draft to the Govt of India is submitted~~

V-G K
20 5 19

160.004—16-1-17.

NOTES. I

Page 15

342

For orders,

The committee may meet

(1) The DPI

(2) The Inspector of European schools

(3) The Chief Secretary

(4) Myself.

The meeting must take place in Oolgeamund before 12 oct.

[illegible] 28/8/18

H.E.

His Excellency observes that it is an opportunity of meeting the Government for which the Committee asks.

Whether such a meeting would serve any useful purpose cannot be determined until the conditions financial & otherwise on which Government will accept the Provincialisation of the school & future responsibility for it have been more fully examined. I am to ask Home Dept to [illegible]

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
-5-SEP-1918
HOME DEPARTMENT

343

1646B

As a result of the examination of the proposal for the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, certain particulars were called for from the D.P.I in Memo. No. 1117B/17-5 dated 12-6-18. Any further examination to be useful can be proceeded with only after the receipt of those particulars. The D.P.I may be requested to expedite them.

page 2 C.f.

2. A draft memo. is submitted for approval

6.9.18

Issue 12.9.8.

p.5, c.f.

10.9.18

Memo No. 1117/B-17-6, d/12-9-18

p.6 onwards of c.f.

le. 17/B, ~~for on~~ the D.P.I., R.C. 5225/18, d/3.1.19

Press

Fresh page

The preliminary data for the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial school furnished to Government under the several heads mentioned in memo No.1117 B-5 dated 12th June 1918 are examined below:

p.2, c.f.

p.2, c.f.

~~2.~~ Para 1(i) (a) of the memo:- Average receipts and charges for three years:-

Thick type.

NL

~~2.~~ The figures in the statements [at pages 36 and 37, C.F.] (Annexures I + J) showing the receipts and expenditure of the school for 1915, 1916&1917 have been checked. It is observed that the figures have been

Scott. II—8 (b) -29,004—16-1-17.

b.36, e.f.

for the calendar year may be taken into account for the present purposes. A sum of Rs 30,000/- received in 1915 - interest and withdrawal of deposit account - has been taken by the Committee as an ordinary item of receipt. There are no similar receipts in other years and this item appears to be an extraordinary one. This may therefore be omitted. As thus revised, the normal income and expenditure for the three years ending 31st Dec. 1917 were Rs 194135 and Rs 188994 respectively. From the Principal's letter dated 31.X.18 (~~Page 13, C.F.~~) it appears that there were no public subscriptions received during the period in question while the donations realised were only two in number, namely, (a) Rs 250/- from Brigade Major, Wellington in 1915, and (b) Rs 1,500/- from His Excellency Lord Pentland for the institution of annual prizes. These are comparatively negligible; and even supposing that, on the provincialization of the school, private benefactions will cease, such cessation may not seriously affect the receipts side. For all practical purposes therefore the above figures may be adopted. As, however, it would take sometime to address the Government of India, it may be desirable to furnish them with more up-to-date figures including those for 1918 which are now likely to be available. The D.P.I

Sect. —8 (b) —29,004—16-1-17.

NOTES. 345 Page 18

please see portion marked 'A' on p. 13, c.f.

p. 56 of the report for 1917. (put up)

to calculate accurately the number of such pupils separately. The Principal of the school appears to be of opinion that pupils coming under classes 1 to 6 of Rule 39 may be counted as military pupils and those under classes 7 to 10 as Civil. According to this classification the number of military and Civil pupils on 31st December 1917 was 428 and 27 respectively. Sir Henry Stone, however, in para 2 of his note, dated 10th April 1918, at page 7 supra, pointed out that "more than half the pupils come from a class that is more civil and military". (The Principal's classification may perhaps be adopted for the present purpose) Secondly the statement referred to above refers only to boarders and not to day-scholars attending the school. The D.P.I may be asked to furnish detailed figures for 1918 - as these are now likely to be available - both in regard to boarders and day-scholars.

Press Freshe page p. 2, c.f.

4. Para 1(i)(c) of memo:- Estimated income and expenditure after provincialization. Thick type

In regard to this point, the Principal first attempts to give figures for the calendar year 1917 and then he furnished figures for the official year 1917-18. In regard to the calendar year for 1917 he has not supplied complete details of expenditure. There are no data in the office to check the figures given for the official year 1917-18. It appears desirable to follow some uniformity in furnishing these

PP 13-15, c.f.

calendar year in the present case also. For orders whether complete information may be called for in regard to this point for the year 1918. After provincialization additional expenditure will have to be incurred on the following items:

cf. D. P. I's letter at pp 7 & 8 of the c. f.

(1) Rs 14,660 on account of a general revision of the school staff:- Proposals in this regard are separately under consideration and in deference to the wishes of the school committee it has been proposed to proceed with this in advance of provincialization and to address the Govt. of India for sanction to the diversion towards this object of the necessary funds from the grant sanctioned for the Training College.

[file separately under disposal consideration]

[since decided to ask for a separate Imperial grant]

(2) A sum of Rs 1,740 on account of pensions at present paid to certain members of the staff who have retired:- The committee also desire that the past service of members now on the staff of the school should be taken into account for purposes of pension after the school is taken over by Government. It is not known what financial liability is involved in this proposal. In fact the committee have separately addressed Government regarding pensions to school staff and the Government of India are to be addressed in the matter shortly. It cannot now be said definitely whether the existing staff will be allowed to count past service. We may therefore for the present take into account only the actual expenditure now incurred by the school towards payment of pensions.

(3) Rs 5000 on account of the proposed increase in the [illegible] of the school from

465 to 500:- The need for augmenting the strength has been conclusively established by the committee (Page 16 C.F) . In connection with a similar proposal in 1913 the extra expenditure on this account was estimated at Rs 5,000 per annum. But conditions have now changed and prices have gone up considerably. Perhaps the figure may be raised by 20%. This would mean that a sum of Rs 6,000 should be provided under this head.

p. 6 of G.o. 142 Edl. 6.2.14 (VII)

(4) Rs 1520 for a manual training centre:- The committee has not included this item but the D.P.I estimates the recurring cost of maintaining manual training class (in connexion with the School) at Rs 1,520 a year.

p. 10, c.f.

(5) An indeterminate amount on account of the revision of the menial staff:- The committee has not submitted definite proposals. The D P.I has called for them. He may be asked to obtain and furnish at once at least an approximate idea of the cost involved.

p. 8, c.f.

In the result an additional expenditure of Rs 23,920 besides the extra cost of revision of the pay of the menial staff, or say, about Rs 25,000 in round figures, will have to be provided for.

14,660
1740
6000
1520
23,920

Press
Fresh page

p. 2, c.f.

5. Para 1(i)(d) of memo. Further than the revision of establishment referred to in the preceding para, neither the committee nor the D.P.I proposes any. No change in the pay and prospects of the Principal is contemplated. The D.P.I (Sir Henry Stone), however, thought that some members of the staff may be brought on

p. 19 ante

para 1 — p. 7 ante

to the cadre of the I.E.S. and P.E.S. But in Sanawar and Murree the Principal's post is outside the I.E.S.cadre and the Government of India may not favour a different arrangement in the case of L.M.School. As regards assistants too, in view of the special character of the institution the inclusion of their posts in the P.E.S cadre may not always help the posting of suitable members to it. It is therefore submitted that the staff of the school may be self-contained as at present.

6. Para 1(ii) of memo: Scheme of management of the school after provincialization:

In regard to the management of the school after provincialization, the committee prefers the present system under which it works the school directly under the orders of Government. This view has also been urged by Major General Cross Barratt. The D.P.I is of opinion that the committee may remain but that its functions should be purely advisory except in regard to questions of a military or religious character connected with the institution. In other respects he suggests that the management of the school should mainly rest with the D.P.I subject to orders of Government on important questions. Submitted that the Director's suggestion may be concurred in. The rules for the management of the school (pp 27 to 34 C.F) with the modifications suggested therein by the D.P.I (P.9 C.F) seem unobjectionable and may be approved. The Director's suggestion to draw up a complete set of rules embodying the proposed rules and the relevant rules of a general nature in the

the existing rules of the school may be accepted and the Director requested to take the necessary action.

7. Para 2(i)(a) of memo:-Revision of scale of fees:-

The D.P.I and the committee agree in considering that the existing rates of fees may continue except for children of officers who can afford to pay at higher rates. No idea is given as to what enhanced scale of fees could be expected from the latter class of pupils and what increased fee income may be expected in the event of the higher scale being adopted after provincialization. The extra receipts may not represent any appreciable amount so as to effect the present calculations.

8. Para 2(i)(b) of memo and 2(ii) of memo:-Scheme of management of the school properties.

The D.P.I suggests that a scheme or set of rules may be drawn up in consultation with the A.G after considering legal difficulties, if any. Of the endowments connected with the school, only two, namely, that relating to the Lawrence Asylum Press (Rs 508,700) and the one which formerly belonged to the female Orphan Asylum (Rs 282318-14-0) are invested under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. The scheme for the management of these may be altered after the school is provincialized.

As regards the other securities these are held in deposit by the A.G. In regard to these also ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ an executive order may issue after the school is brought under departmental management directing that interest thereon may be credited to Government. There may not be any legal difficulty in doing this. For, the funds of the school at Murree were also prior to its provincialization

350

similarly vested in the Accountant-General of the Punjab and no legal difficulty appears to have been experienced there.

Pres

Fresh page

Thick type (Improvements consequent on the provincialisation of the school

p. 2, c. f.

9. Para 3 of memo: As regards schemes involving non-recurring expenditure that have to be undertaken on the Provincialization of the school, money has to be found for the following.-

pp 21-22, c. f.

f: Go. 566 Edn. 30.4.18 (D)

Amount required towards the Kindergarten Building over and above the Rs 75,000 which the committee has to provide.	Rs 35,000
Water-supply, fire-protection sanitation and lighting including remodelling of the interiors of both schools	1½ lakhs.
Minor works	
Dhoby lines. 7000 Boys' kitchen 7000 Extra ward to girls' hospital 3000 Dairy 8900 Drying room 5000	30,900
Hostel to be attached to the new Kindergarten building	56,780
Play-ground	3,000
Initial cost of a manual training centre.	1,000
	2,76,680

Besides the above, the committee also mentions a hospital as being necessary, but no estimate of the cost is given. Perhaps the above amount may be taken to represent reasonable requirements.

Fresh page.

10. One other point which the committee's present letter incidentally discloses is the diversion for purposes of the Junior school building of a sum of Rs 17,000 out of the

f: p. 19, c. f.

Scott. II—8 (b) -29,004—16-1-17.

NOTES.

351

Imperial grant of Rs 27,500 sanctioned for sanitary works. In G.O.No.566 Education, dated 30th April 1918 the construction of a junior school building, estimated to cost Rs 1,10,000, was approved on the understanding that the funds of the school up to Rs 75,000 will be utilised for the purpose. It now appears that the committee intends to draw to the extent of Rs 17,000 from the Government grant referred to above in order to find their share of the cost of the building. This procedure does not appear to be proper. But having regard to the financial position of the school and its multifarious needs, it is for consideration whether this irregularity may be condoned.

Fresh page

p. 34, cf.

p. 27, cf. & p. 34, e.f.

11. Lastly the committee desires that it should be consulted before the constitution of the school is decided on and that the school should be a "reserved" subject. As regards the first request, attention is solicited to H.E's note at page 15 ante, in connection with a similar request preferred by the committee in August 1918 This may be borne in mind when the letter to India is drafted. As regards the second, it is too early to say anything; but the point may perhaps be mentioned in the draft letter to India.

12. Subject to orders a draft memo to D.P.I calling for additional information on the above points ~~and another to the K.C. with reference to pay K on page 22 ante~~ is submitted.

25.1.19

25.1.19.

I see that the additional information is necessary; let memo issue x

amachandra Rao

1/2/19

x issued

Sett. II- 8 (b) -29,004 -16-1-17.

NOTES.

352

pp 38-39 c.f. (Memo No.17/B-1, dated 1-2-19)

P. 40 onwards of c.f.

Fresh page

ASSISTANT SECRETARY 4-APR.1919 GOVT. OF MADRAS

C.525/B, from the D.P.I R.C.5225/18, dated 11-3-19.

The further information called for from the school committee has now been received.

2. A draft letter to India is submitted for consideration.

3. Orders are solicited as to the amount that must be asked for of the Government of India in order to complete the junior school building. The history of the case is shortly as follows:-

In G.O.No.566 Education dated 30th April 1918 the Government permitted the school committee to proceed with the construction of the building estimated to cost 1.10 lakhs on the understanding that .75 lakh will be provided from school funds. But in examining the school budget for 1919-20, it was found that the school could not provide more than Rs 47,000 and the Committee has accordingly been asked as to how much money will be required eventually so that India may be asked for an allotment. It is only on receipt of this information that the exact amount required will be known. The new rules (pp 57-70) with the modificiations suggested by D.P.I (p.41 c.f) may be accepted.

Attention is solicited to para 11 of the office note on page 24 ante. It is for consideration whether any specific recommendation should be made in regard to the Committee's request that the school should be a "reserved" subject.

4. This file may be forwarded U.O to the Financial Department for remarks.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT 4 APR 1919 MADRAS GOVT

CURRENT NO.

Jul 21-18 4 8B
4.4.19

Not meantime, I think
31.3.19

No. 525 B-1
4-4-19
(l notes removed)

26-3-19.

5. 31.3.19 rown
3/4/19

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. _____

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (= S.C.)	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, etc., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number	Date.	Original (= O.) or spare copy (= S.C.)	Initials with date of (1) Referencer acknowledging returns of the paper concerned or (2) Despatcher to denote the return of the papers to the department concerned.

Please see query

353

353

G.O. No. , June 1918

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.
Dated—Ootacamund the 8th October 1917.
No.—1117 B-1.

I am directed to solicit your attention to paragraphs 9 to 15 of the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar's letter No. 497, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916, and to paragraph 1 of your letter No. 350, dated the 19th April 1917, regarding the future management of the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, and to inquire when the orders of the Government of India in the matter may be expected.

2. As the Government of India are already aware, the management of the institution is now vested in a committee consisting of eleven members, of whom four are Military officers who have always taken an active interest in the working of the institution. The Government understand that the military head quarters are to be transferred from Ootacamund to Bangalore. With this transfer the committee of the school will lose the advantage of the advice and support of the Military officers now on it and will be considerably weakened. I am accordingly directed to urge this an additional reason for this Government's assuming the control of the institution and to request that the early sanction of the Government of India thereto may be obtained.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Sir E. D. MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Delhi, the 15th November 1918.
No.—12-C.

With reference to your letter No. 1117 B-1, dated the 8th October 1917, I am directed to say that the question of future management of the Lawrence Memorial school at Ootacamund is still under the consideration of the Government of India and that its disposal will be expedited as much as possible.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Sir E. D. MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Delhi, the 12th February 1918.
No.—183-C.

With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter No. 12-C of 15th November 1917, I am desired to address you as follows regarding the future position of the Ootacamund Lawrence Memorial school.

2. It was proposed in your letter No. 497 of 8th May 1916 that the school should be transferred to the Local Government both as regards finance and as regards control.

The Government of India after further consideration of the proposal have decided to accept the principle that the finance and control of the school should in future be provincialized. They are however imperfectly informed regarding the existing financial position of the school and would be glad if the Governor in Council would favour them with definite proposals for carrying out the proposed provincialization of the institution accompanied by statements showing the average income and expenditure of the last three years under appropriate heads and the average number of pupils of military and of civil origin respectively. I am in this connexion to forward a copy of the marginally noted correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding the provincialization of the corresponding institution at Murree which indicates the system adopted in dealing with the Murree school.

Despatch No. 125 of 15th May 1913 (with enclosures) to Secretary of State.

Despatch No. 232 of 5th September 1913 from the Secretary of State.

Vide
125-
161, c.f.

354 3 10

C.F.—29.

HOME (EDUCATION) **DEPARTMENT.**

C.No. 1646 B

Received 4-AUG-1918 191 . *Registered* 5-8-1918 .

REGISTRAR HOME DEPARTMENT GOVT. OF MADRAS

Subject.

Submitting letter from the Chairman of the Committee of Management, Lawrence Memorial School, No. 1574 dated 17th July 1918 requesting that Government may be pleased to give the Committee an opportunity of discussing the proposals for the provincialization of the school as soon as practicable.

ENCLOSURES

Spare copies

N.Ref. on C. No. 6155/18 dated

Station Madras. , *Dated the* 2nd August 1918

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. J.H. Stone, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

HOME (EDUCATION) Department.

Sir,

Submitted to Government.

R A Grieve.

for Director of Public Instruction.

Md.I. 1/8

(Pp 1-2 already in print)

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

No 1574

From

Major General Cross Barratt, C.B., D.S.O.,
General Officer Commanding, 9th (Secunderabad) Division,
and
Chairman of the Committee of Management,
Lawrence Memorial School.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home (Education) Department.

Through

The Director of Public Instruction,
MADRAS.

Dated 17th July ~~26th June~~ 1918.

Sir,

I am desired by the Committee to request that Government may be pleased to give the Committee an opportunity of discussing the proposals for the provincialization of the school as soon as practicable.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H. Cross Barratt

Major General,
Chairman
of the Lawrence Memorial School Committee.

Idem

19 JUL 1918

NOTES.

356

Home (Edn) Deptt

C No. 1646B

Memo. No. 1117B/17-6 12.9.18

with reference to his letter N.R.C No. 6155/18 & the 2-8-18 the D.P.I. is informed that the question whether the proposed meeting ~~for which the Committee of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, Parks~~ will serve any useful purpose cannot be determined until the conditions, financial and otherwise, on which the Govt will accept the provincialization of the school and responsibility for its future management have been more fully examined. ~~and~~ He is (therefore) requested to expedite the particulars called for in Memo. No. 1117B/17-5 & the 12-6-18

pages 3 & 4 Cf.

page 2 Cf.

To. The D.P.I. (g.o.)

6.9.18

C. Milton Burnett 12.9.18

Under Secy to Govt

357

C.F.—29.

HOME (Education) DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 17B

Received ..... 191 . Registered 6 1 1919

Print on Fresh page

Subject.

Submitting with reference to Govt. Memo. No. 1117B/17-5 dated 12th June 1918 particulars in connection with the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

No. 5225/18

Station Madras, Dated the 31 — 1919.

From (Name) The Honourable Mr. H. S. Duncan, M.A.,

(Designation) Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Education) Department.

Sir,

p. 2 ante

Home Education

With reference to Government Memo No. 1117 B/17-5 dated 12th June 1918 requesting me to furnish certain particulars in connection with the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, I have the honour to submit a letter from the Principal and Secretary of the School No. 3222 dated 31st October 1918 with all its annexures and with the following remarks:-

p. 11 et seq infra.

2. Para 1(i) (a) of the Memo:- Statements showing the average income and expenditure of the school for the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917 excluding the extra-ordinary receipts and expenditure shown in the Principal's letter are submitted

herewith Vide annexures I and J.

3 Para 1(i) (b) of the Memo:- The classification of pupils according to the services to which their parents belong has been given on page 28 of the annual report of the school for 1917 (annexure G). In his present letter, the Principal has given the classification of the pupils shown as awaiting admission on page 30 of the report for 1917. It is observed that the number is steadily rising.

4 Para 1(i) (c) of the Memo:- The Principal has given details of the actual receipts and expenditure in 1917 as well as the extraordinary receipts and expenditure in that year Except as regards repairs which are done from allotments made direct to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers. He has shown that by deducting the latter from the former the normal income in 1917 amounted to Rs. 1,99,017 and the normal expenditure to Rs.1,86,887 If the school is provincialized on the basis of the existing conditions regarding the teaching staff etc the normal income and expenditure may be about the same. If, however, the scale of salaries of the staff is revised as proposed below the normal expenditure will be increased.

5 Para 1(i) (d) of the Memo:- The Chairman's letter No. 2566 dated 16th October 1917 containing the Committee's proposals for the revision of the scales of salaries of the teaching staff etc was submitted to Government with this officer letter R C No. 478 of 1915 dated 5th March 1918 proposing a combined staff for the Lawrence Memorial School and the proposed Training College for the domiciled community at Ootacamund. It seems to me that the revision proposed by the committee, if sanctioned, will be enough for the efficient working of the school after its provincialization. I do not think that any change is required in the present pay and prospects of the Principal. The Committee are now paying pensions amounting to Rs. 1740 per annum and these will have to be continued after the provincialization. Ultimately the pension charges will increase as members on the school establishment become eligible for pension after the provincialization. I agree with the Committee that the pay of the menial

establishment also should be improved at the same time and I am addressing the Principal to let me know what increase of pay the Committee would recommend for the menials.

The number of pupils awaiting admission shows that an increase in strength is necessary and I would therefore support the request of the Committee for raising the strength of the school from 465 to 500, i.e. an increase of 35 pupils (girls).

Excluding the item relating to the increase of pay to the menial establishment the extra cost involved by the rest of the proposals will be approximately as shown below:-

	Per year.
1. On account of the revision of the scale of salaries etc.	14,660
2. On account of the present pension charges	1,740
3. On account of the increase of strength from 465 to 500 pupils about.	5,000
	21,400

6 Para 1 (ii) of the Memo:- The annexure C to the Principal's letter contains the Committee's suggestions regarding the modifications required in the present rules for the constitution and management of the school after its provincialization. I would invite the attention of Government to the Committee's note at the end of page 7 of the annexure from which it will be observed that they would prefer that the present system of a Committee of Management working directly under the orders of Government should continue. The Committee may remain, but their functions should, I think, be purely advisory except in regard to questions of a military or religious character connected with the school. In other respects, there seems to be no reason why the relations of the school with the Department should be different from those of other Government institutions. I would therefore suggest that the control of the school should mainly vest with the Director of Public Instruction subject to the orders of Government on important questions.

9/

pp 26-34 infra

7 As regards the rules proposed by the Committee, I see no objection to them except in the case of the following:-

(a) Rule 2. In the absence of the President the members present may elect one among themselves to preside at the meetings vide existing rule 4.

(b) Rule 4. The word "opinion" may be substituted for "consent".

(c) Rule 9. The words "illegitimate children" may be omitted and the following addition may be inserted at the end:-

"The cases of illegitimate orphan children shall be dealt with specially by the Committee".

(d) Rule 13. The report shall be submitted by the Principal to the Director who shall submit it to Government.

(e) Rule 14. The words "for the sanction of the Governor-in-Council may be omitted. The budget of the school will find a place in the Departmental budget. The date of submission by the Principal may be altered from "15th February" into "1st August".

(f) Rule 17. The first sentence of this rule may be altered thus:-

"One scholarship for the boys and one scholarship for girls to enable them to continue their further studies may be awarded annually by the Director of Public Instruction to such boys and girls as have exhibited intelligence and are likely to profit by a higher education".

I would suggest that if the rules proposed are approved a complete set of rules may be drawn up embodying therein all the relevant rules of a general nature which are in the existing rules of the school.

page 17 infra

8 Para 2(i) (a) of the Memo:- I agree with the Principal that the existing rates of fees may stand except in the case of children of officers who can afford to pay at higher rates.

9 Para 2(i) (b) and 2(ii) of the Memo:- The Principal was asked to furnish information regarding the particulars required by Government but in his letter under reference he has given only the details of the several endowments pertaining to the school and the way in which the interest thereon is now drawn. He has not furnished a copy of the existing scheme of management of the properties. The

10

359 6P

properties of the school are vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and the existing rule 63 of the school describes how all the moneys belonging to the school are to be dealt with. I would suggest that a scheme or a set of rules for the management of the properties may be drawn up in consultation with the ---- Accountant-General after considering the legal difficulties, if any.

10 Para 3 of the Memo:- As regards the non-recurring expenditure, the following schemes may be added to the list enumerated in the Principal's letter:-

	Estimated cost.
(1) Provision of a play ground for the girls' branch, (Vide Govt. Memo No. 2034-B-3 Home (Education) dated 12th November 1918.	Rs. 3,000
(2) Initial cost of establishing a manual training class in the school (The recurring cost of maintaining the class is estimated at Rs. 1520 a year	1,000

(below)

11 2. In conclusion, it will be observed that the Committee desire to be consulted before the constitution of the school has been finally approved (Vide Annexure H) and that they desire also that the school may be a "reserved" subject (Vide Annexure C).

12 3. The papers noted in the margin which were received as

1. Despatch No. 125 dated 15-5-1913 (with enclosure) to the Secretary of State.
2. Despatch No. 232 dated 5-9-13 from the Secretary of State

enclosures to the Government Memo under reference are returned as Annexure F to the Principal's letter.

8

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R Adrien

for Director of Public Instruction.

S V

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

No. 3222

Fish paste

Lovedale, Nilgiris,
31 ~~September~~ October 1918.

From

The Reverend W.H.G.Padfield, M.A.,
Principal and Secretary.

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
MADRAS.

Sir,

With reference to your No.R.C.5225/18 dated 5th September 1918, I have the honour to forward the information as requested.

Para 1 (i) of the Government Memo.

(1) The amounts relating to extra ordinary receipts and expenditure are as-follows:-

1915.

			Rs.
Extra receipts.			
Fixed deposit, due to previous years' savings, matured.			8,468.
Extra expenditure.			
Purchase of Thresh's Steam Disinfector.	Rs.	3,379/-	
Refund to Government of amount contributed (in 1914 for Buildings) towards new buildings less amount paid to A.C.R.E.	Rs.	22,250/-	
New Buildings.	Rs.	20,000/-	
Hot water apparatus Boys' School.	Rs.	5,000/-	
			50,629

1916.

Extra receipts.				Rs.
Balance over on winding up old Provident Fund.	Boys.	Rs.2,049/-		
	Girls.	Rs.1,366/-		
				3,415
Extra expenditure.				
Improvements to Buildings.				
	Boys.	Rs.3,334/-		
do. do.	Girls.	Rs. 800/-		
Purchase of Organ.	Boys.	Rs.9,682/-		
Water Supply.	Boys.	Rs.6,000/-		
do.	Girls.	Rs.4,000/-		
				23,816

1917.

Extra receipts.				
Government Grant for water supply.	Boys.	Rs.6,300/-		
	Girls.	Rs.4,200/-		
			Rs.10,500/-	
Government Grant for improvements, proposed Training College.		Rs.11,000/-		
			Rs.25,000/-	
			Rs.36,000	
				46,500
Recovery of bad debts from L.A.Press.				5,000
				51,500
Extra expenditure.				
An advance to M.W.S., towards the construction of Sergeants' Quarters- which was returned in 1918.				10,000

(2) The only donations have been Rs.250/- in 1915 from Brigade Major, Wellington and Rs.1,500/- in 1917 from H.E.Lord Pentland for annual prize. (Endowment placed in Capital Funds of School.)

There were no subscriptions.

Para 1 (i) (b) of the Memorandum.

The number of pending applications for admission on 31st December 1917 is given in Table E (page 30) of the report.

Children awaiting admission.	Pupils
1. The orphan children of fathers who have been killed in action, or have died of wounds received or sickness contracted on active service, preference being given to children of pure European parentage.	7
2. Orphan children of European commissioned officers and of civil medical officers, if left destitute.	4
3. Orphan children of European officers and soldiers, and of Europeans in the marine and medical service, preference being given to those who have lost both parents.	42
4. Orphan children of Eurasian officers and soldiers, and of Eurasians in the marine and medical service, preference being given to those who have lost both parents.	3
5. Children of any of the above whose fathers are still serving, preference being given to children of European fathers.	69
6. Children of European or Eurasian officers and soldiers, and of Europeans or Eurasians in the marine and medical service, transferred to the invalid or pension establishments, preference being given to the children of European fathers.	106
7. Orphan children of volunteers, who at the time of their death were borne on the rolls.	28
8. Orphan children of civilians, connected or unconnected with the public service, one of whose parents is or was of pure European descent, and who are destitute.	5
9. Children of volunteers who are living and who have had seven years' effective service.	23
10. Children of civilians, not being orphans and destitute.	10
	297

Classes I to V i.e., 125 candidates may be considered Military and classes VI to X Civilians.

Class VI are Military pensioners

A statement of the number of children of soldiers awaiting admission for the last 10 years is appended in Annexure A.

Para 1 (i) (c) of the Memorandum.

Receipts 1917.

(1) School fees.	Rs.	28,146
(2) Interest on Endowments.	Rs.	53,056
(3) Miscellaneous:-		
Fixed donation (difference between $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ & 8% on certain endowments).	Rs.	32,233

Receipts 1917 (Contd)

Subsistence allowance, Separation allowance and pensions for orphans (paid in lieu of school fees) Rs.20,993

Grants-in-Aid. (Military Department) Rs.48,000

(Education Department) Rs.15,000

Expenditure.1917.

(1) Masters and Teachers i.e., Staff of the school. Rs.63,036

(2) Establishment. Rs. 6,972

(3) Travelling allowance. Rs. 956

Fees are consolidated(vide page 57 of the report) and it is regretted that receipts for Boarding House cannot therefore be given separately.

Expenditure on Boarding House in 1917 was Rs. ~~70,244~~ 1.05 Lakhs

do. on Chapel in 1917 was Rs. 1,039

The ordinary repairs to the buildings are carried out by the Military Works Service from funds allotted to the IXth (Secunderabad) Division and do not appear in the school accounts, as the allotments are made direct to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

The actual pensions now paid by the Committee amount to Rs.1,740/- per annum- a note regarding pensions is attached in Annexure B.

The actual income and expenditure of the school for 1917-18 are as follows:-

Income Rs.2,47,517/- excluding the opening balance of Rs.63,589/-

Expenditure. Rs.2,10,238.

Extraordinary income and expenditure for 1917-18 are as follows:-

INCOME.

Special Grant from Government for improvements.	Rs.	6,000
Grant from Government for proposed Training College,	Rs.	25,000
Poultry Yard.	Rs.	1,000
Recovery of bad debts from L.A.Press.	Rs.	5,000
Refund of amount advanced to M.W.S. for Sergeants' Quarters.	Rs.	10,000
Donation from H.E.Lord Pentland for special prize.	Rs.	1,500
		Rs.48,500.

EXPENDITURE.

Special Bonus to staff.	Rs.	5,914
New Buildings (Junior School)	Rs.	5,000
Advance to M.W.S. for Sergeants' Quarters.	Rs.	10,000
Investment of H.E.Lord Pentland's donation.	Rs.	1,500
Poultry Yard.	Rs.	937
		Rs.23,351

thus leaving the normal income in 1917-18 as Rs.1,99,017
and the normal expenditure as Rs.1,86,887

I have the honour to enclose for information, copies of Budget for years 1916-17, 1917-18 and 1918-19.
The staff are admittedly underpaid and proposals for the increase of their pay were submitted to Government in Sir Arthur Phayre's letter No.2566 of 16th October 1917.
These proposals involved an average increase of Rs.14,660/-

Fwd Go

per annum, exclusive of pension charges. They were considered to be the absolutely irreducible minimum for the efficient working of the school and no account was taken of the menial establishment whose pay has been practically unchanged for the last 17 years. Owing to the abnormal conditions at present, it is very difficult to forecast with any certainty what the expenditure will be, even for next year.

Go. 142-3 (VII) 6-2-14

In para 3 (e) of report of the Committee submitted in letter No.3000 of 24th November 1913, the Committee asked for a special grant of Rs.27,500/- per annum. A recurring grant of Rs.15,000/- was sanctioned in G.O.No.1203, Educational dated 28th October 1914. If the new scale of salaries of staff submitted in letter No.2566 dated 16th October 1917 is included, and pensions be granted, an additional annual grant of say Rs.25,000/- would be needed.

(11)

p. 606 Go. 142-3 (VII) 6.2.14

In the concluding paragraph of the report of the Committee dated 24th November 1913, the suggestion was made that in view of the very large number of candidates awaiting admission, the number should be increased from 465 to 500, i.e., an increase of 35 pupils.

The Committee then estimated the additional cost at Rs.5,000/- per annum, but, owing to the rise of prices &c., I venture to think that, if this proposal is sanctioned, this amount is likely to be exceeded. ~~[illegible]~~

The cost will necessarily depend upon the degree of efficiency which the Government consider necessary for the education of the children of British Soldiers in this country.

pp 26-34 infra.

Para 1 (ii) of the Memorandum.

I venture to think that the rules and constitution of the school might be made as simple as possible. Suggested notes for the constitution of the school is appended in Annexure C.as requested - these are based, with a few modifications, ow with the present rules of this school and ow with the rules of the Sanawar and Murree Lawrence Schools.

Para 2 (i)a of the Memorandum.

I think the fees are as high as can reasonably be charged. A reference from the Military Department in 1911 was answered to this effect by Sir James Wolfe Murray, General Officer Commanding, IXth Division.

A man on Rs.100/- with 4 children in school pays Rs.25/-p.m for them i.e.25% of his income

A man on Rs.150/- with 4 children in school pays Rs.45/-p.m i.e., 30% of his income.

A man on Rs.200/- with 4 children in school pays Rs.65/-p.m i.e., 32½ of his income.

There are a few children of officers in the school who might be able to afford higher fees.

Para (2) i (b) & 2 (ii) of the Memorandum.

The endowments of the school are as follows:-

The Property of the Military Male Orphan Asylum.

4% loan.	Rs.4,47,800/-	Rs.4,89,200
N.T.T.Note	Rs. 41,400/-	
L.A.Press (bought by Government.		Rs.5,08,700
		Rs.9,97,900

The main condition attached to the transfer of this was that the rules regarding religious instruction laid down by Sir Henry Lawrence be adopted, provided that the Principal was invariably a Clergyman of the Church of England.

Brought forward. 9,97,900

Other Endowments.

Sir Hope Grant's Bequests.	Rs.	2,700
The Brennen Legacy.	Rs.	6,100
Lawrence Asylum Stock.	Rs.	12,100
Military Female Orphan Asylum Stock.	Rs.	2,82,318-14
		Rs.3,03,218-14-0

Total Rs. Rs.13,01,118-14-0

The interest on Rs.5,10,100 of this is paid to the Collector of the Nilgiris and Director of Public Instruction as Trustees on behalf of the school- and the interest on the remainder is paid to the Principal and Secretary on behalf of the school. The interest is shewn in the budget submitted yearly to Government.

13,01,118-14-0
4 1,500
13,02,618-14-0

Miscellaneous.

H.E.Lord Pentland's donation for annual prize (invested in War Loan)		Rs. 1,500
Fixed Deposit Account (Bank of Madras, Ootacamund)		Rs. 90,000
earmarked for (1)	Rs.	
proposed Training College.	25,000	
& (2) towards new K.G.Dept.	65,000	

Para 3 of the Memorandum.

In letter No.3000 dated 24th November 1913, the following non-recurring grants were applied for:-

(1) Staff quarters, Gymnasium & Girls' Latrine. Rs.45,000-
completed in 1916.

(2) Swimming bath, covered in & heated. Rs.20,000

24 Shower baths with hot water apparatus have been since erected- and the open swimming bath is for use in the hot weather only. This is therefore no longer urgent, though advisable in the future.

(3) Water supply, fire protection, sanitation & lighting

approximate Cost 1½ to 2 Lakhs.

In continuation of this a further report was submitted in June 1915, by Surgeon General Corker which included

(a) minor sanitary improvements	Rs.15,500	
and water supply	Rs.10,500	
making a total of	Rs. --------	26,000
(b) electric lighting.	Rs.	25,000
(c) dairy.	Rs.	8,900

The grant of Rs.27,500/- referred to was utilized as follows:-

Rs.10,500 to Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, for water supply.

This was found only sufficient to lay 3" pipe- and pumping and fencing still remain to be done- it is understood that the estimated cost for this is Rs.7,500/-

It was not understood that the Rs.11,000/- & 6,000/- respectively which complete the Rs.27,500/- mentioned, were necessarily for sanitary improvements. The Committee decided that the first essential to any sanitary improvement in the school was the erection of a Kindergarten Building, and the above sums form part of the school contribution of Rs.75,000/- to the new Kindergarten Department. The minor sanitary improvements as noted above were considered to be under-estimated (as shewn e.g., by the cost of the water supply scheme) and would have been mainly temporary in character. On the erection of the new Kindergarten Department, certain alterations would be necessary in the interior of Boys' and Girls' schools- and it would be more satisfactory to do the whole scheme at one time.

The cost of fire protection was estimated in 1910 to be Rs.35,000/-

The suggestions regarding the dairy were made on the assumption that a European contractor would take it up. so far no European contractor has been found willing to do so, owing to the opposition of the native milkmen.

The actual estimates for the above are briefly

(a) Pumping apparatus & fencing of catchment area. Rs. 7,500

(b) Fire protection. Rs. 35,000

(c) Electric lighting. Rs. 25,000

The cost of altering the interiors of the schools so as to provide lavatories near the dormitories and modern sanitary requirements has not so far been estimated- but the total cost can hardly be put down at less than the minimum amount originally suggested by the Committee viz., 1½ Lakhs.

(4) The provision of a Kindergarten Department (or Junior School) for small boys. Rs.1,00,000/- now sanctioned (vide G.O.No.566 Home (Education) Department, dated 30th April 1918) at cost of Rs.1,10,000/- (the school finding Rs.75,000/- of this). —— Balance - 35,000.

(5) Minor Works.

(i) Sergeants' Quarters- now completed by M.W.S. 1918

(ii) Remodelling Dhobie Lines-Rs.7,000/-very necessary

(iii) Rebuilding Boys' School Kitchen Rs.7,000/- do

(iv) Extra ward Girls' School Hospital. Rs.3,000/- do

(v) Completion of Chapel - could stand over

(vi) Erection of drying room for clothes. Rs.5,000/- advisable

The report also suggested that, owing to very large number of candidates for admission, the numbers in the school should be raised from 465 to 500- i.e., that 35 additional candidates should be admitted.

The last few years has shewn especially the pressing need of more girls, and it is suggested that this additional 35 should be added to the Girls' Branch, and that the numbers of girls should be raised from 165 to 200- leaving the boys 300 as at present. Of the 200 girls, 40 would be estimated to be below 9 years of age. The most convenient way of providing for the increase would be to erect a hostel for sleeping and lavatory accommodation for the 40 girls of ages from 5 to 9 to be attached to the new Kindergarten buildings now being built.

The new buildings have been designed with this object- the design provides for staff accommodation for staff of the whole Kindergarten Department, for sleeping and lavatory accommodation for 60 small boys, and for teaching and dining room accommodation for 60 small boys and 40 small girls. This proposal would make the Kindergarten section one complete school for 60 small boys and 40 small girls- and will, it is hoped, come in time whether the numbers of the girls are increased or not.

The cost of such a hostel ~~[illegible]~~ is estimated to cost 56,780/-

A good games pavilion, an additional recreation and football field and certain small minor works would be desirable. ~~Also, as years go on,~~ The amalgamation of Boys' School Hospital and Girls' School Hospital into one modern building.- and improvements to servants' lines have also long been advocated.

Briefly I have the honour to report that the urgency of the works now required may be stated as follows:-

(1) Kindergarten Department (or Junior School)

sanctioned and now about to be built.Rs.1,10,000

(2) Water supply, fire protection, sanitation and lighting including re-modelling the interiors of both schools. Rs.1½ Lakhs

(3) Minor Works e.g., Dhoby Lines, Boys' Kitchen, Extra ward to Girls' Hospital, Dairy and drying room Rs.30,900

(4) Hostel attached to new Kindergarten building for 40 small girls. Rs. 56,780/-

or a total of approximately Rs 3.4 Lakhs (excluding sanctioned junior school.)

In conclusion, I have the honour to attach resolution of Committee dated 17th October 1918 (which has been approved by the General Officer Commanding, 9th Secunderabad Division,) in which the Committee request that before final orders are passed, the Government may be pleased to consult the Committee on the final draft of the constitution.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Principal & Secretary.

Annexures.

A. Children of soldiers awaiting admission.

B. Note regarding pensions to staff.

C. Suggested Rules.

D. Copies of Budget for 3 years, 1916-17, 17-18, 1918-19.

E. Sanawar Rules.

F. Murree Rules. (returned to Director)

G. Ootacamund Rules and report 1917.

H. Resolution of Committee at Special Meeting dated 17th October 1918.

23

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Fresh page

Thick type

ANNEXURE A.

(Children of Soldiers awaiting admission

	Number of Soldiers Children awaiting admission.
1st January 1909.	61
,, 1910.	94
,, 1911.	100
,, 1912.	110
,, 1913.	134
,, 1914.	142
,, 1915.	154
,, 1916.	176
,, 1917.	189
,, 1918.	231

N.B. All children on attaining age of 12 years are deleted from the waiting list. Over 130 soldiers' children have so lapsed in this period. Soldiers' children include children of pensioned soldiers.

Fresh page

24

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373

ANNEXURE B.

Memo. re: Pensions to Staff.

Thick type

Between the years 1860 to 1871, the records are not clear as to whether members of the staff of the Lawrence Asylum, before the amalgamation with Military Male Orphan Asylum, were entitled to pensions or not - the time was too short to enable pensions to be earned - but members of the staff who left during those years were treated with a liberality far exceeding anything that they could possibly have earned under the Provident Fund Rules that now exist.

The staff of the Military Male Orphan Asylum were granted pensions, and their service in the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum after the amalgamation in 1871 was counted as part of their service for pension.

In G.O.No.217, dated 28th May 1900, the staff of the united institutions were informed that Government was not prepared to sanction the grant of pensions for the staff of the Lawrence Asylum - the reason for this order is not on record in this office. This applies to members of teaching and domestic staff only, as members of the military staff of the school on the Unattached List as sanctioned in G.O.No.208 - A, Government of India, Military Department, dated 28th January 1898 count their service at the school for pension.

The rule regarding pensions has not been rigidly adhered to, as Mr.Burrows was granted a pension in 1909 after 47 years service in the school and Mr.Closson in 1913 after 45 years service.

In fact, the Committee has, since pensions were stopped, been faced with two alternatives.

(1) either to turn off a member as the staff - who has done excellent work for the school - to end his days in dire poverty

or (2) to keep him at the school, even though he is really past work - and to grant special leave &c., not contemplated by C.S.R.

The second alternative, which in common justice the Committee have usually adhered to, is now no longer possible - the school staff are held to be bound by Civil Service Regulations. Also, with the ever-increasing demands made by education, such action seriously affects

the efficiency of the school. Each member of the staff must now be fully competent to do his work.

On the introduction of a Provident Fund in 1907, the staff unanimously petitioned against it, preferring to trust to the liberality of the Committee and of Government rather than to join a fund which could in no case give them any adequate provisions for their old age. A glance at the amounts sanctioned from the Provident Fund to members of staff on leaving the school will show that their apprehensions were amply justified.

The Principal reports that he has been obliged to advise many members of the staff, who have consulted him regarding other offers made to them to work elsewhere, that in their own interests he could not advise them to stay here - though he hoped they would. While some have stayed on, preferring to continue here for the sake of the school- the school has for this cause undoubtedly lost some excellent teachers. It is evident that the high cost of living, the introduction of C.S.R. and the more strenuous work has very seriously affected the condition and prospects of members of the staff.

It is therefore most earnestly hoped that, as the staff here have admittedly done excellent work on very inadequate salaries, the Government will be pleased to allow the staff to count past service in the school as service for pension. An enthusiastic staff is of the first and vital importance to the welfare of the school- and it can hardly have been the intention of the Hon'ble The Board of Directors, when acceding to Sir Henry Lawrence's last request, that those serving the school should so at the cost of an old age spent in penury. In the sister institution at Sanawar all the staff obtain pensions. This could either be done by a special order of Government, or by making the proportion of pension charges now due for past service of members of the staff at present in the service of the school a first charge on the interest on the endowments of the school.

The Committee have decided to submit to Government a separate letter on similar lines praying that the staff may be allowed pensions for past services- and this has been submitted to Government by the G.O.C. IXth Division in letter No.3280 dated 31st October 1918.

35

2288

ANNEXURE H.

Proceedings of the Committee of Management of Lawrence Memorial School at a meeting held on the 17th October 1918.

Fresh Page

335

Read draft reply to the Director of Public Instruction in connection with the provincialization of the school.

Resolved:-

"The Committee, in sanctioning the despatch of the draft note of the Principal to the Director of Public Instruction feel sure that the school will receive in the future the same generous and sympathetic consideration by His Excellency The Governor in Council as it has received in the past- and that its religious and military character will be fully maintained. The Committee would however xx request that the Government may be pleased to consult the members on the final draft of the constitution as approved by Government before any final action is taken."

(Sd) A.Phayre,
L.G.

Presiding Member.
17-x-18

I concur fully.

(Sd) W.Cross Barratt,
Major General,
C.C.S. IXth (Secunderabad) Divn,
Chairman of the Committee of Management
29-10-18

(True Copy.)

Lawrence Memorial School,
Lovedale, 31st October 1918.

W Cross Barratt
Secretary to the Committee.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
4 - NOV 1918
MADRAS

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238

376

ANNEXURE. I.

Statement showing the receipts of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund for the three years 1915, 16 and 17.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Boys' branch.					
1. Grants-in-aid	37,800	37,800	37,800 80,100		
2. Profits on School property	57,021	63,184	61,896		
3. Subsistence allowance	8,465	9,599	10,997		
4. Fees	16,594	18,687	19,759		
5. Telegraph department.	630	770	840		
6. Miscellaneous	(a) 39,315	2,560	(b) 7,277		
Total Boys' Branch	159,825	132,600	180,869		
Girls' Branch.					
1. Grants-inaid	25,200	25,200	29,400		
2. Profits on School property	24,175	22,187	24,670		
3. Subsistence allowance	7,722	8,435	9,996		
4. Fees	7,275	8,242	8,387		
5. Miscellaneous	62	1,475	68		
Total Girls' Branch	64,434	65,539	72,521		
Total Boys' and Girls' Branches	224,259	198,139	253,390		
Deduct extra-ordinary receipts.	8,468	3,415	51,500		
	215,791	194,724	201,890		
Total for three years.		612,405			
Average		204,135			

(b) Includes Rs.5000 recovery of bad debts of the late Lawrence Asylum Press and Rs. 1500 donation from His Excellency Lord Pentland

(a) Includes Rs.30,000 interest and withdrawal of deposit account and Rs. 250 donation from Brigade Major Wellington

38,468

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ANNEXURE. J.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund for the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	Total. 1918
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Boys' Branch.				
1. Education.	27,432	30,679	28,510	30916-10-0
2. Clothing and Victualling	58,838	53,579	55,837	58193-14-5
3. Household, Hospital and Sanitation.	20,124	20,708	21,251	20166-0-4
4. General	8,674	9,042	9,656	9905-1-8
5. Buildings	872	5,164	1,478	8080-12-3
6. Pensions	1,380	1,380	1,380	1380-0-0
7. Chapel	464	10,283	624	3265-7-8
8. Miscellaneous including extra-ordinary	55,114	14,282	20,999	16242-9-0
Total Boys' Branch	1,72,898	1,45,117	1,39,735	48150-7-4
Girls' Branch.				
1. Education	12,451	14,253	13,860	14935-8-4
2. Clothing and Victualling	28,684	30,014	29,399	32110-13-8
3. Household, Hospital and Sanitation	7,822	7,865	8,604	9371-7-8
4. General.	5,544	5,829	6,204	6573-7-6
5. Buildings	588	1,959	950	2073-7-3
6. Pensions	360	360	360	3054-13-0
7. Chapel	291	378	415	362-0-0
8. Miscellaneous including extra ordinary	2,748	8,563	6,176	277-8-0
Total Girls' Branch.	58,488	69,221	65,968	4280-10-11
Total Boys' and Girls' Branches	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	74037-15-4
Deduct extraordinary expenditure	50,629	23,816	10,000	22188-6-8
	1,80,757	1,90,522	1,95,703	18566-15-11
Total for three years		~~5,66,982~~	589846	203621-6-9
Average		~~1,88,994~~	196615	

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190522
195703
203621
589846
196615

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38

378

25

Sectt. II-8 (f)—25,005—27-4-15.

Home (Education) Department

Memo No. 17B-1, dated 1.2.19.

Cur. 17-B

VIII

From the D.P.I, R.C.5225/18, dated 3rd January 1919.

PP6-10, e.f.

With reference to his letter R.C.No.5225 /18 dated 3rd Jan.1919, furnishing particulars regarding the proposed provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial school, Ootacamund, the D.P.I is requested to obtain and furnish at a very early date information in regard to the following points:-

p. 2, e.f.

(1) Para 1(i)(a)(c) of memo, No 1117B-5, Dated 12th June 1918.

Details regarding the ordinary & extraordinary income and expenditure of the school for the calendar year 1918.

Issue today
Return the file
to Section
1.2.19

p. 2, e.f.

(2) Para 1(i)(b) of memo No.1117 B-5, dated 12th June 1918.

The average number of pupils of civil and military origin on the rolls of the institution during the period ending 31st Dec.1918 classified under "boarders" and "day-scholars"

(3) The approximate extra cost involved in the proposed revision of the scale of salary of the menial staff employed in the school.

39

2. The Director is also requested to frame, in consultation with the school committee, a complete set of rules regulating the working of the school embodying the rules suggested in his letter read above as also the relevant rules of a general nature occurring in the existing rules.

To the D.P.I (Q & M)

To remind a month after issue

Reminder sent 3.3.19

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C.F.—20

Home (Education) DEPARTMENT. C No. 525B

Received 19 MAR 1919 191 Registered 12-3 1919

Subject.

Submitting ~~Committee's proposals~~ certain particulars in regard to the proposed provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.

Fesh pall

ENCLOSURES
No.
Spare copies

Re No. 5225/18

Station Madras, Dated the 11-3-1919

From (Name) The Honourable Mr. R. Littlehales, M.A.,

(Designation) Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Education) Department.

Sir,

With reference to this office letter R C No. 5225/18 dated 3rd January 1919 furnishing particulars regarding the proposed provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, and Government Memo No. 17 B-1, Home (Education) dated 1-2-19, I have the honour to submit a letter from the Principal and Secretary of the School, No. 4644 dated 6-2-19 containing the Committee's proposals regarding improvement of the pay of the members of the menial establishment and also his letter C No. 4867 dated 28-2-19 with its enclosures furnishing the particulars called for in the second of the Government Memo mentioned above. In the rules framed by the Committee I would suggest the following modifications:-

pp 6-10 ante

pp 38-39 ante

p. 71 ante

pp 42-43 ante

Rule 1. Omit "and responsibility" and "H.E.".

Rule 2. In the last para, line 2 for "can" substitute "to be" and in line 3, for "of Ootacamund" substitute "In the Nilgiris".

Rule. 4. Omit the third sentence. In the last line but one for "may" substitute "shall"

Rule. 7. This rule appears unnecessary and restrictive.

Rule 16. I should accept only the first two sentences. To refer explicitly to the Telegraph Training class restricts possible future educational activities in the school.

For the sentence beginning "special classes" I should prefer to retain present Rule 31.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. A. Ameer.

for Director of Public Instruction.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.
~~OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.~~

LOVEDALE P.O.

C. No. 4867

Nilgiri District, ~~20th~~ 28th February 1919

FROM

THE REVEREND W. H. G. PADFIELD, M.A.,
PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY,

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT
12 MAR 1919
GOVT. OF MADRAS

Fresh pet

To The Director of Public Instruction,

MADRAS.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No.5225/18 dated 11th February 1919, which has been duly placed before the Committee of Management, Lawrence Memorial School.

2. The income and expenditure for 1918 is attached in Annexure A, the average number of pupils during 1918 in Annexure B, and the approximate extra cost in salaries of menial staff in Annexure C.

3. The proposed rules and constitution of the school have been submitted by the Committee in Annexure C of my letter No.3222 dated 31st October 1918, stating that, in their opinion, the rules should be as simple as possible. The rules as submitted were in accordance generally with the lines of the Sanawar and Murree School rules. The additional rules now added are taken mainly from the present rules of this school.

4. With reference to letter No.5225/18 dated 3rd January 1919 from the Director of Public Instruction to the Secretary to Government, I am to say

(a) Para 1 (i) a of the memo.

Regarding pensions for the staff, the Committee

2880

have submitted in Chairman's letter No.3220 dated 31st October 1918, the absolute necessity of pensions for the existing staff, and trust that such will be made either a first charge on the Endowments of the school, or from the general funds of the school, unless a special grant for this be sanctioned by Government. 381

As all teachers in school under public management in Great Britain now get this benefit, the Committee consider that it would be a very great and undeserved hardship if the staff of this school should not have the same advantage.

As regards the prospects of the Principal, the Committee presume that, as stated by the former Director of Public Instruction, the Principal will be eligible to apply for any special allowances granted to members of the Indian Educational Service.

(b) Para 1 (ii) of the memo.

The Committee agree that the relations of the school with the department should be on similar lines to that of other Government Institutions, on the understanding that the religious and military character of the school shall be fully safeguarded

Enclosures.

Annexure A.

,, B

,, C

,, D

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Principal and Secretary.

Fresh ball

ANNEXURE A. 44

2951

Government Memorandum No.17-B-1 dated 1st February 1919.

382

(1) Para (i) (a) & (c) of memo No.1117 B-5 dated 12th June 1918.

A statement of account for the Calendar year 1918 is enclosed.

RECEIPTS.

Boys. (a) The following are shown as extra ordinary income:-

I. Special Grant from Government.	Rs.6,000- 0- 0	
IV. Balance from No.II Account.	Rs. 454-15-11	
Other Items.	Rs. 399- 9- 0	
Recovery of Advance to M.W.S.	Rs10,000- 0- 0	
Donation from Government for Poultry Yard.	Rs. 500- 0- 0	
Refund from Bonus Fund Account.	Rs. 274- 3- 9	
		Rs.17,628-12-
Opening balance (excluding Training College Rs.25,000/-)		Rs.48,888- 5- 7
		Rs.66,517- 8-

(b) The remainder of the income is ordinary, viz, Rs. 1,28,212- 1-

Rs.1,94,729- 3-11

Girls. (a) Extraordinary income.

Donation for Poultry Yard.	Rs. 500-0-0	
Refund from Bonus Fund Account,,	167-7-9	
	667-7-9	
Opening balance.	,, 20,931-4-5	
		Rs. 21,598-12-

17628-12-8
667-7-9

(b) The remainder of the income is ordinary. Rs. 66,677-11-

Rs. 88,276- 7-

	Extra ordinary.	Ordinary.	Opening balance.	Training College.
Boys.	Rs.17,628-12-8.	1,28,212- 1-8	48,888- 5-7	Rs.25,000/-
Girls.	Rs. 667- 7-9	66,677-11-8	20,931- 4-5	
	Rs.18,296- 4-5	1,94,889-13-4	69,819-10-0	Rs.25,000/-

Total Receipts of both schools. Rs.3,08,005-11-9

EXPENDITURE.

BOYS. (a) Extraordinary.

VI. Improvements to Buildings-		
(Asst master's Quarters)	Rs. 824- 0-0	
VIII. Purchase of organ.	Rs.3,844- 9-6	
IX. War bonus to servants.	Rs. 567-11-0	
Refund of fees.	Rs. 206- 0-5	
Poultry Houses.	Rs. 436- 0-0	
New Buildings-Kindergarten.	Rs10,000- 0-0	
		Rs. 14,878- 4-11
(b) Ordinary expenditure.		Rs.1,33,272- 2- 5
		Rs.1,48,150- 7- 4

GIRLS. (a) Extraordinary.

VI. Improvements to Buildings-		
(Hot water apparatus)	Rs.2,946- 0-0	
IX. War Bonus to servants.	341-13-0	
Poultry Houses.	500-14-0	
		Rs. 3,688-11- 0
(b) Ordinary expenditure.		Rs. 70,349- 4- 4
		Rs. 74,037-15- 4

EXPENDITURE.

	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.
Boys.	Rs.14,878- 4-11	Rs.1,33,272-2-5
Girls.	Rs. 3,688-11- 0	Rs. 70,349-4-4
	Rs.18,566-15-11	Rs.2,03,621-6-9

Total. Rs. 2,22,188-6-8

14878-4-11
3688-11-0
18566-15-11

14815 0-7-4
74037-15-4
222188-6-8
18566-15-11
203621-6-9

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2 cols

Print on fresh page

STATEMENT OF "RECEIPTS" AND "EXPENDITURE"

OF

Boys' ~~MALE~~ AND Girls' ~~FEMALE~~ BRANCHES

OF THE

~~OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.~~

Lawrence Memorial School

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS, MADRAS.

Statement of Receipts and

Receipts.	Actuals 1918 Jany to Dec.								
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
OPENING BALANCE.	73888	5	7	(includes 25000. belonging to Training School)					
I.—FROM GOVERNMENT—									
1. Grant-in-Aid	37800	-	-						
2. Special Grant-	6000	-	-						
II.—PROFITS ON ASYLUM PROPERTY—									
1. Donation and Interest on Government Securities.	51618	2	7						
2. ~~Donation from Lawrence Asylum Press~~ Bank Interest on Fixed Deposit A/c. ...	3216	13	-						
III.—SPECIAL FUNDS—									
1. Subsistence & Separation Allowances	14810	1	9						
2. Fees	20039	1	3						
3. Telegraph Department	560	-	-						
IV.—INDUSTRIES—									
1. Boot-making Shop									
2. Recoveries from Public Works Department ...									
V.—MISCELLANEOUS—									
1. Sale of Stores	130	6	-						
2. ~~From N. V. R. Compensation for Boots~~ ...									
3. Other items	399	9	-						
4. Special Money Prizes	37	8	-						
5. Balances transferred from No II A/c. ~~Donation~~	454	15	11						
6. Recovery of advance to M. W. S. ...	10,000	-	-						
7. Donation from Govt. for Poultry Yard ...	500	-	-						
8. Refund from Bonus Fund A/c. ...	274	3	9						
9. Recoveries from M. W. S. Unspent balance	-	1	1						
10.									
Total Rs. ...	219729	3	11						
	73888	5	7						
	145840	14	4						

Boys' Expenditure, ~~Male~~ Branch.

Expenditure.	Actuals 1918 Jany to Dec								
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I.—EDUCATION—									
(a) SCHOLASTIC—									
1. Establishment	21,076	11	9						
2. Books, Prizes and Stationery	4465	7	9						
3. Library ~~and Museum~~	644	1	3						
4. Examination Fees	225	-	-						
5. Special Money Prizes	37	8	-						
6. Scholarships	-	-	-						
7. Pocket money.	55	12	-						
(b) ARTISTIC—									
1. Band, Music—Establishment	840	-	-						
2. Band Instruments, Music and Repairs ...	938	5	3						
3. Honorarium to Band Examiner ...	-	-	-						
4. Gymnastic Establishment	540	-	-						
5. Apparatus and Games	734	12	-						
(c) TELEGRAPH—									
1. Establishment	-	-	-						
2. Premia	120	-	-						
(d) DRAWING—									
1. Establishment	240	-	-						
2. Materials, Models, &c.	-	-	-						
(e) TYPE-WRITING—									
1. Establishment	240	-	-						
2. Machines, Materials, &c.	39	-	-						
(f) carpentry—									
II.—CLOTHING AND VICTUALLING— (a) Establishment	720	-	-						
(a) CLOTHING—									
1. Establishment	749	4	9						
2. Material, &c.	10029	-	-						
3. Contract Work and Outfits	3918	2	-						
4. Shoeing	3912	5	5						
5. Sergeants' Clothing	343	8	11						
6. Servants' do.	689	4	-						
(b) VICTUALLING—									
1. Establishment	2187	-	6						
2. Provisions	35931	2	10						
3. Kitchen and Dining Room utensils ...	241	10	-						
4. Boarders out-	192	8	-						
Carried over ...	89110	8	5						

30916-10-0
30916-10-0
58193-14-5
58193-14-5

Statement of Receipts and

Expenditure.	Actuals 1918 Jany to Dec. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forward ...	89110 8 5		
III.—HOUSEHOLD, HOSPITAL AND SANITATION—			
(a) Household—			
1. Establishment	5889 6 1		
2. Washing	2062 3 -		
3. Lighting	1782 12 6		
4. Wood-cutting, &c.	1090 5 5		
5. Bedding and Towelling	1550 15 8		
6. Hardware, Soap, Brushes	1420 9 11		
7. Furniture, Carpets, &c.	1251 14 3		
8. Contingencies	160 6 -		
(b) Hospital—			
1. Establishment	1913 6 9		
2. Medicines and Wines	185 15 6		
3. Extra Nursing	426 15 6		
(c) Sanitation—			
1. Establishment	1024 4 11		
2. Tar and Phenyle	438 4 -		
3. Repairs to Roads, Drains; Bush-cutting ...	968 8 10		
IV.—GENERAL—			
1. Establishment	9794 1 2		
2. Office Stationery	111 - 6		
~~V.—BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS~~			
V ~~VI.~~—MISCELLANEOUS—			
1. Carrying Charges and Travelling Expenses ...	3774 2 5		
2. Postage, Advertisements and Telegrams ...	570 15 -		
3. Contingencies	510 11 10		
4. Entertainment Allowance	315 14 0		
5. Printing charges:	427 9 -		
VI Buildings—			
1. Establishment	899 11 -		
2. Material for Barrack damages & repairs to Furniture—	757 13 -		
3. Improvements to buildings—	824 - -		
Carried over ...	127262 6 8		

Expenditure, Mate Branch.

Expenditure.	Actuals 1918 Jany to Dec. Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forward ...	127262 6 8		
VII.—OTHER CHARGES—			
1. Pensions	1380 - -		
VIII.—~~EXTRAORDINARY~~— Chapel			
1. ~~Chapel Improvements~~ Establishment ...	405 14 2		
2. ~~Sinking Fund~~ Chapel Improvements. ...	- - -		
3. Repairing and Tuning organ. ...	15 - -		
4. Purchase of New Organ. ...	2844 9 6		
IX ~~1.~~ Extraordinary			
~~6~~ 1. Bonus & Provident Fund of Staff	1564 4 10		
~~7~~ 2 Special Bonus	3468 8 9		
~~8~~ 3 Refund of fees & pensions ...	206 - 5		
~~9~~ 4. Poultry Houses.	436 - -		
~~10~~ 5. New Buildings	10,000 - -		
6. War Bonus.	587 11 -		
	1242 9 0		
	5399 4 3		
	11642 13 3		
Total Rs. ...	148150 7 4		
Closing Balance on 31st December 1918.	71578 12 7		
Rs. ...	219729 3 11		

18 57

Statement of Receipts and

Receipts.	Actuals Jany to Dec 1918 Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Opening Balance ...	20931	4	5						
I.—FROM GOVERNMENT—									
1. Grant-in-Aid	25200	-	-						
II.—PROFITS ON ASYLUM PROPERTY—									
1. Donation and Interest on Govt. Securities	21316	15	2						
III.—SPECIAL FUNDS—									
1. Subsistence & Separation Allowances	10482	15	6						
2. Fees	9605	5	-						
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS—									
1. Sale of Stores	17	-	-						
2 Refund from M.W.S.	3	-	-						
3. Other Items	10	-	-						
4. Refund from Bonus Fund A/c	167	7	9						
5. Special Money Prizes	42	8	-						
6. Donation from Govt for poultry houses	500	-	-						
Total Rs. ...	88276	7	10						

Expenditure.

I.—EDUCATION—									
(a) SCHOLASTIC—									
1. Establishment	10329	12	5						
2. Books, Stationery, Prizes	2068	14	2						
3. Library	424	5	9						
4. Examination Fees	95	-	-						
5. Games...	116	8	-						
6. ~~Tuning and Repairing Piano~~ Pocket Money	24	8	-						
7. Special Money Prizes	42	8	-						
8. ~~Organist~~ Scholarship	200	-	-						
(b) DRAWING—									
1. Establishment	180	-	-						
2. Materials and Models									
(c) TYPEWRITING—									
1. Establishment	180	-	-						
2. Materials and Machines	44	6	-						
(d) Technical									
1. Establishment	1170	-	-						
2. Needlework & Cookery class	59	10	-						
Carried over ...	14935	8	4						

Girls' 18 52 387 34 Bz 2 Hals

Expenditure, ~~Female~~ Branch.

Expenditure.	Actuals Jany to Dec 1918 Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward ...	14935	8	4						
II.—CLOTHING AND VICTUALLING—									
(a) CLOTHING—									
1. Establishment	956	-	-						
2. Materials	3243	15	-						
3. Extra Tailors	533	14	-						
4. Shoeing	4027	1	11						
5. Outfit Allowance	210	-	-				32110	13	8
6. Servants' Clothing	234	12	-						
(b) VICTUALLING—									
1. Establishment	1151	15	-						
2. Provisions	21301	12	5						
3. Kitchen and Dining Room Utensils ...	451	7	4						
~~4. Boarders~~	32110	13	8						
III.—HOUSEHOLD, HOSPITAL AND SANITATION—									
(a) HOUSEHOLD—									
1. Establishment	508	8	-						
2. Washing	1351	1	6						
3. Lighting	1458	6	-						
4. Woodcutting	343	6	5						
5. Bedding and Towelling	1529	7	4						
6. Hardware, Soap, Brushes, &c. ...	620	8	10						
7. ~~Furniture and Repairs~~ New	609	2	-						
8. Contingencies	259	10							
(b) HOSPITAL—									
1. Establishment	1383	11	8						
2. Medicines and Wines	434	-							
3. Extra Nursing	363	3	3						
(c) SANITATION—									
1. Establishment	692	3	6						
2. Tar and Phenyle	236	7	9						
3. Bush-cutting, &c.	206	7	7				9371	7	8
IV.—GENERAL—	9371	7	8						
1. Establishment	6529	11	6						
2. Office Stationery -	43	12	-				65737-6		
~~V.—BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS~~									
Carried over ...	62991	5	2						

53

Statement of Recpeits and Expenditure, ~~Female~~ Girls' Branch.

Expenditure.	Actuals Jany to Decr. 1918. Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward ...	62991	5	2						
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—									
1. Carrying Charges and Travelling Expenses	1633	13	6						
2. Postage, Telegrams, Advertisements ...	98	13	9						
3. Contingencies	71	5	-						
VI Buildings 4. Printing charges.	269	7	-						
~~VII.—OTHER CHARGES—~~ 1. Establishment	596	11	-						
2 ~~Pension~~ material for Barrack damages & repairs to furniture	512	2	-						
VII~~I~~.—~~EXTRAORDINARY~~ 3. Improvements to Buildings	2946	-	-						
Other charges 1. ~~Sinking Fund~~ pension	360	-	-						
VIII Chapel									
1 ~~2~~ Establishment	267	8	-						
2 ~~1~~ Improvements	-	-	-						
3 ~~3~~ Repairing & tuning organ ...	10	-	-						
IX Extraordinary									
~~7~~ 1 Bonus to Provident Fund of Staff ...	~~588~~	~~15~~	11						
~~8~~ 2 Special Bonus	2649	3	-						
~~9~~ 3 Poultry Houses	500	14	-						
~~10~~ 4 War Bonus	241	13	-						
Rs. ...	74037	15	4						
Closing Balance on 31st December 1918	14238	8	6						
Total Rs. ...	88276	7	10						

2946 - 2
512 - 2
596 - 11
269 - 7

ANNEXURE B. 54

(2) Para 1 (i) (b) of memo: No.1117-B-5, dated the 12th June 1918. 35 SP

Average number of pupils of Civil Military Origin during period ending 31st December 1918. 388

Fresh pale

	BOARDERS. Military	BOARDERS. Civil.	DAY SCHOLARS. Military	DAY SCHOLARS. Civil.
Boys.	268	17	14	3
Girls.	146	8	7	4
	414	25	21	7

Boarders.

	Military. Orphans.	Military. Children of Effective Officers & Soldiers.	Military. Children of Pensioned Soldiers.	Civil. Orphans.	Civil. Parents living.
Boys.	117	85	66	23	2
Girls.	64	46	36		
	181	131	102	23	2

467) 3200 (7
3269

ANNEXURE C.

55

Fresh page

(3) of the above Memorandum.

Approximate extra cost involved in the proposed salary of the 36SP

Menial Staff.

389

Committee recommended roughly 25% increase to each servant.

		Present. Rs.	Proposed. Rs.	Excess. Rs.
BOYS.				
4	Tailors.	61	74	13
4	Chucklers.	61	74	13
1	Head Cook.	20	25	5
4	Asst: Cooks.	36	44	8
5	Scullions.	45	55	10
1	Extra one scullion for Preparatory Branch.		11	11
1	Butter man.	9	11	2
1	Biscuit Maker.	12	15	3
1	Nursery Maty.	9	11	2
1	Extra one maty for Preparatory Branch.		11	11
1	Mussalchie.	12	15	3
17	Coolies (Wood cutting & Bush-cutting)	136	170	34
1	Barber.	10	12	2
9	Scavengers.	72	90	18
3	Extra three scavengers for Preparatory Branch.		30	30
Boys' Hospital.				
1	Hospital Maty.	9	11	2
1	,, Cook.	9	11	2
1	,, Scavenger.	9	11	2
1	,, Peon.	8	10	2
GIRLS.				
3	Kitchen Helps.	24	30	6
1	Staff Cook.		14	14
3	Scullions.	24	30	6
				199

(vern on)

	Present. Rs.	Proposed. Rs.	Excess. Rs.
		Bfd: 199	3/7/38
GIRLS (Contd)			
1 Man servant.	8	10	2
6 Coolies (Wood cutting & Bush cutting)	48	60	12
6 Scavengers.	48	60	12
Girls' Hospital.			
1 Ayah.	8	10	2
1 Cook.	8	10	2
1 Scavenger.	8	10	2
PREPARATORY BRANCH.(New building)			
1 One cook for Staff.		14	14
General.			
1 Peon.	8	10	2
2 Gardeners.	16	20	4
1 General Cooly.	11	12	1
1 Cooly Errands.	10	12	2
1 Forest Guard.	12	15	3
1 Church Bearer.	10	12	2
1 Gardener.	9	11	2
1 Book binder.	18	22	4
1 Supervision Maistry.	25	30	5
		Rs. 270	

390

Rs.270 per mensem or Rs.270 x 12; Rs.3,240/- per annum Exce

The present scale does not include temporary allowance for dearness of provisions at Rs.1-8-0 per mensem and temporary war allowance at Re.1/- per mensem, sanctioned for meniale in Nilgiri District. xxxxxxxxxxx

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Fresh file

57

391

38 SP

ANNEXURE D.

Suggested notes re: Rules and Constitution of the

Lawrence Memorial School

at

L O V E D A L E.

PREFACE.

THE Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund was founded during 1858, in honour of the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., by whom the establishment at some Hill Station, within the Madras Presidency, of an Institution similar to the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, had been suggested.

The School at Ootacamund was managed by a Committee of gentlemen residing at that place, and was supported by donations and subscriptions from the general public; but, in accordance with the will of Sir Henry Lawrence, in which he commended this school to the fostering care of the Hon'ble The Board of Directors, it was adopted by Government in 1859 by despatch from the Secretary of State for India.

The Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum, and the Madras Female Orphan Asylum were amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum, the former on the 1st September 1871, and the latter on the 1st October 1904, the united Asylums being designated the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. The name of this Institution was changed to the "Lawrence Memorial School" in accordance with G. O. No. 38 Educational dated 15-1-1913.

The object of the Institution is to provide for the orphan and other children of British Officers and soldiers, serving or having served in India a school wherein they may obtain the benefits of a bracing climate, a good and above all a religious education, so that, with Divine blessing, they may be consistent Christians and useful citizens of the Empire.

Vide Rule 1 Sanawar.

58

395P

392

Suggested Rules regarding the Constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.

RULES.	Notes.
Control.	
1. The Lawrence Memorial School is under the control [and responsibility] of [H.E.] the Governor in Council.	Suggested to clearly define it as a "reserved" subject. [ ] omit.
2. There shall be an advisory Committee of visitors consisting of the following ex-officio members. (1) The General Officer Commanding, 9th Secunderabad Division - President. (2) The Collector of Nilgiris. (3) The Asst.Quarter Master General, 9th Division. (4) The Asst.Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade. (5) The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund. Two members to be appointed by Government either by office or by name, who shall ordinarily be the General Officer Commanding Southern Brigade & the Superintendent of the Cordite Factory. Three additional members who may be ladies, [can be] to be nominated by the above from residents [of Ootacamund] who take an interest	In Sanawar this Committee is termed " Committee of Reference" Vide Rule 2 (Murree) Print in margin in italics to be in the Nilgiris Print in margin in italics

Notes.

in the school. The Principal shall act as Secretary to the Committee.

3. The General Officer Commanding the Southern Army and the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Madras shall be ex-officio visitors of the Institution, and shall be at liberty to visit the school at any time and to refer to the advisory Committee, or to the Government, any matter that, in their opinion, demands attention.

Rule 66 (Ootacamund)

4. The Committee shall meet not less than four times a year on such dates as the President may determine, to discuss any suggestions made by members and matters which may be referred to them by the Director of Public Instruction or by Government. Their opinions shall be submitted to Government through the Director of Public Instruction. [Special meetings may be convened by the President when need arises.] In particular, the [consent] of the advisory Committee shall be obtained on all questions relating to the constitution of the school,

Rule 3 (Murree)

Omit [ ].

opinion (Ghats)

The Committee would prefer that the word "consent" should if possible be retained , as being an additional safeguard that the main principles of the foundation of the school shall be adhered to.

(pp 60 & 61 removed)

A/SP 394

RULES.	Notes.
and the maintenance of its special military and religious character. In the absence of the President, the members present [may] elect one among themselves to preside at the meetings.	Rule 4 (Ootacamund) Shall. (omit ital)
Staff.	
5. The Principal shall be a Clergyman of the Church of England in accordance with the wishes of Sir Henry Lawrence and with the conditions under which the governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum handed over their trust.	That the Principal should be a Clergyman of the Church of England was the wish of Sir Henry Lawrence and as such has been so far the invariable rule in the Sanawar, Murree and Ootacamund Schools. In this school there is the additional point that the condition of the transfer of M.M.O.A. funds was that the Principal should invariably be a Clergyman of the Church of England. It is thus essential to place this on record.
6. The Principal shall be responsible for the education, discipline and general management of the school and shall have direction and control of every department, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction to whom all reports shall be addressed.	Rules 3 & 5 (Sanawar) Rule 1 (Murree) and Rules 12 & 14 (Ootacamund)
[7. The Principal shall be consulted regarding the appointment of members of the staff.]	[ ] omit. This is the rule regarding all appointments on the Unattached List vide form attached- it is very advisable that the same should hold

Print as footnote. [printed at the end]

RULES.

Notes.

for teachers. A man may be an excellent teacher in class but quite unsuitable for the equally important work out of class hours which is so essential in a large boarding school. In present rules, the Principal appoints the staff.

Admissions and withdrawals.

8. The admission of pupils shall rest with the Principal to whom all applications should be addressed. Except in special circumstances the children admitted shall be between 5 & 12 years of age.

Rule 6 (Sanawar)
Rule 4 (Murree)
Rule 34 (Ootacamund) where the Principal admits children except in special cases as noted in this rule.

9. The following is the order in which claims for admission shall be considered-preference being given to children of pure European parentage, asbeing more likely to suffer from the climate of the plains than those of mixed parentage.

Rule 13 (Sanawar)
Rule 5 (Murree)
Rule 39 (Ootacamund)

(1) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on field service.
(2) Orphans of officer and soldiers who have died on the active list.
(3) Children of officers and soldiers on the active list.
(4) Orphans of officers and

435P

396

RULES.	Notes.
soldiers who have died? as pensioners or since their transfer to the reserve.	
(5) Children of officers and soldiers who are pensioners or transferred to the reserve.	
(6) Children of Civilians provided there are no children of soldiers registered and awaiting admission. In these classes preference will be given to children of soldiers who are serving in the 9th Division- and to the orphans of civilians who have served in the Madras Presidency.	In 1888, children of civilians were allowed to be admitted as the number of soldiers' children were insufficient to complete the numbers. Since 1910, however, the number of soldiers' children awaiting admission has been very great. (Vide Annexure A.)
10. Children labouring under any form of disease, mental or physical and children of soldiers who have been dismissed the service by sentence of court martial ~~xxxin~~ are ineligible for admission. The cases of illegitimate orphan children shall be dealt with specially by the Committee.	Rule 7 (Murree) Rule 14 (Sanawar) Rule 37 & 38 (Ootacamund)
11. The maximum strength of the Boys' Branch shall be 300 and ~~200~~ of the Girls' Branch 200 - exclusive of day-scholars. The children of the members of the staff may be admitted as day-scholars without payment of any fee.	Rules 32 & 46 (Ootacamund) At present 300 boys & 165 girls.

65

RULES.

12. The following shall be the scale of fees.

Notes.

Rule 6 (Murree)

Rule 8 (Sanawar)

Rule 42 (Ootacamund)

42. Children whose fathers or step-fathers are above the rank of corporal or are pensioners, shall be charged for according to the following scale, except under extraordinary circumstances, when the power of exemption from, or reduction of payment shall be exercised by the Committee :—

When the income of the Fathers or step-fathers is per mensem.	First child.	Second child.	Thild child.	Fourth child.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Uuder Rs. 30	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	
Rs.					
30 and upwards, but less than Rs. 40	3	„	„	„	Rs. 3 for 4 children.
40 do „ 50	4	1	„	„	„ 5 do
50 do „ 60	5	2	„	„	„ 7 do
60 do „ 70	6	3	1	„	„ 10 do
70 do „ 80	7	4	2	„	„ 13 do
80 do „ 90	8	5	3	1	„ 17 do
90 do „ 100	9	6	4	2	„ 21 do
100 do „ 110	10	7	5	3	„ 25 do
110 do „ 120	11	8	6	4	„ 29 do
120 do „ 130	12	9	7	5	„ 33 do
130 do „ 140	13	10	8	6	„ 37 do
140 do „ 150	14	11	9	7	„ 41 do
150 do „ 160	15	12	10	8	„ 45 do
160 do „ 170	16	13	11	9	„ 49 do
170 do „ 180	17	14	12	10	„ 53 do
180 do „ 190	18	15	13	11	„ 57 do
190 do „ 200	19	16	14	12	„ 61 do
200 and above ...	20	17	15	13	„ 65 do

"*Note*" :—"Income" means the pay and allowances staff or consolidated pay, exchange compensation allowance, charge allowance and all other items of personal remuneration drawn by an individual, but does not include horse allowance if drawn, as a separate item, office and contract allowances, ration money, messing allowance, clothing allowance, or subsistance allowance for wife and children."

Separation Allowances and pensions granted to children may be claimed in lieu of the above fees.

The children of officers shall be charged Rs.25/- per mensem for each child.

43. When the fees payable in respect of any pupil have not been paid on the date fixed for the payment of such fees, the Secretary, with the consent of the Committee, shall give notice by registered letter to the parent or guardian of such pupil that unless the fees are paid within 15 days of the receipt of the notice, the name of such pupil will be struck off the rolls. In the event of the pupil being re-admitted to the School, he shall pay, in addition to the amount of fees due by him on the date on which his name was struck off, a fine not exceeding 2 annas in the Rupee for each rupee due by him.

66

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394

RULES.

Notes.

13. On any pupil attaining the age of 18 years, the Principal shall call upon the parent or guardian to remove the pupil. In the event of such pupil having no parent or guardian, the Principal shall take such measures as may seem best for the pupil's settlement in life and report the action so taken to the Director of Public Instruction.

Rule 36 (Ootacamund)

The Principal may call upon the parent or guardian to remove any boy who attains the age of 16 years and shows no promise of benefiting by further study.

14. The Principal shall have power to grant such leave as he may consider necessary to pupils on application by their parents or guardians. He shall also have power, subject to the confirmation of the Director of Public Instruction, to dismiss any pupil for grave misconduct, provided that the pupil shall not be sent out of the Institution until the parents or guardians have been communicated with.

Rule 54 (Ootacamund)

Divine Service.

15. The following rules shall be

RULES.

observed regarding religious services and instruction.

~~APPENDIX XII.~~

(a) ~~RULE XXIII.~~—In the religious lessons given in open school, all the leading truths of Christianity shall be inculcated, but without unnecessary allusion to disputed points of faith or practice.

(b) ~~RULE XXIV.~~—The respective Catechisms of the various Protestant denominations may be taught in private to the children of each denomination.

(c) ~~RULE XXV.~~—The authorized version of the Bible shall be read in the school.

(d) ~~RULE XXVI.~~—At the hours in which religious instruction is given in the school, Priests of the Roman Catholic Church and accredited Ministers of Evangelical denominations may attend and give instruction to the children of their respective persuasions, in places set apart for that purpose, on giving previous notice of their wish to do so to the ~~Secretary.~~ Principal

(e) ~~RULE XXVII.~~—Roman Catholic Priests and accredited Ministers of other denominations shall have free access to the sick of their communities in the Infirmary at all times.

(f) ~~RULE XXVIII.~~—Divine Service, in accordance with the usage of the Church of England, shall be celebrated twice on each Sunday in the Chapel of the Institution, all the inmates of the establishment being required to attend, subject, however, to the provisions of Rule ~~29.~~ 9

(g) ~~RULE XXIX.~~—On the application of a Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, or accredited Minister of an Evangelical denomination of Christians, requesting permission to celebrate Divine Service on a Sunday with the members of his communion, a place shall be set apart for the purpose, and such members shall have permission to attend. Such application must, however, be made in writing on the previous Saturday.

(h) ~~RULE XXX.~~—The form of prayers sanctioned for use in the ~~Asylum~~ School shall be read every morning and evening throughout the year by the Principal, or such officers as he may appoint for the purpose.

Notes. 399

These rules were the conditions attached to the transfer of school to Government, vide G.O.No.839, Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 27th December 1859 and also conditions agreed to by the Military Male Orphan Asylum on amalgamation.

Rule 16 (Murree)

Rules 18 to 25 (Sanawar)

Rules 24 to 28 (Ootacamund)

16. **Standards & classes.**

The scheme of education shall correspond to that prescribed in the Code of Regulations of European Schools. Boys and Girls after passing 7th Standard or reaching the age of

Rules 29 - 31 (Ootacamund)

4788

RULES.

16 years shall be selected either for High School course or Technical course. [Boys selected for Technical course shall be placed in the Telegraph Training Class- Girls ~~xk~~ selected for a Technical course shall be placed in the work room and taught needlework, cookery and dress-making.]

[Special classes may be held for pupils to prepare for the Oxford or Cambridge Locals, medical and other examinations with ~~xthx~~ the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.]

Notes.

900

Print

[ ] omit

Print (the portion in quotation shd. be in italics)

D.P.I. prefers existing rule:—
"Special classes may be held
for pupils preparing for ~~the~~
medical & railway examinations
other Special classes may be held
with the approval of the D.P.I."

17. Vacations and Holidays.

The school shall be closed for the Christmas vacation for a period not exceeding two months, and there shall be no midsummer vacation. The Principal shall have power to grant such miscellaneous holidays as are consistent with the provisions of the Code of Regulations for European Schools and which he may consider necessary with reference to the special character of the Institution.

Rule 53 (Ootacamund)

18. The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund, shall be in medical charge of the school, and shall visit the institution at least once a week

Rule 67 (Ootacamund)

69

4887

401

RULES.	Notes.
and whenever it is necessary.	
19. The accounts shall be audited each year by a superior officer of the Accounts Department whose report shall be submitted to Government through the Principal and the Director of Public Instruction.	Rule 64 (Ootacamund) This is the present procedure.
20. The Principal shall submit in print to the Director of Public Instruction not later than the 1st of August of each year a budget for the ensuing official year. Such budget shall be drawn up in the form prescribed by Government.	Rule 61 (Ootacamund)
21. All money received shall be paid to the school account in the Bank of Madras, Ootacamund. For the ordinary current expenditure sanctioned in the budget, all drafts on the current account shall be signed by the Principal. Any special expenditure shall receive the previous sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.	Rule 63 (Ootacamund)
22. An annual report for the official year of the Institution shall be forwarded by the Principal through the advisory Committee to the Director of Public Instruction in June of each year.	Rule 15 (Murree) Rule 31 (Sanawar) Rule 65 (Ootacamund)

RULES.

Notes.

4955
402

23. One scholarship for boys and one scholarship for girls to enable them to continue their further studies may be awarded annually by the Director of Public Instruction to such boys and girls as have exhibited intelligence and are likely to profit by a higher education. Such scholarships shall be of value of Rs.20/- per mensem for the first year, Rs.25/- per mensem for the second year and Rs.30/- per mensem for the third year and Rs.35/- per mensem for the fourth year.

At present Rs.15/- per mensem is given- but this is insufficient for orphans

Two or more stipends of Rs.20/- per mensem may be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction to boys or girls to enable them to learn a trade or industry. The names of all scholarships ~~arm~~ or stipend holders shall be borne on the strength of the school.

VU

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
3 MAR 1919
No 5225/18
MADRAS

Form referred to in Rule 7

I. A. F. U1742.
Gratis.

Form of application for the transfer of a soldier, British or native, to the Unattached List.

Station

Date

From

The Principal
Lawrence Royal School
Lovedale

SIR,

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of the G. O. C. to the soldier named in the margin being transferred to the U. L. for employment as in the corps/department with effect from the date (a) he joined for duty, or from which he has continuously acted in the corps, department or appointment.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Corps

Regl. { No. / Rank

Name

Serving at

Date of joining the corps/department/appointment for duty, or in the case of the Survey Department, the date of completing the first period of extra training as laid down in para. 1 (b) I. A. O. 507 of 1906, or such previous date as may be mutually agreed upon with the Surveyor-General.

(a) Date from which he has continuously acted in the corps/department/appointment.

(b) Date of succeeding to a full permanent vacancy—

To

The D. A. A. G. / D. A. A. and Q. M. G.

Division.
Brigade.

NOTE.—(a) Expunge if not applicable.
(b) Need not be completed for native ranks.

1. I hereby declare that I have read and understand the conditions relating to the transfer of soldiers to and their service in the U. L. contained in A. R. I., Vol. II, and that I am willing to be transferred on the conditions therein laid down.

*2. I also declare my willingness to revert to the rank of _____ (see para. 3 of instructions)

*3. If finally selected for employment on the Unattached List, I agree to extend my service to 12 years, when qualified to do so. (This condition does not apply to Unattached List soldiers of Divisional Signal Companies).

4. I am aware that if promoted to Warrant rank under the R. W., my claim to pension will be settled by the War Office.

5. I am further aware that I have no claim to either deferred pay or gratuity when in receipt of consolidated salary for any U. L. appointment.

6. I also understand that after transfer to the U. L. I am liable, for incompetency or misconduct, to be remanded to my corps as a private.

Station

Date *Signature of soldier.*

---

7. Extract from the record of Regl. No. , rank , name (in full)
corps showing the description given on attestation.

Age

Height { Feet / Inches

Complexion

Colour of eyes

Colour of hair

Occupation

Where born { Town / County / Country

Attested. { When / Where / For what term / For what regiment

Service abroad in detail.

When and on what ship embarked for India.

---

8. Certified that the above is a true extract from the regimental records.

9. I have no objection to the transfer of

to the U. L He is a man of good character and steady habits, and, in my opinion, fitted for detached staff employ. [his sheet roll is attached—native soldiers only.]

Station

Date *Comdg.* _____

* This should be expunged if not applicable.

NOTE.—Only items 1 and 8 are applicable to native ranks and in their case the other items should be scored through.

INSTRUCTIONS.

BRITISH SOLDIERS.

As soon as a soldier is selected for a permanent appointment, application should be made to the D.A.A.G. of the Division or D.A.A. and Q. M. G. of the Independent Brigade concerned for his transfer to the U. L In the case of men employed (1) at Army Hd. Qrs. the A. G., India; (2) in the Viceroy's Band, the D.A. A. G., Lahore Division; and (3) in the Indo-European Telegraph Department, the D. A. A. G., Poona Division, should be applied to.

2. The date of transfer will ordinarily be that on which the soldier succeeds to a permanent appointment, except in the following cases:—

(a) when he has been acting or officiating in an U. L. appointment, or holding an experimental or temporary appointment which is finally converted into a permanent U. L. appointment, in which case he may be transferred with effect from the commencement of such acting, officiating or temporary service provided it has been continuous;

(b) men of the Indian Telegraph Department who are transferred with effect from the date they have been continuously employed as military telegraphists.

(c) for the purpose of promotion in the Supply and Transport Corps, the standing of a man will be regulated by the date of the Quarter Master General in India's letter appointing him to a permanent or *Subpro-tem* appointment.

3. Regimental warrant and N. C. officers joining a department in which the sergeants are eligible for promotion to departmental warrant rank, must, if of higher rank than colour-sergeant, agree to revert to that rank. Those of higher rank than sergeant joining an appointment in which the incumbent is not eligible for promotion to departmental warrant rank, must, unless rank equivalent to that he holds, or a higher rank, is attached to the appointment, agree to revert to the rank it carries or to the rank of sergeant, as the case may require.

4. In the cases of instructors in gymnastics, cooking, or carpentry, at the Lawrence Military Asylums, a certificate should be attached from the Principal that the individual for transfer is in every way suitable for his position.

NATIVE RANKS.

The head of the department or other officer will forward this application to the O. C. the Corps to which the man belongs, who, after entering the necessary particulars, will return it to the former officer for transmission to the D. A. A. G. of the Division or the D. A. A. and Q. M. G. of the Independent Brigade concerned. The transfer to the U. L will take effect from the date the soldier ceases to be borne on the effective establishment of his corps; or in the case of the Survey Department, from the date of his completing the period of extra training laid down in para. 1 (*b*) of I. A. O. 507 of 1906, unless the Surveyor-General especially agrees to dispense with this extra training, when the transfer may take place from such date as may be mutually agreed upon.

2. All intended transfers to the Indian Unattached List for employment in the Survey of India must first obtain the approval of the Chief of the Staff.

Lal Chand & Sons, Calcutta—No. 1148 I. A. U.—22-7-16—3,700.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

Lovedale, Nilgiris,
6th February 1919.

Cur No. 4644

From

The Reverend W.H.G.Padfield, M.A.,
Principal and Secretary,
Lawrence Memorial School,
Lovedale.

To

The Director of Public Instruction,
MADRAS.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your R.C.No.5225/18 dated 3rd January 1919, which was considered by the Committee at its meeting dated 30th January 1919.

It is very difficult to know what to suggest at present moment for pay of servants - Both servants and coolies are most difficult to get in the hills at present, and the wages of an ordinary coolie runs at about Rs.15/- per mensem.

If electricity, a modern system of sanitation and a central kitchen were introduced, the number of servants could no doubt be considerably decreased. As it is, the new Preparatory Branch, being a large building, will require an extra staff.

In general, the Committee suggest an increase of roughly 25% to each servant, with the usual Government allowances for dearness of provisions as sanctioned for Nilgiri District.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Principal and Secretary.

Enclosures.

1 Resolution of Committee.

1 Printed list of menial staff as at present sanctioned.

1 dft. prepared per menial Sch.

Enclosure 2 A

Proceedings of the Committee of Management of the Lawrence Memorial School, at a meeting held on 30th January 1919.

5285.

405

Item No. VII. Laid on the table Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction R.C.No.5235/18, dated 3rd January 1919, calling for a list of members of the menial establishment showing the present pay of each and the increase which the Committee would recommend.

Resolution. " A general increase of 25% is considered suitable, subject to rounding to the nearest rupee."

(sd) A.R.Cumming,
Vice-Chairman.

(True Copy)

Lawrence Memorial School,
Lovedale, 3rd February 1919.

Principal and Secretary.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Heads to which debited.	No.	Designation.	Present Scale. Salary per mensem.	Present Scale. Special Allowance.	Sanctioned Scale. Salary per mensem.	Sanctioned Scale. Special Allowance.	Remarks.
		PREPARATORY BRANCH.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—Education...	1	Head Teacher ...	125		100-5-150		
Do ...	1	First Assistant ...	66		60-2- 80		
Do ...	1	Second do ...	50		50-1- 60		
Do ...	4	Pupil Teachers ...	20	With board	20	With board.	
Do ...	1	Assistant Teacher ...	80		80		
III.—Household	1	Nursery Matron ...	41		40-1-45		
		GENERAL.					
IV.—General ...	1	Principal and Secretary ...	1000	...	500-50-1000	...	
Do ...	1	Chief Clerk ...	150	...	125- 5- 150	...	
Do ...	1	Clerk ...	50	...	40- 1- 50	...	
Do ...	1	Assistant Clerk ...	30	...	25- 1- 30	...	
Do ...	1	Stores' Clerk ...	30	...	25- 1- 30	...	
Do ...	1	Allowance for Shorthand...	...	20*	...	20*	
Do ...	1	Peon ...	8	...	...	...	Allowed to Principal.
Do ...	2	Gardeners ...	16	...	...	...	Do do
Do ...	1	Cooly, General ...	11	..	...	...	
Do ...	1	Cooly, errands ...	10	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Forest Guard ...	11	...	12	...	
III.—Hospital ..	1	Consulting Physician ...	50	...	50	...	
Do ...	1	Resident Medical Officer ...	50	...	50	...	
Do ...	1	Compounder ...	17	3	17	3	
Do ...	1	Peon ...	8	...	8	...	
VIII.—Chapel ..	1	Organist ...	..	30*	..	30*	
Do ...	1	Bearer ...	10	...	10	...	
Do ...	1	Gardener ...	9	...	9	...	
Do ...		Allowance for organ blowing ...	...	5	...	5	
I.—Education...	1	Bookbinder ...	16	...	18	...	

General charges are 60 per cent. to Boys' Branch and 40 per cent. to Girls' Branch.

NATIVE ESTABLISHMENT.†

		BOYS' BRANCH.					
II.—Clothing ..	4	Tailors ...	61	..	...	...	
Do ..	4	Chucklers ...	61	...	...	...	
II.—Victualling	1	Head Cook ...	20	...	...	...	
Do ...	4	Assistant Cooks ...	36	...	...	...	
Do ..	5	Scullions ...	45	...	...	...	
Do ..	1	Butterman ...	9	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Biscuit Maker ...	12	...	...	...	
III.—Household	1	Nursery Maty ...	9	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Mussalchee ...	12	...	...	...	
Do ...	9	Woodcutters ...	72	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Servant for haircutting ...	10	...	...	...	
III.—Hospital...	1	Cook ...	9	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Maty ...	9	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Scavenger ...	9	...	...	...	
III.—Household and Sanitation	1	Maistry ...	25	...	...	...	Rs. 12-8-0 to each head.
III.—Sanitation	9	Scavengers ...	72	...	...	...	
Do ...	8	Coolies ...	64	...	...	...	Repairs to roads and drains, bush-cutting.
		GIRLS' BRANCH					
II.—Victualling.	3	Kitchen Helps ...	24	...	...	...	
Do	3	Scullions ...	24	...	...	...	
III.—Household	1	Man Servant ...	8	...	...	...	
Do ...	4	Woodcutters ...	32	...	...	...	
Hospital...	1	Ayah ...	8	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Cook ...	8	...	...	...	
Do ...	1	Scavenger ...	8	...	...	...	
Sanitation...	6	Scavengers ...	48	...	...	...	
Do ...	2	Coolies ...	16	...	...	...	Bush-cutting, repairs to drains, etc.

* The allowances need not go to particular posts.

† Compensation for dearness of provisions is given to servants as per scale sanctioned for menials in Government Employ.

Menial Establishment

74 E

~~57~~ Print

407 57

No.	Designation	Present Pay	Proposed Pay and men	Remarks
	Boys Branch			
	II Clothing			
4	Tailors	one at 16 Rs.	one at 20 Rs	
		3 at 15 Rs	3 at 18 Rs	
4	Chucklers.	one at 16 Rs	one at 20 Rs	
		3 at 15 Rs	3 at 18 Rs	
	II Victualling &c			
1	Head Cook	20 Rs.	25 Rs.	
4	Asst: Cooks.	@ 9 Rs each	3 at 11 Rs each	Vide Preparatory Branch.
5	Scullions	@ 9 Rs each	4 at 11 Rs "	—do—
1	Butter man	@ 9 Rs:	11 Rs:	
1	Biscuit maker	12 "	15 Rs:	
	Household & Sanitation			
1	Lamp Lighter	12 Rs:	15 Rs:	
17	Coolies - wood cutting and Bush cutting	@ 8 Rs each	@ 10 Rs each	
1	Barber	10 Rs.	12 Rs:	
9	Scavengers	@ 8 Rs each	8 @ 10 Rs each	Vide Preparatory Branch.

No:	Designation	Present pay	Proposed pay and men	Remarks.
	Girls' Branch			
	II Victualing			
3	Kitchen helps	@ 8 Rs each	@ 10 Rs each	
			1 Cook for Staff at 14 Rs-	
3	Scullions	@ 8 Rs each	@ 10 Rs each	
	Household and Sanitation			
1	Man Servant-	8 Rs.	10 Rs:	
6	Coolies, woodcutting and Bush Cutting	@ 8 Rs each	@ 10 Rs each	
6	Scavengers.	@ 8 Rs each	@ 10 Rs each	
	Preparatory Branch			
1	Cook for Staff children.		14 Rs.	
1	Asst: Cook. (Transferred from Boys' Branch)	9 Rs.	11 Rs:	
1	Maty:	9 Rs:	1+1 @ 11 Rs each i.e., 2 maties	
1	Scullion (Transferred from Boys' Branch)	9 Rs:	1+1 @ 11 Rs each ie 2 Scullions	
1	Scavenger (-do-)	8 Rs:	1+3 @ 10 Rs each ie 4 Scavengers	
	Boys' School Hospital			
1	Cook	9 Rs:	11 Rs:	
1	Maty:	9 Rs:	11 Rs:	
1	Scavenger	9 Rs	11 Rs.	
1	Peon	8 Rs	10 Rs.	

No:	Designation	Present Pay	Proposed pay and men	Remarks:
	Girls' School Hospital			
1	Ayah.	8 Rs:	10 Rs:	
1	Cook.	8 Rs.	10 Rs:	
1	Scavenger.	8 Rs	10 Rs:	
	General			
1	Peon	8 Rs:	10 Rs:	
2	Gardeners	@ 8 Rs.	@ 10 Rs each	Allowed to Principal
1	General Cooly	10 Rs + 1 " Allowance	12 Rs	
1	Cooly errands	10 Rs	12 Rs.	
1	Forest Guard.	12 Rs.	15 Rs:	
1	Church Cearer	10 Rs:	12 Rs.	
1	Gardener.	9 Rs.	11 Rs:	
1	Book binder	18 Rs	22 Rs	
1	Maistry (Supervision)	25 Rs	30 Rs:	

At present, menial Staff Get in addition to their pay, Rs. 1-0-0 war allowance and Rs 1-8-0 Compensation for dearness of provisions in accordance with the Government orders for menial servants in Nilgiri District - These allowances if is proposed to Continue, as the Government shall from time to time decide, in accordance with Government rules for the Servants in the Nilgiri District.

VJ ✓

Re S225/18

-12-1-15.
14.5.19
9
R 14.5.19

NOTES.

410

4. A revised rough draft has been prepared but there are some doubtful points to be cleared; for example, ~~from~~ the statements furnished by the Principal show the profits of the school property (interest and fixed annual donations from Govt) which amounted to .81 lakh in 1915, .85 lakh in 1916, and .87 lakh in 1917, have dropped down to .76 lakh in 1918. The reason for the drop in the year 1918 has not been explained. Other minor discrepancies are also being set right.

Page 14 flag (A)
(C) item (2)

5. Every effort is being made to push through the file and to submit it in a presentable form, in order that the officers may have the minimum of - inconvenience in passing orders on the case.

Osk.
13.5.19.

I am sorry the file has not yet been submitted. I have however been watching it all through & the delay has been unavoidable.

C.S. 13/5/19

CHIEF SECRETARY
14 V 1919
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

13/5
H.M.

As the A.S. is aware, besides several cases which fell ~~[illegible]~~ into arrears during the Budget season there has been a rush of urgents during the past 3 weeks which had to be attended to. The case in question will be subd. sharp.

Osk
13.5.19.

14/5/19

Sett. II—8 (b)—12-1-15.

NOTES.

Page

411

V.n:

Extract of d.o., dated the 28th January 1919 from Colonel Cox to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

---

* * *

"If I can be in Madras on Monday next, would it be convenient for you to see me on the following subjects:-

(i) Provincialisation of Lawrence Asylum School, Lovedale.

(ii) Land grants to Indian soldiers as war rewards.

Reply should go to-day. In what departments are the papers referred to ?

C.G.T.
29-1-19.

Public Department.

For the C.S.

Of the two subjects referred to by Col. Cox in his D.O.(i) Provincialization of the Lawrence Asylum School, Lovedale is dealt with in Home(Education) Department. That Dept. it has been ascertained, have now a pending file on this subject and it is now understood to be with their Under Secretary. Subject (ii) Land grants to Indian Soldiers as war rewards, is dealt with in the Rev. Dept. It is understood that there is now no pending file on this subject. But the latest orders have been obtained and are submitted for reference.

G.O.2462 Rev.d.4-11-15
" 3646 " 7-11-17
" 2936 " 12- 8-18

2. It is submitted for orders whether Col.Cox may be informed that subject (i) is dealt with by the Hon.Mr.Ramachandra Rao and subject(ii) by the Hon. Mr. M.Young and that they will be asked to get ready the files on their respective subjects for discussion with him.

II—8 (b)—12-1-15.

NOTES.

B

412

3. After the issue of a reply to Col.Cox relevant extracts of notes & Col.Cox's D.O. may be sent to the Home(Education) and Revenue Depts. for getting the files ready.

Submitted for orders. Draft reply is placed below for approval.

T.M.R.
29-1-19.
A.S.
29-1-19

C.G.T.
29-1-19.

Home(Edn.)
C.No. 202B
30.1.19

To the Home(Education) Dept. U.O.

REGISTERED HOME DEPARTMENT
30 JAN 1919
GOVT. OF MADRAS

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS
30 JAN 1919
HOME DEPARTMENT

Home (Education) Dept.

For the U.S.

Submitted.

2. The file relating to the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School was submitted to the Secretary a few days ago.

31.1.19.

Handed to S.

1.2.

Submitted to the Secretary.

2. The file (with ~~[illegible]~~ the important ~~[illegible]~~ g.o.) is placed below for ~~[illegible]~~ reference, if necessary.

1.2.19. See Col Cox & told him how the files stand at present.

He referred to a letter from the General of 18 Jnf where reference was made to an expansion of buildings. Please let me see it.

[illegible]

-160.004—16-1-17.

NOTES.

Page 3

413

With refer: to the Secy:'s note overleaf, it is subd: that ~~Mr.~~ Col. Cox apparently refers to Major General Cross Barratt's D.O. of the 13th July 1918 at (H). Please see also office note at pp 7 & 8 of the papers therewith which, among other things, makes mention of the Junior School building, the construction of which was appd: in Gio. No. 566 Ed:, d/ 30th April 1918. The only other proposals for increased accommodation to the School are those mentioned by the Committee in its present correspondence and ~~[illegible]~~ summarized in para 9 of office note at p. 23 of the N.F. below.

(H)

(D)

pp 18–22, c.f.

[illegible]
6.2.19.

[illegible]
6.2.19.

[illegible]
7.2.

Seen
[illegible] 7/2/19

Registrar
Home Dept

414

Will you kindly arrange to send for P.S.G's ~~use~~ perusal the file relating to the Lawrence Memorial School Lovedale being provincialised.

C.S.
21.4.19.

Home (Edn)

The file relating to the Provincialization of the Lawrence Memo School, Cotacamund, is now in the Financial Deptt:, having been forwar to it with Edn w/o 525/B-1, d/ 4th April 191 Submitted that Deptt: may be requesti to furnish the file to the Supdt: of H P.S.G's office direct.

21.4.19.

P.S.G's office has been informed of this by telephone.

21/4.

Edn 808B-1
21-4-19

CURRENT
~~2041B~~ 7360
FINANCIAL
21.4.19.

Fnl no 2041-1 & 22.4.19

P.S.G. W.O

Fnl. no.

21.4.19

Fnl

The file is linked.

Dsk
22419

Provincialisation of the Lawrence Memorial School

...ith whom we ... to arrange a ...saltation before ... letter to India is ...utched.

The (linked) file came to me with a personal note from His Excellency who has been interviewed on the subject by General Cross Barratt, the Chairman of the School Committee.*

His Excellency is most anxious to expedite the disposal and to get the draft off to the Govt. of India as soon as possible

2. I shed. be much obliged therefore if you wd. push on the Financial Scrutiny as rapidly as may be. & cast the results into the shape of a revised draft to India, so as to avoid further battledore & shuttlecock between Finl. & Educl. The letter to India ought to be as clear & as strong as possible & should in particular bring out the assistance expected of Imperial funds both now and in the future. His Excy. in his note to me "presumes" that the Imperial grant will be an "increasing quantity as the school "grows larger."

3. If the case could be printed up

- section by section - while Financial scrutiny is going on, it wld. be a great help. Indeed this seems almost essential. 416

The D.P.I. comes up about the 12th Day & we ought to meet the Committee within a few days from then: the case ought to be in print if any discussion is to be facilitated. The rules, e.g., must be in print.

L.D.
27.4.19

C.S. I shd. like to have a copy of the Fin'l. note direct as soon as you have passed.
L.D.

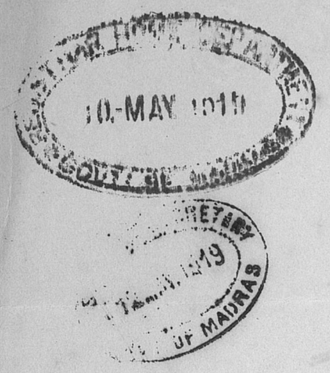
SECRETARY ... DEPARTMENT OF ... 28-APR-1919 ... HOME DEPARTMENT ...

(E.S.) ...
28 B-2
28.4.19

To the Chief Secretary as directed by H.M.
28/4/19

Mr. Tappal

Edn 93 8B 1
10.5.19



Note for Home (Educl.) Department.

417

10-MAY 1919
GOVT. OF MADRAS
SECRETARY
1919
OF MADRAS

Mr. Padfield has written to me about the provincialisation of the Lawrence Memorial School which he wishes to come and discuss. Please let me know when I may expect the file. On a connected case I noticed a marginal note written, I think, by the Financial Superintendent stating that that -- department had almost finished its scrutiny; this was dated the 5th of May.

LD
10-5-19

Home (Edn) Deptt:

Submitted that the file in question is still in the Financial Deptt. That Deptt: may be requested w/o to ~~comply~~ furnish a reply to H.M.'s query above.

10/5/19

Edn no 93 8B-1
10.5.19

10.5.19

Final.

Final C1-2321B
10.5.19.

P.T.O.

Scott. II—8 (3)—12-1-15.

418

Financial Department.

pectfully submitted that the file

regarding ialization of the Lawrence

Memorial Scho omitted to H.M. before

Monday the 19th i

2. The H.M. directed flag (B) that the case should be dealt with as expeditiously as possible; and H.M's orders have been borne in mind. It is, however, very much regretted that the mass of correspondence had to be studied several times; and the current file, the editing of which took up a considerable time, has been printed-vide proof copy. The proof is being gone through carefully and it will be edited further, wherever necessary.

flag (A)

3. The statements relating to the existing Financial position of the Lawrence Memorial School for different periods were furnished by the Principal, Lawrence Asylum, on different occasions; and some difficulty has been experienced in bringing the statements together in one view and also in consolidating the figures relating to Boys' branch and Girls' branch. (These were shown separately by the principal.) -please see pages 14 and 15 of the proof.

p14-15+18-20 flag (A)

Consolidated Statements have now been prepared vide State(C) on pages 14+15 flag (A)

(A)

Compared with original
S.M.
7.5.19.

419

G.O. No. , May 1919

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education.
Dated—Ootacamund, the 8th October 1917.
No.—1117-B-1.

I am directed to solicit your attention to paragraphs 9 to 15 of the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar's letter No. 497, Educational, dated the 8th May 1916, and to paragraph 1 of your letter No. 350, dated the 19th April 1917, regarding the future management of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, and to inquire when the orders of the Government of India in the matter may be expected.

2. As the Government of India are already aware, the management of the institution is now vested in a committee consisting of eleven members, of whom four are Military officers who have always taken an active interest in the working of the institution. The Government understand that the military headquarters are to be transferred from Ootacamund to Bangalore. With this transfer the Committee of the school will lose the advantage of the advice and support of the Military officers now on it and will be considerably weakened. I am accordingly directed to urge this an additional reason for this Government's assuming the control of the institution and to request that the early sanction of the Government of India thereto may be obtained.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Sir E. D. MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Delhi, the 15th November 1917.
No—12-C.

With reference to your letter No. 1117-B-1, dated the 8th October 1917, I am directed to say that the question of future management of the Lawrence Memorial School at Ootacamund is still under the consideration of the Government of India and that its disposal will be expedited as much as possible.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Sir E. D. MACLAGAN, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Delhi, the 12th February 1918.
No.—183-C.

With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter No. 12-C of 15th November 1917, I am desired to address you as follows regarding the future position of the Ootacamund Lawrence Memorial School.

2. It was proposed in your letter No. 497 of 8th May 1916 that the school should be transferred to the Local Government both as regards finance and as regards control.

The Government of India after further consideration of the proposal have decided to accept the principle that the finance and control of the school should in future be provincialized. They are however imperfectly informed regarding the existing financial position of the school and would be glad if the Governor in Council would favour them with definite proposals for carrying out the proposed provincialization of the institution accompanied by statements showing the average income and expenditure of the last three years under appropriate heads and the average number of pupils of military and of civil origin respectively. I am in this connexion to forward a copy of the marginally-noted correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding the provincialization of the corresponding institution at Murree which indicates the system adopted in dealing with the Murree school.

Despatch No. 125 of 15th May 1913 (with enclosures) to the Secretary of State.
Despatch No. 232 of 5th September 1913 from the Secretary of State.

Print
not printed.

I am to request that in your reply the Government of Madras may give their views as to the manner in which the cost of the institution and of the improvements alluded to in your letter of the 8th May 1916 should be distributed between Imperial and Provincial revenues, when provincialization has been carried out.

IV

Memorandum No. 1117/B-17-5, Home (Education), dated 12th June 1918.

A copy of the letter from the Government of India, No. 183-C., dated the 12th February 1918, regarding the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, with its enclosures, is forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction and he is requested to furnish Government with

(i) statements showing

(*a*) the average income and expenditure of the school for the last three years under appropriate heads and classified according as they are ordinary receipts and expenditure or extraordinary receipts and expenditure, the amounts of donations and subscriptions being separately shown;

(*b*) the average number of pupils of military and civil origin respectively;

(*c*) the estimated income and expenditure of the school after the provincialization is given effect to, exclusive of private donations, subscriptions and provident fund charges, and

(*d*) the existing establishment and the establishments likely to be employed in the school after provincialization setting out clearly the changes, if any, proposed to be made in the pay and prospects of the Principal and teachers and the extra cost resulting therefrom; and

(ii) a scheme according to which the institution will be conducted and managed.

2. The Director is also requested

(i) to state

(*a*) whether it is proposed to raise or make any alteration in the rates of fees levied in the school in order to meet the increase, if any, in the expenditure which may result from the provincialization of the institution and if so, how, and

(*b*) what modifications should be made in the scheme of management of the properties belonging to the school which are vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments; and

(ii) to forward to Government a copy of the rules for the management of the school modified where necessary with reference to the present proposals.

3. As regards non-recurring expenditure the Government of India have already sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 27,500 towards the cost of sanitary improvements to the school and there are still other urgent requirments estimated to cost Rs. 1,38,900 as shown in the margin. The Director is requested to report whether any additional improvements over and above those mentioned above will be found necessary on the provincialization of the school and if so to furnish a list of them with an approximate estimate of cost.

	Rs.
Dairy	8,900
Kindergarten department ...	1,10,000
Swimming bath	20,000
	1,38,900

R. Ramachandra Rao,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V

Letter—from Major-General Cross Barratt, C.B., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, and Chairman of the Committee of Management, Lawrence Memorial School.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department (through the Director of Public Instruction, Madras).
Dated—the 17th July 1918.
No.—1574.

I am desired by the Committee to request that Government may be pleased to give the Committee an opportunity of discussing the proposals for the provincialization of the school as soon as practicable.

N. Ref. on C. M. No. 6155, *dated 2nd August* 1918.

Submitted to Government.

J. H. Stone,
Director of Public Instruction.

VI

Memorandum No. 1117-B/17-6, Home (Education), dated 12th September 1918.

With reference to his letter N.R.C. No. 6155, dated the 2nd August 1918, the Director of Public Instruction is informed that the question whether the proposed meeting will serve any useful purpose cannot be determined until the conditions, financial and otherwise, on which the Government will accept the provincialization of the school and responsibility for its future management have been more fully examined. He is therefore requested to expedite the particulars called for in Memorandum No. 1117-B/17-5, dated the 12th June 1918.

(By order)

C. H. Brown,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Small Caps Pros marginal headings please

Kindly leave space betn paras: VGH 12/5

422

VII

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Duncan, M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.

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

Dated—Madras, the 3rd January 1919.

No.—R.C. 5225 of 1918.

Statements of annual income and expenditure—

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 1117-B/17-5, Home (Education), dated 12th June 1918, requesting me to furnish certain particulars in connexion with the provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, I have the honour to submit a letter from the Principal and Secretary of the School No. 3222, dated 31st October 1918, with all its annexures and with the following remarks. (Paper IV)

2. *Paragraph* 1 (*i*) (*a*) *of the memorandum.*—Statements showing the average income and expenditure of the school for the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917 excluding the extraordinary receipts and expenditure shown in the Principal's letter are submitted herewith—vide annexures I and J. (pp 14–15 infra)

Average number of pupils of Civil + Military origin

3. *Paragraph* 1 (*i*) (*b*) *of the memorandum.*—The classification of pupils according to the services to which their parents belong has been given on page 28 of the annual report of the school for 1917 ~~(Annexure G)~~. In his present letter, the Principal has given the classification of the pupils shown as awaiting admission on page 30 of the report for 1917. It is observed that the number is steadily rising.

Estimated income and expenditure of the school after provincialization:—

4. *Paragraph* 1 (*i*) (*c*) *of the memorandum.*—The Principal has given details of the actual receipts and expenditure in 1917 as well as the extraordinary receipts and expenditure in that year except as regards repairs which are done from allotments made direct to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers. He has shown that by deducting the latter from the former the normal income in 1917 amounted to Rupees 1,99,017 and the normal expenditure to Rs. 1,86,887. If the school is provincialized on the basis of the existing conditions regarding the teaching staff, etc., the normal income and expenditure may be about the same. If, however, the scale of salaries of the staff is revised as proposed below, the normal expenditure will be increased.

Existing Establishments and establishments after provincialization:—

5. *Paragraph* 1 (*i*) (*d*) *of the memorandum.*—The Chairman's letter No. 2566, dated 16th October 1917, containing the Committee's proposals for the revision of the scales of salaries of the teaching staff etc., was submitted to Government with this office letter R.C. No. 478 of 1915, dated 5th March 1918, proposing a combined staff for the Lawrence Memorial School and the proposed training college for the domiciled community at Ootacamund. It seems to me that the revision proposed by the Committee, if sanctioned, will be enough for the efficient working of the school after its provincialization. I do not think that any change is required in the present pay and prospects of the Principal. The Committee are now paying pensions amounting to Rs. 1,740 per annum and these will have to be continued after the provincialization. Ultimately the pension charges will increase as members on the school establishment become eligible for pension after the provincialization. I agree with the Committee that the pay of the menial establishment also should be improved at the same time and I am addressing the Principal to let me know what increase of pay the Committee would recommend for the menials.

6

7

8 The number of pupils awaiting admission shows that an increase in strength is necessary and I would therefore support the request of the Committee for raising the strength of the school from 465 to 500, i.e., an increase of 35 pupils (girls).

9 Excluding the item relating to the increase of pay to the menial establishment the extra cost involved by the rest of the proposals will be approximately as shown below :—

	Per year. RS.
(1) On account of the revision of the scale of salaries, etc. ...	14,660
(2) On account of the present pension charges	1,740
(3) On account of the increase of strength from 465 to 500 pupils about	5,000
Total ...	21,400 per annum

Print as a footnote

The Govt. of India have been addressed vide Letter No. 1859/B-18-7 Home (Educn) dated 19-3-1919

Vide pp 22 and 32–33 infra

Rules for the management of the School (not printed)

10. *Paragraph* 1 (*ii*) *of the memorandum.*—The Annexure C to the Principal's letter contains the Committee's suggestions regarding the modifications required in the present rules for the constitution and management of the school after its provincialization. I would invite the attention of Government to the Committee's note ~~at the end of page 7 of the annexure~~ from which it will be observed that they would prefer that the present system of a committee of management working directly under the orders of Government should continue. The Committee may remain, but their functions should, I think, be purely advisory except in regard to questions of a military or religious character connected with the school. In other respects, there seems to be no reason why the relations of the school with the department should be different from those of other Government institutions. I would therefore suggest that the control of the school should mainly vest with the Director of Public Instruction, subject to the orders of Government on important questions.

11. As regards the rules proposed by the Committee, I see no objection to them except in the case of the following:—

(*a*) *Rule* 2.—In the absence of the President the members present may elect one among themselves to preside at the meetings—vide existing rule 4.

(*b*) *Rule* 4.—The word 'opinion' may be substituted for 'consent'.

(*c*) *Rule* 9.—The words 'illegitimate children' may be omitted and the following addition may be inserted at the end:—

"The cases of illegitimate orphan children shall be dealt with specially by the Committee".

(*d*) *Rule* 13.—The report shall be submitted by the Principal to the Director who shall submit it to Government.

(*e*) *Rule* 14.—The words 'for the sanction of the Governor in Council may be omitted. The budget of the school will find a place in the departmental budget. The date of submission by the Principal may be altered from '15th February' into '1st August'.

(*f*) *Rule* 17.—The first sentence of this rule may be altered thus:—

"One scholarship for the boys and one scholarship for girls to enable them to continue their further studies may be awarded annually by the Director of Public Instruction to such boys and girls as have exhibited intelligence and are likely to profit by a higher education".

I would suggest that, if the rules proposed are approved, a complete set of rules may be drawn up embodying therein all the relevant rules of a general nature which are in the existing rules of the school.

12. *Paragraph* 2 (*i*) (*a*) *of the memorandum.*—I agree with the Principal that the existing rates of fees may stand except in the case of children of officers who can afford to pay at higher rates.

13. *Paragraph* 2 (*i*) (*b*) *and* 2 (*ii*) *of the memorandum.*—The Principal was asked to furnish information regarding the particulars required by Government but in his letter under reference he has given only the details of the several endowments pertaining to the school and the way in which the interest thereon is now drawn. He has not furnished a copy of the existing scheme of management of the properties. The properties of the school are vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments and the existing rule 63 of the school describes how all the moneys belonging to the school are to be dealt with. I would suggest that a scheme or a set of rules for the management of the properties may be drawn up in consultation with the Accountant-General after considering the legal difficulties, if any.

14. *Paragraph* 3 *of the memorandum.*—As regards the non-recurring expenditure, the following schemes may be added to the list enumerated in the Principal's letter:—

	Estimated cost. Rs.
(1) Provision of a play-ground for the girls' branch [vide Government Memorandum No. 2034-B-3, Home (Education), dated 12th November 1918]	3,000
(2) Initial cost of establishing a manual training class in the school (the recurring cost of maintaining the class is estimated at Rs. 1,520 a year)	1,000

15. In conclusion, it will be observed that the Committee desire to be consulted before the constitution of the school has been finally approved (vide Annexure H) and that they desire also that the school may be a 'reserved' subject ~~(vide Annexure C)~~.

16. The papers noted in the margin which were received as enclosures to the Government memorandum under reference are returned ~~as Annexure F to the Principal's letter~~.

* Not printed.

(1) Despatch No. 125, dated 15th May 1913 (with enclosure) to the Secretary of State.

(2) Despatch No. 232, dated 5th September 1913, from the Secretary of State.

Enclosure

Letter—from the Rev. W. H. G. Padfield, M.A., Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale, The Nilgiris.
To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
Dated—the 31st October 1918.
No.—3222.

With reference to your No. R.C. 5225, dated 5th September 1918, I have the honour to forward the information as requested.

Paragraph 1 (*i*) (*a*) *of the Government memorandum*.—(1) The amounts relating to extra ordinary receipts and expenditure are as follow :—

1915.

Extra receipts—

	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed deposit, due to previous years' savings, matured	~~2,468~~	38,468
Extra expenditure—		
Purchase of Thresh's Steam Disinfector	3,379	
Refund to Government of amount contributed (in 1914 for buildings) towards new buildings less amount paid to Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer	22,250	
New buildings	20,000	
Hot water apparatus boys' school	5,000	
		50,629

1916.

Extra receipts—

Balance over on winding up old Provident fund	Boys.	2,049	
	Girls.	1,366	
			3,415

Extra expenditure—

Improvements to buildings—			
Do. do.	Boys	3,334	
	Girls	800	
Purchase of organ	Boys	9,682	
Water-supply	Boys	6,000	
Do.	Girls	4,000	
			23,816

1917.

Extra receipts—

		Rs.		
Government grant for water-supply	Boys ...	6,300		
	Girls ...	4,200		
			10,500	
Government grant for improvements		11,000		
Proposed training college		25,000		
			36,000	
				46,500
Recovery of bad debts from Lawrence Asylum Press ...				5,000

Extra expenditure—

An advance to M.W.S., towards the construction of sergeants' quarters—which was returned in 1918	10,000

(2) The only donations have been Rs. 250 in 1915 from Brigade Major, Wellington, and Rs. 1,500 in 1917 from His Excellency Lord Pentland for annual prize (Endowment placed in capital funds of school.) There were no subscriptions.

Paragraph 1 (*i*) (*b*) *of the memorandum*.—The number of pending applications for admission on 31st December 1917 is given in table F (page 30) of the report.

Children awaiting admission.

		Pupils.
(1)	The orphan children of fathers who have been killed in action, or have died of wounds received or sickness contracted on active service, preference being given to children of pure European parentage	7
(2)	Orphan children of European commissioned officers and of civil medical officers, if left destitute	4
(3)	Orphan children of European officers and soldiers, and of Europeans in the marine and medical service, preference being given to those who have lost both parents	42
(4)	Orphan children of Eurasian officers and soldiers, and of Eurasians in the marine and medical service, preference being given to those who have lost both parents	3
(5)	Children of any of the above whose fathers are still serving, preference being given to children of European fathers	69
(6)	Children of European or Eurasian officers and soldiers, and of Europeans or Eurasians in the marine and medical service, transferred to the invalid or pension establishments, preference being given to the children of European fathers	106
(7)	Orphan children of volunteers, who at the time of their death, were borne on the rolls	28
(8)	Orphan children of civilians, connected or unconnected with the public service, one of whose parents is or was of pure European descent, and who are destitute	5
(9)	Children of volunteers who are living and who have had seven years' effective service	23
(10)	Children of civilians, not being orphans and destitute	10
	Total ...	297

Classes I to V, i.e., 125 candidates, may be considered Military, class VI are Military pensioners and classes VII to X Civilians.

A statement of the number of children of soldiers awaiting admission for the last ten years is appended in Annexure A.

Receipts of 1917.

4. *Paragraph* 1 (i) (*c*) *of the Memorandum.*

	RS.
(1) School fees	28,146
(2) Interest on endowments	53,056
(3) Miscellaneous—	
Fixed donation (difference between 3½ per cent and 8 per cent on certain endowments)	32,233 *
Subsistence allowance, separation allowance and pensions for orphans (paid in lieu of school fees)	20,993
Grants-in-aid (Military Department)	48,000
Do. (Education Department)	15,000

Expenditure, 1917.

(1) Masters and teachers, i.e., staff of the school	63,036
(2) Establishment	6,972
(3) Travelling allowance	956

5. Fees are consolidated (vide page 57 of the report) and it is regretted that receipts for boarding house cannot therefore be given separately.

	LAKHS.
Expenditure on boarding house in 1917 was	1·05
	RS.
Do. on chapel in 1917 was	1,039

6. The ordinary repairs to the buildings are carried out by the Military Works Service from funds allotted to the 9th (Secunderabad) Division and do not appear in the school accounts, as the allotments are made direct to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.

7. The actual pensions now paid by the Committee amount to Rs. 1,740 per annum—a note regarding pensions is attached in Annexure B.

* The sum of Rs. 32,233 is made up of (a) Rs. 21,500 being the annual fixed grant sanctioned by the Govt. of India in Army Dept letter No. 7584/4 dated 23-3-16 in G.O. 392 Educl & 7-4-16 and (b) Rs. 10,733 being the annual donation from the Govt. of India to the Military Female Asylum, Wellington amalgamated (in 1904) with the Lawrence Sch...

Revision of pay of the Staff.

426

No. , HOME (EDUCATION), MAY 1919

The actual income and expenditure of the school for 1917–18 are as follows:—
Income.—Rs. 2,47,517 excluding the opening balance of Rs. 63,589.
Expenditure.—Rs. 2,10,238.

Extraordinary income and expenditure for 1917–18 are as follows:—

Income.

	Rs.
Special grant from Government for improvements	6,000
Grant from Government for proposed training college	25,000
Poultry yard	1,000
Recovery of bad debts from Lawrence Asylum Press	5,000
Refund of amount advanced to M.W.S. for sergeants' quarters ...	10,000
Donation from His Excellency Lord Pentland for special prize ...	1,500
Total ...	48,500

Expenditure.

Special bonus to staff	5,914
New buildings (Junior school)	5,000
Advance to M.W.S. for sergeants' quarters	10,000
Investment of His Excellency Lord Pentland's donation	1,500
Poultry yard	937
Total ...	23,351

Thus leaving the normal income in 1917–18 as 1,99,017
And the normal expenditure as 1,86,887

I have the honour to enclose, for information, copies of budget for years 1916–17, 1917–18 and 1918–19.

The staff are admittedly underpaid and proposals for the increase of their pay were submitted to Government in Sir Arthur Phayre's letter No. 2566 of 16th October 1917. These proposals involved an average increase of Rs. 14,660 per annum, exclusive of pension charges. They were considered to be the absolutely irreducible minimum for the efficient working of the school and no account was taken of the menial establishment whose pay has been practically unchanged for the last seventeen years. Owing to the abnormal conditions at present, it is very difficult to forecast with any certainty what the expenditure will be, even for next year.

In paragraph 3 (*e*) of report of the Committee submitted in letter No. 3000, dated 24th November 1913, the committee asked for a special grant of Rs. 27,500 per annum. A recurring grant of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned in G.O. No. 1203, Educational, dated 28th October 1914. If the new scale of salaries of staff submitted in letter No. 2566, dated 16th October 1917, is included, and pensions be granted, an additional annual grant of, say, Rs. 25,000 would be needed.

In the concluding paragraph of the report of the Committee, dated 24th November 1913, the suggestion was made that, in view of the very large number of candidates awaiting admission, the number should be increased from 465 to 500, i.e., an increase of 35 pupils.

The Committee then estimated the additional cost at Rs. 5,000 per annum, but, owing to the rise of prices, etc., I venture to think that, if this proposal is sanctioned, this amount is likely to be exceeded.

The cost will necessarily depend upon the degree of efficiency which the Government consider necessary for the education of the children of British soldiers in this country.

Paragraph 1 (ii) of the memorandum.—I venture to think that the rules and constitution of the school might be made as simple as possible. Suggested notes for the constitution of the school are appended in Annexure C as requested—these are based, with a few modifications, on the present rules of this school and on the rules of the Sanawar and Murree Lawrence schools.

Paragraph 2 (i) (a) of the memorandum.—I think the fees are as high as can reasonably be charged. A reference from the Military Department in 1911 was answered to this effect by Sir James Wolfe-Murray, General Officer Commanding, 9th Division.

A man on Rs. 100 with four children in school pays Rs. 25 per mensem for them, i.e., 25 per cent of his income.

A man on Rs. 150 with four children in school pays Rs. 45 per mensem, i.e., 30 per cent of his income.

Rules for the management of the School—

The Govt. of India have been addressed in letter No. 1859/B-18-7 Home (Educ) dated 19-3-1919.

A man on Rs. 200 with four children in school pays Rs. 65 per mensem, i.e., 32½ per cent of his income.

There are a few children of officers in the school who might be able to afford higher fees.

Paragraph (2) (*i*) (*b*) *and* 2 (*ii*) *of the memorandum.*—The endowments of the school are as follows:—

The property of the Military Male Orphan Asylum—

		Rs.	Rs.
(1)	Four per cent loan	4,47,800	4,89,200
(2)	N.T.T. note	41,400	
(3)	Lawrence Asylum Press (bought by Government)		5,08,700
			9,97,900

The main condition attached to the transfer of this was that the rules regarding religious instruction laid down by Sir Henry Lawrence be adopted, provided that the Principal was invariably a clergyman of the Church of England.

Other endowments—

		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
(4)	Sir Hope Grant's bequests	2,700	0		
(5)	The Brennen legacy	6,100	0		
(6)	Lawrence Asylum stock	12,100	0		
(7)	Military Female Orphan Asylum stock ...	2,82,318	14		
				3,03,218	14
	Total ...			13,01,118	14

The interest on Rs. 5,10,100 of this is paid to the Collector of The Nilgiris and Director of Public Instruction as trustees on behalf of the school and the interest on the remainder is paid to the Principal and Secretary on behalf of the school. The interest is shown in the budget submitted yearly to Government.

Miscellaneous—

		Rs.
	His Excellency Lord Pentland's donation for annual prize (invested in war loan).	1,500
	Fixed Deposit Account (Bank of Madras, Ootacamund) earmarked for—	Rs.
	(1) proposed training college, and	25,000
	(2) towards new kindergarten department ...	65,000
		90,000

Paragraph 3 *of the memorandum.*—In letter No. 3000, dated 24th November 1913, the following non-recurring grants were applied for:—

		Rs.
(1)	*Staff quarters, gymnasium and girls' latrine* (completed in 1916).	45,000
(2)	*Swimming bath, covered in and heated* (Twenty-four shower baths with hot water apparatus have been since erected and the open swimming bath is for use in the hot weather only. This is therefore no longer urgent, though advisable in the future).	20,000
(3)	*Water-supply, fire protection, sanitation and lighting* (approximate cost.	1½ to 2 lakhs.

In continuation of this a further report was submitted in June 1915 by Surgeon-General Corker which included—

		Rs.	Rs.
(*a*)	Minor sanitary improvements	15,500	...
	Water-supply	10,500	...
	making a total of		26,000
(*b*)	Electric lighting		25,000
(*c*)	Dairy		8,900

The grant of Rs. 27,500 referred to was utilized as follows:—

Rupees 10,500 to Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, for water-supply.

This was found only sufficient to lay 3 inches pipe and pumping and fencing still remain to be done; it is understood that the estimated cost for this is Rs. 7,500.

It was not understood that the Rs. 11,000 and 6,000, respectively, which complete the Rs. 27,500 mentioned, were necessarily for sanitary improvements. The Committee decided that the first essential to any sanitary improvement in the school was the erection of a kindergarten building, and the above sums form part of the school contribution of Rs. 75,000 to the

new kindergarten department. The minor sanitary improvements as noted above were considered to be under estimated (as shown, e.g., by the cost of the water-supply scheme) and would have been mainly temporary in character. On the erection of the new kindergarten department, certain alterations would be necessary in the interior of boys' and girls' schools—and it would be more satisfactory to do the whole scheme at one time.

The cost of fire protection was estimated in 1910 to be Rs. 35,000.

The suggestions regarding the dairy were made on the assumption that a European contractor would take it up; so far no European contractor has been found willing to do so, owing to the opposition of the native milkmen.

The actual estimates for the above are briefly—

	Rs.
(*a*) Pumping apparatus and fencing of catchment area	7,500
(*b*) Fire protection	35,000
(*c*) Electric lighting	25,000

The cost of altering the interiors of the schools so as to provide lavatories near the dormitories and modern sanitary requirements has not so far been estimated, but the total cost can hardly be put down at less than the minimum amount originally suggested by the Committee, viz., 1½ lakhs.

(4) *The provision of a Kindergarten department (or junior school) for small boys.*—Rs. 1,00,000 now sanctioned (vide G.O. No. 566, Home (Education) Department, dated 30th April 1918) at cost of Rs. 1,10,000 (the school finding Rs. 75,000 of this).

(5) *Minor works*—

(i) Sergeants' quarters—now completed by M.W.S. 1918.
(ii) Remodelling dhobi lines—Rs. 7,000—very necessary.
(iii) Rebuilding boys' school kitchen—Rs. 7,000—very necessary.
(iv) Extra ward girls' school hospital Rs. 3,000—very necessary.
(v) Completion of chapel—could stand over.
(vi) Erection of drying room for clothes—Rs. 5,000—advisable.

The report also suggested that, owing to very large number of candidates for admission, the numbers in the school should be raised from 465 to 500, i.e., that 35 additional candidates should be admitted.

The last few years have shown especially the pressing need of more girls, and it is suggested that this additional 35 should be added to the girls' branch, and that the numbers of girls should be raised from 165 to 200 leaving the boys 300 as at present. Of the 200 girls, 40 would be estimated to be below nine years of age. The most convenient way of providing for the increase would be to erect a hostel for sleeping and lavatory accommodation for the forty girls of ages from five to nine to be attached to the new kindergarten buildings now being built.

The new buildings have been designed with this object; the design provides for staff accommodation for staff of the whole kindergarten department, for sleeping and lavatory accommodation for sixty small boys, and for teaching and dining room accommodation for sixty small boys and forty small girls. This proposal would make the kindergarten section one complete school for sixty small boys and forty small girls—and will, it is hoped, come in time whether the numbers of the girls are increased or not. The cost of such a hostel is estimated to cost Rs. 56,780.

A good games pavilion, an additional recreation and football field and certain small minor works would be desirable. The amalgamation of boys' school hospital and girls' school hospital into one modern building and improvements to servants' lines have also long been advocated.

Briefly I have the honour to report that the urgency of the works now required may be stated as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Kindergarten department (or junior school) sanctioned and now about to be built.	1,10,000
(2) Water-supply, fire protection, sanitation and lighting including remodelling the interiors of both schools.	1,50,000
(3) Minor works, e.g., dhobi lines (Rs. 7,000) boys' kitchen (Rs. 7,000), extra ward to girls' hospital (Rs. 3,000), dairy (Rs. 8,900) and drying room (Rs. 5,000).	30,900
(4) Hostel attached to new kindergarten building for forty small girls.	56,780

or a total of approximately Rs. 3·4 lakhs (excluding sanctioned junior school) and excluding proposals regarding hospital—which has not been estimated.

In conclusion, I have the honour to attach resolution of committee, dated 17th October 1918 (which has been approved by the General Officer Commanding, 9th Secunderabad Division), in which the Committee request that before final orders are passed, the Government may be pleased to consult the Committee on the final draft of the constitution.

Annexure A. (para. 3 - page 7 ante)

Children of soldiers awaiting admission.

	Number of soldiers' children awaiting admission.		Number of soldiers' children awaiting admission.
1st January 1909	61	1st January 1914	142
Do. 1910	94	Do. 1915	154
Do. 1911	100	Do. 1916	176
Do. 1912	110	Do. 1917	189
Do. 1913	134	Do. 1918	231

N.B.—All children on attaining age of 12 years are deleted from the waiting list. Over 130 soldiers' children have so lapsed in this period. Soldiers' children include children of pensioned soldiers.

Annexure B.

Memorandum regarding pensions to staff.

Between the years 1860 to 1871, the records are not clear as to whether members of the staff of the Lawrence Asylum, before the amalgamation with Military Male Orphan Asylum, were entitled to pensions or not, the time was too short to enable pensions to be earned, but members of the staff who left during those years were treated with a liberality far exceeding anything that they could possibly have earned under the Provident Fund Rules that now exist.

The staff of the Military Male Orphan Asylum granted were pensions, and their service in the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum after the amalgamation in 1871 was counted as part of their service for pension.

In G.O. No. 217, dated 28th May 1900, the staff of the united institutions were informed that Government was not prepared to sanction the grant of pensions for the staff of the Lawrence Asylum; the reason for this order is not on record in this office. This applies to members of teaching and domestic staff only, as members of the military staff of the school on the unattached list as sanctioned in G.O. No. 208-A, Government of India Military Department, dated 28th January 1898, count their service at the school for pension.

The rule regarding pensions has not been rigidly adhered to, as Mr. Burrows was granted a pension in 1909 after 47 years' service in the school and Mr. Closson in 1913 after 45 years' service.

In fact, the Committee has, since pensions were stopped, been faced with two alternatives—

(1) either to turn off a member as the staff—who has done excellent work for the school—to end his days in dire poverty, or

(2) to keep him at the school, even though he is really past work and to grant special leave, etc., not contemplated by Civil Service Regulations.

The second alternative, which in common justice the Committee have usually adhered to, is now no longer possible; the school staff are held to be bound by Civil Service Regulations. Also with the ever increasing demands made by education, such action seriously affects the efficiency of the school. Each member of the staff must now be fully competent to do his work.

On the introduction of a Provident Fund in 1907, the staff unanimously petitioned against it, preferring to trust to the liberality of the Committee and of Government rather than to join a fund which could in no case give them any adequate provisions for their old age. A glance at the amounts sanctioned from the Provident Fund to members of staff on leaving the school will show that their apprehensions were amply justified.

The Principal reports that he has been obliged to advise many members of the staff, who have consulted him regarding other offers made to them to work elsewhere, that in their own interests he could not advise them to stay here—though he hoped they would. While some have stayed on, preferring to continue here for the sake of the school, the school has for this cause undoubtedly lost some excellent teachers. It is evident that the high cost of living, the introduction of Civil Service Regulations and the more strenuous work have very seriously affected the condition and prospects of members of the staff.

It is therefore most earnestly hoped that, as the staff here have admittedly done excellent work on very inadequate salaries, the Government will be pleased to allow the staff to count past service in the school as service for pension. An enthusiastic staff is of the first and vital importance to the welfare of the school—and it can hardly have been the intention of the Honourable the Board of Directors, when acceding to Sir Henry Lawrence's last request, that those serving the school should do so at the cost of an old age spent in penury. In the sister institution at Sanawar all the staff obtain pensions. This could either be done by a special order of Government, or by making the proportion of pension charges now due for past service of members of the staff at present in the service of the school a first charge on the interest on the endowments of the school.

The Committee have decided to submit to Government a separate letter on similar lines praying that the staff now serving may be allowed pensions for past services—and this has been submitted to Government by the General Officer Commanding 9th Division in letter No. 3220, dated 31st October 1918.

Report for 1917 of the Lawrence School, Cotacamund

431

ANNEXURE { ~~C.—Suggested rules.~~ D.—Copies of budget for three years, 1916–17, 1917–18 and 1918–19. ~~E.—Sanawar rules.~~ ~~F.—Murree rules (returned to Director).~~ ~~G.—Cotacamund rules and report, 1917.~~ } (not printed).

H

ANNEXURE. H

Proceedings of the Committee of Management of Lawrence Memorial School at a meeting held on the 17th October 1918.

Read—Draft reply to the Director of Public Instruction in connexion with the provincialization of the school.

Resolved.—"The Committee, in sanctioning the despatch of the draft note of the Principal to the Director of Public Instruction, feel sure that the school will receive in the future the same generous and sympathetic consideration by His Excellency the Governor in Council as it has received in the past and that its religious and military character will be fully maintained. The Committee would however request that the Government may be pleased to consult the members on the final draft of the constitution as approved by Government before any final action is taken."

A. PHAYRE, Lieut.-Genl.,
Presiding Member.

17*th October* 1918.

I concur fully.

W. CROSS-BARRATT, Major-General,
General Officer Commanding 9th (Secunderabad) Division,
Chairman of the Committee of Management.

29*th October* 1918.

E. Rules of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.
F. Despatches to and from the Secretary of State regarding provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Murree.

C - Rules suggested by the Committee for the management of the Lawrence Memorial School - Not printed - [For Consolidated rules, vide pages 23 et seq. infra]

B.

All these 3 stats to be printed on one page please WSK

Mick type

Receipts

Annexure I.

Statement showing the receipts of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, for the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917.

(A) *Boys' branch.*

	1915. RS.	1916. RS.	1917. RS.	1918 RS.
1. Grants in aid	37,800	37,800	80,100	43,800
2. Profits on school property ...	57,021	63,184	61,896	54,835
3. Subsistence allowance	8,465	9,599	10,997	14,810
4. Fees	16,594	18,687	19,759	20,039
5. Telegraph Department	630	770	840	560
6. Miscellaneous	(a) 39,315	2,560	(b) 7,277	11,797
Total, boys' branch ...	1,59,825	1,32,600	1,80,869	1,45,841

(B) *Girls' branch.*

	1915. RS.	1916. RS.	1917. RS.	1918 RS.
1. Grantsinaid	25,200	25,200	29,400	25,200
2. Profits on school property ...	24,175	22,187	24,670	21,317
3. Subsistence allowance	7,722	8,435	9,996	10,483
4. Fees	7,275	8,242	8,387	9,605
5. Miscellaneous	62	1,475	68	740
Total, girls' branch ...	64,434	65,539	72,521	67,345
Total, boys' and girls' branches ...	2,24,259	1,98,139	2,53,390	2,13,186
Deduct—Extraordinary receipts ...	38,468	3,415	51,500	18,296
	1,85,791	1,94,724	2,01,890	1,94,890
Total for three years ...		5,82,405		
Average ...		1,94,135		

(a) Includes Rs. 30,000 interest and withdrawal of deposit account and Rs. 250 donation from Brigade Major, Wellington.

(b) Includes Rs. 5,000 recovery of bad debts of the late Lawrence Asylum Press and Rs. 1,500 donation from *His Excellency Lord Pentland.*

(C) Total — Boys and Girls' Branches

	1915 Rs	1916 Rs	1917 Rs	1918 Rs
1. Grants in aid	63,000	63,000	1,09,500 / −46,500	69,000 / −6,000
2. Profits on School property	81,196	85,371	86,566	76,152
3. Subsistence allowance	16,187	18,034	20,993	25,293
4. Fees	23,869	26,929	28,146	29,644
5. Miscellaneous including Telegraph dept	40,007 / −38,468	4,805 / −3,415	8,185 / −5,000	13,097 / −12,296
Total	2,24,259	1,98,139	2,53,390	2,13,186
Deduct Extraordinary receipts	−38,468	−3,415	−51,500	−18,296
Ordinary receipts	1,85,791	1,94,724	2,01,890	1,94,890

Note the figures for 1918 are taken from pp 18-20 infra

All these 3 Statements to be printed on one page please

Thick type

Expenditure

Annexure J.

Statement showing the expenditure of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, for the three years 1915, 1916 and 1917.

(A) *Boys' branch.*

	1915. Rs.	1916. Rs.	1917. Rs.	1918. Rs.
1. Education	27,432	30,679	28,510	30,917
2. Clothing and victualling ...	58,838	53,579	55,837	58,192
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	20,124	20,708	21,251	20,166
4. General	8,674	9,042	9,656	9,905
5. Buildings	872	5,164	1,478	2,482
6. Pensions	1,380	1,380	1,380	1,380
7. Chapel	464	10,283	624	3,266
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	55,114	14,282	20,999	21,842
Total, boys' branch ...	1,72,898	1,45,117	1,39,735	1,48,150

(B) *Girls' branch.*

1. Education	12,451	14,253	13,860	14,936
2. Clothing and victualling	28,684	30,014	29,399	32,111
3. Household, hospital and sanitation.	7,822	7,865	8,604	9,371
4. General	5,544	5,829	6,204	6,573
5. Buildings	588	1,959	950	4,055
6. Pensions	360	360	360	360
7. Chapel	291	378	415	278
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary.	2,748	8,563	6,176	6,354
Total, girls' branch ...	58,488	69,221	65,968	74,038
Total, boys' and girls' branches ...	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188
Deduct—Extraordinary expenditure.	50,629	23,816	10,000	18,567
	1,80,757	1,90,522	1,95,703	2,03,621
Total for three years ...		5,89,946		
Average ...		1,96,615		

Print

(C) Total — Boys' and Girls' Branches.

	No. 1915	No. 1916	No. 1917	No. 1918
1. Education	39,883	44,932	42,370	45,853
2. Clothing & Victualling	87,522	83,593	85,236	90,303
3. Household, hospital and Sanitation	27,946	28,573	29,855	29,537
4. General	14,218	14,871	15,860	16,478
5. Buildings	1,460	7,123	2,428	6,537
6. Pensions	1,740	1,740	1,740	1,740
7. Chapel	755	10,661	1,039	3,544
8. Miscellaneous including extraordinary	57,862	22,845	27,175	28,196
Total	2,31,386	2,14,338	2,05,703	2,22,188
Deduct Extraordinary expenditure	−50,629	−23,816	−10,000	18,567
Ordinary expenditure	1,80,757	1,90,522	1,95,703	2,03,621

Note: The figures for 1918 are taken from pages 18-20 infra

VIII

Memorandum No 17 B-1, Home (Education), dated 1st February 1919.

With reference to his letter R.C. No. 5225 A/18, dated 3rd January 1919, furnishing particulars regarding the proposed provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, the Director of Public Instruction is requested to obtain and furnish at a very early date information in regard to the following points:—

(1) *Paragraph* 1 (*i*) (*a*) *and* (*c*) *of Memorandum No.* 1117 B–5, *dated* 12*th June* 1918.—Details regarding the ordinary and extraordinary income and expenditure of the school for the *calendar* year 1918.

(2) *Paragraph* 1 (*i*) (*b*) *of Memorandum No.* 1117 B–5, *dated* 12*th June* 1918.—The average number of pupils of civil and military origin on the rolls of the institution during the period ending 31st December 1918 classified under 'boarders' and 'day-scholars'.

(3) The approximate extra cost involved in the proposed revision of the scale of salary of the menial staff employed in the school.

2. The Director is also requested to frame, in consultation with the School Committee, a complete set of rules regulating the working of the school embodying the rules suggested in his letter read above as also the relevant rules of a general nature occurring in the existing rules.

R. Ramachandra Rao,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

IX

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES, M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 11th March 1919.
No.—R. C. 5225-18.

With reference to this office letter R.C. No. 5225/18, dated 3rd January 1919, furnishing particulars regarding the proposed provincialization of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, and Government Memorandum No. 17-B-1, Home (Education), dated 1st February 1919, I have the honour to submit a letter from the Principal and Secretary of the School, No. 4644, dated 6th February 1919, containing the Committee's proposals regarding improvement of the pay of the members of the menial establishment and also his letter C. No. 4867, dated 28th February 1919, with its enclosures furnishing the particulars called for in the second ~~of the~~ Government Memorandum mentioned above. In the rules framed by the Committee I would suggest the following modifications :—

Rule 1.—*Omit* 'and responsibility' and 'His Excellency'.

Rule 2.—In the last paragraph, line 2 *for* 'can' *substitute* 'to be' and in line 3 *for* 'of Ootacamund' *substitute* 'In the Nilgiris'.

Rule 4.—*Omit* the third sentence. In the last line but one *for* 'may' *substitute* 'shall.'

Rule 7.—This rule appears unnecessary and restrictive.

Rule 16.—I should accept only the first two sentences. To refer explicitly to the Telegraph Training class restricts possible future educational activities in the school.

For the sentence beginning 'special classes' I should prefer to retain present rule 31.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Letter—from the Rev. W. H. G. PADFIELD, M.A., Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.
To—the Director of Public Instruction.
Dated—the 28th February 1919.
No.—C. 4867.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 5225/18, dated 11th February 1919, which has been duly placed before the Committee of Management, Lawrence Memorial School.

2. The income and expenditure for 1918 is attached in Annexure ~~A~~, the average number of pupils during 1918 in Annexure ~~B~~, and the approximate extra cost in salaries of menial staff in Annexure ~~C~~.

3. The proposed rules and constitution of the school have been submitted by the Committee in Annexure C of my letter No. 3222, dated 31st October 1918, stating that, in their opinion, the rule should be as simple as possible. The rules as submitted were in accordance generally with the lines of the Sanawar and Murree School rules. The additional rules now added are taken mainly from the present rules of this school.

4. With reference to letter No. 5225/18, dated 3rd January 1919, from the Director of Public Instruction to the Secretary to Government, I am to say—

(*a*) *Paragraph* 1 (i) (*a*) *of the memorandum*.—Regarding pensions for the staff, the Committee have submitted in Chairman's letter No. 3220, dated 31st October 1918, the absolute necessity of pensions for the existing staff, and trust that such will be made either a first charge on the endowments of the school, or from the general funds of the school, unless a special grant for this be sanctioned by Government.

As all teachers in school under public management in Great Britain now get this benefit, the Committee consider that it would be a very great and undeserved hardship if the staff of this school should not have the same advantage. As regards the prospects of the Principal, the Committee presume that, as stated by the former Director of Public Instruction, the Principal will be eligible to apply for any special allowances granted to members of the Indian Educational Service.

(*b*) *Paragraph* 1 (ii) *of the memorandum*.—The Committee agree that the relations of the school with the department should be on similar lines to that of other Government institutions, on the understanding that the religious and military character of the school shall be fully safeguarded.

Annexure A.

Government Memorandum No. 17-B-1, dated 1st February 1919.

(1) *Paragraph* (i) (*a*) *and* (*c*) *of Memorandum No. 1117-B-5, dated 12th June 1918.*—A statement of account for the calendar year 1918 is enclosed.

Receipts—

Boys.

(*a*) The following are shown as extraordinary income :—

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I. Special grant from Government	...	6,000	0	0			
IV. Balance from No. II Account	...	454	15	11			
Other items	...	399	9	0			
Recovery of advance to M.W.S.	...	10,000	0	0			
Donation from Government for poultry yard	...	500	0	0			
Refund from Bonus Fund Account	...	274	3	9			
					17,628	12	8
Opening balance (excluding Training College, Rs. 25,000)	...				48,888	5	7
					66,517	2	3
(*b*) The remainder of the income is ordinary, viz.	...				1,28,212	1	8
	Total	...			1,94,729	3	11

Girls.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Extraordinary income—							
Donation for poultry yard	... ...	500	0	0			
Refund from Bonus Fund Account	...	167	7	9			
		667	7	9			
Opening balance	...	20,931	4	5			
					21,598	12	2
(*b*) The remainder of the income is ordinary.					66,677	11	8
	Total	...			88,276	7	10

	Extraordinary. Rs.	A.	P.	Ordinary. Rs.	A.	P.	Opening balance. Rs.	A.	P.	Training College. Rs.	A.	P.
Boys ...	17,628	12	8	1,28,212	1	8	48,888	5	7	...		
Girls ...	667	7	9	66,667	11	8	20,931	4	5	25,000	0	0
Total ...	18,296	4	5	1,94,889	13	4	69,819	10	0	25,000	0	0

Total receipts of both schools ... 3,08,005 11 9

Boys.

Expenditure—

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Extraordinary—							
VI. Improvements to buildings (assistant master's quarters).		824	0	0			
VIII. Purchase of organ		2,844	9	6			
IX. War bonus to servants		567	11	0			
Refund of fees		206	0	5			
Poultry houses		436	0	0			
New buildings—Kindergarten		10,000	0	0			
					14,878	4	11
(*b*) Ordinary expenditure					1,33,272	2	5
					1,48,150	7	4

Girls.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Extraordinary—							
VI. Improvements to buildings (Hot water apparatus).		2,946	0	0			
IX. War bonus to servants		241	13	0			
Poultry houses		500	14	0			
					3,688	11	0
(*b*) Ordinary expenditure					70,349	4	4
					74,037	15	4

Expenditure.

	Extraordinary. Rs.	A.	P.	Ordinary. Rs.	A.	P.
Boys	14,878	4	11	1,33,272	2	5
Girls	3,688	11	0	70,349	4	4
	18,566	15	11	2,03,621	6	9
Total ...	2,22,188	6	8			

Statement of receipts and expenditure of boys' and girls' branches of the Lawrence Memorial School.

Boys' Branch.

Receipts.

	Actuals 1918, January to December. Rs. A. P.
Opening balance (includes Rs. 25,000 belonging to Training School).	73,888 5 7
I.—From Government—	
1. Grant in aid	37,800 0 0
2. Special grant	6,000 0 0
II.—Profits on Asylum property—	
1. Donation and interest on Government securities ..	51,618 2 7
2. Bank interest on fixed deposit account-current	3,216 13 0
III.—Special funds—	
1. Subsistence and separation allowances	14,810 1 9
2. Fees	20,039 1 3
3. Telegraph department ..	560 0 0
IV.—Miscellaneous—	
1. Sale of stores	130 6 0
2. Other items	399 9 0
3. Special money prizes ..	37 8 0
4. Balance transferred from No. II account-current ..	454 15 11
5. Recovery of advance to M.W.S.	10,000 0 0
6. Donation from Government for poultry yard	500 0 0
7. Refund from bonus fund account-current	274 8 9
8. Recoveries from M.W.S. of unspent balance	0 1 1
Total ..	2,19,729 3 11

Expenditure.

I.—Education—	
(*a*) Scholastic—	
1. Establishment	21,076 11 9
2. Books, prizes and stationery.	4,465 7 9
3. Library	644 1 3
4. Examination fees	225 0 0
5. Special money prizes ..	37 8 0
6. Scholarships	....
7. Pocket money	55 12 0
(*b*) Artistic—	
1. Band—Establishment ..	840 0 0
2. Band instruments, music and repairs	938 5 3
3. Honorarium to band examiner	....
4. Gymnastic establishment ..	540 0 0
5. Apparatus and games ..	734 12 0
(*c*) Telegraph—	
1. Establishment	....
2. Premia	120 0 0
(*d*) Drawing—	
1. Establishment	240 0 0
2. Materials, models, etc. ..	....
(*e*) Type-writing—	
1. Establishment	240 0 0
2. Machines, materials, etc. ..	39 0 0
(*f*) Carpentry—	
1. Establishment	720 0 0
II.—Clothing and victualling—	
(*a*) Clothing—	
1. Establishment	747 4 9
2. Material, etc	10,029 0 0
3. Contract work and outfits ..	3,918 2 0
4. Shoeing	3,912 5 5
5. Sergeants' clothing	343 8 11
6. Servants' do.	689 4 0
(*b*) Victualling—	
1. Establishment	2,187 0 6
2. Provisions	35,931 2 10
3. Kitchen and dining room utensils	241 10 0
4. Out-boarders	192 8 0
III.—Household, hospital and sanitation—	
(*a*) Household—	
1. Establishment	5,889 6 1
2. Washing	2,062 3 0
3. Lighting	1,782 12 6
4. Wood-cutting, etc.	1,090 5 5
5. Bedding and towelling ..	3,550 15 8
6. Hardware, soap, brushes ..	1,420 9 11
7. Furniture, carpets, etc. ..	1,251 14 3
8. Contingencies	160 6 0
III.—Household, hospital and sanitation—*cont.*	
(*b*) Hospital—	
1. Establishment	1,913 6 9
2. Medicines and wines ..	185 15 6
3. Extra nursing	426 15 6
(*c*) Sanitation—	
1. Establishment	1,024 4 11
2. Tar and phenyle	438 4 0
3. Repairs to roads, drains, bush-cutting	968 8 10
IV.—General—	
1. Establishment	9,794 1 2
2. Office stationery	111 0 6
V.—Miscellaneous—	
1. Carrying charges and travelling expenses	3,774 2 5
2. Postage, advertisements and telegrams	570 15 0
3. Contingencies	510 11 10
4. Entertainment allowance ..	315 14 0
5. Printing charges	427 9 0
VI.—Buildings—	
1. Establishment	899 11 0
2. Material for barrack damages and repairs to furniture ..	757 13 0
3. Improvements to buildings ..	824 0 0
VII.—Other charges—	
1. Pensions	1,380 0 0
VIII.—Chapel—	
1. Establishment	405 14 2
2. Chapel improvements ..	....
3. Repairing and tuning organ.	15 0 0
4. Purchase of new organ ..	2,844 9 6
IX.—Extra ordinary—	
1. Bonus to provident fund of staff	1,564 4 10
2. Special bonus	3,468 8 9
3. Refund of fees and pensions.	206 0 5
4. Poultry houses	436 0 0
5. New buildings	10,000 0 0
6. War bonus	567 11 0
Total ..	1,48,150 7 4
Closing balance on 31st December 1918.	71,578 12 7
Total ..	2,19,729 3 11

No. , Home (Education), May 1919

Statement of receipts and expenditure of boys' and girls' branches of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund.

Girls' Branch.

Receipts.

	Actuals, 1918, January to December. Rs. A. P.
Opening balance	20,931 4 5
I.—From Government—	
1. Grant in aid	25,200 0 0
II.—Profits on Asylum property—	
1. Donation and interest on Government securities	21,316 15 2
III.—Special funds—	
1. Subsistence and separation allowances	10,482 15 6
2. Fees	9,605 5 0
IV.—Miscellaneous—	
1. Sale of stores	17 0 0
2. Refund from M.W.S.	3 0 0
3. Other items	10 0 0
4. Refund from bonus fund account current	167 7 9
5. Special money prizes	42 8 0
6. Donation from Government for poultry houses	500 0 0
Total	88,276 7 10

Expenditure.

I.—Education—	
(a) Scholastic—	
1. Establishment	10,329 12 5
2. Books, stationery, prizes	2,068 14 2
3. Library	424 5 9
4. Examination fees	95 0 0
5. Games	116 8 0
6. Pocket money	24 8 0
7. Special money prizes	42 8 0
8. Scholarship	200 0 0
(b) Drawing—	
1. Establishment	180 0 0
2. Materials and models	....
(c) Typewriting—	
1. Establishment	180 0 0
2. Materials and machines	44 6 0
(d) Technical—	
1. Establishment	1,170 0 0
2. Needlework and cookery class	59 10 0
II.—Clothing and victualling—	
(a) Clothing—	
1. Establishment	956 0 0
2. Materials	3,243 15 0
3. Extra tailors	533 14 0
4. Shoeing	4,027 1 11
5. Outfit allowance	210 0 0
6. Servants' clothing	234 12 0
(b) Victualling—	
1. Establishment	1,151 15 0
2. Provisions	21,301 12 5
3. Kitchen and dining room utensils	451 7 4
III.—Household, hospital and sanitation—	
(a) Household—	
1. Establishment	508 8 0
2. Washing	1,351 1 6
3. Lighting	1,458 6 0
4. Woodcutting	343 6 5
5. Bedding and towelling	1,529 7 4
6. Hardware, soap, brushes, etc.	620 8 10
7. New furniture	609 2 0
8. Contingencies	25 9 10
III.—Household hospital and sanitation—*cont.*	
(b) Hospital—	
1. Establishment	1,383 11 8
2. Medicines and wines	43 4 0
3. Extra nursing	363 3 3
(c) Sanitation—	
1. Establishment	692 3 6
2. Tar and phenyle	236 7 9
3. Bush-cutting, etc.	206 7 7
IV.—General—	
1. Establishment	6,529 11 6
2. Office stationery	43 12 0
V.—Miscellaneous—	
1. Carrying charges and travelling expenses	1,633 13 6
2. Postage, telegrams, advertisements	98 13 9
3. Contingencies	71 5 0
4. Printing charges	269 7 0
VI.—Buildings—	
1. Establishment	596 11 0
2. Material for barrack damages and repairs to furniture	512 2 0
3. Improvements to buildings.	2,946 0 0
VII.—Other charges—	
1. Pension	360 0 0
VIII.—Chapel—	
1. Establishment	267 8 0
2. Improvements	....
3. Repairing and tuning organ.	10 0 0
IX.—Extraordinary—	
1. Bonus to provident fund of staff	888 15 11
2. Special bonus	2,649 3 0
3. Poultry houses	500 14 0
4. War bonus	241 13 0
Total	74,037 15 4
Closing balance on 31st December 1918.	14,238 8 6
Grand total	88,276 7 10

Annexure B.

(2) Paragraph 1 (*a*) (*b*) of Memorandum No. 1117-B-5, dated the 12th June 1918—
Average number of pupils of civil and military origin during ~~period~~ ending 31st December 1918.

	Boarders.		Day scholars.	
	Military.	Civil.	Military.	Civil.
Boys	268	17	14	3
Girls	146	8	7	4
	414	25	21	7

Boarders.

	Military.			Civil.		Total
	Orphans.	Children of effective officers and soldiers.	Children of pensioned soldiers.	Orphans.	Parent living.	
Boys	117	85	66	23	2	25
Girls	64	46	36	...	...	..
	181	131	102	23	2	25

Total
268
146
414

Note.

(a) Total number of pupils of military origin (414 + 21) } 435.

(b) Total number of pupils of civil origin. (25 + 7) } 32

(c) Total. 467

(d) Percentage of (b) to (c) is 32 × 100 ÷ 467. } 7

Annexure C.

(3) of the above memorandum—Approximate extra cost involved in the proposed salary of the menial staff.

Committee recommended roughly 25 per cent increase to each servant.

	Present. Rs.	Proposed. Rs.	Excess. Rs.
Boys—			
4 Tailors	61	74	13
4 Chucklers	61	74	13
1 Head cook	20	25	5
4 Assistant cooks	36	44	8
5 Scullions	45	55	10
1 *Extra one scullion for preparatory branch*	...	11	11
1 Butter man	9	11	2
1 Biscuit maker	12	15	3
1 Nursery Mali	9	11	2
1 *Extra one mali for preparatory branch*	...	11	11
1 Masalchi	12	15	3
17 Coolies (wood cutting and bush cutting)	136	170	34
1 Barber	10	12	2
9 Scavengers	72	90	18
3 *Extra three scavengers for preparatory branch*	...	30	30
Boys' Hospital—			
1 Hospital mali	9	11	2
1 ,, cook	9	11	2
1 ,, scavenger	9	11	2
1 ,, peon	8	10	2
Girls—			
3 Kitchen helps	24	30	6
1 *Staff cook*	...	14	14
3 Scullions	24	30	6
1 Man servant	8	10	2
6 Coolies (wood cutting and bush cutting)	48	60	12
6 Scavengers	48	60	12
Girls' Hospital—			
1 Ayah	8	10	2
1 Cook	8	10	2
1 Scavenger	8	10	2
Preparatory Branch (New building)—			
1 *One cook for staff*	...	14	14
General—			
1 Peon	8	10	2
2 Gardeners	16	20	4
1 General coolie	11	12	1
1 Coolie errands	10	12	2
1 Forest guard	12	15	3
1 Church bearer	10	12	2
1 Gardener	9	11	2
1 Book binder	18	22	4
1 Supervision maistri	25	30	5
			270

Rs. 270 per mensm or Rs. 270 × 12 = Rs. 3,240 per annum excess.

The present scale does not include temporary allowance for dearness of provisions at Rs. 1–8–0 per mensem and temporary war allowance at Re. 1 per mensem, sanctioned for menials in Nilgiri district.

Annexure D.

Suggested notes regarding rules and constitution of the Lawrence Memorial School at Lovedale.

Preface.

The Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund was founded during 1858, in honour of the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., by whom the establishment at some hill station, within the Madras Presidency, of an institution similar to the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawar, had been suggested.

The school at Ootacamund was managed by a Committee of gentlemen residing at that place, and was supported by donations and subscriptions from the general public; but, in accordance with the will of Sir Henry Lawrence, in which he commended this school to the fostering care of the Honourable the Board of Directors, it was adopted by Government in 1859 by despatch from the Secretary of State for India.

The Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum and the Madras Female Orphan Asylum were amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum, the former on the 1st September 1871 and the latter on the 1st October 1904, the united asylums being designated the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. The name of this institution was changed to the "Lawrence Memorial School" in accordance with G.O. No. 38, Educational, dated 15th January 1913.

The object of the institution is to provide for the orphan and other children of British officers and soldiers, serving or having served in India, a school wherein they may obtain the benefits of a bracing climate, a good and above all a religious education, so that, with Divine blessing, they may be consistent Christians and useful citizens of the Empire. Vide rule 1, Sanawar.

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.

Rules.	Notes.
Control.	
1. The Lawrence Memorial School is under the control [~~and responsibility~~] of [~~His Excellency~~] the Governor in Council.	Suggested to clearly define it as a 'reserved' subject.
2. There shall be an Advisory Committee of visitors consisting of the following ex-officio members :—	~~Omit.~~ [—]
(1) The General Officer Commanding, 9th (Secunderabad) Division—*President.*	In Sanawar this Committee is termed "Committee of Reference." Vide Rule 2 (Murree).
(2) The Collector of Nilgiris.	
(3) The Assistant Quartermaster-General, 9th Division.	
(4) The Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Wellington Brigade.	
(5) The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund.	
Two members to be appointed by Government either by office or by name, who shall ordinarily be the General Officer Commanding Southern Brigade and the Superintendent of the Cordite Factory.	
Three additional members who may be ladies, [can be] nominated by the above from residents [of Ootacamund] who take an interest in the school. The Principal shall act as Secretary to the Committee.	[*to be.*] [*in the Nilgiris.*]
3. The General Officer Commanding the Southern Army and the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Madras shall be ex-officio visitors of the institution, and shall be at liberty to visit the school at any time and to refer to the Advisory Committee, or to the Government, any matter that, in their opinion, demands attention.	Rule 66 (Ootacamund).

~~Enclosure~~. The alterations suggested by the D.P.I.— Vide paper 1X ante — are printed in italics in Col: 2; the remaining notes in Col: 2 are those suggested by the Committee.

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules.	Notes.
4. The Committee shall meet not less than four times a year on such dates as the President may determine, to discuss any suggestions made by members and matters which may be referred to them by the Director of Public Instruction or by Government. Their opinions shall be submitted to Government through the Director of Public Instruction. [Special meetings may be convened by the President when need arises.] In particular, the [consent] of the Advisory Committee shall be obtained on all questions relating to the constitution of the school, and the maintenance of its special military and religious character. In the absence of the President the members present [may] elect one among themselves to preside at the meetings.	Rule 3 (Murree). Omit [ ] [*Opinion.*] The Committee would prefer that the word 'consent' should, if possible, be retained, as being an additional safeguard that the main principles of the foundation of the school shall be adhered to. Rule 4 (Ootacamund). [*shall.*]
5. *Staff.*—The Principal shall be a Clergyman of the Church of England in accordance with the wishes of Sir Henry Lawrence and with the conditions under which the governors of the Military Male Orphan Asylum handed over their trust.	That the Principal should be a Clergyman of the Church of England was the wish of Sir Henry Lawrence and as such has been so far the invariable rule in the Sanawar, Murree and Ootacamund schools. In this school there is the additional point that the condition of the transfer of Military Male Orphan Asylum funds was that the Principal should invariably be a Clergyman of the Church of England. It is thus essential to place this on record. Rules 3 and 5 (Sanawar). Rule 1 (Murree) and Rules 12 and 14 (Ootacamund).
6. The Principal shall be responsible for the education, discipline and general management of the school and shall have direction and control of every department, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction to whom all reports shall be addressed.	
7. [The Principal shall be consulted regarding the appointment of members of the staff.]	Omit [ ]. This is the rule regarding all appointments on the unattached list—vide form attached*—it is very advisable that the same should hold for teachers. A man may be an excellent teacher in class but quite unsuitable for the equally important work out of class hours which is so essential in a large boarding school. In present rules, the Principal appoints the staff.
Admissions and withdrawals.	
8. The admission of pupils shall rest with the Principal to whom all applications should be addressed. Except in special circumstances the children admitted shall be between 5 and 12 years of age.	Rule 6 (Sanawar). Rule 4 (Murree). Rule 34 (Ootacamund) where the Principal admits children except in special cases as noted in this rule.
9. The following is the order in which claims for admission shall be considered, preference being given to children of pure European parentage, as being more likely to suffer from the climate of the plains than those of mixed parentage:— (1) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on field service. (2) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died on the active list. (3) Children of officers and soldiers on the active list. (4) Orphans of officers and soldiers who have died as pensioners or since their transfer to the reserve. (5) Children of officers and soldiers who are pensioners or transferred to the reserve.	Rule 13 (Sanawar). Rule 5 (Murree). Rule 39 (Ootacamund).

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules.	Notes.
(6) Children of civilians provided there are no children of soldiers registered and awaiting admission.	In 1888, children of civilians were allowed to be admitted as the number of soldiers' children were insufficient to complete the numbers. Since 1910, however, the number of soldiers' children awaiting admission has been very great. (Vide Annexure A.)
In these classes preference will be given to children of soldiers who are serving in the 9th Division and to the orphans of civilians who have served in the Madras Presidency.	Rule 7 (Murree). Rule 14 (Sanawar). Rules 37 and 38 (Ootacamund).
10. Children labouring under any form of disease, mental or physical, and children of soldiers who have been dismissed the service by sentence of court-martial are ineligible for admission.	
The cases of illegitimate orphan children shall be dealt with specially by the Committee.	
11. The maximum strength of the Boys' Branch shall be 300 and of the Girls' Branch 200—exclusive of day scholars. The children of the members of the staff may be admitted as day scholars without payment of any fee.	Rules 32 and 46 (Ootacamund). At present 300 boys and 165 girls.
12. The following shall be the scale of fees.	Rule 6 (Murree). Rule 8 (Sanawar). Rule 42 (Ootacamund).

Children whose fathers or step-fathers are above the rank of corporal or are pensioners, shall be charged for according to the following scale, except under extraordinary circumstances, when the power of exemption from, or reduction of payment shall be exercised by the Committee:—

When the income of the fathers or step-fathers is per mensem	First child.	Second child.	Third child.	Fourth child.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Under Rs. 30	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	....
Rs. 30 and upwards, but less than Rs. 40 ..	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rs. 3 for four children.
,, 40 do. ,, 50 ..	4	1	Do.	Do.	,, 5 do.
,, 50 do. ,, 60 ..	5	2	Do.	Do.	,, 7 do.
,, 60 do. ,, 70 ..	6	3	1	Do.	,, 10 do.
,, 70 do. ,, 80 ..	7	4	2	Do.	,, 13 do.
,, 80 do. ,, 90 ..	8	5	3	1	,, 17 do.
,, 90 do. ,, 100 ..	9	6	4	2	,, 21 do.
,, 100 do. ,, 110 ..	10	7	5	3	,, 25 do.
,, 110 do. ,, 120 ..	11	8	6	4	,, 29 do.
,, 120 do. ,, 130 ..	12	9	7	5	,, 33 do.
,, 130 do. ,, 140 ..	13	10	8	6	,, 37 do.
,, 140 do. ,, 150 ..	14	11	9	7	,, 41 do.
,, 150 do. ,, 160 ..	15	12	10	8	,, 45 do.
,, 160 do. ,, 170 ..	16	13	11	9	,, 49 do.
,, 170 do. ,, 180 ..	17	14	12	10	,, 53 do.
,, 180 do. ,, 190 ..	18	15	13	11	,, 57 do.
,, 190 do. ,, 200 ..	19	16	14	12	,, 61 do.
,, 200 and above	20	17	15	13	,, 65 do.

Note.—"Income" means the pay and allowances staff or consolidated pay, exchange compensation allowance charge allowance and all other items of personal remuneration drawn by an individual, but does not include horse allowance if drawn, as a separate item, office and contract allowances, ration, money, messing allowance, clothing allowance, or subsistance allowance for wife and children.

Separation allowances and pensions granted to children may be claimed in lieu of the above fees.

The children of officers shall be charged Rs. 25 per mensem for each child.

When the fees payable in respect of any pupil have not been paid on the date fixed for the payment of such fees, the Secretary, with the consent of the Committee, shall give notice by registered letter to the parent or guardian of such pupil that unless the fees are paid within 15 days of the receipt of the notice, the name of such pupil will be struck off the rolls. In the event of the pupil being re-admitted to the school, he shall pay, in addition to the amount of fees due by him on the date on which his name was struck off, a fine not exceeding 2 annas in the rupee for each rupee due by him.

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules.	Notes.
13. On any pupil attaining the age of 18 years, the Principal shall call upon the parent or guardian to remove the pupil. In the event of such pupil having no parent or guardian, the Principal shall take such measures as may seem best for the pupil's settlement in life and report the action so taken to the Director of Public Instruction.	Rule 36 (Ootacamund).
The Principal may call upon the parent or guardian to remove any boy who attains the age of 16 years and shows no promise of benefiting by further study.	
14. The Principal shall have power to grant such leave as he may consider necessary to pupils on application by their parents or guardians. He shall also have power, subject to the confirmation of the Director of Public Instruction, to dismiss any pupil for grave misconduct, provided that the pupil shall not be sent out of the institution until the parents or guardians have been communicated with.	Rule 54 (Ootacamund).
15. *Divine Service.*—The following rules shall be observed regarding religious services and instruction—	These rules were the conditions attached to the transfer of school to Government—vide G.O. No. 839, Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 27th December 1859, and also conditions agreed to by the Military Male Orphan Asylum on amalgamation. Rule 16 (Murree), Rules 18 to 25 (Sanawar). Rules 24 to 28 (Ootacamund).
(*a*) In the religious lessons given in open school, all the leading truths of Christianity shall be inculcated, but without unnecessary allusion to disputed points of faith or practice.	
(*b*) The respective catechisms of the various Protestant denominations may be taught in private to the children of each denomination.	
(*c*) The authorized version of the Bible shall be read in the school.	
(*d*) At the hours in which religious instruction is given in the school, priests of the Roman Catholic Church and accredited Ministers of Evangelical denominations may attend and give instruction to the children of their respective persuasions, in places set apart for that purpose, on giving previous notice of their wish to do so to the Principal.	
(*e*) Roman Catholic priests and accredited Ministers of other denominations shall have free access to the sick of their communities in the infirmary at all times.	
(*f*) Divine Service, in accordance with the usage of the Church of England, shall be celebrated twice on each Sunday in the chapel of the institution, all the inmates of the establishment being required to attend, subject, however, to the provisions of rule G.	

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules.	Notes.
(*g*) On the application of a Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, or accredited Minister of an Evangelical denomination of Christians, requesting permission to celebrate Divine Service on a Sunday with the members of his communion, a place shall be set apart for the purpose, and such members shall have permission to attend. Such application must, however, be made in writing on the previous Saturday.	
(*h*) The form of prayers sanctioned for use in the school shall be read every morning and evening throughout the year by the Principal, or such officers as he may appoint for the purpose.	
16. *Standards and classes.*—The scheme of education shall correspond to that prescribed in the Code of Regulations for European Schools. Boys and girls after passing seventh standard or reaching the age of 16 years shall be selected either for high school course or technical course. [~~Boys selected for technical course shall be placed in the Telegraph training class; girls selected for a technical course shall be placed in the work-room and taught needlework, cookery and dressmaking.~~] [Special classes may be held for pupils to prepare for the Oxford or Cambridge Locals, medical and other examinations with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.]	Rules 29 to 31 (Ootacamund). Omit the portion in bracket. [ ] *omit.* Director of Public Instruction prefers existing rule:— "*Special classes may be held for pupils preparing for the medical and railway examinations. Other special classes may be held with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.*"
17. *Vacations and holidays.*—The school shall be closed for the Christmas vacation for a period not exceeding two months, and there shall be no midsummer vacation. The Principal shall have power to grant such miscellaneous holidays as are consistent with the provisions of the Code of Regulations for European Schools and which he may consider necessary with reference to the special character of the institution.	Rule 53 (Ootacamund).
18. The Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund, shall be in medical charge of the school, and shall visit the institution at least once a week and whenever it is necessary.	Rule 67 (Ootacamund).
19. The accounts shall be audited each year by a superior officer of the Accounts Department whose report shall be, submitted to Government through the Principal and the Director of Public Instruction.	Rule 64 (Ootacamund). This is the present procedure.
20. The Principal shall submit in print to the Director of Public Instruction not later than the 1st of August of each year a budget for the ensuing official year. Such budget shall be drawn up in the form prescribed by Government.	Rule 61 (Ootacamund).

Suggested rules regarding the constitution and working of the Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale—*cont.*

Rules.	Notes.
21. All money received shall be paid to the school account in the Bank of Madras, Ootacamund. For the ordinary current expenditure sanctioned in the budget, all drafts on the current account shall be signed by the Principal. Any special expenditure shall receive the previous sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.	Rule 63 (Ootacamund).
22. An annual report for the official year of the institution shall be forwarded by the Principal through the Advisory Committee to the Director of Public Instruction in June of each year.	Rule 15 (Murree) Rule 31 (Sanawar). Rule 65 (Ootacamund).
23. One scholarship for boys and one scholarship for girls to enable them to continue their further studies may be awarded annually by the Director of Public Instruction to such boys and girls as have exhibited intelligence and are likely to profit by a higher education. Such scholarships shall be of value of Rs. 20 per mensem for the first year, Rs. 25 per mensem for the second year, and Rs. 30 per mensem for the third year and Rs. 35 per mensem for the fourth year.	At present Rs. 15 per mensem is given—but this is insufficient for orphans.
Two or more stipends of Rs. 20 per mensem may be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction to boys or girls to enable them to learn a trade or industry. The names of all scholarship or stipend holders shall be borne on the strength of the school.	

No. , HOME (EDUCATION), MAY 1919 29

I. A. F. U1742.
Gratis.

FORM REFERRED TO IN RULE 7.

Form of application for the transfer of a soldier, British or native, to the Unattached List.

Station

Date

From

SIR,

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of the G.O.C. to the soldier named in the margin being transferred to the U.L. for employment as in the $\frac{\text{corps}}{\text{department}}$ with effect from the date (*a*) he joined for duty, or from which he has continuously acted in the corps, department or appointment.

Corps

Regimental { No. / Rank

Name

Serving at

Date of joining the $\frac{\text{corps}}{\text{department}}$ for duty, or in the case of the Survey Department, the date of completing the first period of extra training as laid down in para. 1 (*b*), I.A.O. 507 of 1906, or such previous date as may be mutually agreed upon with the Surveyor-General.

(*a*) Date from which he has continuously acted in the $\frac{\text{corps.}}{\text{department.}}$ $\frac{}{\text{appointment.}}$

(*b*) Date of succeeding to a full permanent vacancy—

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

To

The $\frac{\text{D.A.A.G.}}{\text{D.A.A. and Q.M.G.}}$

$\frac{\text{Division.}}{\text{Brigade.}}$

NOTE.—(*a*) Expunge if not applicable.
(*b*) Need not be completed for native ranks.

1. I hereby declare that I have read and understand the orders relating to the transfer of soldiers to and their service on the U.L. contained in A.R.I., Vol. II, and that I am willing to be transferred on the conditions therein laid down.

* 2. I also declare my willingness to revert to the rank of _____
(see para. 3 of instructions)

* 3. If finally selected for employment on the Unattached List, I agree to extend my service to 12 years, when qualified to do so. (This condition does not apply to Unattached List soldiers of Divisional Signal Companies).

4. I am aware that if promoted to Warrant rank under the R.W., my claim to pension will be settled by the War Office.

5. I am further aware that I have no claim to either deferred pay or gratuity when in receipt of consolidated salary for any U.L. appointment.

6. I also understand that after transfer to the U.L. I am liable, for incompetency or misconduct, to be remanded to my corps as a private.

Station

Date

Signature of soldier.

---

7. Extract from the record of Regl. No. , rank , name (in full)
corps
showing the description given on attestation.

Age

Height { Feet / Inches

Complexion

Colour of eyes

Colour of hair

Occupation

Where born { Town / County / Country

Attested. { When / Where / For what term / For what regiment

Service abroad in detail.

When and on what ship embarked for India.

---

8. Certified that the above is a true extract from the regimental records.

9. I have no objection to the transfer of
to the U.L. He is a man of good character and steady habits, and in my opinion, fitted for detached staff employ. [His sheet roll is attached—native soldiers only.]

Station

Date

Comdg _____

---

* This should be expunged if not applicable.

Note.—Only ietms 1 and 8 are applicable to native ranks and in their case the other items should be scored through.

INSTRUCTIONS.

British Soldiers.

As soon as a soldier is selected for a permanent appointment, application should be made to the D.A.A.G. of the Division or D.A.A and Q.M.G. of the Independent Brigade concerned for his transfer to the U.L. In the case of men employed (1) at Army Headquarters the A.G., India; (2) in the Viceroy's Band, the D.A.A.G., Lahore Division; and (3) in the Indo-European Telegraph Department, the D.A.A.G., Poona Division, should be applied to.

2. The date of transfer will ordinarily be that on which the soldier succeeds to a permanent appointment, except in the following cases:—

(*a*) when he has been acting or officiating in an U.L. appointment, or holding an experimental or temporary appointment which is finally converted into a permanent U.L. appointment, in which case he may be transferred with effect from the commencement of such acting, officiating or temporary service provided it has been continuous;

(*b*) men of the Indian Telegraph Department who are transferred with effect from the date they have been continuously employed as military telegraphists.

(*c*) for the purpose of promotion in the Supply and Transport Corps, the standing of a man will be regulated by the date of the Quartermaster-General in India's letter appointing him to a permanent or sub. *pro tem.* appointment.

3. Regimental warrant and N.C. officers joining a department in which the sergeants are eligible for promotion to departmental warrant rank, must, if of higher rank than colour-sergeant, agree to revert to that rank. Those of higher rank than sergeant joining an appointment in which the incumbent is not eligible for promotion to departmental warrant rank, must, unless rank equivalent to that he holds, or a higher rank, is attached to the appointment, agree to revert to the rank it carries or to the rank of sergeant, as the case may require.

4. In the cases of instructors in gymnastics, cooking, or carpentry, at the Lawrence Military Asylums, a certificate should be attached from the Principal that the individual for transfer is in every way suitable for his position.

Native Ranks.

The head of the department or other officer will forward this application to the O.C. the Corps to which the man belongs, who, after entering the necessary particulars, will return it to the former officer for transmission to the D.A.A.G. of the Division or the D.A.A. and Q.M.G. of the Independent Brigade concerned. The transfer to the U.L. will take effect from the date the soldier ceases to be borne on the effective establishment of his corps; or in the case of the Survey Department, from the date of his completing the period of extra training laid down in paragraph 1 (*b*) of I.A.O. 507 of 1906, unless the Surveyor-General especially agrees to dispense with this extra training, when the transfer may take place from such date as may be mutually agreed upon.

2. All intended transfers to the Indian Unattached List for employment in the Survey of India must first obtain the approval of the Chief of the Staff.

(ii)

Letter— from Rev. W. H. G. Padfield, M.A., Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Memorial School, Lovedale.

To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Dated—Lovedale, Nilgiris, the 6th February 1919.

No.—Cur. 4644.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your R.C. No. 5225/18, dated 3rd January 1919, which was considered by the Committee at its meeting dated 30th January 1919.

It is very difficult to know what to suggest at present moment for pay of servants—both servants and coolies are most difficult to get in the hills at present, and the wages of an ordinary coolie runs at about Rs. 15 per mensem.

If electricity, a modern system of sanitation and a central kitchen were introduced, the number of servants could no doubt be considerably decreased. As it is, the new Preparatory Branch, being a large building, will require an extra staff.

In general, the Committee suggest an increase of roughly 25 per cent to each servant, with the usual Government allowances for dearness of provisions as sanctioned for Nilgiri district.

Sub-Enclosures

(i)

Proceedings of the Committee of Management of the Lawrence Memorial School, at a meeting held on 30th January 1919.

Item No. VII.—Laid on the table Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction R.C. No. 5225/18, dated 3rd January 1919, calling for a list of members of the menial establishment showing the present pay of each and the increase which the Committee would recommend.

"*Resolution.*—A general increase of 25 per cent is considered suitable, subject to rounding to the nearest rupee."

A. R. Cumming,
Vice-Chairman.

(ii)

List of establishments.

Heads to which debited.	Number.	Designation.	Present scale. Salary per mensem.	Present scale. Special allowance.	Sanctioned scale. Salary per mensem.	Sanctioned scale. Special allowance.	Remarks.
		Preparatory Branch.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. Education ..	1	Head teacher	125	With board.	100—5—150	With board.	
Do. ..	1	First assistant	65		60—2— 80		
Do. ..	1	Second assistant	50		50—1— 60		
Do. ..	4	Pupil teachers	20		20		
Do. ..	1	Assistant teachers	80		80		
III. Household ..	1	Nursery matron	41		40—1— 45		
		General.					
IV. General ..	1	Principal and Secretary ..	1,000	..	500—50—1,000	..	
Do. ..	1	Chief clerk	150	..	125— 5— 150	..	
Do. ..	1	Clerk	50	..	40— 1— 50	..	
Do. ..	1	Assistant clerk	30	..	25— 1— 30	..	
Do. ..	1	Stores' clerk	30	..	25— 1— 30	..	
Do. ..	1	Allowance for shorthand ..	..	20*	....	20*	
Do. ..	1	Peon	8	..	....	..	Allowed to Principal.
Do. ..	2	Gardeners	16	..	....	..	Do.
Do. ..	1	Coolie, general	11	..	....	..	
Do. ..	1	Coolie, errands	10	..	....	..	
Do. ..	1	Forest guard	11	..	12	..	
III. Hospital ..	1	Consulting physician ..	50	..	50	..	
Do. ..	1	Resident Medical Officer ..	50	..	50	..	
Do. ..	1	Compounder	17	3	17	3	
Do. ..	1	Peon	8	..	8	..	
Do. ..	1	Peon	..	30*	....	30*	
VIII. Chapel ..	1	Organist	10	..	10	..	
Do. ..	1	Bearer	9	..	9	..	
Do. ..	1	Gardener	..	5	....	5	
Do. ..		Allowance for organ blowing	16	..	18	..	
I. Education ..	1	Bookbinder					

*The allowances need not go to priticular posts.

(ii)

List of establishments.

Heads to which debited.	Number.	Designation.	Present scale. Salary per mensem.	Present scale. Special allowance.	Sanctioned scale. Salary per mensem.	Sanctioned scale. Special allowance.	Remarks.
General charges are 60 per cent. to Boys' branch and 40 per cent to Girls' branch.							
		NATIVE ESTABLISHMENT.*					
		Boys' branch.					
II.—Clothing ..	4	Tailors	61	..	....	..	
Do. ..	4	Chucklers	61	..	....	..	
II.—Victualling ..	1	Head cook	20	..	....	..	
Do. ..	4	Assistant cooks	36	..	....	..	
Do. ..	5	Scullions	45	..	....	..	
Do. ..	1	Butterman	9	..	....	..	
Do. ..	1	Biscuit maker	12	..	....	..	
III.—Household ..	1	Nursery mati	9	..	....	..	
Do. ..	1	Masalchi	12	..	....	..	
Do. ..	9	Woodcutters	72	..	....	..	
Do. ..	1	Servant for hair-cutting ..	10	..	....	..	
III.—Hospital ..	1	Cook	9	..	....	..	
Do. ..	1	Mati	9	..	....	..	
Do. ..	1	Scavenger	9	..	....	..	
III.—Household and sanitation.	1	Maistri	25	..	....	..	Rs. 12-8-0 to each head.
III.—Sanitation ..	9	Scavengers	72	..	....	..	Repairs to roads and drains, bush-cutting.
Do. ..	8	Coolies	64	..	....	..	
		Girls' branch.					
II.—Victualling ..	3	Kitchen helps	24	..	....	..	
Do. ..	3	Scullions	24	..	....	..	
III.—Household ..	1	Man servant	8	..	....	..	
Do. ..	4	Woodcutters	32	..	....	..	
Hospital	1	Ayah	8	..	....	..	
Do.	1	Cook	8	..	....	..	
Do.	1	Scavenger	8	..	....	..	
Do.	6	Scavengers	48	..	....	..	
Sanitation	2	Coolies	16	..	....	..	Bush-cutting, repairs to drains, etc.
Do.							

* Compensation for dearness of provisions is given to servants as per scale sanctioned for menials in Government employ.

Menial establishment.

No.	Designation.	Present pay.	Proposed pay and men.
	BOYS' BRANCH.		
	II.—Clothing.		
4	tailors	1 at Rs. 16 3 at ,, 15	1 at Rs. 20 3 at ,, 18
4	chucklers	1 at ,, 16 3 at ,, 15	1 at ,, 20 3 at ,, 18
	II.—Victualling, etc.		
1	head cook	,, 20	,, 25
4	assistant cooks	,, 9 each.	3 at ,, 11 each.*
5	scullions	,, 9 ,,	4 at ,, 11 ,, *
1	butterman	,, 9	,, 11
1	biscuit maker	,, 12	,, 15
	Household and sanitation.		
1	lamp lighter	,, 12	,, 15
17	coolies—wood-cutting and bush-cutting	,, 8 each.	,, 10 ,,
1	barber	,, 10	,, 12
9	scavengers	,, 8 ,,	8 at ,, 10 each.*

* Vide Preparatory Branch.

Note:— For the financial effect, vide Annexure (3) on page 22 ante

Menial establishment—*cont.*

Designation.	Present pay.	Proposed pay and men.
Girls' Branch.		
II.—Victualling.		
3 kitchen helps	Rs. 8 each.	Rs. 10 each.
		One cook for staff at Rs. 14.
3 scullions	„ 8 „	Rs. 10 each.
Household and sanitation.		
1 man servant	„ 8	„ 10
6 coolies, wood-cutting and bush cutting.	„ 8 each.	„ 10 each.
6 scavengers	„ 8 „	„ 10 „
Preparatory branch.		
1 cook for staff children	„ 9	„ 14
1 assistant cook (transferred from Boys' branch).	„ 9	„ 11
1 matty	„ 9	1 + 1 at Rs. 11 each (i.e., 2 matis).
1 scullion (transferred from Boys' branch).	„ 9	1 + 1 at Rs. 11 each (i.e., 2 scullions).
1 scavenger (transferred from Boys' branch).	„ 8	1 + 3 at Rs. 10 each (i.e., 4 scavengers).
Boys' school hospital.		
1 cook	„ 9	Rs. 11
1 matty	„ 9	„ 11
1 scavenger	„ 9	„ 11
1 peon	„ 8	„ 10
Girls' school hospital.		
1 ayah	„ 8	„ 10
1 cook	„ 8	„ 10
1 scavenger	„ 8	„ 10
General.		
1 peon	„ 8	„ 10*
2 gardeners	„ 8 each.	„ 10 each.*
1 general coolie...	„ 10 and Re. 1 allowance.	„ 12
1 coolie errands	Rs. 10	„ 12
1 forest guard	„ 12	„ 15
1 church bearer	„ 10	„ 12
1 gardener	„ 9	„ 11
1 book binder	„ 18	„ 22
1 maistri (supervision)	„ 25	„ 30

* Allowed to Principal.

At present, menial staff get, in addition to their pay, Re. 1 war allowance and Rs. 1-8-0 compensation for dearness of provisions in accordance with the Government Orders for menial servants in Nilgiri district.

These allowances it is proposed to continue as the Government shall from time to time decide, in accordance with Government rules for the servants in the Nilgiri district.

Note. For the financial effect, vide Annexure (3) on page 22 ante.

Financial Department.

D.O. No 2431 B-1 dated 17-5-19.

48

452

Dear Mr. Padfield,

I should be much obliged if you will kindly let me have an early [redacted] reply to my U.O. note dated 14-5-19, regarding some doubtful points in regard to the existing Financial position of the Lawrence Asylum, [redacted].

Yours sincere

[illegible]
12/5/19

[illegible]
16.5.19.

AS to sign

8.7.27 V
15.10.35 VI

I think we have got in the Sectt lists of the casualties which have been traced & of their dependents. If we can furnish these to Home Edn Collectors could be asked to report in regard to each case if educational assistance was required & how much. Are the facts readily available?

C.
25.2.19

Submitted that lists of Casualties for each district of this Presidency (& the Native States) have been periodically received here from the Central Casualty Bureau. On their receipt, each Collr. is furnished with the list relating to his district (the Revdt. in T&C. & the Poll agents in respect of Casualties relating to Native States) so that investigation may be made into the circumstances of the dependents of the deceased men with a view to deciding the extent of relief to be granted to them from the Imperial Indian Relief fund. The nominal lists of Casualties are in the register kept in this file, and the results of the investigation so far made by the Collrs. are arranged in district war groups in the linked file below. Col. (4) of the statements in that file gives a list of the dependents of the deceased men and this information will perhaps be of some use to Home (Edn.). It is however subd. that as it is the Collectors themselves who have furnished these reports it would perhaps be sufficient

if they (the Collectors) are asked in general terms to examine the case of each of the dependents from the standpoint of the necessity for the grant of a Scholarship.

CMU
26.2.19

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SURVEY OFFICE,

Camp Mangalore

20th February 1893.

ozo, Esq.,

PERINTENDENT, MADRAS SURVEY,

TO GOVERNMENT,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

I have the honor to submit respectfully that the notification dated 25 June 1891, and 18 January 1892, prescribing Educational tests apply expressly to classed as 'Superior' der the provisions

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