

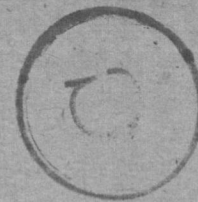
Educational (¹⁹⁰⁰~~189~~) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 448

DATED 10-9-00

INDEXED.



[Despatch Abstract.]

Lawrence Asylum, Côtacammul

Requesting the Committee of the — to forward
their opinion or decision, as the case may be,
on each point noticed in the Sanitary
Commissioner's inspection notes of the Asylum
& the Collo of the Nilgiris to submit a report
showing the area, value, & ownership of the
land mentioned in paras 1(a) & 7 of the notes.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1900} of Madras. EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1900.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 448, 10th September 1900.

SEPTEMBER.

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

Requesting the Committee of the — to forward their opinion or decision, as the case may be, on each point noticed in the Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes of the Asylum and the Collector of the Nilgiris to submit a report showing the area, value and ownership of the lands mentioned in paragraphs 1 (a) and 7 of the notes.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Rev. A. W. ATKINSON, Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Ootacamund, 18th July 1900, No. 645.

Having reported to the Committee that the drainage and water-supply systems in Lovedale are very defective and that the latter especially requires urgent and prompt attention, as the inmates were put to great straits and shifts for a supply of water for drinking and other purposes from December 1899 to June 1900 when the monsoons set in, I have been instructed to bring the matter to your notice with a view to its being laid before His Excellency the Governor in Council with the request that, if possible, expert opinion may be obtained and steps taken to remedy the evils complained of.

The cost, unless the Public Works Department can defray it, can be met from the current balance of the institution, which on the 30th June 1900 was Rs. 29,846.

ENCLOSURE.

INSPECTION Notes of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

Water-supply.—There is a path close to the main reservoir which is much used by persons proceeding to and from a Badiga village near the crest of the hill that forms part of the catchment area. It is understood that this village is so built that surface washings pass to the opposite side of the hill. During my visit, however, Badigas were scattered all over the side forming the catchment area.

(a) I am not aware what authority holds this land. It is however obvious that it should either be the actual property of the Lawrence Asylum, or be maintained under such method as will prevent trespass and consequent possibility of contamination of the surface water and springs.

(b) Two springs are now being received in newly constructed reservoirs. It would be advisable to clear the neighbourhood of brushwood, so as to better define the origin of the springs. These having been found, the sites should be slightly excavated, filled with rubble stone, and be turfed, or still better be covered in by arched masonry work. The pipes leading the water to the reservoir should be placed within the rubble.

2. *Latrines.*—The number of latrine seats allowed for the present strength of the establishment is probably sufficient. The plan of the latrines is, however, very poor. The arrangement for deposit of dry earth should not depend upon the obviously imperfect discipline of the scavenger supposed to be in attendance. Hoppers actuated by a simple lever should be provided. Each seat should have a hinge, so as to permit of its being lifted. White silicate paint should be used for the seats, so that full cleanliness may be observed by washing when necessary.

3. *Urinals.*—Several of the seats were in a disgusting condition owing to their use as urinals. Only one urinal is provided in the latrine. This is certainly too scanty. The question of height of buckets suitable for boys should not be lost sight of. Existing arrangements devote no attention to the matter. Hence the result to the seats. Small buildings should be erected at convenient spots near the main buildings. Instead of providing for increments upon already

existing urine stored within a partly covered tub as at present, it would be well to employ sawdust, or peat, as a deodorant and filter medium. The nursery latrine is provided with a tub evidently too high for convenient use by little boys, with the result that, on my first day of inspection, I found the bucket effectually isolated by a pool of urine.

4. *Food Distribution.*—The windows of the dining hall ought to be kept open at all hours feasible. The air of the room with closed windows, as found by me on the first day of my visit, was foul.

(a) The tins used by the boys and their plates were very decidedly dirty. Many of the tin-pots were not only hopelessly stained with tea but were much corroded. Presuming that all possible care is taken to maintain the tin-pots in a cleanly condition (which certainly was not evident to me) it would seem essential that the tin-pots are renewed at more frequent intervals than at present.

(b) As to cleansing of the plates, I understood it is conducted by native scullions. Personally, I should have thought it would have been well to detail a party of boys, under a trustworthy leader, for cleansing work each day, so as to make them take an interest in the maintenance of cleanliness. It is probable that if the boys were divided into "messes" that a certain amount of pride could be cultivated amongst them as to whose feeding vessels were cleanest. But, if native scullions must be employed, it seems to me that far more convenience for correct working is necessary than shown me in the little room next the kitchen now employed. A well-lighted room near the kitchen should be provided with glazed stoneware troughs and draining racks. This should be supplied freely with taps for hot and cold water. The former could be arranged for by a hot water-pipe in connection with the kitchen boilers. All plates should have a preliminary soaking with soda.

(c) It is very undesirable that European boys should be taught a lower standard of cleanliness as to vessels used for eating and drinking than practised by the native community. Moreover, plates as seen by me offer danger in that ptomaine poisoning might take place.

5. *Bodily Cleanliness.*—I understand—excluding from consideration the nursery children—that no arrangements for complete cleansing of bodies exist beyond a weekly plunge bath, and such a wash as may be secured of the hands and upper part of the body by means of basins in the lavatory. This implies a very poor standard of cleanliness and is below that required in the Poor Law Schools of England, where complete washing of the body is demanded at least twice weekly.

(a) Improvements to the lavatories have been sanctioned. They certainly require revision. But I should think unsatisfactory any arrangement that preserved the existing system of promiscuous use of basins. Each boy should have his own basin and towels. At present 22 clean "jack towels" are provided twice weekly for the whole strength of over 300 boys. This is a filthy arrangement, and one likely to tend to the propagation of skin diseases. Nothing but great watchfulness on the part of the medical staff can account for the grade of very fair immunity enjoyed by the boys, considering the existing incorrect conditions. Yet, last year there were seventeen cases of ringworm. Should either this disease or conjunctivitis secure a hold upon the school, the general use of towels and of basins will cause endless trouble and not a little suffering.

(b) Basins should be got rid of absolutely, in favour of the use of sprays of water discharged direct from the pipe. This cleanly mode is economical of water. The water would be discharged by a water channel immediately below the pipe. Splashing of the trousers could be prevented by placing Cuddapah slabs in such a position that the boy using the spray would have to lean over the slab. If warm baths cannot be afforded twice weekly, it ought to be possible to adopt the principle of the spray for bathing the whole body. There is a plunge bath. This is supplied by water which reaches the bath by means of an open channel. This mode of supply is dangerous, in that the water runs the risk of faecal contamination. Of course boys would not deliberately drink such water, but it must be remembered that a mouthful swallowed by accident when bathing is just as dangerous as if swallowed intentionally. The bath is exposed, so that the boys have to dress in the open air. Open-air bathing is by no means an undesirable method, if the bathing be conducted under the control of the bather; but, when it comes to being obliged to bathe in the open air whether there is a cold wind at the time or not, it is questionable whether better arrangements would necessarily imply too much luxury. I found a boy in the hospital whose history was that on the preceding bathing day he had fainted at the bath. This, in all probability, was due to the strain upon the heart following the action of cold on the skin.

(c) Having regard to the crude state of the bathing and lavatory arrangements at present existing, it seems to me that the correct solution is to erect a special building or to modify some part of the existing building, so that the whole could be under one roof. It would then be possible to use economically water-heating apparatus, so as to supply water for bathing and for the plunge bath at a temperature not below 70° F. Such recommendations may appear to savour of coddling and extravagance. I think not. It is not likely that English Poor Law schools would be conducted on lines of that sort; yet, taking the poor standard demanded and comparing the conditions found in the Lawrence Asylum with it, it would appear that the latter is half a

century behind the age as to its arrangements, in details which undoubtedly have much to do with the state of health, and especially with the mental training of boys who will derive their standard of sanitation from that taught them at the asylum. Giving a boy clean plate to eat his food on, and clean mugs from which to take his tea, and giving him means to keep his body cleanly and uncontaminated with the filth derived from his neighbour's skin, will not make him less manly in the future, or less fit a citizen of the community he will take his place in.

6. *Clothes washing*.—This is conducted by a contractor. Examination of the bundles of clothing at the washing-ground showed the native clothing was washed side by side with that derived from the asylum. Examination of the rooms in which clean clothing was stored, showed that natives' foul clothing was stored side by side with the boys' clothing that had been cleaned. The danger of transmission of infections and of skin diseases under such circumstances is obvious.

(a) It is advisable that the whole arrangement of clothes washing be conducted under the direct supervision of the asylum authorities. At the stream now used should be made washing troughs, allowing of previously unused water being employed by each dhoby.

7. *The village near Oakes' clearing*.—The disposition of the buildings for the European establishment of the asylum and for the menial staff, respectively, shows that one object very fully held in mind by the designers of the asylum was that the boys should not be allowed to mix with the low class of natives used as servants, or with such as are likely to live in the vicinity. This care is, however, likely to be rendered abortive by the presence of the native houses in this locality. I was told that, in spite of the earnest vigilance of the staff, it is impossible to prevent boys resorting to this place, with the result that unwholesome articles of food are indulged in, and contact with unfit company is brought about. It is desirable that an estimate be made for buying up the houses and land under the Land Acquisition Act with the object of removing existing, and preventing further, buildings on the site. On this point the asylum authorities would do well to place themselves in communication with the Collector of the district.

8. *Hospital*.—Everything in the hospital was neat and clean. The patients were evidently comfortable and carefully and sympathetically attended to.

(a) The absence of an infectious disease ward is an error of prime importance in an institution of this size. The difficulty of isolating cases under existing imperfect circumstances was illustrated in the late epidemic of measles. Action in the matter is essential.

9. *Cricket Ground*.—One of the suggested modes of the three cases of typhoid fever that occurred in this institution in 1898 being acquired, was the drinking of the contaminated water from the stream that runs at the side of the cricket ground. I understand that there is a stand-pipe on the water-supply system close to the cricket ground. It would be advisable to extend the pipe, so that water may be obtained at the cricket ground itself.

10. *Exercise*.—I do not profess to have full information on the point; but, so far as my enquiries would go, it would seem that there does not exist amongst the boys any general interest in the gymnasium. It is true that a certain number of boys are proficient; but, in a large boys' school, it is desirable that the masters themselves should throw in the scale of their personal influence and example in this matter.

(a) On certain days the boys are marched to a distance of a few miles; but, during their walk, formation is retained. Even on the play-ground, the boys were much under control during my inspection. It seems to me that for at least selected parties of boys under trustworthy mentors, it ought to be possible for a greater amount of freedom to be allowed. A ramble now and then over hill and dale unfettered by the presence of a sergeant should conduce to both moral and physical good training.

MADRAS,
6th December 1899.

W. G. KING, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

No. 7714.

Submitted to Government for favour of orders.

2. The enclosed notes of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, of his inspection of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, are herewith submitted for the information of Government and kind return when no longer required. These notes were considered by the Lawrence Asylum Committee at the meeting held on the 9th March 1900. The present communication appears to be the outcome of its deliberations.

4th August 1900.

G. H. STUART,
Director of Public Instruction.

ORDER—No. 448, Educational, dated 10th September 1900.

The Committee of the Lawrence Asylum will be requested to consider the Sanitary Commissioner's inspection notes in detail and to forward their opinion or decision, as the case may be, on each point noticed therein.

2. The Collector of the Nilgiris will, at the same time, submit a report showing the area, value and ownership of the lands mentioned in paragraphs 1 (a) and 7 of the inspection notes.

(True Extract.)

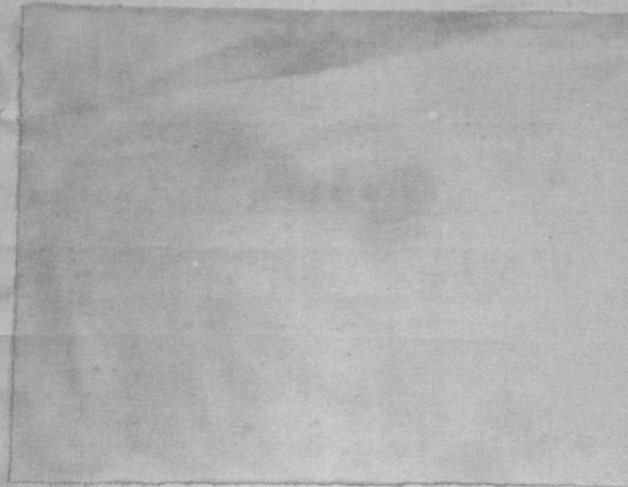
M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund,
through the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Collector of the Nilgiris.

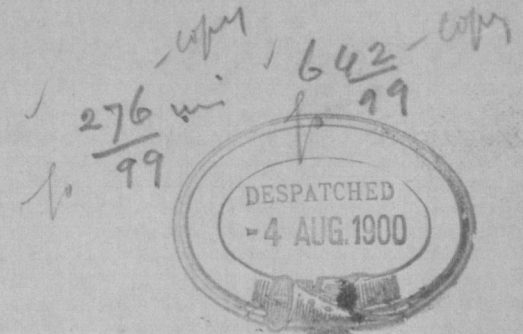
Ed. S. J. Pereira.

1900
Educational (189) Department.

10448 10/9/00
CURRENT No. 1073



Order



From The Director of Public
Construction,
Madras.

No. 7714

Dated 4 August 1900

Received 6 AUG. 1900

Registered 7th

Enclosures one

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting with recom-
mendation letter from the
Principal & Secretary Law-
rence Asylum, Colacannam
requesting that the defective
drainage and water supply
systems may be placed
before H. E. the Governor
and that orders may be
obtained to remedy the
wils-

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[E.]
3
500-7-6-99.

by 1. 1073. 448
10900

Educat. DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 1073. 1900.

SUBJECT.

Lawrence Asylum - Drainage
& Water Supply.

W.M.

FOR ORDERS.

The Director forwards a letter from M^r Atkinson, stating that defects in the drainage & water supply systems at Lancedale have been brought to the notice of the Committee & that they would be glad to have the opinion of an expert on the subject.

2. M^r Stuart submits the letter "for orders" & also sends some notes of the Sanitary Commissioner on which the present reference was probably based, for the information of Government.

3. The more important matters are the following:-

(1) The ^{*}state of the latrines. These require improvement.

(2) There is an [†]objectionable village near "Oakes' clearing". This should if possible be got rid of, the land being acquired if there is no other way of removing what is held to be a ~~source~~ source of danger to the Asylum.

(3) The [‡]lunatic & water supply. These need professional advice & ~~superintending~~ supervision & tendence.

The introduction of a "messing" arrangement appears to be desirable, and the boys should be made responsible for the observing cleanly habits in the matter of the plates & tea-tins used at meals.

These points are however for the Committee & Principal to deal with rather than the Governor in Council, & they do not require the opinions of an expert.

* para. 2 of S. Co's notes.

† para. 7.

‡ para. 1.

§ para. 4 (b).

I would submit for the Secy's consideration that Govt. should not deal with this matter. The Principal has a Committee over him & the Gov. in C. is not the best person to be asked about such matters.

* para. 3.

† " 4.

‡ " 5(a).

§ " 5, 5(b), (c).

** " 5(b).

†† " 5(b).

‡‡ " 6, 6(a).

§§ " 8(a).

*** " 9.

††† " 10.

§§§ " 10(a).

5. Besides the matters specified above, the arrangements in the

* animals, the want of [†]fresh air in the dining hall, the

promiscuous [‡]use of basins and

towels, the ~~substitution~~ [§]of sprays (need for ^{an tepid} warm baths

at least twice a week, the

case of a ^{**}boy who became blue

after taking a cold bath in

the open air & was placed

in consequence in the hospital,

the ^{††}substitution of sprays

for basins, the ^{‡‡}drabby arrange-

ments under contract, the

want of an ^{§§}infectious disease

ward, the ^{***}extension of a pipe

to the cricket ground (this

being ^{apparently} connected with the

larger question of water supply,

the ^{†††}desirability of the masters

not only inducing the boys

& perform in the gymnasium

but doing so themselves, &

the ^{§§§}advantages of letting

the boys ramble "over hill
& dale unfettered by the
presence of a sergeant" but
under "trustworthy mentors," -
are disciplined. It is for
consideration whether most
of these matters questions
may not be left to the
Committee & to the very
capable Principal of the
Asylum.

For order.

25. 8. 400

The Principal's letter is with a
very satisfactory one. The Committee
might have submitted detailed
recommendations on all the points noted
by the Sanitary Comm. Some of this
recommendations appear to be Councils
of perfection, others feasible & sound. On matters
On the questions - of (a) regulations able to dispose of, their decision.
(b) improved water supply & (c) matters which then be ripe for
acquisition of land, to Committee a discussion with the San'y.
might have indicated what in their Eng? Meanwhile

Put up draft/600
4 1/2 00

the Com. should be
requested to report on
1(a) and 7 of the
notes as to the ^{area} ownership
of the land. The question
the propriety of acquiring
a ~~acquisition~~ of the land
if it is ^{private} persons, can then be
considered.

25. 9. 00

Educational U.O. 8. N. 184 of 27-8-00.

To P.W. O. for any remarks
that may seem necessary before
submitting to the.

27. viii
00

To The Educational Dept (U.O.)

opinion was necessary: The D.P. is
ought to have more definite
recommendations before them than
they are afforded by the very brief
letter of the Principal -
It is submitted that now
the papers may be handed to the
D.P. for disposal - It is presumed
that the best plan will be for the
P.W. O. officer, whoever he may be,
to meet the Committee and find
out exactly what they think & do
be done & then draw up estimates
for the necessary works - After
they are drawn up the question
of money can be discussed -
Probably the Sanitary Engineer would
be the best officer to deal with
the matters =

No. 1131-D date 1st 27. viii 00
I agree that the Committee should
settle what they want in
consultation with the San. Eng.
& then ask that officer to
prepare the necessary
estimates, which can be
carried out, when sanctioned, by
P.W.O. ~~submitted~~ ~~to the~~
29. 8. 00

Est. DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., No. , dated 189 .

Again G.O., No. , dated 189 .

Current No. 1073 of 18900, dated 4 — 8 — 200 , from the D.P.O.

" " , 189 , "

" " , 189 , "

resp 107900

ORDER.
P.S.

No. 448 d/10.9.00

The Committee of the Lawrence Asylum will be requested to consider the Sanitary Commr's inspection notes in detail and to forward their opinion or decision, as the case may be, on each point noticed therein.

2. The Collector of the Nilgiris will, at the same time, submit a report showing the area, value and ownership of the lands mentioned in paras. 1(a) and 7 of the inspection notes

From orders

8.

The Committee of the D.P.O. (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

Collector of the Nilgiris

10/9/00

10/9/00

10/9/00

10/9/00

First copy sent to Press. 18/9/00

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

HEAD AGAIN G.O. No.
189

DATED

CURRENT No. 1073

ENCLOSURES TO G. No. 1073

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITO.

PATERS NOT FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED. { Order complete. 45
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.