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ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

School of Arts

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for reorganizing the —— will be
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The Notes
in these Proceedings

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Government {1901} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

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ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 468, 22nd August 1901.

AUGUST.

School of Arts.

Stating that orders on the proposals for reorganising the — will be deferred until the receipt of the report of the Educational Conference to be held at Simla and the resolution of the Government of India thereon.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From the Honourable Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Barrister-at-law, Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 22nd May 1901, Ref. on Cur. No. 3575.

I have the honour to submit to Government copies of two letters from Mr. Chatterton containing proposals for the future working of the School of Arts. Mr. Chatterton's proposals are in accordance with the tentative proposals made by me in my letter No. 9154, dated 10th September 1900, and with a few exceptions on points of detail I approve of them all. Briefly they are as follows :—

(i) That the school be divided into four departments for (1) art, (2) metal work, (3) wood work, (4) textile fabrics, each department being placed in charge of an assistant under the general supervision of the Superintendent. M.R.Ry. M. Velayuda Asari, who is now styled Assistant Superintendent, should be in charge of the art department. This will place him in a position of greater responsibility than the one he now occupies, and there should be a corresponding increase in his emoluments. At present he belongs to the tenth class of the Provincial Educational Service, his pay being Rs. 200. I beg to suggest that the pay of the post be fixed at Rs. 300 and that the appointment be removed from the Provincial Service. Being of a special and technical nature it ought, in my opinion, to be kept apart from the appointments classed in the Provincial Service, which are intended chiefly for men of general educational qualifications. Sub-Conductor Brand may be placed in charge of the metal work department. During Mr. Chatterton's absence from Madras, Mr. Brand exercises a general control over all the industrial departments. This arrangement has proved satisfactory and may be continued. Mr. Brand's salary is now Rs. 400 and is met from the separate allotment for the aluminium department. Mr. Chatterton proposes that it should be raised to Rs. 400—50—600. I do not consider this increase to be necessary at present, as the extra work and responsibility devolving on Mr. Brand were considered in fixing his pay at its present rate. The other industrial departments (wood work and textile fabrics) are at present in charge of maistries. Mr. Chatterton proposes to put them under picked students from the Engineering College, subject to his own supervision, or in his absence, that of Sub-Conductor Brand. These students would have completed their theoretical course in the engineer class at the college and would count their time at the School of Arts as a practical course qualifying them for an engineer's diploma. Mr. Chatterton considers that by this means he would be able to train a constant succession of men suitable not only for the School of Arts, but also for posts as superintendents of mufassal industrial schools, men whom it is very difficult to obtain now. The proposal has the merit of cheapness, as it would not be necessary to pay salaries to these students. But Government has already considered it, and pronounced against it, in G.O., No. 230, Educational, dated 29th April 1901. Mr. Chatterton states that he has no alternative to suggest, and I therefore request that Government will reconsider its order in the interests of the school and in the light of the information now given. Engineer students will not come to the School of Arts unless their practical training there entitles them to an engineering diploma. If, however, Government is not prepared to sanction the proposal, then it may perhaps be possible to engage as superintendents engineers who have completed their practical course elsewhere, though this would involve greater expense, as sufficiently attractive salaries would have to be offered.

(ii) Mr. Chatterton's next proposal is to abolish the pottery department for the reasons that its equipment is antiquated and unserviceable and would cost a great deal to bring up to date, that the work has not been of much educational value of recent years, that expensive skilled supervision will be necessary if the department is to be properly developed, that the present site is not suitable, and that the industry will thrive better if Government retires from it. I am entirely in agreement with Mr. Chatterton in this proposal. The main work now turned out consists of gallipots for the Medical Stores department and tiles for buildings. This can be done as well or better by private firms, and Government, in keeping up the department, is neither encouraging an industry nor supplying a want. The abolition of the department as an industrial department does not imply the abolition of clay work and modelling in the art department. Some excellent work of this kind is now being done under the superintendence of M.R.Ry. Velayuda Asari and this will be continued and developed. A secondary advantage of the abolition of the pottery department is that the additional accommodation thus provided will enable the school to avoid, or at all events to postpone, the large expenditure on buildings that would otherwise be immediately necessary. Most of the staff in this department is temporary, and pending orders on this proposal I have permitted Mr. Chatterton to refuse compliance with indents such as those for the Medical Stores. It is, in fact, impossible at present to undertake such work unless a new engine is purchased, as the one hitherto used was hired from the Public Works Department and is now worn out.

(iii) The next proposal relates to the revision of the teaching staff in the art department. Mr. Chatterton has gone into this with great care and the details of his proposals are given in statement A appended to this letter. Including the proposed increase of M.R.Ry. Velayuda Asari's pay, they involve a total annual expenditure of Rs. 10,380, or an increase of Rs. 5,916 over the present expenditure of Rs. 4,464. This is a considerable amount, but I believe the money would be well spent. Most of the present instructors are part-time men, coming to the school for two hours in the morning. Some of these may be retained as full-time men, the services of others may be dispensed with, and at least two new full-time instructors appointed. When not actually engaged in teaching, plenty of work may be found for these men in designing for the industrial departments, and they should have some time for doing original work. The engraving, lacquer work, and fresco painting classes will form part of the art department and will be under the superintendence of M.R.Ry. Velayuda Asari.

(iv) For the metal work department it is proposed to employ one maistry on Rs. 50, two on Rs. 40 each and an assistant on Rs. 10, or a total of Rs. 140 a month. Including the aluminium department this is at present the largest and busiest department of the school and therefore requires the most supervision. As already stated it would be directly superintended by Sub-Conductor Brand. The main object of the department, Mr. Chatterton thinks, should be the establishment in this country of the manufacture of articles now imported from abroad.

(v) In the woodwork department there are at present three maistries, and it is proposed to retain them. For effectual supervision it is however necessary that the department should have an assistant superintendent of a higher class, and Mr. Chatterton proposes to employ as such an Assistant Engineer from the College of Engineering on a salary of from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications, say Rs. 150 as an average. The maistries cost Rs. 95 a month, so that the salaries for this department would amount to Rs. 245. Mr. Chatterton does not consider that this department should be developed on the same lines as the metal work department, as there is already considerable local business in wood work of various kinds. Its development should rather have for its object the creation of an export trade in art wood work, a trade which cannot be promoted by existing local enterprise. Mr. Chatterton considers that this object would be materially promoted by issuing a well-illustrated price list showing the kind of work that can be done at the school, and asks for a special grant of Rs. 5,000 for this purpose.

(vi) In the department of textile fabrics Mr. Chatterton does not propose to make any very definite arrangements. The carpet-weaving which is the only thing now done in this section may be continued on its present basis. For his experiments in cotton-weaving, which have just been begun, Mr. Chatterton proposes that there should be a lump allotment of Rs. 5,000, as it is impossible to say at present what will be the results of the experiments, though it is hoped that there will be some return in the shape of sale-proceeds.

(vii) The office establishment requires reorganization and Mr. Chatterton's proposals are embodied in appendix B. The proposals provide for the aluminium department of the school which has hitherto been separate, as well as for the other departments and also include a clerk required by Mr. Chatterton in his capacity of Inspector of Technical schools. The proposals involve an expenditure of Rs. 536-8-0 *per mensem* instead of Rs. 357-12-0, an addition of Rs. 178-12-0 *per mensem*; but of the total expenditure Mr. Chatterton wishes that Rs. 259 should be considered to belong to temporary establishment, and that within this limit he should be allowed to employ and dismiss men according to the requirements of the school.

(viii) On apprentices in the various departments a sum of Rs. 4,000 *per annum* is expended at present. This it is proposed to increase to Rs. 9,048. Mr. Chatterton's proposals on this subject are contained in his second letter. They are that there should be 130 paid apprentices and 60 unpaid, distributed as follows:—

	Paid.	Unpaid.
Metal work	60	25
Wood work	30	15
Textile fabrics	20	10
Engraving, lacquer work and miscellaneous	20	10
Total ..	130	60

The unpaid apprentices would be probationary for one year, after which they would be eligible to fill vacancies as stipendiary apprentices. The period of apprenticeship should be five years, and the rates of stipends as follows:—

	Per mensem. Rs.
1st year	3
2nd „	4
3rd „	5
4th „	7
5th „	10

There are other proposals on points of details in Mr. Chatterton's letter, but they do not affect the cost of the scheme to any appreciable extent.

(ix) The last proposal is that a certain amount should be provided as working capital for the several industrial departments. Mr. Chatterton points out that the capital invested in the aluminium department now amounts to about Rs. 95,000, which has been acquired partly by accumulation of profits and partly by excess of expenditure over receipts (*i.e.*, by grants from Government). He considers that for the future development of the school an annual grant of about Rs. 20,000 a year will be enough. One object of this is to accumulate a stock of the different manufactured goods turned out at the school. The proposal practically means that about Rs. 20,000 should be spent in each year in materials, wages, machinery, etc., for which no immediate return should be expected. The capital would be in existence in the shape of machinery, materials and manufactured goods waiting for sale, and would be recoverable on the winding up of the industrial departments with either a profit or a loss according as the industries were successful or unsuccessful. Mr. Chatterton does not say for how many years he proposes this investment of capital to go on: if the operations of the industrial departments were profitable, the capital could of course be increased out of profit, as has been the case in the aluminium department of the school, and further grants from Provincial funds would become unnecessary.

(x) The financial effect of the whole scheme is summarized below, the items of expenditure shown being only those that are affected by the proposals :—

—	Present expenditure.	Proposed expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art section	4,464	10,380	5,916	..
Industrial section—				
Carpentry assistant	..	1,800	1,800	..
Metal work teaching staff	1,464	1,680	216	..
Textile fabrics (for experimental purposes)	..	5,000	5,000	..
Illustrated price lists for carpentry and metal works ..	..	5,000	5,000	..
Pottery department	1,536	..	..	1,536
Apprentices	4,000	9,048	5,048	..
Office establishment	4,293	6,438	2,145	..
Total ..	15,757	39,346	25,125	1,536

The net increase of expenditure (excluding the amount of Rs. 20,000 proposed to be annually invested as capital) amounts to Rs. 23,589 *per annum*. The increase is considerable, but increased expenditure is absolutely necessary if the school is to be a factor in the artistic and industrial development of the country. I cannot say that even further expenditure will not become necessary in future. As Mr. Chatterton remarks and as I have already remarked in my letter quoted above, the proposals are of a tentative character, and if the school succeeds as I hope it will, the tendency will certainly be towards increased expenditure. There will be however an ample return for such expenditure, though it may not be possible to immediately realise this return in the shape of a money income to the school.

There is no provision in the current year's budget for any of the increase proposed, except for office establishment, on account of which slightly increased provision has been made in the aluminium budget. These changes could not have been anticipated and provided for, as Mr. Chatterton entered on his duties as Superintendent of the School of Arts only recently and until a general review of the condition of the School of Arts had been made, it was not possible to form a detailed scheme. Savings in the educational budget cannot be anticipated and I therefore request that should these proposals be approved, Government will be pleased to provide for the extra charge by reappropriation from some other head or by a special allotment. If this cannot be done, the only course will be to postpone the introduction of the new arrangements until next financial year and to provide for them in the budget for that year: but I hope that Government will see the disadvantages of delay and will sanction the immediate introduction of the scheme. The necessary proposition statements will be submitted on receipt of orders on this letter.

Enclosures.

From A. CHATTERTON, Esq., B.Sc., Officer in charge, Aluminium Department, School of Arts, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 10th April 1901, No. Al./134.

With reference to your recent visit to the School of Arts I have the honour to submit the following proposals for the future working of the school and to request that you will be good enough to obtain the early orders of Government on the subject as it is very desirable that some definite programme should be decided upon and given a fair trial. I propose to divide the school into four departments.

(1) Art, (2) metal work, (3) wood work, (4) textile fabrics and to abolish the existing pottery department. It will be convenient to deal with this latter proposal first. The pottery department was started with the school and its equipment is now antiquated and more or less unserviceable. Although it has been in existence between forty and fifty years and has turned out a large amount of work, I am unable to find any evidence that, in recent years at any rate, the work done in the pottery department has been of any educational value. I am not certain that the materials available are good enough for high class work, but assuming that the clays are as good as can be desired it will be absolutely necessary to employ the services of a first-class expert from home and to carry on operations on an extensive scale. If it is desirable that this should be done I am of opinion that the present site is not suitable for a pottery and that it would be better to carry on the work in connection with the Government Brick Fields.

Personally I think that Government have done enough for pottery and that as an industry it will thrive better when it becomes publicly known that Government do not intend to carry on the manufacture any longer. For the artistic work in the school it will be necessary to build a small kiln, but this will not cost much and the small quantity of clay required for modelling can easily be prepared by hand and stored in one or two of the existing tanks. The removal of all the pottery plant will make a considerable addition to the existing accommodation in the workshops and will enable us to postpone any large expenditure on buildings to a date when it will be more certainly known whether such expenditure can be profitably incurred. Clay work and modelling are of immense importance in art training and the present proposals will in no way interfere with the full development of this branch of work in the art department.

The four departments of the school which it is proposed to retain and develop will each be in the charge of an assistant who will practically control the affairs of the department under my general supervision.

For the present I suggest that M.R.Ry. M. Velayuda Asari should be placed in charge of the art department and be held responsible for the art instruction in the school. This will place him in a position of great responsibility and I think it is desirable that his emoluments should be to some extent commensurate with the official importance of his work, and I suggest that his present pay be increased by the grant of a personal allowance of Rs. 100 per month.

The metal work department I propose to place under Sub-Conductor Brand and as during my absence from Madras he exercises a general control over all the industrial departments, he is at present practically my deputy. This arrangement having proved satisfactory I propose to continue it so that it will enable the work of the school to go on continuously even though I may be away from Madras either on duty or on leave. His pay is at present Rs. 400 per month. It is very desirable that he should be given some assurance regarding the future and I propose that presuming he remains in the Education department his pay be increased by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600.

The wood work and textile fabrics departments are at present in charge of the maistries and for their successful development it will be necessary to have trained assistants instead.

As an experiment I should like to get some students from the Engineering College who have passed through the engineer class and put them in charge of these departments to assist me in carrying out the very considerable quantity of experimental work that will have to be done. It will be excellent training for them and if kept up from year to year will gradually create a class of trained engineers who will become manufacturers and pioneers in the industrial development of the country. Employment for a certain number of these engineers could be found in existing industrial schools and unless provision is made for training such students there will be either very great difficulty in carrying on the various industrial training institutions in the Presidency or we shall have to employ expensive European labour. The proposal I understand does not meet with the approval of the Chief Engineer, but I venture to think that he has only considered the question from a Public Works Department point of view and I do not think he is fully acquainted with the nature of the work carried on in the School of Arts. At the present moment the Tinnevelly and the Bezwada Industrial schools are without suitable Superintendents and the only class of men in Madras from which such posts can be filled are the Engineer students of the College of Engineering. I therefore hope that my proposal may be given a fair trial as I have no other alternative to suggest.

In the art department I think it will be necessary to make many changes to improve the efficiency of the teaching, but the only matter I now wish to bring forward is the question of strengthening the teaching staff. I believe that it will be found possible to run the art school with an entirely native staff and though possibly it may be a long time before any distinct result will be perceptible yet I am not without hopes that slowly we may be able to evolve a well-defined style of art which will be the outcome of the natural tendencies of the people of the country influenced doubtless by contact with European ideas and tastes but possessing more character and originality than would be possible if the art instruction is directed by a man trained on South Kensington lines. At the present time the number of instructors is quite insufficient for the huge unwieldy classes which assemble every morning from 7 to 9 and I think that at least two more senior assistants are required who will be whole-time men and able to assist in the industrial departments during part of the day. At present nearly all the teachers only come in the morning for a couple of hours and spend the rest of the day teaching in such schools as the Doveton College, Bishop Corrie's Grammar school and the Christian College. Practically their work is all drudgery, and however good they may have been they have all degenerated into mechanical drudges without a spark of originality in their composition. I think this state of things should be altered, and gradually, as opportunities occur, changes in the staff should be made. The services of some of the instructors might be dispensed with and new men on much higher pay engaged to work in the school the whole day, others of the existing staff should be required to become whole-time men and their pay increased to compensate them for the loss of outside remuneration. The adoption of this proposal would raise the status of the whole staff and the instructors when not engaged in actual tuition work could be employed in designing for the industrial departments or in doing original work which would develop their talents which are now entirely latent. It seems to me absolutely essential that the teaching staff of the school should be given ample opportunity to do original work and the effect of this will not only

react upon their teaching capacity but will enable us to improve the style of work turned out in the industrial departments, so that in the long run it will probably lead to economy in the working of the whole institution. In tabular statements appended to this letter full information is given as to the present staff, their pay, the effect of the additions to the staff now proposed and the increased expenditure which will be incurred. The total amounts to Rs. 10,380 *per annum*, a considerable amount compared with the present cost of the establishment Rs. 4,464, but a comparatively trivial item in the budget of the whole School of Arts including the industrial side, the receipts during the present year in the metal work department alone being about Rs. 1,70,000. If the industrial side of the school is expanded to, say, double its present outturn and if no corresponding improvement is made in the art side, we shall sooner or later lay ourselves open to the charge that we have neglected this very important educational side of the school for the sake of developing the industries of the country, and though this latter work may be of value yet it will offer no excuse for neglecting to train the artizans and art workers in what are really the essential matters in any permanently successful development. I, therefore, hope that Government will be pleased to sanction the proposals now made for strengthening the staff of the school and that they will at the same time recognize that these proposals are of a purely tentative character. I have at present very little practical knowledge of an art school and no intimate knowledge of art such as would enable me to make proposals with assurance that they would be successful and the plans I now submit are only intended to be commonsense improvements on the existing state of affairs.

The work of this department I propose should, for the present, continue unchanged under M.R.Ry. Velayuda Asari, who is to be held responsible for the efficiency of the instruction, and all the drawing teachers will be under his orders. In the ordinary teaching work I do not think he should be expected to take part, but he must supervise the work of all the teachers and he should spend most of his time with the modelling class, with the training of the teachers in design and with the application of art to the industrial work carried on in the other departments of the school. Forming part of the art school will be the engravers' class, the lacquer work and fresco-painting classes and possibly other branches of industrial art work which it may be deemed desirable to take up. In these branches of industrial art work twenty apprentices might well be employed and it is therefore suggested that Rs. 1,200 should be allotted for their stipends.

The Metal work Department.—The bulk of the work for the time being will be in aluminium, but efforts will be made to develop copper and brass working in the directions which seem to most need assistance. The main object will be to establish the manufacture in the country of articles now imported from abroad. As regards the educational side of this department the proposals I have already submitted in my No. 538, dated 15th February 1899, regarding the establishment of a school of metal work may I think be adhered to and for convenience the following extracts from that letter are quoted. "The training of boys in the metal work trade will be an important part of the work to be carried on which will necessitate the employment of the best maistries I can obtain and I should propose at the outset to start with 60 apprentices to whom would be paid scholarships amounting to Rs. 360 a month: for their instruction I should want three maistries, one on Rs. 50 and two on Rs. 40 a month and an assistant on Rs. 10 a month, making a total of Rs. 140, or in all a total of Rs. 500 a month equal to Rs. 6,000 for the year."

The wood-working department is at present in charge of three maistries, the senior man is an excellent draftsman and skilful designer, and the other two men are good carpenters. There are 20 apprentices and a certain number of paid workmen. It would be very easy to develop this department into a very large one, but it would be very unwise to do so as it would seriously cripple local private enterprise and from an educational point of view nothing would be gained. For the number of apprentices on the rolls ample work of high quality can be secured and any extension of operations should in my opinion have for its object the creation of an export trade in art wood work. Nearly half the work now done in the school finds its way eventually to Europe and it is probable that if a few thousand rupees were expended in publishing a well-illustrated price list of the kind of work which can be done in wood and in combinations of wood and metal it would lead to a lot of business and would in no way interfere with local interests, whilst ultimately it might induce private enterprise to work in the same direction. As the preparation of this price list must cost a good deal of money and as I am not certain that it would immediately produce so much business that its cost could be fairly charged to a single year, I should be glad if Government would signify its approval of the proposal before it is put in hand and allow a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the same. I propose to put this department under a native assistant, preferably an Assistant Engineer from the College of Engineering and to pay him Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month according to qualifications and experience. The existing staff would be retained and the number of apprentices increased to 30 as a maximum for the present. The cost of the department would then amount to:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Assistant	150	1,800
Maistries	95	1,140
Apprentices	150	1,800
Total ..	395	4,740

The department for textile fabrics is at present only represented by carpet-weaving, but I am just commencing experiments in cotton-weaving the outcome of which it is not now possible to foresee. The weaving trade is the largest in the country, it is in a very bad way and a very small amount of improvement if spread over a sufficiently large area would adequately recoup a considerable expenditure in experiments. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was allotted me in 1900–1901 and the bulk of this had been expended on the weaving experiments—for the present an allotment of Rs. 5,000 will probably be sufficient to prepare some definite scheme for submission to Government. Part of this sum I hope will be recouped in sale-proceeds, but how much I have no means of now estimating. The carpet-weaving section I propose to leave unchanged, it does neither harm nor good and it costs nothing beyond the pay of the apprentices $12 \times 5 \times 20 = 1,200$, but at any time it might prove useful and there are various ways in which it might be developed. In the school buildings and the attached workshops there is no accommodation for any thing more than a few experimental looms and if ever it becomes desirable to set up a weaving school it will obviously have to be done on a fairly considerable scale and then as a temporary expedient I should propose to carry on work in the nearest range of suitable godowns that I could rent. Except in the art department we must, I think, for the next few years, be in a very uncertain state regarding the future and I am not prepared to advocate the expenditure of money on permanent buildings if we can possibly get on without them.

A matter of some importance is the reorganization of the office establishment through which passes not only all the work of the School of Arts and the aluminium department but also all the work connected with the Inspectorship of Technical schools and all the miscellaneous questions which are referred to me by various departments of Government. The head clerk or manager now gets Rs. 75 per month which I think is insufficient and I propose that his pay be raised to Rs. 100—5—125. He will be in charge of the whole office and a permanent clerk transferred from some other Government office if there is any objection to making his appointment at the School of Arts a permanent one. The present incumbent has been with me a year and I am satisfied with him. Under the manager should be the present head clerk of the School of Arts whose pay is Rs. 50—5—75. He will be in charge of all the educational work and should be capable of acting as manager at any time. For the Inspectorship of Technical schools there should be one permanent clerk on Rs. 50 who should be able to write shorthand and work a type-writer. My correspondence is often very heavy and a man of this type would greatly facilitate my work. There is now in the school a permanent clerk on Rs. 40 who is termed the pottery assistant. I propose to make him chief storekeeper and to place the whole of the stores department under him. I should prefer that the rest of the office establishment were temporary men whom I can appoint and dismiss as the fluctuations in work may require. A list of the whole establishment now employed is appended and I ask for permission to be allowed to run the office exactly as in a private firm and to be able to employ men when it is in the interests of the school to do so who have not passed the prescribed examinations. In a final statement I submit in tabular form the effect these proposals will have upon the budget of the school. I am unable to usefully revise the items in the budget which pertain to the manufacturing side of the school and I have therefore allowed them to stand.

If these changes are carried out on the lines I have just sketched it will be necessary to provide each department with working capital and this I think can best be done as it has been done in the aluminium department, where partly by accumulation of profits and partly by excess of expenditure over receipts the capital invested amounts to Rs. 95,000. Till further experience is gained it is impossible for me to say what will be required; but unless there is a very great development in the textile fabric department I think a grant of about Rs. 20,000 a year will be enough. The sales of art furniture would certainly be doubled if we could keep a stock in hand as many people like to see a thing before they buy in preference to giving an order which may not be executed within 6 months.

I am now arranging to have three rooms in the bungalow fitted up for the display of the art manufactures of the school; and if the idea proves successful I hope that it will be possible to develop it and to convert the present central hall or so-called museum into a permanent art exhibition which will be worthy of the industries of the Presidency.

From A. CHATTERTON, Esq., B.Sc., Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 23rd April 1901, No. 321.

I have the honour to submit the following proposals for the future working of the School of Arts for your consideration:—

(1) As regards holidays I propose that the apprentices should be granted 10 days' leave at Whitsuntide, 10 days' leave at Michaelmas and the usual Government gazetted holidays. It is, I think, very undesirable that the apprentices should at any time be granted long periods of leave and it is better to divide up their holidays into a number of shorter periods. In this way the apprentices do not get out of touch with their work and when they are employed in the industrial departments.

(2) At present there are no regulations regarding the admission of apprentices and the amount of stipends they receive. In my letter No. 134, dated 10th April 1901, I have proposed that, for the present, the number of paid apprentices in the several departments shall be as follows:—

Metal work	60
Wood work	30
Textile fabrics	20
Engraving, lacquer work and miscellaneous	20

This makes a total of 130 and as there is considerable competition for admission to the industrial classes, I propose to admit another 60 unpaid probationary apprentices divided as follows:—

Metal work	25
Wood work	15
Textile fabrics	10
Engraving, lacquer work, &c.	10

The minimum period for probationary apprentices would be one year after which they will become eligible to fill vacancies in the ranks of the stipendiary apprentices and I propose that when a boy is granted a stipend he should also be given a service book, and should sign an agreement which will be printed on the first page of the service book, a draft of which you will find in the accompanying proposed book. The period of apprenticeship shall in all cases, I think, be five years and no stipendiary apprentice should be under 14 or over 16 years of age at the commencement of his period of apprenticeship. Apprentices should be admitted at two periods only, say, the 1st of February and the 1st of July, and the scale of stipends should be as follows:—

	Rs.
First year	3
Second year	4
Third year	5
Fourth year	7
Fifth year	10

and it should be within the powers of the Superintendent to grant enhanced stipends to specially deserving apprentices in their fourth and fifth years, such amounts not to be more than 25 per cent. in excess of the normal scale. These rates are much more liberal than those now granted, but I propose that all leave outside the sanctioned holidays should be taken on loss of pay and that one-eighth of the stipend should every month be placed in the Post Office Savings Bank to be retained till the pupil completes his term of apprenticeship and that it should be forfeited for misconduct, irregular attendance and non-completion of the full term of apprenticeship. This system will give us a hold on the boys and will provide those who leave the school on the completion of their full course with a sufficient sum of money to enable them to purchase a good outfit of tools if they wish to set up business for themselves. At the end of each year, I propose that the apprentices should be examined by the school staff to ascertain the fitness for promotion and I would suggest that it is desirable not to allow industrial apprentices to appear for any other examinations than those held by the school. In the service books a complete record of the work done by each boy will be entered every month and once a year the nature of the progress he has made attested by the school examinations will be recorded. At the end of his apprenticeship a certificate as to his qualifications and fitness for industrial work will be entered by the Superintendent and the service book handed over to the boy. If this plan is adopted there will be a complete account of the boy's training and any one wishing to employ him will be able to very easily ascertain what his previous experience has been and the opinion formed of him by the school authorities. This, I think, will be of much greater use than any ordinary certificate of having passed certain examinations.

(3) Besides the stipendiary students of the school there are at present a number of other students who come here from mufassal schools with Government scholarships which have been granted for success in various examinations. If this system is not abolished, I would propose that all such short-period apprentices should continue to be admitted as at present. The exact number of these varies from year to year but it is never a very large one.

(4) The majority of apprentices who come here do so mainly with the object of qualifying themselves as drawing teachers. In future, I think, it will be better to make the students stick to the trade they have come here to learn and this can easily be done by preventing them from appearing for the qualifying examinations for drawing masters. Those who want to be drawing masters should from the beginning enter the art department and spend practically the whole of their time at art work and should only be allowed to engage in such branches of manual work as may be fairly considered art industries.

The whole of these proposals must be considered as tentative and subject to revision as soon as sufficient experience of their work has been obtained.

MENT A.

Artistic department of the Schools of Arts, Madras.

Total number of students in each class on the 1st April 1901 including apprentices.	Number of apprentices.	Present salary of each teacher.	The proposed arrangements as to teachers.	The proposed salary of each teacher.	Distribution of work.
		Rs.		Rs.	
49	24	8	Pupil teacher	Will be paid as apprentices or scholarship holders.	To teach drawing and work as a draftsman in the industrial department.
37	30	15	Do.		To teach drawing and to be designer in the metal work department.
13	..				
..	..	15	Gangathara Mudaly	25	To teach drawing from 7 to 9, to attend to the preparation of freehand diagrams for class use and to attend to the students in the ornamental rooms.
12	28	15	T. Narayanasawmi Nayakar ..	10	To teach drawing from 7 to 11 and to be designer in the weaving department.
16	23	15	Mr. J. A. Winfred	30	To teach drawing and to assist the headmaster of the general educational classes.
20	18	27	N. R. Balakrishna Mudaliar ..	75	To teach drawing from 7 to 9, to supervise gardener's work in getting plants required for the use of the drawing classes and to be in charge of the apparatus, etc., belonging to the drawing class, and to be responsible for the work turned out by peons Venkoji and Rajaruthnam.
			P. Vedagiri Asari	25	To teach drawing from 7 to 9 and to be assistant designer in the metal work department.
36	92	37	P. Krishnasawmi Nayudu ..	50	To teach drawing and to be maistry and designer in the lacquer work department.
			Mr. C. F. Letoille	75	To teach drawing from 7 to 9, to take photographs and to produce drawings of the work turned out in the School of Arts, and also to be in charge of the lithographic press which should be newly introduced into the school for preparing freehand diagrams and printing catalogues.
..	..	..	P. Krishnasawmi Nayudu ..	....	....
19	16	..	New serial instructor	100	To teach some of the advanced subjects and to attend to all the stipendiary students who remain in the school whole day.
..	..	..			
..	..	..	Mr. C. F. Letoille and the new second senior instructor.	....	Instruction in these subjects will be given by Mr Letoille in the mornings and by the new teacher in the evenings.
..	..	..	Second senior instructor	100	....
34	..	15	Miss G. Small	25	One to teach elementary subjects and the other to teach intermediate subjects.
..	..	..	New second senior instructor ..	....	These may remain for two hours only every day until some girl apprentices are added to learn engraving, painting, design, etc.
30	..	25	Namasivaya Pathar	50	To teach engraving subjects as usual for two hours daily and to spend the rest of his time in the metal work department in helping the maistries of the goldsmith, silversmith and aluminium department as his knowledge in these works is far superior to that of any of the maistries in Madras.
..	..	200	....	300	
		372 or 4,464 a year		865 or 10,380 a year.	

of the artistic department and will be in charge of the modelling class.

3

STATEMENT B.

Office Establishment.

Present Scale.		Proposed Scale.	
School of Arts.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Head clerk (50—5—75)	68 12 0	Manager 100—125	118 12 0
Pottery assistant	40 0 0	Headclerk (50—5—75)	68 12 0
Assistant clerk	14 0 0	Shorthand writer for the Inspectorship of Technical schools.	50 0 0
Temporary clerks (3)	70 0 0	Storekeeper	40 0 0
	192 12 0	*Temporary clerks.*	
Aluminium Department—			Rs. A. P.
		Those on the sanctioned establishment	170 0 0
Manager and Accountant	75 0 0	One permanent clerk	14 0 0
Storekeeper	35 0 0	Those now paid under labour	75 0 0
Despatcher	30 0 0		259 0 0
Assistant clerk	25 0 0		
	165 0 0		
Total ..	357 12 0	Total ..	536 8 0

The present and the proposed arrangements in t

Names of drawing classes.	Names of teachers in charge of the classes.	Subjects taught by each teacher.	Class hours.	Places where the classes are held.
Pre-elementary.				
First section	T. Narayanasawmi Nayakar ..	Freehand and outline drawing ..	7 to 9 A.M. ..	Shed .. ..
Second ,, ...	Mr. J. A. Winfred	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. .. .. ..
Third ,, ...	Do.	Do. ..	9 to 11 A.M. ..	First floor of the new building ..
Blackboard drawing class ..	Gangathara Mudaly	Do. ..	7 to 9 A.M. ..	The old ornamental room ..
Elementary.				
First section	P. Vedagiri Asari	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. .. ..
Second ,, ...	Mr. C. F. Letoille	Model drawing	Do. ..	Top floor of the new building ..
Third ,, ...	N. R. Balakrishna Mudaliar ..	Geometrical drawing	Do. ..	Do. ..
Group Certificate.				
Intermediate free handdrawing ..	M.R.Ry. M. Velayutha Asari.	Freehand drawing .. / Model drawing .. .. / Foliage drawing	Do. ..	The large hall of the old building at the right hand side of the main entrance to museum.
Intermediate geometrical drawing	P. Krishnasawmi Nayudu ..	Plane geometry .. .. / Solid ,, ... / Perspective measurement and drawing.	Do. ..	Second floor of the new building.
Elementary painting	M.R.Ry. M. Velayutha Asari ..	Shading foliage and painting in one colour.	Do. ..	The hall to the right side of the main entrance to museum.
Group Certificate Class.				
Elementary design	P. Krishnasawmi Nayudu ..	Copying ornament outline design.	Do. ..	In the second floor of the new building.
Diploma.				Do.
Advanced freehand drawing ..	M.R.Ry. M. Velayutha Asari	Outline from human figure ..	Do. ..	
		Memory drawing and anatomy of the human figure.	2 to 4 P.M. ..	Second division room .. ..
Advanced geometrical drawing ..	Do. ..	Solid geometry .. .. / Perspective geometry .. / Projection of shadows	Do. ..	Do. .. ..
Intermediate painting	Do. ..	Painting flowers and foliage in water-colours.	Do. ..	Do. .. ..
		Painting in oil	Do. ..	
Intermediate design	P. Krishnasawmi Nayudu ..	....	..	Lacquer work department ..
Ladies' Class.				
Elementary	Miss G. Small	Freehand model and geometry ..	7 to 9 A.M. ..	Second division room .. ..
Intermediate	....	....	..	....
Engraving department	Namasivaya Pathar	Wood engraving, copperplate engraving and etching of three different grades in each.	2 to 4 on all days and 7 to 9 on Saturdays.	Small room in the second floor of the new building.
....	M.R.Ry. M. Velayutha Asari ..	....	..	....

Note.—M.R.Ry. M. Velayutha Asari will be responsible for all the

SERVICE REGISTER OF

RECORD OF SERVICE OF

Name _____

Race _____

Residence _____

Father's { Name _____ / Residence _____ / Occupation _____

Age _____

Date of first joining school _____

Date of first stipend _____

Date of termination of apprenticeship _____

Thumb print.

AGREEMENT.

Know all men by these presents that I have entered the School of Arts, Madras, as a stipendiary student for the purpose of being trained as a at the expense of Government and as a guarantee for the faithful discharge of my duties as stipendiary student I agree to a deduction of 12½ per cent. from the amount of the stipend paid to me each month, such money to be lodged in the Post Office Savings Bank in the name of the Superintendent of the School of Arts for the time being and to be allowed to accumulate there till the completion of my course when I shall become entitled to receive the same. In cases of misconduct on my part, wilful neglect of duties or absence without leave I agree to forfeit any such sum as may be to my credit at the time.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the abovenamed in the presence of

Date of admission.	Stipends.	Period of leave sanctioned.	Results of annual examination.
First year			
Second year			
Third year			
Fourth year			
Fifth year			

Record of work done.

First year—

February	..	August	..
March	..	September	..
April	..	October	..
May	..	November	..
June	..	December	..

Record of work done.

Second year—

February	..	August	..
March	..	September	..
April	..	October	..
May	..	November	..
June	..	December	..

Record of work done.

Third year—

February	..	August	..
March	..	September	..
April	..	October	..
May	..	November	..
June	..	December	..

Record of work done.

Fourth year—

February	..	August	..
March	..	September	..
April	..	October	..
May	..	November	..
June	..	December	..

Record of work done.

Fifth year—	
July	..
August	..
September	..
October	..
November	..
December	..
February	..
March	..
April	..
May	..
June	..

Order—No. 468, Educational, dated 22nd August 1901.

The Governor in Council will defer passing orders on these proposals for reorganising the School of Arts until he is in possession of the report of the educational conference about to meet at Simla and the resolution of the Government of India thereon.

(True Extract.)

C. J. WEIR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Ed. A. J. D'Monte.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 468, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 22ND AUGUST 1901.

[SUBJECT.—*Reorganization of the School of Arts.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, Ref. on Cur. No. 3575, *dated* 22*nd May* 1901.

In the current read above the Director submits proposals for the future working of the School of Arts. The proposals are those of Mr. Chatterton. Briefly they are as follows.

2. The school is to be divided into four departments—(1) art, (2) metal work, (3) wood work and (4) textile fabrics. The art department is to be in charge of the present Assistant Superintendent M.R.Ry. Velayudasari; the metal work department to be in charge of the industrial assistant, Sub-Conductor Brand; the wood work department to be in charge of an Assistant Engineer from the College of Engineering on an average pay of Rs. 150 a month; and the department of textile fabrics under a student from the College of Engineering undergoing his practical course at the school.

3. The teaching staff in the art department is to be revised. Most of the present instructors are part-time men coming to the school for two hours in the morning. The proposal is to do away with part-time men and to appoint full-time instructors instead. The present and the proposed scales are given in the statement A attached to the current. The cost of the present scale is Rs. 372 *per mensem* and that of the proposed scale, Rs. 865. The latter scale includes an increase of Rs. 100 to M.R.Ry. Velayudasari. The Director regards the proposals to be well considered. They may therefore be approved.

4. As regards the changes to be made in the metal work department, complete information is not given. It is proposed to employ one maistry on Rs. 50, two on Rs. 40 each and an assistant on Rs. 10, at a total cost of Rs. 140 a month. This is said to involve an increased expenditure of Rs. 216 *per annum*, but details as to the present scale are not given nor is the pay of the industrial assistant taken into account.

5. In the wood work department there is said to be at present three maistries costing Rs. 95 a month. It is proposed to retain them and to appoint an assistant superintendent on an average pay of Rs. 150 a month. The cost of this department will thus amount to Rs. 245 a month against Rs. 95 at present, but over and above this amount a special grant of Rs. 5,000 is required for the issue of an illustrated price list.

6. As regards the new department of textile fabrics, no definite arrangements are proposed. The carpet-weaving class will be continued on its present basis, and for making experiments in cotton-weaving Mr. Chatterton applies for a lump allotment of Rs. 5,000.

7. In connection with the reorganization of the art department Mr. Chatterton proposes to abolish the pottery department. The question of abolishing this department is a long-standing one. Successive superintendents of the school had proposed its abolition, but the committee, appointed to consider the question of reorganizing the school in 1895, recommended its continuance and the majority of the then members of Government agreed with the committee—*vide* pages 3 and 4 of the notes connected with G.O., No. 500, Educational, dated 11th October 1900. Orders are solicited as to whether the pottery department may be abolished as proposed.

8. Another question connected with the reorganization of the art department is the increase of pay recommended for the Assistant Superintendent M.R.Ry. Velayudasari. He belongs to the tenth class of the Provincial Educational service and his pay at present is Rs. 200. Mr. Chatterton recommends the grant of a personal allowance of Rs. 100 to him. The Director, however, proposes that the appointment, which is of a special and technical nature, should be removed from the Provincial service list and its pay fixed at Rs. 300. Before its inclusion in the Provincial service, the post of assistant superintendent carried a pay of Rs. 400. The Director's proposal seems to be preferable to that of Mr. Chatterton and, if it is approved, the sanction of the Secretary of State will have to be obtained.

9. Sub-Conductor Brand, as already noted, is to be placed in charge of the metal work department. His pay is now Rs. 400. Mr. Chatterton proposes that it should be raised to Rs. 400—50—600. But the Director does not consider that any increase is necessary at present.

10. As has already been noted, Mr. Chatterton proposes to put the department of textile fabrics under a student from the College of Engineering. The student would be one who has completed the theoretical course in the Engineer class and would count his time at the School of Arts as a practical course qualifying for an Engineer's diploma. The Chief Engineer does not approve of this proposal and the Government have already declined to sanction it in their Order No. 230, Educational, dated 29th April 1901. The Director states that Mr. Chatterton has no alternative to suggest and requests a reconsideration of the order. Submitted that sufficient grounds do not exist for a reconsideration of the order and that the employment of a paid Superintendent is preferable in every way.

11. Mr. Chatterton does not propose to develop the wood work department on the same lines as the metal work department. Its development, he considers, should have for its object the creation of an export trade in art wood work which existing local enterprise cannot promote. This object, he thinks, would be materially promoted by issuing an illustrated price list showing the kind of work that can be done at the school and, as already stated in paragraph 5 *supra*, he asks for a special grant of Rs. 5,000 for issuing such a price list. This amount as well as the sum of Rs. 5,000 required for experiments in cotton weaving, the Director considers, will be required every year—*vide* paragraph X of the Director's letter.

12. Mr. Chatterton also proposes to reorganize the office establishment and his proposals are embodied in appendix B to the Director's letter. Briefly they are as follows. The present manager of the aluminium department should be placed in charge of the whole office and his pay should be raised from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100—5—125. The present head clerk of the School of Arts, whose pay is Rs. 50—5—75, should be placed under the new manager and he should look after all the educational work. The present pottery assistant on Rs. 40 should be made store keeper. As Inspector of Technical Schools, Mr. Chatterton states, he requires the services of a clerk, and one should be employed on Rs. 50, and the holder of it should be able to write shorthand and work a typewriter. The remaining establishment would be abolished and made temporary, Mr. Chatterton being empowered to employ and dismiss any subordinate on this establishment according to the requirements of the school.

13. These proposals involve the amalgamation of the establishment sanctioned for the School of Arts with that for the aluminium department. As the cost of the one is met from the educational grant and that of the other from the grant under 26. Scientific and other Minor departments, the proposed amalgamation does not appear to be feasible. Moreover, if the accounts of the aluminium department are to be kept separately, the proposal to amalgamate the sanctioned establishment for the aluminium department with that of the School of Arts cannot be entertained. The Accountant-General may perhaps be consulted on the point. Under the reorganization, the aluminium department will apparently cease to exist as a separate department and its cost will have to be debited to 22. Education—School of Arts. If so, there will be no objection to the proposal.

14. The proposal that Mr. Chatterton should be empowered to employ and dismiss temp rary establishment, subject to a monthly limit of Rs. 259 in the cost, is

open to account objections. All establishments, whether permanent or temporary, and all changes in them, should be sanctioned by Government—*vide* rule 57 of the Civil Account Code. If, however, what Mr. Chatterton means is that a scale should be sanctioned by Government and he should have power to fill up the posts or leave them vacant according to circumstances, there can be no objection to it. This seems to be what he is aiming at.

15. The proposed reorganization of the office establishment involves the abolition of certain appointments, but the Director has not certified that he has considered, with reference to section 471 of the Civil Service Regulations, all claims to pension that may arise in consequence—*vide* G.O., No. 221, Financial, dated 13th March 1901. This may, however, be done when the proposition statement is submitted.

16. Mr. Chatterton further proposes to increase the number of apprentices and the rates of their stipends. A sum of Rs. 4,000 *per annum* is now spent on apprentices. This it is proposed to increase to Rs. 9,048. The increased expenditure is consequential on the development of the school and it must be sanctioned if the main proposals for the development of the school are approved.

17. The last proposal of Mr. Chatterton is that an annual grant of about Rupees 20,000 should be sanctioned as working capital for the several industrial departments. The Director points out that this proposal practically means that about Rs. 20,000 should be spent in each year in materials, wages, machinery, &c., for which no immediate return should be expected. This expenditure is apparently in addition to that now incurred which, during the last three years, averaged Rs. 19,663.

18. In paragraph X of his letter the Director summarises the financial effect of the scheme. The net increase of expenditure amounts to Rs. 23,589 *per annum* and this increase, the Director says, is considerable, but it is absolutely necessary if the school is to be a factor in the artistic and industrial development of the country. In this the Director has, as shown in paragraph 11 *supra*, assumed that the special grant of Rs. 5,000 required for issuing an illustrated price list and of Rs. 5,000 for experiments in cotton weaving will be required every year. If this is not the case, as seems probable, the net increase will be only Rs. 13,589 *per annum*.

19. In conclusion it may be pointed out that there is no provision in the current year's budget for any of the increases proposed except an amount of Rs. 2,500 for extra establishment in the aluminium budget. If the increases are approved, they must therefore be provided for by reappropriation from some other head or by a special allotment. If an additional allotment cannot be sanctioned, the scheme must, as stated by the Director, be left for introduction in April next.

The views of the Financial department may perhaps be invited on the whole scheme before anything further is done.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM PILLAI.
27-6-01.

P. T. THARYAN.
5-7-01.

I think it would be time wasted to note at any length on these papers at this stage.

2. Personally I would like to see the school made again one of art: it is at present one of industry, and the proposed changes would probably remove it still further from art.

3. Of course whatever is sanctioned should not take effect until another financial year begins.

4. Perhaps the Secretary will read over the papers, and then state what his general ideas are?

5. So far as the present disposal of the case is concerned, I think we should wait for Mr. Stuart's report on the aluminium question. If Government do not maintain the aluminium department on its existing footing, the scheme will require a good deal of recasting. If it is allowable to prophesy, it looks as if the development of industry (or industrial art) will before long become an imperial question and pass out of the

hands of the Madras Government into those of the Government of India. In that case—and is not such an arrangement most desirable?—we should again have a simple school of arts; and if a second Mr. Havell could be found to superintend it, there would be no fear of its not succeeding.

A. T. PRINGLE.
6-7-01.

Assistant Secretary—

I have not dealt with this paper, pending receipt of Director's remarks on the reference made to him on the Indian Aluminium Company's petition, but I wrote demi-officially to Mr. Stuart and asked him if his recommendations in the current would be modified by anything in that memorial. I understand his reply to the reference regarding aluminium has been received, and it will probably be well to link the files and possibly add to the notes above.

C. J. WEIR.
6-8-01.

The Secretary told me to-day that it was decided in Council to defer passing orders on this file until the conference about to meet at Simla had sat and reported.

2. As it is inconvenient to have files of this kind "lying over," I propose to bring the current and notes—so far as the latter have proceeded—on record with the order placed below.

A. T. PRINGLE.
9-8-01.

2,000—5-11-00.

Educational (190/) Department.

16

CURRENT No. 766 P 468

2/6/01.

From

[*Name*] The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Stuart M.A. Bar-at-Law,

[*Designation*] Director of Public Instruction

[*Station*] Madras

Pl. see the note in the last Para

7/6

DESPATCHED
1 JUN. 1901

Ref on ſur No. 3575 of 1901

Dated 22nd May 190/.

Enclosures 6

Received 3 JUN. 1901 190 .

Registered 3/6 190/ .

SUBJECT.

Submitting for consideration of Government certain proposals involving a new scheme for the future working of the school of arts, Madras.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit to Government copies of two letters from Mr. Chatterton containing proposals for the future working of the school of Arts. Mr. Chatterton's proposals are in accordance with the tentative proposals made by me in my letter No. 9154 dated 10th September 1900 and with a few exceptions on points of detail I approve of them all. Briefly they are as follows:-

I. That the school be divided into four departments for (1) Art, (2) Metal work (3) Wood work (4) Textile fabrics, each department being placed in charge of an assistant under the general supervision of the Superintendent. Mr. M. Velayuda assari who is now styled Assistant Superintendent should be in charge of the Art department. This will place him in a position of greater responsibility than the one he now occupies, and there should be a corresponding increase in his emoluments,. At present he belongs to the 10th class of the Provincial Educational Service, his pay being Rs. 200. I beg to suggest that the pay of the post be fixed at Rs. 300 and that the appointment be removed fro the Provincial Service. Being of a special and technical nature it ought in my opinion to be kept apart from the appointments classed in the Provincial Service which are intended chiefly for men of general educational qualifications. Sub conductor Brand may be placed in charge of the metal work department during Mr.Chatterton's absence from Madras, Mr.Brand exercises a general control over all

[L. 5.]

200—22-11-00.

Educl

~~LEGISLATIVE~~ DEPARTMENT.

RECD ASSISTT SECY TO GOVT. 12 AUG 1901 LEGL. MUNL. PCL & J. FG DEPTS.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. ..... , dated ..... 190 .

" " " " ..... , " ..... 190 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 766, From the D P I , No. ..... , dated ..... 190 /.

" " ..... , " " ..... , " ..... , " ..... 190 .

" " ..... , " " ..... , " ..... , " ..... 190 .

ORDER No. 468, dated 22/8/ 190 .

desp 22/8/1

N 28.

[Printed urtr]

The G. in C. will defer passing orders on these proposals for reorganising the School of Arts until he is in possession of the report of the Educational Conference about to meet at Simla & the resolution of the G. of I. thereon.

N.S.

9.8.1

Bds 22.8.01

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190 .

DATED

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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