[E. ——]

Educational (1903) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 439-40

DATED 14-9-03.

INDEXED.

N. P.

ORIGINAL

[Despatch Abstract.]

Lawrence Asylum, Bobbasmund

Declining to approve the Committee's proposal to reduce by one-half, the fees payable by soldiers retired or in staff or in private employ on account of their children in the —; and stating that the Bishop has promised [illegible] will again be recommended to the [illegible]

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

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Government {1903} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. } 1903 *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

ORIGINAL

G.O., &c., Nos. 439, 440, 14th September 1903.

N. P.

SEPTEMBER.

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

Declining to approve the committee's proposal to reduce by one-half the fees payable by soldiers retired or in staff or in private employ on account of their children in the —; and stating that the sliding scale suggested in 1899 will again be recommended to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated 28th April 1903, Ref. on Cur. No. 2566.

In submitting to Government the enclosed copy of a letter from the Chairman, Lawrence Asylum Committee, Ootacamund, together with the enclosures, I have the honour to recommend that the proposal of the committee to reduce the scale of fees in the case of soldiers retired or in staff or private employ be approved.

2. The question of revising the scale of fees was considered in 1899, but as will be seen from paragraph 2 (10) of G.O., No. 689, Educational, dated 22nd December 1900, the Government of India declined to sanction a revision of the scale on the ground that it would result in a loss of Rs. 2,550 in the working of all the asylums taken together. I am, however, inclined to think that the lowering of fees will bring in more pupils and the loss in the fee income is not likely to be heavy.

ENCLOSURES.

From the Chairman, Lawrence Asylum Committee, Ootacamund, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 27th March 1903.

The Committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum at its meeting on the 20th February and again on the 20th March 1903, considered a letter from Acting Sergeant-Major W. Kirkby of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, dated 15th October 1902, pointing out the inequality of the rates of fees chargeable to a sergeant-major in a regular regiment and a similar man who may be attached to a volunteer regiment when it was decided to refer the matter to Government for orders.

A copy of the sub-committee's report on this matter, which the committee endorses, is subjoined :—

"The sub-committee is of opinion that the fees are excessive in the case of soldiers retired or in staff or private employ at present, and might, with advantage, be halved. The result of such reduction would in the sub-committee's opinion be to introduce a considerable number of boys of the right class, *i.e.*, pure or almost pure Europeans, paying a certain amount towards the support of the institution, in place of a number of boys who are really natives and who pay nothing, so that both moral and pecuniary advantages would be obtained."

In connection with the above resolution the committee further remarks that, even if the whole of the fees were remitted the result on the financial position of the asylum would be scarcely appreciable, as the monthly income from fees was Rs. 316 during the past year 1902.

The question relating to fees was under consideration in 1899, but definite orders do not appear to have been passed.

I have therefore the honour to request that you will be so good as to obtain the orders of Government on the proposal of the sub-committee.

From Sergeant-Major C. KIRKBY (1st Battalion, Royal Scots), attached Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, to the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, dated Ootacamund, 15th October 1902.

I beg most respectfully to be allowed to address you with a view to bring to notice the most disproportionate charges made by the asylum for admission of the children of soldiers serving regimentally, and those of soldiers who are serving in staff employ.

I attach a true statement regarding the two classes, which I think you will admit speaks for itself.

2. If a distinction has to be made, it ought really in my opinion to be in favour of the opposite side, *i.e.*, the soldier in staff employ, for the following reasons :—

A soldier serving regimentally has always got regimental schools, schoolmasters and schoolmistresses at hand in barracks, provided free by Government wherewith to educate his children.

A soldier in staff employ does not enjoy these privileges, except he be in some large military station. He is more often away from all this and has to pay high rates in civil schools. There are many men serving in out-of-the-way places, where educational facilities for Europeans are totally non-existent, sergeant instructors of volunteers in Wynaad and many places in Burma as instances.

3. Another fact that I should like to point out is the following :—

Now that short service has been in existence long enough for its effects to be felt, it will be found that there are not very many soldiers serving regimentally who have children old enough to be sent to the Lawrence Asylum. In proof of this there are only ten soldiers' wives, and thirteen soldiers' children of all ages, to go home with 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, next month.

It is in staff employ of some kind or another where soldiers who have growing up families will be found mostly serving now. These rarely avail themselves of the benefits of the asylum and its climate on account of the utterly disproportionate charges for admission laid down for them.

4. By reducing these fees the asylum would not eventually lose thereby, for doing so would tend to secure a much larger proportion of the sons of really deserving British soldiers, who would pay a certain amount to the institution.

Now I believe it has to make up its numbers by much more undesirable material, often the sons (practically natives) of drummers and bandsmen of native regiments, etc., who pay nothing for the benefits derived.

5. In the attached paper I have only contrasted my own case, but could have given much worse ones as an instance.

It is laid down that a soldier in staff employ drawing Rs. 150 per mensem would be called upon to pay Rs. 49 for four children against Rs. 7-8-0 for the four children of a sergeant-major in regimental employ.

Now there are many cases of soldiers in staff employ receiving Rs. 150 a month consolidated pay. Out of this they have to pay for everything, house-rent, fuel, lighting, income and other taxes and even provide their own uniform, etc. Now a small house alone in Ootacamund, sufficient for a family, costs Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per mensem. This is very different to a man serving regimentally with everything provided free and comfortable in barracks.

STATEMENT illustrating the disproportionate charge made by the Lawrence Asylum between children of soldiers serving regimentally and those in staff employ.

Regimental Sergeant-Major (Infantry).

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay as Sergeant-Major	116	4	0
New service pay	3	14	0
Ration compensation	10	0	0
Messing allowance	4	5	9
Wife, Government allowance ..	8	0	0
Four children Government allowance at Rs. 2-8-0 ..	10	0	0
Total ..	152	7	9

Acting Sergeant-Major of Volunteers.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay as Color-Sergeant	69	12	0
Extra duty pay as Sergeant-Major of Volunteers* ..	23	4	0
Staff pay	50	0	0
Ration compensation	10	0	0
Messing allowance	4	5	9
Wife, Government	8	0	0
Four children allowance Rs. 2-8-0	10	0	0
Total ..	175	5	9

* Only when actually performing duty, stopped if sick or absent on leave for any length of time.

Regimental Sergeant-Major (Infantry)—cont.

2. In addition lives in barracks and participates in all privileges and economies appertaining thereto, which means a great deal.

3. Has free education in regimental schools for all children.

4. Pension 4*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

5 In case of death whether while serving or afterwards Government provide pension for widow and children.

6. Fees charged for children by Lawrence Asylum—

		Rs.	A.	P.
* For first child	.. ..	4	0	0
* „ second child	.. ..	2	8	0
* „ third „	.. ..	1	0	0
* „ fourth „	.. ..	Free.		
Total	..	7	8	0

* Plus Government allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per each child.

Acting Sergeant-Major of Volunteers—cont.

2. Lives practically as a civilian and often in very expensive station.

3. Has to pay full rates in civil schools for all children's education.

4. Pension 2*s.* 9*d.* per diem.

5. No provision whatever made by Government for widow and children.

6. Fees charged for children by Lawrence Asylum—

		Rs.	A.	P.
† For first child	.. ..	18	0	0
† „ second child	.. ..	15	0	0
† „ third „	.. ..	10	0	0
† „ fourth „	.. ..	6	0	0
Total	..	49	0	0

† Plus Government allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per each child, or nearly seven times as much as the other man, both having equal rights to entry.

Memorandum No. 285, Educational, dated 14th May 1903.

The Director is requested to obtain from the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum and submit to Government a comparative statement showing in detail—

(1) the number of children in the asylum during the last three years whose fathers or step-fathers are above the rank of corporal and the fees paid by them under No. 42 of the asylum rules sanctioned in G.O., No. 689, Educational, dated 22nd December 1900;

(2) the number of children during the same years who would have paid fees under rule XII (ii) proposed in Dr. Duncan's letter No. 7227, dated 30th June 1899, and the fees they would have paid, had the proposed rule been approved.

2. The statement may be in the appended form.

(By Order.)

A. T. PRINGLE,
Asst. Secretary to Government.

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational department, dated 10th June 1903, Ref. on C. No. 2566.

With reference to memorandum No. 285, Educational, dated 14th ultimo, I have the honour to submit a statement giving in detail the information in regard to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, therein called for.

ORDER—No. 439, Educational, dated 14th September 1903.

The committee's proposal to reduce by one-half the fees payable by soldiers retired or in staff or private employ on account of their children in the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund will result in a considerable loss to the institution and cannot

therefore be approved. The sliding scale suggested in Brigadier-General E. J. Lugard's letter, No. 890 of the 24th August 1899, will be again recommended to the Government of India.

2. The following letter will be despatched:—

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum
(through the Director of Public Instruction).
„ Director of Public Instruction.

LETTER—No. 440, Educational, dated 14th September 1903, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

I am directed to refer to Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Wilson's letter to the Adjutant-General in India, No. 2535-C., dated 12th October 1900, in which the Government of India declined to sanction the revised scale of fees which the Madras Government proposed to levy from the children of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund. The Government of India stated that if the revised scale were adopted it would result in a general loss of Rs. 2,550 *per annum* in the working of all the Lawrence Military Asylums taken together and they therefore considered that the existing scale should be adhered to. This scale is still in force.

2. The Committee of the Asylum has, however, again had its attention drawn to the inequality of the rates of fees at present chargeable, and has expressed the opinion that the fees in the case of soldiers retired or in staff or private employ are excessive and should be reduced by one-half. The result of such reduction would, it is stated, be the introduction of a considerable number of boys of pure or almost pure European descent paying a certain amount towards the support of the institution in place of a number of boys who are not of pure European descent and who pay nothing. The committee also states that even if the whole of the fees were remitted the result on the financial position of the asylum would be scarcely appreciable.

3. I am, however, to state that as the effect of the committee's proposal will be the reduction of the income of the institution by about Rs. 2,000 *per annum*, the proposal does not commend itself to His Excellency the Governor in Council. He is nevertheless convinced that the inequality complained of is real, and that the best way to get over the difficulty is to fall back on the sliding scale proposed in 1899. That scale (which, for easy reference, is compared with the existing scale in annexure A) while reducing the fees payable by non-regimental soldiers, will have the effect of raising the fees paid by soldiers serving with their regiments. The objection raised against it by the Government of India was that it would result in a loss. Annexure B, however, compares the fees paid during the last three years according to the existing scale with those payable according to the proposed scale and shows that while the average fees realized in these three years have been Rs. 4,088, they would have been Rs. 4,284 or Rs. 196 more if the proposed scale had been adopted. The objection is, therefore, not valid so far as the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum is concerned.

4. In these circumstances I am to request that the Government of India will be pleased to reconsider the decision contained in Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Wilson's letter, No. 2535-C. of the 12th October 1900, and will sanction the revised scale as shown in annexure A.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. V. A. Rajavelu.

ANNEXURE A.

Proposed Scale.

Children of soldiers or others drawing less than Rs. 30 *per mensem*—Free.

Children of those in receipt of a salary of Rs. 30 and above shall pay as follows unless exemption or reduction is specially granted by the committee :—

When the income of the fathers or stepfathers 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 ,,

Existing Scale.

Children of soldiers of the rank of corporal or private or of pensioners who are drawing only the pay of these ranks—Free.

Children whose fathers or stepfathers are above the rank of corporal shall pay as follows unless exemption or reduction is granted by the committee under extraordinary circumstances :—

—	First child.	Second child.	Third child.	Fourth child.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sergeants	3	2	Free.	Free.
Sergeant-Majors	4	2½	1	Do.
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs. 60, but less than Rs. 80 *per mensem*	9	6	3	Do.
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs. 80, but less than Rs. 100 *per mensem*	12	8	5	Do.
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs. 100, but less than Rs. 150 *per mensem*	15	10	8	Do.
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs. 150, but less than Rs. 200 *per mensem*	18	15	10	6
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs. 200 and upwards	20	18	15	12
In addition to the Government allowance (if any) of Rs. 2-8-0 *per mensem*.				

ANNEXURE B.

Fees received under existing rules.

—	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Number of children.	Fees paid.	Number of children.	Fees paid.	Number of children.	Fees paid.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sergeants	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sergeant-Majors	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ if drawing Rs. 60 but less than Rs. 80 *per mensem*	2	216	3	288	5	468
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ if drawing Rs. 80 but less than Rs. 100 *per mensem*	4	528	4	528	7	828
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ if drawing Rs. 100 but less than Rs. 150 *per mensem*	10	1,536	10	1,620	8	1,320
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ if drawing Rs. 150 but less than Rs. 200 *per mensem*	9	1,740	7	1,308	7	1,404
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ if drawing Rs. 200 and upwards ..	1	240	1	240	..	..
Total ..	26	4,260	25	3,984	27	4,020

Fees which would have been received had the proposed scale been adopted.

Income per mensem of	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Number of children.	Fees payable.	Number of children.	Fees payable.	Number of children.	Fees payable.
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
30 and upwards but less than 40	8	144	9	144	11	180
40 ,, ,, 50	10	348	15	528	20	696
50 ,, ,, 60	2	120	3	180	4	204
60 ,, ,, 70	2	144	3	180	5	288
70 ,, ,, 80	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 ,, ,, 90	3	252	3	252	4	288
90 ,, ,, 100	1	108	1	108	3	288
100 ,, ,, 110	1	120	2	204	2	204
110 ,, ,, 120	2	228	5	588	3	360
120 ,, ,, 130	2	288	1	144	1	144
130 ,, ,, 140	2	276	..	..	..	..
140 ,, ,, 150	3	408	2	336	2	336
150 ,, ,, 160	1	180	..	..	..	..
160 ,, ,, 170	2	348	2	348	2	348
170 ,, ,, 180	4	720	3	576	3	576
180 ,, ,, 190	2	396	2	396	2	396
190 ,, ,, 200	..	..	..	..	..	..
200 and above	1	240	1	240	..	..
Total ..	46	4,320	52	4,224	62	4,308

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 439, 440, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 14TH SEPTEMBER 1903.

[SUBJECT.—*Lawrence Asylum—Reduction of Fees.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2566, *dated 28th April* 1903.

A scale of fees for children in the Ootacamund Asylum, whose fathers or stepfathers are above the rank of corporal, was fixed in No. 36 of the asylum rules on page 4 of G.O., No. 146, Educational, dated 7th March 1888. This scale might have been in force even previously, but it is submitted that for the purposes of this note it is unnecessary to go further. In October of the same year, the Government of India fixed a higher scale of fees for all Lawrence Military Asylums—*vide* G.O., No. 7642, Military, dated 16th November 1888. The Committee of the Ootacamund Asylum objected to this scale, and a representation was then made to the Government of India—*vide* Letter No. 275, Educational, dated 17th May 1889. That Government, however, observed that the revised scale was introduced in pursuance of certain remarks by the Finance Committee of 1887 that the fees charged at Ootacamund for children of soldiers and non-commissioned officers not on duty with regiments were too low, and that it was applicable to all Lawrence Military Asylums in India—*vide* G.O., No. 457, Educational, dated 1st August 1889. Orders were then issued to introduce the scale into the Ootacamund Asylum with effect from 1st April 1889—*vide* G.O., No. 784, Educational, dated 20th December 1889. This scale has been in force ever since.

2. In 1899, when the rules of the asylum were under revision, the committee again proposed a revision with a view to make them more equitable—in proportion to the income of the fathers or stepfathers of the children. The Government of India was then again addressed by this Government, but they considered that the existing scale should be adhered to—*vide* letters on pages 5 and 6 of G.O., No. 689, Educational, dated 22nd December 1900.

3. The committee now presses for a reduction, and it is of opinion that such a step would result in a large increase in the number of boys of the right class. Sergeant-Major Kirkby, at whose instance the committee has now moved in the matter, also seems to show good reasons for the reduction. After all, the loss estimated by the Government of India in 1900 by the revision of fees was only Rs. 2,550 per annum for apparently all the asylums in India—*vide* Letter on page 6 of G.O., No. 689, Educational, dated 22nd December 1900. There thus seems to be sufficient ground for a further representation to the Government of India, but the doubt is whether that Government, or rather the Military department of it, will be open to conviction. Orders are solicited.

P. T. THARYAN—9-5-03.

If the case is fully set out, there may be a reasonable expectation of convincing the Government of India. The letter of 3rd October 1899 was rather brief. Sergeant-Major Kirkby's letter brings out clearly the inequality of the fees in the case of men of his grade, but we want also to be able to show a little more clearly what would be the effect of the revision. For this purpose, we ought to know the actual number of children now in the asylum whose parents are (1) regimental soldiers, (2) pensioners and staff, (3) others. Again the Director says that lowering the fees will bring in more pupils, but I know the girls' branch is always full, and I believe the boys' branch is usually full. How then can more pupils come in? Perhaps he means more military pupils. Please examine the annual reports and see whether the information suggested is available.

A. G. CARDEW—9-5-03.

Please see table G on page 12 of G.O., No. 288, Educational, dated 12th May 1902. This gives the number of paying students on 31st December 1901. The report for 1902 has not yet been received. According to the table referred to there were no children of soldiers paying reduced fees—items 1 and 2 in rule 42. All the children were those of pensioners and soldiers in staff and private employ. Pensioners do not seem to deserve the concession, but the others do, namely, those numbered 1, 8, 10, 13 and 16 in table G. The corresponding figures for 1900 will be found in G.O., No. 325, Educational, dated 12th June 1901.

2. Both the male and female branches are always full. Please see table H, immediately below table G, which shows the number of boys and girls awaiting admission. What the Director means is that if the concession is made more boys of the proper class will come in.

3. If it is decided to address the Government of India it is submitted that a comparative statement of the fees now paid and of those payable under the scale agreed upon, may be obtained from the committee so that the latest figures may be quoted.

P. T. THARYAN—11-5-03.

There were on 31st December 1901, twenty-five children in the Lawrence Asylum paying fees under rule 42 of the Asylum rules, and all of these were children of non-regimental soldiers. Their fees came to Rs. 3,884 per annum, and the committee propose to halve these fees, thus resulting in a loss of Rs. 1,942 per annum. It is doubtful whether the Government of India would agree to a change of this nature, and the better plan would, I think, be to try again to secure acceptance of the sliding scale proposed in 1899. That scale, while reducing the fees payable by non-regimental soldiers, would have the effect of raising the fees paid by soldiers serving with their regiments. If this suggestion is approved, the committee may be called on to give figures showing the effect of applying the scale proposed in 1899 to the average number of military children paying fees during the past three years under rule 42, and the case can then be fully put before India.

A. G. CARDEW—12-5-03.

The information desired may be obtained and the matter then considered further.

J. T[HOMSON]—13-5-03.

The draft memorandum placed below may issue.

P.T.T.—13-5-03.

A.G.C.—14-5-03.

[*Memo. No.* 285, *Educational, dated* 14*th May* 1903.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2566, *dated* 10*th June* 1903.

According to the statement now furnished the average fees received from paying pupils during the last three years were Rs. 4,088, whereas if the scale recommended in 1899 had been adopted the amount would have been Rs. 4,284 or Rs. 196 in excess. There is thus a strong case for addressing the Government of India again. It is presumed that the committee has not changed its mind, but it may perhaps be better to make sure of it before the Government of India is addressed. The present request of the committee is to reduce the existing scale of fees by one-half, but what Government is prepared to recommend is apparently the sliding scale proposed by the committee in 1899.

P.T.T.—12-6-03.

It is improbable that the committee will object to proposals for the sliding scale of 1899, but it is desirable to make certain. The Director may see these notes u.o., and be asked to ascertain the views of the present committee.

A. T. PRINGLE—14-6-03.

A. G. CARDEW—16-6-03.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Resolution No. IX of 17th July 1903 of the Lawrence Asylum Committee is the following :—

The committee considers that the scale of fees proposed in the report of the sub-committee and referred to in resolution No. XVIII of its proceedings dated 20th February 1903 is preferable to either the existing scale or that proposed by Dr. Duncan, as the former is too uneven and the latter presses too heavily on the class of men whose children the committee would specially wish to see sent to the asylum.

G. H. STUART—27-7-03.

The reduction of fees as required by the committee will involve a loss of over Rs. 2,000, and to this the Government of India will surely object. Either therefore the committee's request must be refused or the sliding scale of 1899 should be recommended to the Government of India. Orders are solicited.

P. T. THARYAN—29-7-03.

I submit that the 1899 scheme, if any, should be put before the Government of India, and that the committee should be told that in face of the considerable loss which will be involved by adopting the sub-committee's proposals the Government cannot support them.

A.T.P.—31-7-03.

I agree, and a draft letter to India setting out fully the effect of the proposals of 1899 may be prepared.

A.G.C.—31-7-03.

The drafts placed below may issue.

P.T.T.—21-8-03.

A.T.P.—27-8-03.

A.G.C.—28-8-03.

J. T[HOMSON]—29-8-03.

H. M. W[INTERBOTHAM]—1-9-03.

A[MPTHILL]—2-9-03.

[G.O., Nos. 439, 440, Educational, dated 14th September 1903.]

Stock Form No. 127
2,000—1-5-02.

Educational (1903) Department.

CURRENT No. 686

From

[*Name*] The Honble Mr. E. D. Sleeman, M. A.;

[*Designation*] Director of Public Instruction

[*Station*] Madras

Please put these letters and drafts into Persian type. Send Pers. Pre. 3/5/03

Report No. 2566 of 03 Received 29—4—1903.

Dated 28th April 1903.

Enclosures 5 Registered 30—4—1903.

SUBJECT.

Recommending that the proposal of the Lawrence Asylum Committee, to reduce the scale of fees in the case of soldiers retired or in staff or private employ be approved in the circumstances stated.

BACK PAPERS.

Go. 2566 dt. 12-5-03		Go. 4657 dt. 1-8-02	
" 6891 dt. 22-12-02		" 7845 dt. 20-12-02	
" 671-2 dt. 3-10-99		" 2717 dt. 17-5-01	
" 7612 dt. 14-11-02		" 166 dt. 7-3-03	
" 2867 dt. 4-5-00			

FURTHER PAPERS.

Ho. Sec. Madras 2/5

2

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

In submitting to Government the enclosed copy of a letter from the Chairman, Lawrence Asylum Committee, Ootacamund, together with the enclosures, I have the honour to recommend that the proposal of the Committee to reduce the scale of fees in the case of soldiers retired or in staff or private employ be approved.

2. The question of revising the scale of fees was considered in 1899, but as will be seen from para 2(10) of G.O.No 639, Ful., dated 22nd December 1900, the Government of India declined to sanction a revision of the scale on the ground that it would result in a loss of Rs.2250 in the working of all the asylums taken to-gether. I am however inclined to think that the lowering of fees will bring in more pupils and the loss in the fee income is not likely to be heavy.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Director of Public Instruction.

STRENGTH.

32. The maximum strength, exclusive of day scholars, of the male branch, shall be 300, and of the female branch, 65. There shall be no limits to the strength of any particular class, except such as are laid down in chapter III of the educational rules.

ADMISSIONS AND WITHDRAWALS.

33. Applications for admission shall be made through officers commanding regiments, or the heads of the departments to which the parents or guardians belong; and in the case of pensioners, through their paymasters or employers. In other cases, applications shall be made through any person of known respectability. All applications shall be addressed to the secretary, who shall furnish printed forms of application and descriptive rolls to be filled up. The baptismal certificate of the candidate shall also be required, with the last-pay certificate, if he is in receipt of a Government allowance; also a leaving certificate if the candidate had attended a recognized school. Application forms shall contain a provision to the effect that, on withdrawing a pupil, the parent or guardian shall state his reason for doing so.

34. No candidate shall be admitted under five, nor above twelve years of age, except in special cases to be decided by the committee.

35. The secretary, in announcing to the parent or guardian the election of a candidate, shall fix a reasonable time for the candidate to join. If the candidate does not join within the period fixed, the fact shall be reported to the committee.

36. On any boy attaining the age of sixteen (or eighteen in the case of boys allowed to enter on their upper secondary course) or any girl that of eighteen, the Principal shall report the circumstances to the committee, and the committee shall call upon the parent or guardian to remove the pupil. In the event of such pupil having neither parent nor guardian, the committee shall take such measures as may seem best for the pupil's settlement in life. This rule, however, shall not prevent the committee from accepting any suitable situation for a girl who shall have attained the age of sixteen years.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

37. The legitimate children of Europeans and Eurasians, being officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's British and Indian military and marine services, or persons employed in the military and civil medical services, or effective volunteers or civilians, whether connected with the public service or not, shall be eligible for admission. The cases of illegitimate orphan children shall be dealt with specially by the committee.

38. Children labouring under any form of disease, mental or physical, which is likely to incapacitate them for the ordinary duties of life, and, except with the special sanction of the committee, the children of soldiers who have been dismissed the service by sentence of court-martial, shall not be admitted.

SELECTION OF PUPILS.

39. The following is the order in which claims for admission shall be considered :—

(1) The orphan children of fathers who have been killed in action, or have died on service, preference being given to children of pure European parentage.

(2) Orphan children of European commissioned officers and of civil medical officers, if left destitute.

(3) Orphan children of European officers and soldiers, and of Europeans in the marine and medical services, preference being given to those who have lost both parents.

(4) Orphan children of Eurasian officers and soldiers, and of Eurasians in the medical service, preference being given to those who have lost both parents.

(5) Children of any of the above, whose fathers are living, preference being given to the children of European fathers.

(6) Children of European or Eurasian officers and soldiers, and of Europeans or Eurasians in the medical service, transferred to the invalid or pension establishments, preference being given to the children of European fathers.

(7) Orphan children of volunteers, who at the time of their death were borne on the rolls.

(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.

(9) Children of volunteers who are living and who have had seven years' effective service.

(10) Children of civilians, not being orphans and destitute.

40. Donors of Rs. 300, or subscribers of Rs. 50 per annum for four years, shall have the right to nominate one pupil, who shall take precedence over the other candidates belonging to the same class.

FEES.

41. The children of soldiers of the rank of corporal or private, or of pensioners who are drawing only the pay of those ranks, shall be admitted free of charge.

42. Children whose fathers or step-fathers are above the rank of corporal 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 :—

—	First child.	Second child.	Third child.	Fourth child.
Sergeants	Rs. 3	Rs. 2	Free.	Free.
Sergeant-Majors	,, 4	,, 2½	Re. 1	Free.
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs. 60 but less than Rs. 80 per mensem	,, 9	,, 6	Rs. 3	Free.
Soldiers retired, or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs. 80 but less than Rs. 100 per mensem	,, 12	,, 8	,, 5	Free.
Soldiers retired, or in staff, or private employ, if drawing Rs. 100 but less than Rs. 150 per mensem	,, 15	,, 10	,, 8	Free.
Soldiers retired, or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs. 150 but less than Rs. 200 per mensem	,, 18	,, 15	,, 10	Rs. 6
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs. 200 and upwards	,, 20	,, 18	,, 15	,, 12
In addition to the Government allowance (if any) of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem.				

43. Children of Europeans and Eurasians in the marine and medical services and of volunteers shall be admitted on payment of fees according to the above scale in proportion to th salary drawn by the father or step-father.

44. The children of civilians, not being orphan and destitute, may be admitted on payment of Rs. 20 per mensem for a child under 12 years of age, and Rs. 25 per mensem for a child above 12 years of age: Provided that such children shall only be admitted if vacancies exist, which no eligible children belonging to the classes specified in rule 39 are available to fill.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM,

190 .

RECOMMENDATION ROLL

OF _____

Class _____

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS.

13

B T 4 9

Copy of a letter No.70-D dated 11th January 1900 from the Adjutant General in India to the Lieut-General Commanding the Forces, Madras.

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to forward for an expression of your opinion a copy of the marginally noted correspondence on the subject of fees payable by soldiers on account of their children at Lawrence Military Asylums in India.

Letter from the Secy.to the Govt.of Madras (Educational Department) to the Secy.to the Govt.of India Mily.Dept.No.672 dated 3rd October 1899, and annexures.
Government letter No.1826/G, dated 26th October 1888 and annexure.
Government letter No.1275-C dated 6th July'89.

Ootacamund,
19th January 1900.

No. B.T. 721-

To

The Principal and Secretary Lawrence Asylum,
Lovedale.

Forwarded for information.

C. Chinnson
Br-Genl.
Dy. Adjutant General.

10

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.
RECOMMENDATORY ROLL

of _____ aged _____
do. _____
do. _____
do. _____

CHILD or CHILDREN.

Name (in full).....	Date of Birth (Baptismal certificate must be sent).	Religion	Whether vaccinated, or had the Small-Pox? (Vac. Cer. must be sent).....	Whether in receipt of any pay or allowances from Government or any other source. If so, what amount? (*All papers connected with such funds must be forwarded on admission*)...	By whom recommended?.....

MOTHER.

If dead, station and date of decease.	Total amount of income; specify each source.....	Pure European, East Indian, or Native?	Mother's name (in full).....

FATHER.

Father's name, (in full).....	Rank, Corps or Department.....	Pure European or East Indian?..	Total amount of income; specify each source	If dead, station and date of decease .....

I certify that I have personally enquired into this case, and am fully satisfied of the correctness of the replies above entered.

Signature _____

Station _____
Date _____ 190 . *Rank* _____

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

I have examined the above named _____ and find _____ free from mental and bodily disease.

Signature _____

Date _____ 190 . *Rank* _____

N.B.—If the father is entered as "East Indian," a certificate of his parentage is necessary.

Copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 672, dated Ootacamund, 3rd October 1899.

I am directed to refer you to the correspondence ending with the letter from the Government of India, Military Department, No. 1275-C., dated the 6th July 1889, on the subject of fees payable by soldiers on account of their children at Lawrence Military Asylums in India. The revised scale of fees then prescribed has been in force in the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund since the 1st April 1889, but the present Committee of the Asylum and the Director of Public Instruction consider that this scale is very inequitable and that the fees should generally be in proportion to the income of the fathers or stepfathers of the children admitted to the Asylum, and accordingly propose to modify rules 36 and 38 of the rules of the Asylum as shown in the appendix to this letter.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the adoption of the proposed scale of fees is desirable for the reasons given in the letter of the Committee to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 890, dated 24th August 1899, a copy of which is enclosed, and I am directed to request that the sanction of the Government of India may be obtained thereto.

APPENDIX.

Proposed Rules.

XII.—Fees.

(i) Children of soldiers or others drawing less than Rs. 30 per mensem shall be admitted free.

(ii) Fees shall be levied as under from all children of officers and soldiers in receipt of a salary of Rs. 30 and above per mensem. The Government allowance, if any, of Rs. 2-8 shall not be taken into account. In special cases, the Committee shall have power to exempt a pupil from payment of fees or to reduce the rate of fees.

In receipt per mensem of an income equivalent to	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 ditto ditto „ 50	4	1	„	„	„ 5 „ „
„ 50 ditto ditto „ 60	5	2	„	„	„ 7 „ „
„ 60 ditto ditto „ 70	6	3	1	„	„ 10 „ „
„ 70 ditto ditto „ 80	7	4	2	„	„ 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 „ „

Wherever the word "soldier" occurs, it is to be taken, unless otherwise qualified, to include all those specified above.

Existing Rules.

38. The children of soldiers of the rank of corporal or private or pensioners, who are drawing only the pay of those ranks, shall be admitted free of charge.

36. Children whose fathers or stepfathers are above the rank of corporal 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.

	First child.	Second child.	Third child.	Fourth child.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sergeants	3	2	Free.	Free.	
Sergeant-Majors	4	2½	1	,,	
Soldier retired or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs. 60, but less than Rs. 80, per mensem.	9	6	3	,,	
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs. 80, but less than Rs. 100, per mensem.	12	8	5	,,	
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs. 100, but less than Rs. 150, per mensem.	151	10	8	,,	
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs 150, but less than Rs. 200, per mensem.	18	15	10	6	
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs. 200 and upwards.	20	18	15	12	
In addition to the Government allowance (if any) of Rs. 2-8 per mensem.	...	...	...	...	

Copy of a letter from the Chairman, Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, No. 890, dated 24th August 1899.

With reference to your endorsement No. 9325, dated 18th instant, on memorandum No. 391 of 8th August 1899, from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, I have the honour to give the reasons called for therein, in regard to the proposed alterations in the scale of fees laid down in the rules of the Asylum.

2. Effective soldiers serving with their regiments and batteries pay an absurdly low fee, while their pay and allowances, in many cases, are in excess of the pay drawn by soldiers who are retired, or in staff, or in civil employ.

According to the present scale a man drawing Rs. 60 pays the same fee as a man drawing Rs. 79, and a man whose salary is Rs. 100 pays the same as one who draws Rs. 150, a manifestly unfair rate of charging.

3. The proposed scale is based on a percentage—10 per cent being charged on salaries of Rs. 30 and upwards.

4. Complaints have been frequently received regarding the rates in the present scale, and children have in some instances been removed in consequence. The Committee could not alter the rule. The new scale was carefully considered before it was proposed for adoption.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General in India, No. 1826-G., dated Fort William, the 26th October 1888.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 3464-D., *Schools—British*, dated the 28th September 1888, I am directed to say, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that the Government of India approve of the scale of fees proposed therein to be paid by soldiers on account of their children at Lawrence Military Asylums in India.

Proposed scale for paying pupils, Lawrence Military Asylums.

Income.	Rate per child.	
		Rs.
Rs. 60 to 80	1st child	9
	2nd ,, ...	6
	3rd ,, ...	3
	4th ,, ...	Free
		Rs.
Rs. 80 to 100	1st child	12
	2nd ,, ...	8
	3rd ,, ...	5
	4th ,, ...	Free
		Rs.
Rs. 100 to 150	1st child	15
	2nd ,, ...	10
	3rd ,, ...	8
	4th ,, ...	Free
		Rs.
Rs. 150 to 200	1st child	18
	2nd ,, ...	15
	3rd ,, ...	10
	4th ,, ...	6
Rs. 200 and upwards ...	1st child	20
	2nd ,, ...	18
	3rd ,, ...	15
	4th ,, ...	12

Copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, No. 1275-C., dated Simla, the 6th July 1889.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted in the margin, and in reply to say, for the information of the Governor in Council, that the revised scale of fees payable by soldiers on account of their children at Lawrence Military Asylums in India, laid down in Government of India No. 1826-G., dated the 26th October 1888, is applicable to the Asylum at Ootacamund. It will be seen from the accompanying extract* from a note by the Finance Commissioner on the subject, that it was the expenditure on the Asylums at Ootacamund and Sanawar particularly that led to the introduction of a higher scale of fees.

No. 275, dated 17th May 1889.
No. 3751, dated 8th June 1889 (Military).

* Paragraph 40.

I am at the same time to point out that the scale is intended to apply only to soldiers *who are not serving regimentally*, and that these fees do not affect the subsistence allowance of Rs. 2-8 per mensem which will continue to be admissible under existing regulations.

Stock Form No. 127
2,000—1-5-02.

Educational (1903) Department.

CURRENT No. 924

From

[*Name*] The Hob'ble Mr. G.H. Stuart, M.A.,

[*Designation*] Director of Public Instruction,

[*Station*] MADRAS.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
11 JUN 1903
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

Reference No. 2566 of 03, *Received* 11-6-1903.

Dated 10th June 1903.

Enclosures One *Registered* 12-6-1903.

SUBJECT.

Submitting, with reference to memorandum No. 285 Edl.,d/14th ultimo, a statement giving in detail the information in regard to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to memorandum No. 285 Educational, dated 14th ultimo, I have the honour to submit a statement giving in detail the information in regard to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund therein called for.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G H Stuart

Director of Public Instructionn

ORDER—No. 439, Educational, dated 14th August 1903.

The committee's proposal to reduce by one-half the fees payable by soldiers retired or in staff or private employ on account of their children in the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund will result in a considerable loss to the institution and cannot therefore be approved. The sliding scale ~~recommended~~ in Brigadier-General E. J. Lugard's letter, No. 890 of the 24th August 1899, ~~is, however, more suitable, and~~ will be again recommended to the Government of India.

2. The following letter will be despatched :—

[H2 ; Letter no. 440 d/4-9-03]

(True Extract.)

~~A. C. CARDEW,~~

Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum
through the Director of Public Instruction.

„ Director of Public Instruction.

No. 448

From

A. G. CARDEW, Esq., I.C.S.,
Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Dated Ootacamund, 14th September August 1903.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Wilson's letter to the Adjutant-General in India, No. 2535-C., dated 12th October 1900, in which the Government of India declined to sanction the revised scale of fees which the Madras Government proposed to levy from the children of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund. The Government of India stated that if the revised scale were adopted it would result in a general loss of Rs. 2,550 *per annum* in the working of all the Lawrence Military Asylums taken together and they therefore considered that the existing scale should be adhered to. This scale is still in force.

2. The ~~attention of the~~ Committee of the ~~Lawrence~~ Asylum ~~at Ootacamund~~ has, however, ~~been~~ again drawn to the inequality of the rates of fees chargeable ~~to a Sergeant Major in a regular regiment and a similar man who may be attached to a Volunteer regiment~~, and ~~it~~ has expressed the opinion that the fees are excessive in the case of soldiers retired or in staff or private employ and should be reduced by one-half. The result of such reduction would, it is stated, be the introduction of a considerable number of boys of pure or almost pure European descent paying a certain amount towards the support of the institution in place of a number of boys who are ~~really natives~~ and who pay nothing. The committee also states that even if the whole of the fees were remitted the result on the financial position of the asylum would be scarcely appreciable, ~~as the monthly income from fees was only about Rs. 4,000 during the year 1902~~.

3. I am, however, to state that the effect of the committee's proposal will be ~~to~~ reduce the income of the institution by about Rs. 2,000 *per annum*, ~~and that~~ the proposal does not ~~therefore~~ commend itself to His Excellency the Governor in Council. He is nevertheless convinced that the inequality complained of is real and that the best way to get over the difficulty is to fall back on the sliding scale proposed in 1899. That scale which, for easy reference, is compared with the existing scale in annexure A, while reducing the fees payable by non-regimental soldiers will have the effect of raising the fees paid by soldiers serving with their regiments. The objection raised against it by the Government of India was that it would result in a loss. Annexure B, however, compares the fees paid during the last three years according to the existing scale with those payable according to the proposed scale and shows that while the average fees realized in these three years have been Rs. 4,088, they would have been Rs. 4,284 or Rs. 196 more if the proposed scale had been adopted. ~~His Excellency the Governor in Council therefore considers that~~ The objection is ~~not valid~~ *therefore not valid so far as the Act. d. d. is concerned.*

4. In these circumstances I am to request that the Government of India will be pleased to reconsider the decision contained in Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Wilson's letter, No. 2535-C. of the 12th October 1900, and ~~to~~ *with* sanction the revised scale ~~proposed in 1899~~ and shown in annexure A.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Ag. Secretary to Government.

[Annexures.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED. { Order complete. 40 / Letter only. 15 / Order complete with Letter. 20

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

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. ..

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—
A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
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Q = Print heading only.