[E.]

300-1-8-05.

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Educational (1904) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 569 A

DATED 12-9-04

9

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

State Technical Scholarships

Recording Do from the Government of India regarding the institution of — in Madras to enable natives of India to pursue a course of study in Great Britain or other Western Countries.

BACK PAPERS.

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Stitch with original of No. 630/06

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Marshall at annexes papers and circulate H.D. 29/8/04

HOME DEPARTMENT INDIA

Simla, the 22nd August 1904.

My dear Taylor,

A. I am desired to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter no. 342 , dated the 4th June 1904, regarding the institution of state Technical scholarships in Madras _ _ _ _ _ to enable natives of India to pursue a course of study in Great Britain or other Western countries.

The Government of India think that it will be useful to the Governor in Council _ _ _ _ _ to know the line of action taken by the Governments of Bengal and Bombay in regard to the scheme and I am accordingly to forward for the information of the Governor in Council copies of the letters noted on the margin. It will be seen that in the case of Bengal four scholars have been selected to undergo a course in mining. The measures taken by that local Government for advertising the scholarships and for selecting the students accord in every respect with the principles laid down by the Government of India. The Bombay Government have also accepted the views

From Government, Bengal no. 819 T.G., dated the 4th June 1904 and enclosures.
From Government Bombay no. 1155 dated the 23rd June 1904 and enclosures.

views of the Government of India that the textile industry offers the most favourable field for the initiation of the scheme in that presidency and they propose to invite applications for scholarships from candidates who have received a special education in that industry.

Yours sincerely

H. H. Risley

H. D. Taylor, Esq.,

Secy. to the Govt. of Madras,

Education Department.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

EDUCATION—No. 819T.—G.

DARJEELING, THE 4TH JUNE 1904.

FROM A. EARLE, ESQ., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Marris's letter No. 572, dated the 21st September 1903, regarding the institution of State Technical Scholarships to enable Natives of India to pursue a course of study in Great Britain or other Western countries. In that letter, the Government of India observed that the information before them suggested that, so far as Bengal is concerned, the mining industry would be found to offer the most favourable field for the initiation of the experiment; and they requested that, if His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor concurred in that view, steps might be taken to give wide publicity to the intention of Government to promote the interests of the mining industry by the establishment of one or more scholarships, and to enlist by every possible means the interest of those connected with the industry in the selection of scholars and the framing of their courses of study. The Government of India intimated that, if, as appeared probable, it was found that there were several Provinces in which no fit candidates for technical scholarships of any kind were for the present forthcoming, it might be possible to allot three or four scholarships to Bengal, to be bestowed upon young men who are acquainted with the conditions of Indian mining, to enable them to undergo a course of training in the management of mines.

2. As the Government of India are aware, there is an urgent demand in this Province for persons who have had some training in mining; and a scheme for utilising the Sibpur Engineering College as a centre where such instruction should be imparted has been submitted with my letter No. 881T.—R., dated the 21st May 1904, to the Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. In furtherance of the same object, it is also very desirable that a few selected persons should be encouraged to proceed to Europe to undergo a special course of training. The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs, therefore, with the Government of India that the mining industry should be selected as affording the most suitable field for the initiation of the proposed experiment in Bengal.

3. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India that wide publicity should be given to the scheme, a notice showing the probable number of scholarships to be awarded, and the terms and conditions on which they would be allotted, was drawn up by the Director of Public Instruction, and, after approval by this Government, was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and circulated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Mining Association, the Managers of various mining companies, the Director of the Geological Survey, and the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. A copy of the notice is herewith forwarded for the information of the Government of India.

4. The applications received in reply to the notice in question have been carefully scrutinised in accordance with the orders contained in paragraph 7 of Home Department Despatch No. 8 of 1902, which forms an enclosure to your

letter under reply; and His Honour is glad to be able to recommend four candidates, viz.—H. C. Read, Asok Bose, P. K. Mazumdar and S. C. De, for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

H. C. Read, aged 24, is a statutory native of India, who is strongly recommended by the Chief Inspector of Mines in India and by the General Manager and Chief Mining Engineer of Messrs. Bird and Company's Collieries. He was for seven years a student at St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, and has passed the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. Since the year 1899, he has been employed in Messrs. Bird and Company's collieries, and at present holds the responsible position of Assistant-in-charge of the Kantapahari Colliery.

S. C. De, aged 23, has passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and was trained at the Bihar School of Engineering, where he won a scholarship and obtained a Survey Standard Certificate. In 1901, he entered the service of the Birbhum Coal Company as Mining Surveyor; and, shortly after that, joined in a similar capacity the Nandi Coal Company, in whose service he is at the present time.

Asok Bose, aged 20, is a son of Mr. P. N. Bose, late of the Geological Survey of India. He has passed the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, and is now studying for the B. Sc. Examination at the Presidency College, his special subject being Geology. He has received a good practical and theoretical training in mining at the West Baraboni Coal Company's Mine, of which his father is the owner.

P. K. Mazumdar, aged 25, has for the past five years acted as Manager of the estate of the Maharaja of Gidhour, which contains valuable minerals. In that capacity, he has established a mica mining industry on the estate, and has gained a practical knowledge of mining by superintending the working of several mica mines. He has passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and has a good knowledge of English.

5. In compliance with the orders of the Government of India that the interest of those connected with the mining industry should be enlisted as regards the framing of courses of study for the selected scholars, I am to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of letter No. 289T., dated the 10th May 1904, from the Director of Public Instruction, and of its enclosure, showing the recommendations made by that officer, after consultation with the Director of the Geological Survey, the Chief Inspector of Mines in India and the Indian Mining Association. It is suggested that the selected scholars should attend the Mining course of the University of Birmingham, and that, as the Session there commences early in October, they should be required to leave for England in the beginning of September. The Lieutenant-Governor recommends these proposals for the approval of the Government of India. His Honour also recommends that, if the selected candidates produce evidence of satisfactory progress during the course of their training, the period for which the scholarships are tenable should be extended for a third year, so as to enable them to complete the full course of three years' training.

6. I am to request that, as suggested by Mr. Pedler, the authorities of the Birmingham University may be asked to state whether the selected candidates will be required to pass the University Entrance Examination. I am also to request that, as these young men are ignorant of life in England, the Secretary of the University may be requested to interest himself in them on their arrival, and to be good enough to help them to find suitable lodgings.

7. A copy of a pamphlet issued by the University of Birmingham on the subject of the Schools of Metallurgy and Mining there is herewith forwarded for the information of the Government of India. The return of it, when no longer required, is requested.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. EARLE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 289T., dated Darjeeling, the 29th April / 10th May 1904.

From—A. PEDLER, ESQ., F.R.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to state that after reference to the Geological Department and the Chief Inspector of Mines, I am now in a position to submit proposals regarding the course of studies to be followed by the holders of State Technical Scholarships in England.

1. Both Mr. Vredenbourg, who replied for Mr. Holland, and Mr. Grundy, the Chief Inspector of Mines, stated that the scholars could profitably attend the courses of the Mining Department of either the University of Birmingham or of the Durham College of Science, Newcastle.

2. The mining course of the University of Birmingham, a copy of which is attached, seems to me to be admirably adapted for the purpose. From the above it appears that the mining courses are based on those at present existing at the principal European and American Mining Schools, and are intended to meet the requirements of those who intend to become practising and consultative Mining Engineers, Colliery Managers, Teachers of Mining, etc. The course is both practical and theoretical, and students pay weekly visits to the many collieries, of which Birmingham is a convenient centre, and in addition spend a month once a year in thorough inspection of mines. It is also stated that it has been shown by repeated examples that students who have had practical experience of mining work could pursue the course with exceptional advantage. As all the four candidates nominated by Government appear to fulfil the above conditions both as regards their requirements and experience, I have no hesitation in recommending their deputation to the University of Birmingham for training.

3. With regard to the preliminary entrance examination, as the first two candidates have passed the F. A. Examination and the second two the Entrance Examination, there is a reasonable hope that none of the candidates will experience difficulty in passing. At the same time if the Government of India accept these proposals it is desirable that an immediate reference should be made to the Secretary of the University for full details on this point, and also that the selected candidates should be warned to renew their knowledge of Mathematics, Elementary Chemistry and Physics. The Principal should also be informed officially by Government of the full circumstances under which the candidates are being sent to England, and approached on the question as to whether the academical qualifications of the candidates will be accepted in lieu of their passing the required preliminary test.

4. I may also point out that although a certificate is awarded at the end of a two years' course, as will be seen from the syllabus, it is particularly desirable that the students should be allowed to complete the full course of three years' training. The Government of India should therefore be prepared to extent the scholarships for a third year, provided satisfactory evidence is afforded by the scholars that they have taken full advantage of the exceptional opportunity offered them.

5. It may also be noted that the session commences at the beginning of October, and that therefore the candidates will be required to leave for England early in September.

6. It appears that a register of lodgings is kept by the Secretary for the use of students. As the scholars will probably be completely ignorant of life in England, it is desirable that the Secretary should be asked to make arrangements for their accommodation on their arrival.

7. I have submitted the above proposals to the Chairman of the Indian Mining Association for his opinion; from the copy of his reply attached it will be seen he is in general accord with my suggestions. With regard to his note regarding the importance of the application of Electrical Engineering to Mining I may point out that attention is paid to this subject in the third year of the proposed mining course.

8. In conclusion I regret that I am not fully in a position to compare the rival merits of the mining courses of the University of Birmingham and the Durham College of Science, Newcastle, as I have not full information about the latter institution. At the same time I may point out that the University of Birmingham seems to offer all that is required, and that the exceptionally cold climate of Newcastle in the winter affords a weighty argument against its choice for the residence of boys who have spent the whole of their lives in India.

No. 194R., dated Calcutta, the 7th May 1904.

Demi-official from—H. HAYWOOD, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Indian Mining Association,

To—The Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

I AM directed by the Chairman to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated 1st instant on the subject of State technical scholarships in England.

I am to say that the proposals as drawn up in your memorandum appear to be quite satisfactory, and the only suggestion that the Chairman is able to make is to urge that Electrical Engineering should form one of the subjects to be taken up by the Mining students. The bearing of mechanical and electrical engineering on mining is, it is feared, not sufficiently recognised.

The Chairman desires me to state that the Committee of the Indian Mining Association will be interested to learn from time to time the progress of the first native candidates for a mining diploma in England.

The syllabus accompanying your letter is returned as requested.

STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR NATIVES OF INDIA.

1. With a view to provide for natives of India the higher technical education which may qualify them to assist in promoting the improvement of existing native industries, and the development of new industries wherever this may be possible, the Government of India are ready, as an experimental measure, to give a small number of Technical scholarships, if promising candidates, well-qualified in some particular branch of industry, present themselves. The outlines of the scheme are sketched out below:—

2. *Value of the scholarships.*—The value of the scholarships has been fixed at £150 a year, in addition to fees payable to the institutions where the scholars will study, and travelling expenses; but Government will consider proposals for increasing it in special cases.

3. *Places and periods of tenure.*—Each scholarship is tenable for an average period of two years, which may be increased or reduced in special cases.

4. The scholarships may be held in Great Britain, on the Continent of Europe, or in America, and are payable from the date of the scholar's arrival in the country which he may select for study.

5. *Subjects of study.*—Law, Medicine, Forestry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture and Engineering have been excluded from the scope of the present proposal. The scholarships are in the first instance proposed to be used for the encouragement of the mining industry in Bengal, but any other branch of industry can similarly be helped and fostered. Industries in which native capital and enterprise are engaged, or likely to be engaged, and in which the trained scholar might, on return to his country, find scope for his skill and ability, will be particularly appropriate for selection.

6. *Conditions of award.*—The scholarships are tenable by persons who are natives of India within the meaning of section 6 of the Statute, 33 Vic., Cap. 3. A competent knowledge of English, or the language of any other country in which the candidate proposes to work and study, is essential to enable him to take full advantage of the course of study.

7. In the matter of selection of scholars, Government will be guided by considerations of the candidate's capacity, intelligence, particular interest in and connection with the industry selected, and the assurance that he will continue to devote himself to the subject on his return to India. These being matters which cannot be decided by the holding of decrees obtained, by examination, or by competition, no special examination is considered necessary, and none will be held. But a scholar before nomination should have received the best technical education available in the Province, in the particular industry which he has to study, and no candidate will be considered qualified unless he has displayed an aptitude for technical study.

8. No age limit has been fixed. But it may be fixed by Government in certain cases.

9. The candidates for scholarships will be called upon to submit certificates attesting (*a*) their moral character, (*b*) knowledge of the language of the country in which they elect to study, and (*c*) physical capacity, from recognized persons who may be considered fit to certify to these facts.

10. The scholars in England or elsewhere, as the case may be, will be under the control and supervision of the Secretary of State. The conditions under which they will hold the scholarships will be similar to those laid down for Government of India scholarships, and power will be retained to cancel a scholarship and to send the scholar back to India, if his progress and conduct be not satisfactory.

11. *Returned scholars.*—No scholar will be bound on his return to India by any engagement to serve Government or a private firm, and the choice of his career will be in the first instance determined, on his return from Europe, by his own inclination. Should any occasion arise, Government will be glad to turn his ability and increased knowledge to account, as teacher in an Industrial School or in other capacities connected with the improvement of local industries.

12. Applications for one or more of such scholarships for the development of the mining industry in the first instance, should be made direct to the Director of Public Instruction. Full particulars should be furnished as to the past educational experience, training and future requirements of each applicant for a scholarship. Applicants should also indicate, if possible, what they wish to work at in their future careers on return to India. The scholarships will be awarded by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Local Government.

13. Written applications from candidates for the scholarships mentioned in Rule 12, for the year 1904, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to the 1st March 1904.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th January 1904.

A. PEDLER,
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

B. S. Tour Press—259D—134—6-6-1904—W. H. S.

No. 1155 OF 1904.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd June 1904.

FROM

J. SLADEN, Esq., I.C.S.,
Acting Secretary to Government;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION).

SIR,

With reference to Home Department letter No. 571, dated 21st September 1903, regarding the institution of State Technical Scholarships to enable natives of India to pursue a course of study in Great Britain or other Western countries, I am directed to forward a copy of a report from the Director of Public Instruction in this Presidency, No. 720, dated the 20th April 1904, and to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs in the opinion of the Government of India that, so far as this Presidency is concerned, the textile industry offers the most favourable field for the initiation of the experiment. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that both the scholarships should be given in connection with the textile industry, but that one of the scholars should, in connection with it, make a special study of the hand-block printing industry and its methods with a view to the development of this minor industry in this Presidency and especially in Gujarát. The reasons which have induced this Government to select the latter industry also for encouragement are given in the accompanying statement. The Director has been asked to submit, in consultation with the public bodies and experts interested in the industry, a draft notification inviting applications from candidates who have received a special education in the textile industry such as that afforded at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and have held for a period of five years a post in a mill, or from candidates who combine good general education with the necessary practical training in a mill. Candidates should be about 30 years of age, but Government will reserve to themselves the power of relaxing the age limit. As regards the amount of the scholarships, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that it should not be less than £150 per annum in addition to fees and travelling expenses. I am to say that as soon as the scholars have been selected, a further communication will be made to the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. SLADEN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Edcl 205-A

Statement referred to in the letter to the Government of India, Home Department (Education), No. 1155, dated the 23rd June 1904.

It will be seen from the Report* of Messrs. Giles, Thomson and Burns on the industrial position and prospects in the Bombay Presidency laid before the Industrial Schools Committee that hand-block printing, *i. e*, hand printing on cotton cloths, is one of the several smaller industries which are not unimportant and which in the aggregate employ a considerable number of people, but not a large number in any one locality. It is an industry closely allied to the textile industry, is very simple and requires no elaborate machinery. It is, therefore, capable of great improvement without any large expenditure, especially in Gujarát, where many families are employed in printing on cotton cloth for Sáris, etc. They use blocks made of wood, often of very inferior finish and design, with no proper registers to keep the patterns uniform or correctly joined. The Japanese and English hand-block printers sometimes make the designs in metal beaten into the wood on the desired lines, thus rendering the block more permanent and the design clear. They are also very careful in registering the blocks, the registers or lines on the blocks being necessary to join up a continuous pattern without any break or unevenness. Their printing is therefore clear, distinct, and of a regular design. The Gujarát blocks, even if well designed, are of soft wood usually. Thus the edges become worn and blurred, and the designs indistinct, untidy and rugged. Again, the dyes used in this country are poor, purchased in the bazaar and mixed with sugar and water. If the material worked on is absorbent, as it usually is, the colours run and the general effect is deplorable. This may be seen also in the printed cottons of the Punjab.

* Printed at page 113 of the Report on Industrial Education, Part II.

Thus, apart from all consideration of design, the execution of the hand-block printers of Gujarát is very bad. But the designs are also capable of much improvement, and the blocks themselves should be better made and of better material. If better examples are forthcoming, any intelligent native workman can make them himself or get them made easily and without any large cost. There seems to be no reason to doubt that if the simple processes now in use were improved, the hand printed goods of India could compete with those of England and Japan. There would also then be no need for mill-owners in Bombay and Gujarát to send to England for the blocks which they use as trade-marks to classify their goods. The School of Art has lately made some of these blocks, but there is no reason why they should not be made wherever a hand-block printing is followed, when once the workers in that industry have learnt the value of good design, clear outlining, good colour, precision and neatness.

It is proposed to develop this industry in connection with the Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Technical Institute† at Ahmedabad when it is opened, and the Managers of the School will be glad to secure the services of the scholar on his return.

† *Vide* this Government letter No. 1825, dated 15th March 1901, to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 720, dated the 20th April 1904.

With reference to your No. 1967 of October 8th, 1903, returned herewith with accompaniments, forwarding letter No. 571, from the Secretary to the Government of India, dated September 21st, 1903, I have the honour to ask a reference to this office No. 9415 of February 4th, 1904, and to report that the questions raised in paragraph 4 of the letter of the Government of India were placed before the Industrial* Conference which was held in Bombay on March 7th and 8th, 1904.

* The Conference was thoroughly representative and a full report as to it will, I hope, be submitted to Government very shortly.

2. The Conference were unanimous in their agreement with the suggestion of the Government of India that a scholarship should be offered in connection with the textile industry in the Bombay Presidency. They were also of opinion that a second scholarship should be offered in connection with the hand-block printing industry. This is a fairly large industry in this Presidency (see paragraph 5 of the Report printed on page 114 of Part II of the Report on Industrial Education), and it is a hand industry in Europe as well as in India. It is believed that the Indian workman if he had good designs and better processes would be able to compete successfully with the workmen of the world similarly employed. The Conference then advised that (1) the first scholarship should be given in connection with the textile industry and (2) that if a second scholarship is available for Bombay, it should be given in connection with the hand-block printing industry. With this opinion I concur.

3. The Conference were of opinion that £150 per annum was the least that could be given for a scholarship to a man proceeding to Europe and were of opinion that he should have a remission of fees in any institution in which he studied, and also that he might be allowed a reasonable travelling allowance for journeys made *bonâ fide* for the purpose of visiting various industrial centres. Further, they were of opinion that it would be desirable to make the scholarships biennial and the course of study a two years' course, but it was thought, in this connection, that this could be determined hereafter and in the light of experience gained. Thus if it appeared desirable at the end of the first year to extend the scholarship, it might be so extended for a second year. I am in full concurrence with the opinions expressed at the Conference on these points.

4. Further, it was recommended that scholars so selected by the Government of India should be bound to serve Government on their return if called upon to do so. On this point there was some difference of opinion, as it was held by some that the scholar should not be precluded from undertaking industrial enterprise on his own account on his return to this country. But it was generally felt that in the early days of this experiment Government should at least have the opportunity of utilising the services of a man for whose special training they had paid. The apprehension was openly expressed at the Conference that, possibly, unless some guarantee was taken from the scholarship-holder, he might use the money placed at his disposal in paying the expenses contingent on a call to the Bar.

I am inclined to think that the view held by the Conference generally deserves consideration, but I would ask a reference to paragraph 6 of the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State of October 9th, 1902. The opinion expressed there is adverse to binding the scholar by any engagement, and it is, I think, more than probable that the holder of a scholarship, on his return, would be only too glad to obtain employment on adequate pay under Government if it were offered to him. The opinion of the Conference as to this need not, therefore, be pressed.

5. As regards the qualifications of a man selected for a scholarship, *e.g.*, in connection with the textile industry, I am of opinion that there would be no difficulty in obtaining suitable candidates. I would advise that a scholarship should not be given to a student who had just obtained his final certificate in the Textile Department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, but that candidature should be invited rather from those who, after having so qualified, had obtained and held for a certain period, say, five years, a post in a mill and so had gained a practical insight into the working of a large factory. As to such a man it would be easy to obtain full information as to his abilities, energy and general character, and there would be little chance of the scholarship money being wasted in his case.

6. In the case of a man selected to study the hand-block printing industry, similar qualifications would be generally necessary, but it is not probable that any candidate would be forthcoming who had had any definite connection with the industry which is generally confined to poor and uneducated classes. But a man of good education and with practical

experience in the textile industry generally would be able to study with advantage the best and latest methods in Europe in connection with this industry and would be able to apply his knowledge on his return either in a Technical School,* or if he could enlist native capital in a business conducted on improved principles.

*The Hand-block Printing Department in the Kala Bhowan (Technical School) at Baroda has never developed owing to lack of skilled superintendence.

7. What should be required, therefore, in a candidate for a Government of India Scholarship is that he should have had a good practical technical education in the first instance. Secondly, that he should have had some experience of a large factory or industry. Thirdly, that he should be able to produce certificates showing that he was a man of good character, of an active and energetic disposition and of conspicuous capacity. He should not be too old, and I would advise that no candidature should be accepted from men of over 30 years of age. It will be necessary to notify the conditions in the *Government Gazette* and to invite the submission of applications. These details can be worked out hereafter.

8. The framing of the courses of study to be pursued by the scholars is not an easy matter and will require, I think, special consideration by a few experts in this Presidency and advice from the Board of Education in England eventually. If Government decide to advise the Government of India in accordance with the suggestions made in this report, I may be instructed to confer specially with such gentlemen as Mr. Monie, the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Principal, School of Art, Dr. Thomson, and the Revd. J. Smith of Ahmednagar.

[E. 2.]
480-20-7-04.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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No. C. No. 65 From the Govt. of India, Home Deptt No. 209, dated 22-8-1904.

SUBJECT.

State Technical Scholarships.

Circulated for the perusal of H.E. the Governor & the Hon'ble Members. HDS 29.8.04

Seen 31.8.04

Hon. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Director may perhaps see these papers H.D.

A. 1. In the notes connected with P.D. nos 341-342 dt 4th June 1904, it was decided that it was unnecessary to call for applications for these scholarships. Perhaps however, a decision may be arrived at as to the industry in connection with which a scholarship may be offered & then it will be easy to be on the lookout for a suitable candidate.

Lec. 4

PH 5/9/4 HS 6.9.04

He ~~has~~ file is forwarded (confidentially)
G.O. for perusal and return to the
DPI with reference to ~~his~~ 342/4/6/04
to the Ld. of Dundee.

HQ
6-9-04.

B.

EOL no. 4340
6-9-04.

~~DPI~~ Dun. no. 38
6-9-04.

Seen HH 6.9.4

EOM is N569. A 2 12/9/04.

Rended
HH
12 Sep.

When given for copying
When copied
When examined
When signed
} 190 .

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

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.							
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.							
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.							

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