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Educational (1905) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 15

DATED 16-1-05

ORIGINAL INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Medical College.

Declining to sanction the payment of a separate honorarium for a nominally separate course in Practical Physics at the —, or to recommend to the Govt of India that the honorarium already paid for lectures in Experimental Physics should be raised from Rs 700 to Rs 1200 on the inclusion in the course of lectures in Practical Physics.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Government {1905} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. } 1905. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 15, 16th January 1905.

N. P.

JANUARY.

Medical College.

Declining to sanction the payment of a separate honorarium for a nominally separate course in practical physics at the —, or to recommend to the Government of India that the honorarium already paid for lectures in experimental physics should be raised from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,200 on the inclusion in the course of lectures in practical physics.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Madras, 30th September 1904, Ref. on Cur. No. 5825.

In the letter of the Government of India No. 327, dated 17th June 1891, communicated with G.O., No. 517, Educational, dated 7th July 1891, sanction was accorded to the payment of an honorarium of Rs. 700 annually to the lecturer nominated to deliver a course of forty lectures on Physics in the Medical College. In the enclosed extract from a letter to the Principal, Medical College, dated 9th June 1904, the Professor of Chemistry urges the necessity for the introduction of a course of instruction in practical physics on the ground that the students at present get no training in the practical use of ordinary physical apparatus, and that such training is an essential part of preliminary scientific education for developing those powers of eye and hand which a medical student should possess. He proposes that the lecturer on physics, who could also undertake the duty of giving instruction in practical physics, should be separately remunerated for the work just as he is for the theoretical course, and that the remuneration should be fixed at Rs. 500 for the course which would consist of about twenty-five meetings. The proposal has the unanimous approval of the College Council and the Surgeon-General, who was consulted on the subject, also supports it—please see his letter No. 4136, dated 28th July 1904, copy enclosed.

I have the honour accordingly to recommend that the sanction of Government may be obtained to the above proposal and to making provision for the charge in the budget estimates for next year.

Enclosures.

Extract from a letter from the Professor of Chemistry, to the Principal, Medical College, dated 9th June 1904.

3. Without going into details, I shall briefly indicate what these changes are and the manner in which I propose to give effect to them.

They are —

(*a*) Introduction of an elementary course of practical physics. Our students get no training in measurements of any sort; they ought to know the practical use of ordinary physical apparatus and be able to make ordinary physical measurements in mechanics and in heat, light, sound and electricity. Such training is now recognised as an essential part of preliminary scientific education for developing those powers of eye and hand which a medical student should possess. A small extra equipment of apparatus will be necessary for this, and later on it will be necessary to equip a small physics laboratory. For the present a beginning can be made at once with apparatus already in hand.

(*b*) Introduction of practical teaching of elementary analysis (volumetric and gravimetric) to 2nd M.B. students, so far as these processes are required for the proper appreciation (1) of chemical facts and principles and (2) of their application in physiology and hygiene, etc. At present our students go to the practical hygiene and the chemical physiology classes without having used a burette or a balance. These are grave omissions, but I have been powerless to remedy them with so much teaching already on hand. Until a student begins to measure and to weigh he cannot understand the value of chemical methods as applied to medical science; he hears of standard solutions and knows theoretically what they mean, but he has never made one or even used one and when he comes to use these methods in the hygiene or physiolgy class, he has to begin by learning elementary principles which he should have already mastered in his chemistry course. I feel sure, however, that the desirability of introducing these changes will not be disputed; they have already been introduced into every medical curriculum of any note.

5. As for the teaching of practical physics, the lecturer in physics (whoever he might be for the time being) would undertake that; but I consider that for the practical course he should be separately remunerated, just as he is for the theoretical course of physics lectures at present. Government have sanctioned an honorarium of Rs. 700 for the theoretical course of about forty meetings and I consider that Rs. 500 would not be too much for a practical course of physics of about twenty-five meetings.

Copy of a letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated 28th July 1904, No. 4136.

I fully endorse the recommendation herein made. There can be no doubt that the practical teaching of the subject is essential, nor can there be any doubt that the extra work entailed in conducting the course should be remunerated by an addition to the present honorarium, and which extra remuneration I should feel inclined to recommend, ought to be fixed at the sum mentioned, viz., Rs. 500.

Order—No. 15, Educational, dated 16th January 1905.

The Government are not prepared to sanction the payment of a separate honorarium for a nominally separate course in practical physics at the Medical College, nor to recommend to the Government of India that the honorarium already paid for lectures in experimental physics should be raised from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,200 on the inclusion in the course of lectures in practical physics. The lecturer in experimental physics should enlarge the scope of his lectures so as to include practical instruction in the matter in which he finds that students are defective.

2. The Governor in Council considers that instruction in the elements of physics, chemistry and biology should not be given in a college of medicine. Students should be given an opportunity of acquiring a sufficient knowledge of the elements of these sciences before they enter the Medical College. The Director of Public Instruction should address the University of Madras on the subject.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Exd. J. Henricus.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 15, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 16TH JANUARY 1905.

[SUBJECT.—*Establishment of a course of lectures in Practical Physics in the Medical College.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 5825, *dated* 30*th September* 1904.

Before 1891 the M.B. & C.M. students were required by the University to attend a course of 100 lectures in Physics, Inorganic Chemistry and elements of Organic Chemistry and a course in Practical Chemistry. These courses of lectures were conducted by the Professor of Chemistry, Medical College.

2. In the year 1890 the by-laws of the University were revised (*vide* G.O., No. 531, Educational, dated 24th July 1890), and the M.B. & C.M. students were required to attend a course of 40 lectures in Experimental Physics, one course of 60 lectures in Inorganic Chemistry, one course in Practical Inorganic Chemistry, one course of 30 lectures in Organic Chemistry and one course in Practical Organic Chemistry.*

* The number of lectures is not prescribed.

H. D. TAYLOR—24-11-04.

3. Thereupon the Medical College Council represented that it was impossible for the Professor of Chemistry to conduct the several courses of lectures in Physics and Chemistry and recommended the creation of a separate Professorship of Physics as the Professor of Chemistry could not attend to both duties. The Surgeon-General agreed to this proposal. The Director of Public Instruction, however, considered that it would be sufficient if arrangements were made for the delivery of a course of lectures on Experimental Physics annually for a honorarium of Rs. 700 and that a separate minor professorship on the subject was not necessary; the Government agreed with the Director of Public Instruction and sought the sanction of the Government of India to his proposal (G.O., Nos. 346, 347, Educational, dated 9th May 1891), and this was given in Mr. Melitus' letter No. 327, Medical, dated 17th June 1891—*vide* G.O., No. 517, Educational, dated 7th July 1891.

4. In G.O., No. 639, Educational, dated 2nd September 1892, Dr. VanGeyzel, Professor of Chemistry, was appointed to give the course of lectures in Physics for an honorarium of Rs. 700 on the understanding that he was to deliver the lectures out of his regular hours, and since then he has been annually appointed to give these lectures except when he was absent on leave.

5. The University by-laws relating to the Medical examinations were revised again in 1897—*vide* G.O., No. 166, Educational, dated 20th March 1897. This time no changes were made in the subjects of Physics and Chemistry except that no number was fixed of the lectures to be given in each course. In 1898 another change was made in the Medical by-laws, and this related only to the forms of application to be submitted by candidates for examination (G.O., No. 234, Educational, dated 7th April 1898). There has been no change afterwards.

6. The existing by-laws prescribe accordingly the following courses in Physics and Chemistry for the M.B. & C.M. students :—

Inorganic Chemistry	One course.
Experimental Physics	,,
Practical Chemistry	,,
Organic Chemistry	,,
Organic Chemistry, Practical	,,

7. Instruction in Chemistry is given by the Professor of Chemistry who is the Chemical Examiner. Instruction in Physics is also given by him as he is generally appointed Lecturer in Physics. It is understood that he should perform the latter duties out of his regular hours, *i.e.*, from 10 to 11 A.M.

8. In the current under notice the Director recommends the introduction of a course in Practical Physics in the Medical College for the benefit of the M.B. & C.M. students. He proposes that instruction in it should be given by the Lecturer on Physics who should be separately remunerated for the work just as he is for the theoretical or the experimental course, and that the remuneration should be fixed at Rs. 500 for the course which would consist of about 25 meetings at Rs. 20 per lecture, the rate fixed for the Experimental Physics course being Rs. 17-8-0 per lecture. This proposal comes from the Professor of Chemistry himself. He is of opinion that students at present get no training in the practical use of ordinary physical apparatus, and that such training is an essential part of preliminary scientific education for developing those powers of eye and hand which a medical student should possess. This proposal has the approval of the Medical College Council and is supported by the Surgeon-General.

9. It will be seen that the proposed course in Practical Physics is not one required by the University. That body requires the students to have attended a course in Experimental Physics only. Apparently that body is of opinion that those who have attended the course of Experimental Physics prescribed by it will have developed those powers of eye and hand which are necessary for medical students. If so, it would be the fault of the Lecturer on Physics if his students failed to possess such powers.

10. It does not appear that there is much difference between Practical and Experimental Physics. If there were any, it would be the duty of the Lecturer on Physics to have so modelled his lectures as to give his students the necessary training in handling the ordinary physical apparatus.

In view of these facts it is for consideration whether the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction should be approved.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM PILLAI—17-11-04.

It is submitted that the proposed lectures should form part of the course of lectures on Experimental Physics for which the Lecturer, who is also the Professor of Chemistry, is now separately remunerated and that no extra remuneration seems to be necessary. Dr. VanGeyzel is now Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Examiner to Government and Lecturer on Experimental Physics, in which latter capacity he draws an honorarium of Rs. 700.

V. KRISHNASWAMI—22-11-01.

A. GALLETTI—24-11-04.

From the pencil note on page 5 of G.O., No 531, dated 24th July 1890, it appears that for the Preliminary Science examination Practical Physics formed part of the course in Practical Chemistry prior to that date. Is this the case?

2. What is the number of lectures at present actually delivered for the course in Experimental Physics?

H. D. TAYLOR—25-11-04.

Prior to 1891 Practical Physics did not form part of the course in Practical Chemistry.

2. Thirty-five lectures of one hour's duration each are now delivered for the course in Experimental Physics—*vide* telephonic message from the Medical College placed below.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM—25-11-04.

* Authority for this?
A. GALLETTI—28-11-04.

In by-law 214 on page 5 of the by-laws under cover of G.O., No. 531, Educational, dated 24th July 1890, it was stated that the course in Experimental Physics was to consist of *40* lectures. In by-law 222 on page 109 of the University Calendar for 1904-1905, the number of lectures to be so delivered is not specified. This implies that the lecturer must fix the number of lectures and see that the whole course is gone through according to the prescribed syllabus on the subject.
V. KRISHNASWAMI—29-11-04.

The pencil remark referred to by the Secretary was meant to explain the curtailment in the number of lectures in Inorganic Chemistry. Prior to 1891 a course of 100 lectures was prescribed for the group consisting of Physics, Inorganic Chemistry and Elements of Organic Chemistry. Subsequently a separate course of 40 lectures was prescribed for Experimental Physics and another of 60 for Inorganic Chemistry. Under the present by-laws, however, the number of lectures in Experimental or Theoretical Physics to be actually delivered is left to the discretion of the lecturer.*

V. KRISHNASWAMI—25-11-04.

A. GALLETTI—30-11-04.

In G.O., No. 639, Educational, dated 2nd September 1892, Dr. VanGeyzel was appointed lecturer on Physics, and an annual payment of Rs. 700 was sanctioned. The Government order was in general terms and did not differentiate between Practical and Experimental Physics. The lectures have, however, been limited to Experimental Physics because that is alone prescribed by the University.

2. The Director of Public Instruction now proposes to start a separate course of Practical Physics and proposes a remuneration of Rs. 500 for the lecturer.

3. It is observed that since the number of lectures has been left to the lecturer, it has decreased from 40 to 35, and may be still further decreased. There is no proper check. I consider that the lecturer on Physics should enlarge the scope of his lectures on Experimental Physics so as to include Practical Physics also, and that no additional remuneration is necessary.

4. Dr. VanGeyzel need not accept the lecturership if he does not wish to do so.

H. D. TAYLOR—1-12-04.

I have attended many courses of lectures on *Theoretical* and *Experimental* Physics, but I never heard of a distinction being drawn between *Practical* and *Experimental* Physics.

2. The course now delivered is, I understand, "Experimental" Physics; and if the course omits to give training in the practical use of ordinary physical apparatus, then I say the lecturer is not giving suitable instruction in "*Experimental*" Physics. Dr. VanGeyzel also seems to forget that *Practical Chemistry* gives in addition to scientific chemical instruction the eye and hand education to which he refers. Anatomical dissection does the same.

3. I should say that if the present course of Experimental Physics does not include, as presumably it should, any practical instruction in the use of apparatus, their scope should be enlarged to do so; but the remuneration cannot be increased; and that so far as hand and eye education alone are concerned, Practical Chemistry and Practical Anatomy among other subjects ensure education of that sort.

G. S. F[ORBES]—3-12-04.

His Excellency the Governor.

H. D. TAYLOR—5-12-04.

Colonel VanGeyzel desiderates—

(1) Training in measurements of various sorts.
(2) Knowledge of ordinary physical apparatus.
(3) Apparatus and a laboratory.
(i) Teaching of elementary analysis by weight and volume—for the better understanding of Chemistry and Physiology and Hygiene.

He has already more work than he can do. The student of Hygiene or Physiology comes to that, vacant of elementary knowledge, which he should have acquired in the Chemistry class.

The Surgeon-General says the practical teaching of the subject is essential.

The Director of Public Instruction agrees.

2. Colonel VanGeyzel says the lecturer in Physics should lecture in Practical Physics. This is himself—who has already more work than he can do. I would suppose that when the University prescribed a course of Experimental Physics it meant that everything the professor now lacks and seeks should be part thereof.

3. So far as I can see the lecturer should extend his present course of lectures, for I do not know what Experimental Physics are if they are not practical and made such and comprehensible by the proper explanation of instruments, etc.

4. If it is necessary that students should experiment out of lecture hours and receive assistance and direction therein there should be an assistant in the subject to save the lecturer's more valuable time. But it hardly appears that the Director has duly considered things; and the papers should go back to him.

J. T[HOMSON]—7-12-04.

Submitted for perusal.

2. The file may now go to the Director of Public Instruction u.o. for further consideration and proposals.

H. D. TAYLOR—7-12-04.

Yes.

G. S. F[ORBES]—8-12-04.

The note has been typed; the file may now go to the Director of Public Instruction.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM—13-12-04.

V. KRISHNASWAMI—13-12-04.

Yes.

H. D. TAYLOR—14-12-04.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

I find nothing inconsistent in supplementing a course of lectures on "Experimental" Physics by a laboratory course of "Practical" Physics. "Experimental Physics" is, I understand, a term which came into use for the subject when it began to be treated as a set of facts based upon experiment rather than upon a mere mathematical basis and a course of lectures styled a course of Experimental Physics might, I do not say ought to, be given without actually showing a single experiment. Even if experiments are shown they are not the sort of experiment or rather work which is done in the modern elementary practical physics course. This course ought to ensure the pupils themselves gaining experience in "the methods of measuring physical quantities" rather than in merely handling apparatus.

2. It is, however, true that this is something beyond what is prescribed by the University and is indeed a sort of thing which has never been attempted in this Presidency until started by Mr. Jones at the Presidency College. He very rightly makes the B.A. students do it, although it is not prescribed by the University. We have tried to lead rather than follow the University.

3. The main point now is that it is proposed to add 25 hours work to the present 35, which however, was 40 when the remuneration was originally fixed.

4. As the College Council approved, I thought that it might be accepted that the students could spare the time and there can be no doubt as to the value of the training.

5. As Colonel VanGeyzel himself proposed the extension, I assumed that he thought he could find the time. His letter suggests that he would find the time if paid for it. I know, of course, nothing of his work other than his professorial work.

6. The question remains as to whether, if the course is extended, the remuneration should be increased. The Surgeon-General should be in a better position than I am to say what work on the part of a Medical Officer should carry extra remuneration; he approved a fee of Rs. 500 and I, as stated in my letter, *accordingly* recommended it.

The original course was 40 (now reduced to 35) lectures.

If 25 lectures be added to the present 35 the extra honorarium should be Rs. 350 or Rs. 1,050 for the full course of 60 lectures.

H. D. TAYLOR—20-12-04.

Q

7. My own view amounted to this—as it had been settled that so many hours work at Physics should carry so much extra remuneration, so many more hours ought to carry so much more remuneration.

8. When the medical curriculum was under discussion at the University, I contended that all this Preliminary Scientific work should be carried on at the Presidency College, or at any rate that the Medical College should only take students for the University medical courses who had gone through it—the weight of professional opinion was, however, against me. My views remain unchanged, but so long as the work is done at the Medical College, it should be as practical as possible, and 60 or 65 hours work at Physics, including practical work, is certainly not too much.

A. G. BOURNE—18-12-04.

The Director has not worked out any proposals in detail in the above note, nor has he considered the question of entertaining an assistant for instruction in practical work. Will he please express his views on this point, and say what remuneration an assistant should get, and for how long it would be necessary to entertain him.

H. D. TAYLOR—20-12-04.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

I have now interviewed Lieut.-Colonel VanGeyzel. He says the work is not such as could be entrusted to an assistant or at any rate to any assistant likely to be available in the Medical College. I agree with him.

2. As to remuneration he says that he is not *particularly* anxious to obtain extra remuneration nor indeed to do the Physics work at all. His view as to the remuneration seems to have been the same as mine. I mark it **Q** in my previous note and adhere to the view.

3. I was also able to clear up satisfactorily one or two other matters. The supposed reduction from 40 to 35 in the number of hours is a misunderstanding. Every course at the Medical College is divided into "lectures" and tutorial examinations. The answer to the question "how many *lectures*" as it came to Lieut.-Colonel VanGeyzel from the College office was 35 but he also conducted 7 tutorial examinations so that he spent actually 42 hours in full class work during the last course and gave 3 extra hours to special demonstrations—total 45 instead of 40.

4. Again, the letter extracted by the Principal from which Sir James Thomson gathered that he had more work than he could do should either have been complete or paragraph 3 (*b*) should have been omitted. Colonel VanGeyzel tells me that he then referred to the Chemical teaching and that the following paragraph * proposed that he should take the additional work referred to, while the assistant took some of the work previously done by the Professor. It does not imply, as I thought at first, that he would be setting aside ordinary duty for work carrying extra remuneration. Colonel VanGeyzel has convinced me that he is devoting all the time which could be reasonably expected of him to his ordinary duties and that the Physics work is practically done "out-of-hours". It does not after all amount to much in the course of the year. I mean to imply that most even "hard-worked" men could find time for it.

* Not quoted.

5. Colonel VanGeyzel has, as a matter of fact, already held 20 lessons in Practical Physics without any prospect of remuneration this year, because he is convinced that it is good for the students.

6. I can only ask for further consideration of the original proposal.

A. G. BOURNE—22-12-04.

Honourable Member.

H. D. TAYLOR—24-12-04.

Is it not now a University matter? *i.e.*, should not the University direct that medical students should have had such a training in "Practical Physics" as would not necessitate lectures by the Medical College before they are allowed to enter the Medical College? It seems to me that the Medical College is travelling beyond its proper role in teaching the elements of Physics.

2. Will the Director of Public Instruction please say if the matter may fittingly be referred to the University again?

J. T[HOMSON]—26-12-04.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

A. GALLETTI—3-1-05.

The University regulations now require that a candidate for the degree of M.B. and C.M. shall have attended the following courses:—

Inorganic Chemistry.	Practical Chemistry.
Experimental Physics.	Practical Anatomy.
General Biology.	

These are now taught at the Medical College and the inclusion of the Practical Anatomy *practically* compels students to attend there for the other subjects also. It is now proposed by the Medical College Council that a course in Practical Physics should be held at the College in addition to the abovementioned subjects.

2. The University might be asked to consider whether the course in Practical Anatomy should not be deferred and whether in framing regulations for a Science degree, if such be instituted, the first examination for that degree might not well include all the abovementioned subjects (except Anatomy).

3. If these arrangements were made by the University, Government could abolish these courses in pure science in the Medical College.

A. G. BOURNE—4-1-05.

Meanwhile is the proposal to be sanctioned as a temporary arrangement?

		Rs.
Remuneration—		
Original proposal	.. ..	500
Modified proposal	(Secretary)	350
Do.	(Director of Public Instruction) ..	$\frac{700 \times 25}{40}$ = Rs. 437-8-0

2. Principle on which honoraria may be sanctioned, under Civil Service Regulations 72, Civil Account Code 283:

Recurring honoraria to an officer who draws or would with the addition draw pay and allowances exceeding Rs. 250 a month require the sanction of the Government of India; the Government of Madras can sanction payment up to Rs. 500 for one course of lectures.

Work has to be special and outside ordinary course of duties. In the nature of things there is nothing to prevent lecturing on Physics being part of the ordinary

duty of the Professor of Chemistry. Is it not necessary, before sanction can be given or recommended, to ascertain that Colonel VanGeyzel already has a fair day's work to do?* Suppose Mr. Nelson of the Law College who lectures only 8 hours a week were to add two hours a week to his work by starting a new course of lectures, would an application from him for special remuneration for the new course be taken seriously?

* *Precise* number of hours per week is not given by Principal or Director.

A. GALLETTI.

A. GALLETTI—6-1-05.

It seems to come to this: for the purpose in view by the University Experimental and Practical Physics should be one and the same thing and the lecturer should fashion his work accordingly and with reference to the necessities of his students. It does not seem right and proper that a lecturer should, as in the present case, seek to tack on a-nominally-separate subject to his work and claim increased remuneration therefor.

2. If we were to pay more than Rs. 500 for this course the sanction of the Government of India is required. I am not disposed to approach the Government of India in this matter.

3. The remedy necessary seems to rest with the University. They should make it unnecessary for a Medical School to concern itself with the elements of Physics, Biology and Chemistry. The University should be addressed as suggested by the Director.

4. The proposal to pay Rs. 500 for "Practical Physics" should be negatived.

J. T[HOMSON]—7-1-05.

Draft please.

H. D. TAYLOR—9-1-05.

A draft is placed below for approval.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM—10-1-05.

P. T. THARYAN—10-1-05.

Type as revised and submit at once to Secretary.

A. GALLETTI—12-1-05.

Type-written and submitted.

P. T. THARYAN—12-1-05.

For approval.

H. D. TAYLOR—12-1-05.

J. T[HOMSON]—13-1-05.

Draft approved by Honourable Member and may issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—14-1-05.

[G.O., No. 15, Educational, dated 16th January 1905.]

Educational
DEPARTMENT.

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100—23-3-04.

CURRENT FILE.

CONTENTS.

From	Number.	Date.	Pages.
D. P. O.	5825	30/9/4	1–7.

[P. T. O. FOR PUT UP PAPERS.

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No.

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, &c., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.
Gos:				
Edl. 522	22-8-04	Proof copy		
" 450	17-9-03	O		
" 718	21-11-02	S.		
" 517	7-7-91	O		
" 346-7	9-5-91	O		

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Despatcher to note the return of the papers to the departments concerned.
Mil	729	9-11-03		

Stock Form No. 127
2,000—12-2-03.

Educational (1904) Department.

9

CURRENT No. 1756

From

[*Name*] The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

[*Designation*] Director of Public Instruction,

[*Station*] Madras.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, 3 OCT. 904 LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Ref on Cur No. 5826 of 04
No.

Dated 30th September 1904.

Enclosures 2 one in original.

Received 3-10- 1904

Registered 3-10- 1904

SUBJECT.

Requesting sanction of Government for making a provision of Rs 500 in the budget estimates for next year for meeting the honorarium proposed for the delivery of a course of lectures in Practical Physics in the Medical College, Madras.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O. 517: 7-7-91 Mis.

G.O. 450 (Ed) 17-9-03 Mis. (copy written to proof)

" 522 (Ed) 22-8-04 copy

" 718 (Ed) 21-11-02 copy

for papers Rec. recd on 14/10

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

In the letter of the Government of India No. 327 dated 17th June 1891, communicated with G.O. No. 517 Educational dated 7th July 1891, sanction was accorded to the payment of an honorarium of Rs 700/ annually to the lecturer nominated to deliver a course of 40 lectures on Physics in the Medical College. In the enclosed extract from a letter to the Principal, Medical College, dated 9th June 1904, the Professor of Chemistry urges the necessity for the introduction of a course of instruction in Practical Physics on the ground that the students at present get no training in the practical use of ordinary physical apparatus and that such training is an essential part of preliminary scientific education for developing those powers of eye and hand which a medical student should possess. He proposes that the lecturer on Physics who could also undertake the duty of giving instruction in Practical Physics should be separately remunerated for the work just as he is for the theoretical course and that the remuneration should be fixed at Rs 500/ for the course which would consist of about 25 meetings. The proposal has the unanimous approval of the College Council and the Surgeon-General who was consulted on the subject also supports it--Please see his letter No. 4136 dated 28th July 1904 copy enclosed.

I have the honour accordingly to recommend

[E. 12]

1,000—21-9-04.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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

" " " " , " 190 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1756 , From the D. P. I. , No 5825 , dated 30th Sept 1904.

" " , " " , " , " 190 .

" " , " " , " , " 190 .

ORDER No. 15 , dated 16-1- 1905.

P. S.

The Govt. are not prepared to sanction the payment of a separate honorarium for a nominally separate course in Practical Physics at the Medical college nor to recommend to the Govt. of India that the honorarium already paid for lectures in Experimental Physics should be raised from ₹700 to ₹1200 on the inclusion in the course of lectures in Practical Physics. The Lecturer in Experimental Physics should enlarge the scope of his lectures so as to include practical instruction in ~~the use of ordinary physical apparatus.~~

2. The Governor in Council consi-

4 11 68

considers that instruction in the ele-
mets of physics, Chemistry and Biology
should not be given in a college of
Medicine. Students should be given an
opportunity of acquiring a sufficient
knowledge of the elements of these
sciences before they enter the Medical
college. The D.P.I. should address the
University of Madras on the subject.

T.K.
10-1-5.

P.T.T.
10-1-5.

A.G.
12-1-5.

H.S.T.
12-1-05.

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