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[Despatch Abstract.]

Govt of India Technical Scholarships

Directing the attention of the Public
to the Scheme of the —, & Explaining
their object & setting out the Conditions
under which they will be offered & held

No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER

No.	Department.	Date.

செப்பமிடுபவர் பெயர்

செப்பமிடுவதற்காக எடுத்தது கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் 28.6.05

செப்பமிட்டு முடித்த நாள் 16.9.05

சரிபார்க்கும்
மு.நி.பா.எ.
கையொப்பம்

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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G.O., No. 46, 23rd January 1906.

N. P.

Government of India Technical Scholarships.

Directing the attention of the public to the scheme of the —, and explaining their object and setting out the conditions under which they will be offered and held.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

I

G.O., No. 504, Educational, dated 9th October 1903.

Abstract.—Communicating to the Director of Public Instruction papers regarding the institution of the Government Technical scholarships to enable natives of India to pursue a course of study in Great Britain or other Western countries.

II

Letter—from H. D. Taylor, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
To—the Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Wellington.
Dated—the 10th July 1905.
No.—469, Educational.

I am directed to enclose a copy of G.O., No. 504, Educational, dated 9th October 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 and to enquire what industries you consider may best be encouraged by the grant of scholarships to natives of this Presidency. I am further specially to invite your opinion as to the possibility of developing the manufacture of sulphuric acid in this Presidency and whether you consider there is any opening for an industrial chemist.

III

Letter—from H. D. Taylor, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
To—the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
Dated—the 10th July 1905.
No.—470, Educational.

I am directed to enclose a copy of G.O., No. 504, Educational, dated 9th October 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 and to invite the opinion of the Chamber as to what industries are of importance in this Presidency and which of them may best be encouraged by the grant of scholarships. Textile industries, mining and glass-making have been suggested.

2. The Government greatly regret that, in spite of the publicity given to the scheme for technical scholarships, they have hitherto received very few applications from candidates, and none suitable. They would be glad if the Chamber of Commerce could assist them with their advice in the matter.

IV

Memorandum No. 382, Educational, dated 10th July 1905.

The attention of the Director of Public Instruction is again called to G.O., No. 504, Educational, dated 9th October 1903. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to be good enough to consider and report at a very early date which of the industries of this Presidency may best be encouraged by the State Technical scholarships instituted by the Government of India. Textile industries, mining and glass-making have been suggested and one authority has laid stress on the necessity of starting the manufacture of sulphuric acid, which though essential to many industries does not appear to be manufactured at all in the Presidency.

2. The Director is requested to consult Mr. Chatterton on the subject, and to consider whether there is an opening for an industrial chemist in this Presidency.

3. Every effort should be made to secure suitable candidates for scholarships. The Director should not be content to wait for applications, but should himself institute enquiries as to suitable candidates.

(By Order.)

A. Galletti,
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V

Petition—from M.R.Ry. V. Venkatanarayana.
To—the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Madras.
Dated—Attili, the 9th July 1905.

I beg to offer myself as a candidate for the technical education scholarships offered by the Government of Madras.

2. I beg to state that I am a graduate of the University of Madras. I have taken up Advanced Chemistry as my optional for the B.A. degree examination and passed third in the Presidency, being the first in the second class. I am now prosecuting my studies for the M.A. degree examination in the same branch in the Presidency College, Madras, under Dr. Wilson. As part of the M.A. course I have been studying minerology with special interest. I have finished the study of crystollography and descriptive minerology and so I may add that I have acquired a decent knowledge of the theoretical portion of this subject.

I have been doing both qualitative and quantitative work in practical chemistry. So I need not add that this knowledge would give me a fair start in the study of minerology and metallurgy.

3. Having made this highly practical science, which is, so to speak, the ground work of many profitable industries such as minerology, dyeing, tanning, etc., an object of my special study, I have been trying for the last two years for a foreign scholarship to study any one of the abovementioned industries in which I take considerable interest. But being a Madrasee and a native of the Circars which are specially benighted in not having a single enlightened prince or philanthropic association to afford facilities to candidates intending to go to foreign countries for purposes of study, I had very few opportunities hitherto. And so here as in no other province we have to depend solely upon the Government for help and initiation in these directions. So I beg to request that you would kindly consider my attainments, tastes and circumstances and grant me a scholarship and thus place me under an immense debt of endless gratitude.

4. I am enclosing some testimonials from my Principal and professor as to my attainments, character and physical fitness. I will send testimonials from Dr. Wilson and the other professors under whom I am now working if required.

Endorsement No. 388, *Educational, dated* 13*th July* 1905.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for early remarks.

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

VI

Letter—from Major D. M. Babington, R.A., Superintendent, Cordite Factory.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Aruvankad, the 21st July 1905.
No.—B-1844.

[*Reference.*—Your letter No. 469, dated 10th July 1905.]

I consider that many industries are checked and industrial development stunted generally, through a want of sulphuric acid, which as far as I am aware is not manufactured in this Presidency, with the exception of this factory where it is only manufactured for Government requirements.

2. The freight on sulphuric acid either by rail or by sea is so heavy as to make it exceedingly costly unless manufactured at or near industrial centres where it is to be chiefly used.

3. What I look upon as the greatest difficulty to the introduction of sulphuric acid manufacture is the fact that although industries are prevented from development from there being no ready and cheap supply of sulphuric acid, for this very reason any private individual who might start this manufacture, must expect probably to lose money at first, until industries are started, and as such industries increase and a greater and greater demand for acid is made, to recoup himself for his loss.

4. I am afraid no private individual is likely to start sulphuric acid works unless he sees an immediate chance of large profits and therefore it becomes a matter of consideration whether it would not be advisable for Government to hold out some inducement to private individuals in this direction, for example, to offer a bonus of £1,000 to any one company or responsible individual (limiting to one) who will start a Sulphuric Acid Factory in or near the town of Madras, such bonus to be paid on the completion of manufacture of 100 tons of acid, and further to help the company or individual by sending to England for a special training, a candidate nominated by them and approved by Government on a scholarship of £150 a year, for, say, three years for technical training at, say, the Manchester University.

5. This, I think, would commence the manufacture of sulphuric acid in the Presidency and other industries would quickly follow. I consider the fact, that Government has led the way and already installed a Sulphuric Acid Factory here, which I would be very glad to show, and offer every facility in respect of details, to any intending manufacturers, is of the greatest importance and should be taken advantage of.

6. As regards existing industries, such as leather manufacturies, soap works, etc., I have no guide as to what particular industries are in the most flourishing condition or, what it is desired chiefly to foster, but the training of an industrial chemist would certainly be very useful for such industries; of course, the training would be different for each industry.

7. The difficulty of ensuring employment for a scholar after he returns from Europe with his technical training seems to me to be great, such a man might demand an exorbitant salary, manufacturers might prefer to obtain a skilled practical European workman, and in fact there seems no guarantee that after Government has sent a scholar to Europe, his training will do the country any good at all towards its industrial development, unless he has some connection with or some interest, direct or indirect, in the industry concerned.

Endorsement No. 408, *Educational, dated* 27*th July* 1905.

Referred to Mr. Chatterton for remarks which should be submitted through the Director of Public Instruction.

(By Order.)

A. Galletti,
Ag. Under Secretary to Government.

VII

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. J. Yorke, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 10th August 1905.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 10th July 1905 asking the Chamber's opinion as to what industries are of importance to the Presidency and which of them might best be encouraged by the grant of scholarships—Textile industries, mining and glass-making having so far been suggested.

From this last remark the Chamber understands that manufacturing industries are what Government have chiefly in mind, and if it is only in that direction that encouragement by the grant of scholarships is proposed, the Chamber fears that the difficulty you mention of attracting suitable native candidates for them will prove insurmountable. The reasons are that practically all manufacturing industries in India are at present run by Europeans, and they, when requiring men with expert knowledge for responsible posts (such as an ex-scholarship holder would naturally aspire to), would almost certainly prefer to employ a European whose capacity and general reliability they could better form an opinion of. Natives doubtless realise this, so those of a class and with the education, ability and energy to qualify for technical scholarships are scarcely likely to care to enter on a career with no very promising or assured prospects for them in it. After giving the matter full consideration, the Chamber thinks that, in existing circumstances, it will be useless to attempt to hasten the manufacturing development of the country on these lines, but it would suggest that they might very well be followed in connection with agriculture, which, of course, is and must long be India's greatest industry. In this case there should be no difficulty in obtaining any number of suitable young men connected with landed proprietors who could on their return to India give them every opening to prove the value of their Western training. Once that proof had been given on any scale, a greater development of the country's resources would doubtless result than from attempting progress yet in the manufacturing directions so far indicated.

VIII

Letter—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, the 30th August 1905.
No.—Ref. on Cur. 5996.

With reference to Memorandum No. 382, dated 10th July 1905, I have the honour to submit a communication from Mr. Chatterton which deals in a fairly complete manner with the questions referred for consideration in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Memorandum.

2. With most of what Mr. Chatterton says I am in general agreement. As he points out, it is useless to expect that sending men to Europe or America to obtain technical knowledge will have much effect in promoting the establishment of new industries. The most that can be hoped for is that the scholarship scheme will provide men who will be available as technical advisers of existing industrial agencies, either under the auspices of Government as Mr. Chatterton is now available in connection with the development of water resources for agricultural purposes, or as private consulting experts.

3. Mr. Chatterton recommends the tanning industry as one for which a State Technical scholarship may be given, and I support his view. I cannot as yet definitely say that if this industry is chosen properly-qualified candidates will be forthcoming: one or two applications have been received from students desirous of making special technical studies of that industry, but they are not very satisfactory. If, as contemplated in paragraph 7 of the Government of India's despatch of May 1903, it were made public that Government intended to nominate a technical scholarship for the tanning industry, it may be that qualified candidates would come forward—it is perhaps worth a trial.

* * * * *

5. With regard to paragraph 2 of the Memorandum it is doubtful whether there is an opening in this Presidency for an industrial chemist in the sense that such a person could at once make a livelihood out of his special knowledge; for, as Mr. Chatterton points out, the larger firms who need expert chemical advice maintain European industrial chemists on their staff of assistants. At the same time there appears to be a real need of an industrial chemist among the experts employed by Government, and I am of opinion that a technical scholarship could profitably be devoted to train such a person.

6. I am not in favour of attaching him to an educational institution where, whatever the original intention might be, his time would inevitably be absorbed in teaching: he might be provided with a laboratory and be expected, in addition to furnishing Government with expert advice whenever called upon, to study the industrial resources of the Presidency and to suggest improved processes.

7. There are several young men who of late years have carried their studies in chemistry to the highest point for which the colleges in the Presidency provide facilities, and some of them in addition have made studies in one or more branches of industrial chemistry.

From their number I imagine it would be possible to select a suitable candidate and I am inclined to think that a technical scholarship might be offered for industrial chemistry.

Enclosure.

Letter—from A. Chatterton, Esq., Inspector of Technical Schools.
To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
Dated—Madras, the 7th August 1905.
No.—7111.

In reply to your Ref. on Cur. No. 5996, dated the 27th July 1905, I have the honour to submit the following report. I have just examined the file of applications for the State Technical scholarships and I find that the great majority of applicants were considered to be unsuitable for recommendation either because their general educational attainments were insufficient or because they had no preliminary technical knowledge of the industry which they proposed to study in Europe. In not a few cases the applicants stated that they were willing to study any industry that might be selected for them. From the applications received I find mention is made of the following industries:—

(1) Weaving.
(2) Tanning.
(3) Jwellery.
(4) Sheet metal work.
(5) Glass-making.
(6) Cotton-spinning.
(7) Printing and lithography.
(8) Mining and metallurgy.
(9) Preservation of plants and flowers.
(10) Manufacture of artificial eggs.
(11) Cocoanut-oil manufacture.
(12) Pencil-making.
(13) Candle-making.
(14) Fish industries.
(15) Sugar manufacture.
(16) Manufacture of products of palmyras.

2. It will be seen that the list is a fairly extensive one, but unfortunately those applicants who had selected suitable industries lacked the proper qualifications which the Government of India have specified in their despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 8, dated the 9th October 1902. Several of the applications I have received have not yet been disposed of finally. One from the manager of a mill on the West Coast has been referred to you. Another was from a student from the Engineering College who was advised to apply again when he has completed his course of study in the institution. A third applicant desired to study the various processes of curing fish; so I introduced him to Sir Frederick Nicholson who has engaged him as a clerk and assistant in his investigations and if Sir Frederick Nicholson reports satisfactorily of him at the end of this year, I propose to recommend him for a scholarship which will enable him to proceed to Europe with Sir Frederick next spring.

3. In the Secretary of State's despatch already referred to it is stated, "The scholarships are to be given for the purpose of providing 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 Madras in Memorandum No. 382, Educational, ask for detailed information as to how the intentions of the Government of India should be best given effect to in this Presidency.

4. There are a large number of native industries, but very few of them are appropriate for selection, as the majority are not "susceptible of being organised on a considerable scale". Undoubtedly the most important native industry in this Presidency is tanning and beyond question it is capable of enormous improvement and development. As you are aware the chrome tanning of the School of Arts has been started to do something in this direction and the success, which it has met with, clearly indicates that a great deal can be done with this industry. No other industry in this Presidency so completely fulfils all conditions laid down by the Government of India in determining the choice of an industry, the development of which is to be assisted by the natives of the country specially trained in Europe. I therefore recommend tanning as the first industry for which State Technical scholarships may be given.

5. The importation from France of what is technically known as "gold lace" varies in value from 10 to 15 lakhs per annum and the manufacture of this might well be carried on in this country. I am not acquainted with the details of the modern processes of manufacture, but I fancy it is one which can be carried on without any very great amount of capital and I would recommend that special enquiries be made to ascertain whether it will not be practicable to start the industry in India on modern lines. If the result of these enquiries is favourable, then I think Government assistance in the form of a State Technical scholarship might be rendered to any one desirous of taking it up. Throughout India the total consumption of "gold lace" is very large and in certain parts of the north it is still manufactured locally in a primitive manner.

6. Metal plate work is an important indigenous industry in this Presidency and it is still carried on in a very crude manner. The works of the Indian Aluminium Company, Triplicane, represent the highest development of this trade and they are an immense advance upon anything else in this Presidency; but a good deal could still be done both in that metal and with brass and copper if men skilled in European processes were available to direct operations. A student of the Engineering College M.R.Ry. S. Raghavachari is Works Manager of the Indian Aluminium Company and received his training in the Aluminium Department of the School of Arts. He is a good man and would profit a great deal if he had an opportunity of seeing what goes on in this trade in Europe and America and I asked him if he would like to be recommended for a Government of India Technical scholarship. But he declined. At the present time the Indian Aluminium Company are endeavouring to produce drawn steel grain measures, but have not yet succeeded through inexperience with this kind of work. If they did succeed, it is probable that they would get very large orders for such measures. Such work is regularly done every day in Europe in connection with the enamelled iron trade.

7. *Pottery and brick manufacture.*—From our experience in the School of Arts when pottery was manufactured here there seems to me to be but little doubt that a good deal might be done to utilise the brick earths and pottery clays of this Presidency if the work were taken up in a scientific way. If a student who had passed through the Engineering College is given a State Technical scholarship to study brick-making and pottery manufacture in England, on his return his services might well be utilised in the Consulting Architect's Division if he found it impracticable to engage in private enterprise.

8. *Textile industries*—including cotton-spinning, dyeing, machine loom weaving, and hand-weaving. The mill industries in this Presidency are insignificant in their development compared with Bombay and natives of India ought to be able to learn a great deal more about cotton-spinning and weaving in India itself than in England. The complaint has been made to me that the mills in the Madras Presidency will not take apprentices and that it is very difficult for educated natives to acquire a knowledge of the cotton mill trade so as to put them in a position to take advantage of the instruction which can be obtained in Europe. In Bombay the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute affords preliminary training in cotton-spinning and weaving and its workshops are fairly well equipped with machinery. I do not think that the difficulties experienced by Madrasees exist on the other side of India where the mills are so numerous. It can, however, only be in very special cases that the natives of this country will materially benefit by being sent home to study cotton-spinning and weaving in Lancashire. The manufacturers in England are fully alive to their own interests and are not likely to be willing to give valuable information away to persons who avowedly intend, if possible, to subsequently become their competitors.

9. *Mining.*—All mining enterprises, except those in the Nellore district for mica, are in the hands of European syndicates and the work is entirely conducted by men trained at home and with varied experience of mining in different parts of the world. If a native of India took up mining after a practical course of instruction in England, it would be necessary for him to spend 10 or 15 years in mining camps in other countries before he would be likely to inspire confidence among the promoters of such ventures in India. As matters at present stand I think it will be waste of money to give State scholarships for mining in this Presidency.

10. *Glass-making.*—I do not know whether this Presidency possesses natural facilities and suitable materials for the manufacture of glass. Fuel, which is certainly an important item in the cost of producing glass, is in most parts abnormally dear and the demand for the glass is comparatively small and extremely varied in character, so that it is certain that one factory could not supply it and there is not a sufficient demand for each class of glass to make it worth while to set up a factory for the manufacture of that particular class.

11. In connection with these State Technical scholarships it should be borne in mind that sending men to England to obtain technical knowledge would have practically no influence whatever on the establishment of industries in this country. When capitalists embark upon a new industry it is almost certain that in every case they would place the direction of the technical work in the hands of European experts and it is only after an industry is fairly well established that there is a chance for native experts to find employment. The industries must come first and the provision for education afterwards and any attempt to reverse this process must inevitably end in failure.

12. With regard to the question of the manufacture of sulphuric acid, from the trade returns for the five years ending 1902–1903, I find that the annual consumption in this Presidency is about 90 tons valued at Rs. 300 a ton. If the acid were manufactured locally, imported sulphur will have to be used and the cost will certainly be high compared with that at which it can be made in England and Germany. On the other hand, the industry will be protected by the very heavy freight charged on conveyance of such a dangerous cargo. I understand that the Cordite factory on the Nilgiris are either manufacturing sulphuric acid for their own use or intend to do so. It would probably be possible to get information from them regarding the cost of manufacture in India.

13. Government ask us to consider whether there is any opening for an industrial chemist in this Presidency and the question is one which it is not easy to answer. I am of opinion that among the scientific experts employed by Government there should be a chemist with a special knowledge of the practical applications of his science to industrial work. Part of his business would be to study the industrial resources of the Presidency and place the results of his investigations before the public in such a shape that commercial men might deal with them. He would certainly require a laboratory and, I think, in the first instance it will be convenient to give him a Professorship of Chemistry in an educational institution. His actual teaching work should not be very heavy and if he had advanced students in his laboratory they would be able to help him materially in his investigations. If the services of such a man were placed at the disposal of the public in much the same way as recently I have been advising native landholders and others in regard to the development of their water resources, I think eventually much good might come out of it though undoubtedly time will be required before any immediate development would ensue. An industrial chemist can only be the adviser of capitalists or the Director of a manufacturing concern. Obviously Government are considering the former case leaving the latter to private enterprise. Already in this Presidency there are several industrial chemists employed by such firms as Messrs. Parry & Co. and Messrs. Binny & Co. As an alternative to attaching an industrial chemist to such an institution as the Presidency College, he might possibly with greater advantage be provided with a laboratory here where he would be brought more intimately into touch with the industrial conditions of the country. At the present time I could find full employment for an industrial chemist in connection with the tanning and dyeing work which is carried on here. As a matter of fact this department is in charge of a native chemist, but most of his time is spent in looking after the ordinary work of manufacture and he has no laboratory and few opportunities of doing anything beyond meeting the immediate necessities of the moment.

IX

Endorsement R.C. No. 6110, *dated 1st September* 1905.

Petition forwarded with endorsement No. 388, Educational, dated 13th July 1905, is resubmitted to Government with reference to this office R.C. No. 5996, dated 30th August 1905. If Government are disposed to give a scholarship for industrial chemistry, the eligibility of this and other candidates will be fully reported on.

A. G. Bourne,
Director of Public Instruction.

X

Letter—from A. Chatterton, Esq., Inspector of Technical Schools, Madras.
To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
Dated—the 11th August 1905.
No.—715.

With reference to the endorsement No. 408, dated the 27th July 1905, forwarded to me with your No. 6669, dated the 9th August 1905, I have the honour to offer the following remarks.

It seems to me that Major Babington attaches undue importance to the necessity for establishing the manufacture of sulphuric acid in this Presidency. There is no question whatever that sulphuric acid is very largely used in industrial operations, so much so that the annual consumption of this chemical may be taken as a fair index of the industrial activity of any country. I have no practical knowledge of the manufacture of sulphuric acid, but on several occasions I have been over sulphuric acid works and I am well acquainted with the methods of its manufacture. There would be no difficulty in starting the manufacture of sulphuric acid here save that the raw material would have to be imported into the country and it will probably be necessary to use pure sulphur instead of pyrites. This would make the cost of manufacture somewhat greater than in England, but on the other hand the saving on freight would be extremely great and I think that the acid manufactured here would be much cheaper than that at present imported.

Some years ago, I believe, the manufacture of sulphuric acid was actually started in the Bombay Presidency, but it had to be finally given up on account of the difficulty of obtaining glass carboys or earthenware vessels to contain it and that difficulty, so far as I am aware, still remains.

Major Babington in his proposals seems inclined to put the cart before the horse and to assume that it is simply for want of cheap supply of sulphuric acid that industrial developments have not taken place. It is one factor in the situation, but not a very important one. In Bengal, I believe, Messrs. Waldie & Co. have a small plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and it may be procured from them at as low a price as As. 1–6 a lb. This is fairly cheap, but I do not think that Bengal has benefited very much by the fact that it can obtain sulphuric acid at from 30 to 40 per cent. lower price than Madras. I am quite certain that the offer of a bonus of £ 1,000 to any company or individual to induce them to set up sulphuric acid works would be quite useless. Sulphuric acid can only be produced cheaply when manufactured on a large scale and I cannot imagine that a sum of £ 1,000 would in any way influence capitalists to put money into such a venture. Neither do I think that the offer of a free scholarship to a candidate nominated by them would help on matters much as his services will not be available till three years after the company had started work and had actually manufactured 100 tons of acid. Assuming that it is desirable that the manufacture of sulphuric acid should be undertaken in this Presidency there are only two ways in which Government can afford any real assistance :—

(1) By creating a market for sulphuric acid by manufacturing it themselves and selling it as cheaply as possible. It is pretty certain, however, that the military authorities would not undertake the commercial development of the sulphuric acid business from their factory near Wellington. Then, when the demand for sulphuric acid has sufficiently grown, it will be easy to find private capitalists willing to take over the business.

(2) The demand for sulphuric acid in the Madras Presidency at the present time averages about 90 tons per annum and to this must be added the requirements of the Cordite Factory, which may be very much larger. If the military authorities would shut down their own sulphuric acid plant and purchase whatever they require from private manufacturers in the Presidency it is possible that the total demand might be large enough to make it worth while to start such a plant.

I am afraid that these remarks deal with the question somewhat superficially, but it would require a very lengthy investigation of the industrial conditions of India to ascertain with any real approach to certainty what effect the price of sulphuric acid has upon the general industrial development.

With regard to the other points raised in Major Babington's note I have already replied to them in my No. 710, dated 7th August 1905.

Endorsement N. Dis. on Cur. No. 6669, *dated 5th September* 1905.

Submitted to Government with reference to endorsement No. 408, Educational dated 27th July 1905, herewith returned with its enclosure.

2. Mr. Chatterton's letter No. 710, dated 7th August 1905, which relates to Government Memorandum No. 382, Educational, dated 10th July 1905, calling for a report as to which of the industries of this Presidency may best be encouraged by the Government of India State Technical Scholarships, will be disposed of separately.

A. G. Bourne,
Director of Public Instruction.

Order—No. 46, Educational, dated 23rd January 1906.

Among the resolutions arrived at by the Educational Conference which sat at Simla in 1901 was one recommending the institution of State Technical Scholarships for the encouragement of further study by Indian students of the higher branches of technical education. This proposal was accepted by the Government of India and eventually sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Although these technical scholarships were established two years ago and widely advertized at the time, no suitable candidates have offered themselves in Madras. The Governor in Council desires again to call attention to the scheme, to explain the object of the scholarships, and to set out the conditions under which they will be offered and held.

2. The object of these scholarships is to provide for natives of India, who are capable of taking advantage of it, the higher technical education, which may qualify them to promote the improvement of existing native industries and the development of new industries, technical education for this purpose being defined as (*a*) the study of the scientific methods and principles underlying the practice of any handicraft, art or industry and (*b*) the application of these methods and principles to the practice of that handicraft, art or industry. At the same time the selection of candidates for the scholarships is limited to those who have displayed in their educational career an aptitude for technical study.

Agriculture does not fall within the present scope of the scheme, nor does it include Engineering, Law, Medicine, Forestry or Veterinary Science, for which provision already exists. The technical scholarships now under consideration are also distinct from the scholarships known as the Government of India scholarships which have been given since the year 1886, and which continue to be given, at the rate of six a year, to young men from the Indian Universities to enable them to complete a professional education in Europe. A full account of these scholarships will be found in the Madras University Calendar.

3. In ordinary circumstances the period for which the technical scholarships under consideration may be held is two years, but in special cases it may be increased to three years or reduced below two years. The value of the scholarships has been fixed at £150 a year, but if in any particular case this amount is found insufficient, the Government will be prepared on good grounds to consider its enhancement. The scholarships are tenable in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain. At present it is not proposed to award any definite number of scholarships annually, and the Government are ready to consider the case of any promising and well-qualified candidate.

4. The Government feel that it would be most regrettable if a scheme so full of promise should fail. They would be glad if the press, commercial bodies, and in general all influential agencies should co-operate with them in giving the fullest publicity to it. The reluctance of candidates to come forward may be due to ignorance of the precise conditions on which the Government are prepared to offer scholarships. The Government have now anxiously considered the question as to the industries in connection with the development of which technical scholarships may at first be most profitably awarded; and the circumstances of the following among other industries have been reviewed in the light of such information as the Government have available:—

(1) Weaving.
(2) Tanning.
(3) Manufacture of jewellery.
(4) Sheet metal work.
(5) Glass-making.
(6) Cotton spinning.
(7) Printing and lithography.
(8) Mining and metallurgy.
(9) Preservation of plants and flowers.
(10) Manufacture of artificial eggs.
(11) Cocoanut-oil manufacture.
(12) Pencil making.
(13) Candle making.
(14) Fish-curing.
(15) Sugar manufacture.
(16) Manufacture of palmyra products.
(17) Gold lace.
(18) Manufacture of sulphuric acid.
(19) Pottery.

5. In the case of many of these industries, applications for assistance have been received; but unfortunately in the case of the great majority of the applicants their general educational attainments were insufficient to enable them to benefit by the kind of instruction which it is the purpose of the scheme to impart, or on the other hand they did not possess that preliminary practical knowledge of the industry which is equally essential to the special course of study. As regards the industries in the foregoing list, some are not susceptible of being organized on a considerable scale; some, which are new to the Presidency, need to be established before it would serve any useful purpose to provide for their technical study; in the case of some again, of great importance, such as cotton spinning and weaving, it is understood that they can be now sufficiently studied in India, for instance in Bombay, without going abroad; in respect of other industries, *e.g.*, gold lace, pottery, brick-making, the Government have no sufficient information regarding their circumstances, but will cause special inquiries to be made. The fish-curing industry is now being investigated by Sir Frederick Nicholson and the Government will defer the consideration of that industry until they have had the advantage of consulting Sir Frederick's report.

6. It was the original purpose of the Government to link the scholarship scheme with the general system of technical education in the Presidency or, in other words, it was to be an extension of that education; but, though Government are doing all in their power to develop that system, they fear that some years must elapse before any decided progress is made. In these circumstances it seems best to confine the grant of the scholarships at present to the study of those industries on the stimulation of which under existing conditions money may, on the information before the Government, be profitably expended.

7. After careful consideration the Governor in Council considers that the first scholarships may be most advantageously assigned in connection with the study of Industrial Chemistry in one or more of its branches and with the tanning industry. As regards Industrial Chemistry, a knowledge of it is at the foundation of the intelligent understanding of the practical processes in numerous industries and arts as well as essential to their development. Experts trained in the appropriate branch of the subject ought to find ready employment in those industries which demand a special acquaintance with the practical application of science to industrial processes. Tanning is growing to be an important native industry in this Presidency and it is understood to be capable of considerable improvement and expansion in which natives of the country specially trained in Europe or America can largely assist. His Excellency the Governor in Council is for these reasons of opinion that Industrial Chemistry and Tanning are appropriate subjects for the study of which the first State Technical scholarships may be offered. Accordingly the Government are prepared to receive applications from candidates desirous of prosecuting the scientific study of these subjects. In the case of Industrial Chemistry the special branch or branches which the candidate proposes to study should be specified in the application.

8. The holders of the scholarships will not be bound by any engagement to serve Government on completion of their course nor will the Government be bound to employ them. Candidates must possess a competent knowledge of English and in selecting them Government will be guided by considerations of capacity, intelligence and practical interest in the industry selected, and the assurance that the candidate will continue to devote himself to that industry on his return to India. As a general rule no candidate will be selected who has not received the best technical education in the Presidency in the particular industry he has to study. No age limit is laid down for scholars. The course of study to be followed as well as the place in which it is to be prosecuted will be settled by the Secretary of State when a scholar arrives in England. Other conditions under which the scholarships are held are similar to those laid down for the existing Government of India scholarships, and are:—

(1) that the candidate is a native of India as defined in section 6 of the Government of India Act, 1870, viz., "a person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only";

(2) that he has the consent of his family (*i.e.*, of his father if alive; if deceased, of his guardian) to proceed to Europe or America;

(3) that his character is good;

(4) that he has sufficient knowledge of the English language; and

(5) that he is physically fit to undergo the course of life and study he will have to follow.

Progress reports will be required by the Secretary of State, who reserves to himself the power to cancel a scholarship and to send back a scholar to India if his progress does not appear to him to be satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, all other heads of departments.
,, all Collectors, Judges, Divisional Officers, Local Boards and Municipal Councils.
,, the Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
,, the Trades Association, Madras.
,, the Hon'ble P. S. Sivasami Aiyar.
,, the Departments of the Secretariat.
Gazette.
Editors' table.

Educational Department.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 46, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 23rd JANUARY 1906.

[Subject.—*State Technical Scholarships.*]

I

Demi-official from L. M. Wynch, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated 26th June 1905.

His Excellency would be very much obliged if you would be so good as to send him the papers connected with the Government of India Technical Scholarships, and let me know, for His Excellency's information, what public notice has been given about them.

Papers please.

H. D. Taylor—27-6-05.

A complete file of papers is submitted.

2. The correspondence regarding the institution of the scholarships recorded in G.O., No. 504, Educational, dated 9th October 1903, was published—pages 78–82 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd February 1904.

Verified. Volume not submitted being bulky.
H. D. Taylor—29-6-05.

T. Kanakasundaram Pillai—28-6-05.

A. Galletti—29-6-05.

Demi-official from H. D. Taylor, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, dated 29th June 1905.

I herewith forward the file of papers on the subject of the Government of India Technical Scholarships as requested in your demi-official of 26th instant.

Hitherto no suitable candidates have been forthcoming from this Presidency.

The Director of Public Instruction has been requested to look out for suitable candidates—*vide* paragraph 2 of letter, No. 342, Educational, on page 10 of G.O., Nos. 341, 342, Educational, dated 4th June 1904.

H. D. Taylor—29-6-05.

I have called for these papers on account of certain remarks which were made to me some days ago by the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar who had taken to heart the complaint I made at the budget debate that no candidates had come forward and my suggestion that leading men might help in the matter.

2. Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar is strongly of opinion that, if we advertized the scholarships better and above all if we stated what particular industries we wished to encourage, suitable candidates would soon be forthcoming. The applications on this file seem to show that the conditions of the scholarships are not properly understood by the public at large and that there is something in Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar's view.

3. The Government of India in their despatch to the Secretary of State of 9th October 1902 wrote: "The local Government . . . will consider what industries are of importance in the Province and which of them may best be encouraged by scholarships, taking care to connect the scholarship scheme with the system of technical and industrial education in the Province. In determining the choice of an industry local Governments should in our opinion obtain assistance from the mercantile and industrial public, and take all measures that appear to them to be possible and expedient for interesting the influential sections of the public in the scheme . . . ." and in paragraph 7: "It is desirable that, in selecting the industry to which they (*i.e.*, the scholarships) are to be directed, local Governments should give the widest possible publicity, through such channels as they think fit, to their intention to nominate scholars, and that they should take such advice as they need from persons cognizant of the industry and from officers and others connected with technical education".

4. So far as I can make out, nothing of this kind has been done and the question is whether we ought not to push the matter rather more vigorously on the lines intended at once. I think that we ought, and that we should select particular industries, such as the textile industries, mining and glass-making, and say that it is these and these alone which we intend to encourage by the scholarships. We shall then cease to receive futile applications like those on the file.

5. When I was at Simla last year I sent down certain papers showing what action had been taken in Bengal and Bombay thinking that they might be useful to the Madras Government as a guide. These papers are on the file, but I see that they were merely "recorded" in spite of a suggestion which was made by the Under Secretary and which was very much to the point, namely, that "a decision should be arrived at as to the industry in connection with which a scholarship may be offered". If this had been done we should probably have found suitable candidates before now.

6. Will my Honourable Colleague kindly consider whether the Director of Public Instruction should not be instructed to advertise and enquire instead of remaining passively "on the look out," after we have decided in consultation with all possible official and non-official authorities which industries we wish to encourage. I suggest the textile industries, mining and glass-making as the most appropriate to this Presidency. The Superintendent of the Cordite Factory at Wellington told me that nowhere in the Presidency is sulphuric acid manufactured although sulphuric acid is essential to nine out of ten industries. He declared in fact that no industrial development is possible without sulphuric acid. We might therefore enquire whether there is any opening for an industrial chemist and Major Babington might be consulted among other authorities I hope that my Honourable Colleague will agree to a little energetic action in this matter.

A[MPTHILL]—3-7-05.

Everything that His Excellency suggests should be done. The industries he names are the only ones I can think of, but Mr. Chatterton and the Chamber of Commerce may receive a special whip for suggestions and the nomination of likely persons as candidates. Mr. Chatterton will no doubt know as to the possibility of sulphuric acid manufacture: its consumption and uses in this country may be found from the trade returns.

2. These papers of August last never came back to me from Educational. The Member's orders should have been taken; but in truth the sorts of applicants that came forward while evidencing that the intentions of Government were known also indicated a dearth of suitable men. It is well, however, to make all the stir we can.

J. T[HOMSON]—5-7-05.

Please draft references to Major Babington, Chamber of Commerce, Director of Public Instruction and Mr. Chatterton accordingly. I can suggest no other bodies. I do not think that there is any use in referring to the Trades' Association. When Government has settled the particular industries for which scholarships can be granted, the rules may be republished in Fort St. George and District Gazettes and a copy of the Government order communicated to the Press.

H. D. TAYLOR—6-7-05.

9

Three drafts are placed below for approval—one to Major Babington, one to the Chamber of Commerce and one to the Director of Public Instruction. As the Director of Public Instruction will consult Mr. Chatterton before replying, a separate memorandum to Mr. Chatterton does not appear to be necessary.

T.K.—8-7-05.

A. GALLETTI—8-7-05.

Drafts approved. Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—10-7-05.

[Memorandum No. 382, dated 10th July 1905.]

[Letter No. 469, Educational, dated 10th July 1905.]

[Letter No. 470, Educational, dated 10th July 1905.]

From Major D. M. Babington, dated 21st July 1905, *B. No.* 1844.

For orders as to whether the letter from Major Babington should lie over pending receipt of the replies from the Director of Public Instruction and the Chamber of Commerce, or whether any inquiry should be made with reference to the marginal remarks of the Secretary regarding the effect of climate on the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

N.L.R.—24-7-05.

P. T. THARYAN—24-7-05.

Refer the letter to Mr. Chatterton for remarks?

A. GALLETTI—25-7-05.

Yes. He should submit his remarks through the Director of Public Instruction.

H. D. TAYLOR—26-7-05.

A draft is submitted below for approval.

R.N.—26-7-05.

P. T. THARYAN—26-7-05.

Issue.

A. GALLETTI—27-7-05.

[Endorsement No. 408, dated 27th July 1905.]

From the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 10th August 1905.

The Chamber thinks that, under existing circumstances, it will be useless to attempt to hasten the manufacturing development of the country by the grant of scholarships, but suggests that agriculture may well be tried. For orders as to whether the Chairman's letter should also be referred to Mr. Chatterton for remarks. The Director's reply to memorandum No. 382, dated 10th July 1905, has not been received yet.

R.N.—16-8-05.

P. T. THARYAN—17-8-05.

A. GALLETTI—17-8-05.

The proposed reference is unnecessary. Agriculture does not fall within the scope of the present scheme—*vide* paragraph 4 of the despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State on page 3 of G.O., No. 504, Educational, dated 9th October 1903.

Reminders sent on 18th August 1905.
N.L.R.—18-8-05.

Director of Public Instruction and Mr. Chatterton may be reminded to expedite their replies.

H. D. TAYLOR—17-8-05.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 30th August 1905, No. 5996.

Submitted for orders.

2. Mr. Chatterton has not yet replied to Memo. No. 408 of the 27th July 1905. A reminder was sent on the 18th ultimo. Another reminder is just going—meanwhile the currents and notes may be printed.

N.L.R.—5-9-05.

P. T. THARYAN—5-9-05.

Yes.

A. GALLETTI—6-9-05.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 5th September 1905, No. 6669.

Mr. Chatterton's remarks in reply to Memo. No. 408, dated the 27th July 1905, have now been received. Submitted for orders.

R.N.—8-9-05.

With a view to decide which of the industries of this Presidency should be encouraged by the State Technical scholarships instituted by the Government of India, Major D. M. Babington, R.A., Superintendent of the Cordite Factory, the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, and the Director of Public Instruction and through him Mr. Chatterton were requested to offer suggestions on the subject. Major Babington and the Director were also asked to state whether there was any opening for an industrial chemist in this Presidency.

2. Major Babington suggests the introduction of sulphuric acid manufacture. As there will be some loss at the beginning he does not think that any private company or individual will undertake to start the industry. He recommends therefore that Government should offer a bonus of £1,000 to any company or individual who will start a sulphuric acid factory in or near Madras—the amount to be paid on the completion of manufacture of 100 tons of acid. He recommends also that as a further aid to the company or individual a candidate nominated by it or him should be sent to England for technical training for three years on a scholarship of £150 a year. He thinks that other industries will quickly follow and that as regards existing industries the training of an industrial chemist would be very useful.

3. Mr. Chatterton to whom Major Babington's letter was referred for remarks is of opinion that the latter attaches undue importance to the manufacture of sulphuric acid in this Presidency, that the offer of a bonus of £1,000 to any company or individual as an inducement to start the manufacture would be quite useless as such a sum would not in any way influence capitalists to put money into such a venture and that the offer of a scholarship to a candidate nominated by the company or individual would not help matters much. If, however, it is considered desirable that the manufacture should be undertaken in this Presidency, Mr. Chatterton thinks that the Government should themselves undertake it and sell the acid as cheap as possible and thus create a market for it and then leave it to private enterprise.

4. The Chamber of Commerce thinks that in existing circumstances it will be useless to attempt to hasten the manufacturing development of the country, but suggests that a trial may be made as regards agriculture.

5. The Director of Public Instruction is of opinion that sending men to Europe or America to obtain technical knowledge will not have much effect in promoting the establishment of new industries as the most that can be hoped for from the scheme is the provision of men to serve as technical advisers of existing industrial agencies. He agrees, however, with Mr. Chatterton that the tanning industry may be taken up first and a technical scholarship offered for it. If the intention of Government to give such a scholarship were made public, he thinks that qualified candidates may be forthcoming.

As regards the industrial chemist, the Director is doubtful whether there is an opening for such a person in the sense that he could make at once a livelihood out of his special knowledge, but considers that there is a real need for him among the experts employed by Government. He also considers that a technical scholarship could profitably be devoted to train such a person and that a suitable candidate could be easily selected for the scholarship.

The Director also forwards for orders an application from Mr. C. E. M. Barrett, the manager of a Cotton Mill in Malabar, for a scholarship. Mr. Barrett is not, however, a native of the country, being a domiciled European and the award of a scholarship to him would, the Director says, benefit only the applicant. Orders on this application are solicited.

6. Several suggestions for the selection of an industry have been made by Mr. Chatterton. He discusses the merits of 16 industries and in paragraph 4 of his letter names tanning as the first of those which should be assisted by a State scholarship.

As a second industry he suggests the manufacture of gold lace—paragraph 5 of his letter.

As a third he suggests metal plate work—paragraph 6 of his letter.

A fourth industry suggested by Mr. Chatterton is pottery and brick manufacture—paragraph 7 of his letter.

In regard to an industrial chemist Mr. Chatterton thinks that there is need for one among the scientific experts employed by Government.

7. As suggested by the Director tanning may be selected in the first instance and applications for a State Technical scholarship to study it may be called for. The applicants should be persons engaged in the industry or related to them and should give some sort of guarantee that they will engage themselves in the industry after their studies are over.

Meanwhile enquiries may be made about the prospects of the manufacture of gold lace.

P. T. THARYAN—9-9-05.

It will be seen that Mr. Chatterton has had a good many applications,—at least 16, unless some candidates suggested more than one subject. If there are suitable candidates, Mr. Chatterton will send their applications on with his remarks. Would it not be better not to tie Mr. Chatterton down by ordering that only applications from persons who want to study tanning, say, will be considered? Would it not be better to let him consider all applications, whatever the subject, and to leave it open to Government to consider all applications that Mr. Chatterton may think it worth while to send on? *i.e.*, Would it not be better not to exclude any subjects altogether but merely to refer in any advertisement that may be issued, to certain industries preferentially?

The suggestion that a scholarship should be given in industrial chemistry hangs together with a proposal that a new post of Chemical Assistant to Mr. Chatterton should be created.

A. GALLETTI—11-9-05.

One of the industries specially referred to by His Excellency on page 5 of the notes is glass-making. This is dealt with in paragraph 10 of Mr. Chatterton's letter, and he dismisses the question somewhat curtly on the score of want of suitable materials and cost of fuel. Was not an experiment in this direction made by a Mr. Wagle, and was it not a failure?

Mr. Chatterton's list in paragraph 1 of his letter is fairly exhaustive.

H. D. TAYLOR—12-9-05.

Submitted that no papers are available here on this subject. It appears Mr. Wagle delivered a lecture on the subject last year which was reprinted in the Indian Review, but neither the newspaper reports nor the article in the Indian Review can be traced in the files here. Should the Madras office be asked to put up the papers in question?

P. T. THARYAN—13-9-05.

A. GALLETTI—13-9-05.

Circulated.

H. D. TAYLOR—13-9-05.

II

From the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, dated 13th July 1905, No. 244.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 1st September 1905, No. 6110.

The currents and notes connected with the question of the development of technical industries by the grant of State scholarships have been sent to the Press for being put in type, pending the receipt of Mr. Chatterton's remarks on Major Babington's letter on the subject. As the disposal of the present application depends upon the decision to be arrived at in that file, it is submitted that the currents read above may, in the meantime, lie over.

R.N.—7-9-05.

As. Mr. Chatterton's remarks on Major Babington's letter have been received the file has been recalled and is herewith submitted. If it is decided to grant a scholarship for Industrial Chemistry the Director promises to report separately on the qualifications of this and other candidates.

P. T. THARYAN—9-9-05.

A. GALLETTI—11-9-05.

Orders on the main file may be awaited.

H. D. TAYLOR—12-9-05.

I would gladly see a scholarship given for Industrial Chemistry.

G. S[TOKES]—15-9-05.

In this matter of technical scholarships Mr. Chatterton's observations in paragraph 11 of his letter express the situation as I have always regarded it. We shall find—have found in fact—that these scholarships are sought after mainly by those who have the vaguest notions of what they want to do, but who hope to constitute claims on Government for a living much as the Agricultural College students have done in the past.

2. The scholarship scheme according to the original notion of the Government of India was to be linked with the system of technical and industrial education in the province; meaning, I presume, that it was to be an extension of that education. We have not much of a system as yet. Nor have we many "influential sections of the public" in whom to stir up interest. The appeal to the Chamber of Commerce has fallen very flab indeed. Europeans, for their own reasons, prefer exploiting industries with their own countrymen and when they have built them up are not keen to invite others to learn their secrets and to compete with them. In the early days of distillation after European methods I remember that the Editor of the *Madras Mail* was not made welcome to see the Nellikuppam factory, because he was likely to publish what he would see.

3. The present purpose is to say what trades or industries we would wish to foster by scholarships.

4. *Sulphuric acid manufacture.*—Mr. Chatterton rather throws cold water upon. If 90 tons is the consumption of this presidency, except the cordite factory, that, at As. 1½ a lb. represents only Rs. 18,900 and the market would have to be very largely increased before it would pay to start such a business. Would the development of industries follow thereon, or is Major Babington putting the cart before the horse as Mr. Chatterton thinks?

5. *Textile industries* are and will always be to the fore. We are willing to take up the weaving master of the Coimbatore Jail. This man Barrett seems such another. (If a domiciled European, he belongs to the country.) He might go home and come back a more useful servant commanding a higher wage for himself and benefiting his master and the trade product no doubt, and benefiting the commonwealth indirectly. But what I would care to see would be men of means and ability undergoing this special preparation or training, and then ready, on return to this country, to take up business by themselves or capable of influencing capital to do so. Unless capital can be led into business along with the special knowledge gained the latter has largely failed of its purpose.

6. *Mining.*—Mr. Chatterton's remarks I do not follow at all. The more experience a mining captain has had the better of course; but all have to begin and the better they are started the better for them and their work. I think the Bengal people have taken this for one of their endeavours.

7. *Glass making.*—I am afraid is much on a par with sulphuric acid making.

8. *Tanning* remains. It does not seem so very long ago since Mr. Chatterton regarded tanning—native tanning at any rate—as on the down grade and the skin trade taking the direction of export of salted pelts. He seems to be satisfied with his chrome tanning pursuits. Whether he thinks this is the direction tanning should take and hopes to evolve what America kept hidden from him I cannot tell and he doesn't say. Tanning by the old methods I understand has come to be regarded as time lost. But we may accept tanning as good enough for the present purpose.

9. *Gold lace* is certainly worth special enquiry in view of the use of it by native weavers, but I fear the manufacture has gone from this country.

10. Other industries need not be referred to. *Weaving, tanning* and *mining* seem sufficient to concern ourselves over for technical scholarships.

J. T[HOMSON]—15-9-05.

I do not think there is any use in offering a technical scholarship to England in connection with weaving. I agree with Mr. Chatterton that tanning is much the most suitable industry in connection with which a scholarship can be offered. Mining *i.e.*, mica mining for there is no other in which a native could obtain employment is not in my opinion a suitable industry. It is all surface work. I understand from some papers I saw that a sulphuric acid factory has been started by Parry & Co. at Ranipet. Though it may be true that sulphuric acid is necessary to almost all industries it by no means follows that if you set up a sulphuric acid factory the other industries will spring up. Cheap acid will no doubt help on industrial development as any other facility will, but it won't create industries.

2. I think the most important suggestion in these papers is the employment of an industrial chemist to help and advise as Mr. Chatterton is doing in the matter of pumping, etc. I would very gladly indeed see a move made in this direction.

3. I think we might first invite applications for a technical scholarship in connection with the tanning industry.

G. S[TOKES]—15-9-05.

Since writing the above dyeing has suggested itself as a fit subject for a scholarship. But it may perhaps be regarded as part of industrial chemistry.

G. S[TOKES]—15-9-05.

Our enquiries have elicited some useful opinions and I think we are now in a position to take action in the direction which was suggested to me by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar and which would be in accordance with the original instructions of the Government of India. It appears from these papers that the industries which I suggested as suitable for encouragement, viz., the textile industries, mining, glass-making and the manufacture of sulphuric acid, are for the reasons shown not altogether appropriate, but other suggestions have been made which seem to me more practicable and on which, seeing that there is very general agreement, we might take action. They are that we should offer scholarships for tanning and industrial chemistry, that, subject to a future report from Sir Frederick Nicholson, we might well facilitate the study of fish-curing in Europe by his present clerk, and that further enquiries should be instituted in regard to the gold-lace industry.

2. What I suggest now therefore is that we should give wide publicity to a Government order on the following lines:—The objects of the technical scholarships should be briefly set forth, regret should be expressed that thus far no suitable candidates have been forthcoming. It should be stated that Government understand that this reluctance to come forward is due to ignorance on the part of possible candidates of the precise nature of the industries which Government are prepared to encourage in this manner. The various industries which have been suggested as suitable for encouragement by means of scholarships should then be set forth and there should be an explanation (which must be very carefully worded) as to why Government are not prepared at present to offer scholarships in connection with weaving, mining, glass-making and the other various industries enumerated by Mr. Chatterton on pages 1 and 2 of his letter (the current file and notes set forth the arguments which should be used and I need not repeat them, but we can come to an agreement as to what we are prepared to say on the drafts). The order should next say that Government after careful enquiry consider that the industries which might be appropriately encouraged at the present time and which afford the best opportunities for the subsequent employment of the successful scholar are those of tanning and industrial chemistry. The reasons for this selection and the prospects afforded to the scholars should be clearly and briefly explained. The order should go on to say that applications for technical scholarships are accordingly particularly invited in connection with tanning and industrial chemistry. We want to give the public as much information as possible and so I would conclude the order with a brief reference to the enquiries which we are instituting in regard to the gold-lace industry and to the future possibilities of fish-curing saying that these two industries are likely in future to afford opportunities for the offer of further scholarships.

3. Please draft an order on these lines for consideration leaving plenty of space for any alterations which my Honourable Colleagues or I may wish to make.

4. The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes has suggested dyeing, but I think he is right in his subsequent remark that this may be regarded as a part of industrial chemistry.

5. The application of Mr. Barrett of the Malabar Cotton Mill must be rejected. These scholarships are intended solely for natives of India and Mr. Barrett is a domiciled European; apart from that there are reasons for not offering a scholarship in connection with textile industries at the present time.

6. If we obtain a suitable application for a scholarship in industrial chemistry, we should have to decide beforehand to create a Government appointment in which the scholar could be employed on his return. Mr. Chatterton's suggestions in this regard seem to me sound and practicable.

7. My Honourable Colleagues have not discussed Mr. Chatterton's suggestion in regard to pottery and brick manufacture. I suggest that this proposal should be made the subject of further enquiry and that in our order it should be classed with fish-curing and gold-lace manufacture as an industry which might possibly be encouraged later on.

A[MPTHILL]—11-10-05.

Please draft.

H. D. TAYLOR—13-10-05.

Draft submitted.

2. *Barrett's case*—respectfully submitted that domiciled Europeans may be statutory natives (see the citation from the statute on page 10 of my draft) and that all statutory natives are eligible (end of paragraph 7 of despatch on page 4 of G.O., No. 504, read with the conditions for Government of India scholarships on page 79, Madras University Calendar), and that Barrett is apparently a statutory native.

This view seems to be correct.
H. D. TAYLOR.

A. GALLETTI—14-10-05.

For approval.

H. D. TAYLOR—16-10-05.

The draft, as corrected by the Honourable Member, may be typed before further circulation?

P. T. THARYAN—23-10-05.

Yes, two drafts; the draft on Barrett's case being separated.

A. GALLETTI—23-10-05.

Retyped.

P. T. THARYAN—26-10-05.

Submitted.

A. GALLETTI—26-10-05.

Circulated.

H. D. TAYLOR—26-10-05.

I have approved the draft.

G. S[TOKES]—27-10-05.

III

A whole week has now elapsed and I have got none of the boxes I marked at Ootacamund for "Madras" (in blue pencil on label). I want them just as I sent them from my room. One or two papers that have been forwarded have been removed from the boxes I put them in. But the other important files are still undelivered, *e.g.*—

* * * * *

Draft on technical scholarships.

* * * * *

G. S. F[ORBES]—28-10-05.

* * * * *

Submitted that the draft on technical scholarships was passed by the Honourable Member retyped and circulated to the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes and His Excellency the Governor on the 26th instant.

* * * * *

P. T. THARYAN—28-10-05.

A. GALLETTI—28-10-05.

No; it was not passed by me. I left it incomplete. I had to write an explanatory note. Please return to me.

G. S. F[ORBES]—30-10-05.

Please obtain this back from circulation. If it has gone on to His Excellency, please telephone to Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's office to return it so that it may be placed before His Excellency with Honourable Member's note complete.

H. D. TAYLOR—31-10-05.

The file has returned from the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes and is herewith submitted. It has not gone to His Excellency as yet.

P. T. THARYAN—31-10-05.

The file is resubmitted.

H. D. TAYLOR—31-10-05.

I have further revised this draft. When I first dealt with it, it struck me as absurd to say that tanning was "undoubtedly the most important native industry in "this Presidency". Exaggerated language of that sort should not be used in a draft. It may, of course, be a very important industry to develop or do something for but to speak of it as "undoubtedly the most important industry in the Presidency" is absurd.

A reference to the last Census Report, 1901, pages 313 and 314, Part II, Madras, shows that the total number of persons employed in the manufactory either as owners or operatives is less than 25,000 persons (*including* dependents) !

95	
14,573	
207	
9,470	

Persons employed in textile manufactures are counted in millions.

Not only so but the tanning industry is confined practically to Mussalmans and the very lowest classes of Hindus.

It would therefore be a slur on the rest of the population to elevate this industry into so prominent a place.

I agree that we should give a scholarship to develop it: but we can do so without being inaccurate or offending other susceptibilities. (Mr. Galletti is rather fond of using superlative language and should restrain himself. It is the *fault* of all young drafters—otherwise his drafts are most excellent and able.)

2. I have therefore modified the draft so as to put one of the industrial chemistry branches in the forefront.

Industrial chemistry is not a subject of itself, it embraces a hundred branches with reference to the particular industries to which chemical science is to be applied. There is, *e.g.*, the chemistry of iron and steel: of the coal tar products: of dye stuffs: of sulphuric acid and alkali (the latest theoretical and practical treatise on this last subject alone is in three volumes of 3,000 pages): of cements, etc., etc. Each of most of these branches is a life study. I have therefore intimated in the draft a scholarship for one *or* more branches of industrial chemistry. Certain branches of industrial chemistry cover several of the textile trades: so that native critics will not be able to say we have neglected or omitted the indigenous industries which they would regard as so much more important than the manipulation of leather. The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes refers to dyeing, and if a candidate offers to take up the chemistry of dye stuffs his application will receive consideration under this head.

3. The draft carries out, I think, all that His Excellency desires or proposes. I have omitted some portions of the original office draft which professed to criticise certain industries too specifically as not appropriate for the encouragement of these scholarships. The Government in a Government Order had better avoid assuming too much knowledge of particular trades, since those concerned in them are likely to have other views. I have made the statements in this direction as general as possible; and brought into prominence that the industries now selected are only first selections.

4. The draft first revised by me was inadvertently sent to Hon'ble Mr. Stokes before I had quite completed the revision; and he accepted it but the further modifications I have introduced do not alter any of the substance of the draft so accepted.

5. I very much regret that this file was mislaid. I brought it to Council some weeks ago to explain the lines I had followed in the draft, but there was no time to bring it up that day and it afterwards was mislaid and not found till the holidays. I very much regret this.

G. S. F[ORBES]—5-1-06.

The delay has resulted in an excellent draft for which I am much obliged to my Honourable Colleague. I have no alteration to suggest. Let the Order be published without delay.

A[MPTHILL]—13-1-06.

Issue at once, and then circulate the file to the Honourable Member for information.

Let me see proof. The G.O. and Notes should be printed with all possible expedition as His Excellency will require copies to complete his selections.

H. D. TAYLOR—16-1-06.

[G.O., No. 46, Educational, dated 23rd January 1906.]

[E.]

1,000—12-1

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

14

CURRENT FILE.

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

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. 1336

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.
470	10-7-05	O.		
469	10-7-05	O.		
2849	25-5-05	O.		
340	20-5-05	O.		
339	20-5-05	O.		
D° no. 850	29-8-04	O.		
341-42	4-6-04	S.C.		
504	9-10-03	do.		
1423	13-3-02	do.		
695	28-11-01	do.		
678	24-11-01	do.		
418	20-6-05	O		
403	13-6-05	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.

[E. 12]

1,000—24-9-04.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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

" " " " " 190 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. , From the , No , dated 190 .

" " " " " " 190 .

" " " " " " 190 .

Letter
~~ORDER~~ No. 469 , dated 10-7-1 190 5

To Major DM Babington, R.A.
Supdt., Cordite Factories,
Wellington.

Sir,

I am directed to enclose a copy of G.O. no. 504 Educational, dated 9th October 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 and to enquire what industries you consider ~~are important in this Presidency/ which of them~~ may best be

best - 10-7

R

Dept 10/7/5

16 24

to natives of this Presidency

of developing the manufacture of sulphuric acid

encourage by the grant of ~~such~~ scholarships? I am further specially to ~~enquire what is~~ invite your opinion as to the possibilities of ~~the development of~~ ~~Sulphuric acid manufacture~~ in this Presidency and whether you consider there is any opening for an industrial Chemist.

T.H.
8.706

D17

[E. 12.]

1,000—24-9-04.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. dated 190

" " " " " 190

READ ALSO:—

C. No. , From the , No , dated 190

" " , " " " " " 190

" " , " " " " " 190

~~ORDER~~ Letter
Mis

No. 470 , dated 10- 7- 1905

To the Secretary to the Chamber
of Commerce,
Madras.

Sir,

I am directed to enclose a Copy of G.O. No. 5074 Educational, dated 9th October 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 and to invite the opinion of the Chamber as to what industries are of importance in this Presidency and which of them may best

4 5 1

18

be encouraged by the grant of Scholarships. Textile ~~industries~~ industries, mining and glass making appear to the Governor in Council as most appropriate to this Presidency and His Excellency will be glad to know what the Chamber think of them.

have been suggested

7.H. 6.7.05

2. The Govt greatly regret that, in spite of the publicity given to the Scheme for Technical Scholarships, they have hitherto received very few applications from candidates, and none suitable. They would be glad of the Chamber of Commerce could assist them in the matter.

H 5/4/05

H2 10/7/05

Educational Department.

2 5

IV IV 6 P 19

Memorandum No. 582, dated 10th July 1905.

The attention of the Director of Public Instruction is again called to G.O.No.504 Edl., dated 9th October 1903. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to be good enough to consider and report at a very early date which of the industries of this Presidency may best be encouraged by the State Technical scholar-instituted by the Government of India. ships. Textile industries, mining and glass-making have been suggested and one authority has laid stress on the necessity of starting the manufacture of sulphuric acid, which though essential to many industries does not appear to be manufactured at all in the Presidency.

2. The Director is requested to consult Mr. Chatterton on the subject, and to consider whether there is an opening for an industrial chemist in this Presidency.

3. Every effort should be made to secure suitable candidates for scholarships. The Director should not be content to wait for applications, but should himself institute enquiries as to suitable candidates.

A.G.
8-7-05.

H.D.T.
10-8-05.

To Mr. D. P. I.

(We can advertise when the industries are definitely settled)

H.D.T.
10-8-05.

Stock Form No. 157
1,000—5-2-04

Educational

~~Local & Muni.~~ (1905) Department.

6

20

V

CURRENT No. 1290

From

[*Name*] L. M. Wynch Esqre. I.C.S.,

[*Designation*] Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor,

[*Station*] Ootacamund

No. 244

Dated 13-7-1905

Enclosures Three.

Received LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT 14 JUL 1905 190 .

Registered (6-7) 1905.

SUBJECT.

Transfers, ~~for disposal~~, petn. 8-7-05 from V. Venkata Narayana, Attili, applying for the Technical Education Scholarship offered by Government.

by Order. L.M.Wynch

Private Secretary

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

The Private Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor
in Council, Fort St George,
Madras.

Sir,

I beg to offer myself as a candidate for the technical Education scholarships offered by the government of Madras.

I beg to state that I am a graduate of the University of Madras. I have taken up Advanced Chemistry as my optional for the B. A. degree examination and passed third in the Presidency being the first in the second class. I am now prosecuting my studies for the M. A. degree examination in the same branch in the Presidency college, Madras under Dr. Wilson. As part of the M. A. course I have been studying mineralogy with special interest. I have finished the study of crystallography and descriptive mineralogy and so I may add that I have acquired a decent knowledge of the theoretical portion of this subject.

I have been doing both qualitative and quantitative work in practical Chemistry. So I need not add that this knowledge would give me a fair start in the study of mineralogy and metallurgy.

Having made this highly practical science, which is so to speak the groundwork of many profitable industries such as mineralogy, dyeing, tanning etc, an object of my special study, I have been trying for the last two years for a foreign scholarship to study any one of the above mentioned industries in which I take considerable interest. But being a Madrasee and a native of the circars which are specially benighted in not having a single enlightened prince or philanthropic association to afford facilities to candidates intending to go to foreign countries for purposes of study, I had very few opportunities hitherto. And so here as in no other province we have to depend solely upon the Government for help and

Back

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So I beg to request that you would kindly consider my attainments tastes and circumstances and grant me a scholarship and thus place me under a debt immense of endless gratitude.

I am enclosing some testimonials from my principal and professors as to my attainments, characts and physical fitness. I will send testimonials from Dr Wilson and the other professors under whom I am now working if required.

I beg to remain
Sir
Your most obedient servant
V. Venkata Narayana

9-7-05
Attili

24 10.

Mr V. Venkata Narayana studied at the Vizianagram college in 1901 & 1902 and passed the B.A. degree examination held in decembr 1902 having taken up Advanced chemistry for his optional subject He distinguished himself in the science branch having obtained the 3rd place in the list of successful candidates of the year. His attainment in English are above those of an average graduate. He is an intelligent, energetic and well-behaved young man

Maharajahs College
Vizianagram
5th Febry 04.

(sd) R. Rajamanyachary
Principal

729 12 25

I do hereby certify that I have examined one V. Venkata Narayana B.A. and do not find in him any constitutional affection or bodily infirmity. His age is according to his own statement 21 years and my appearance 21 years.

(sd) S. Stott
1st grade Hospital Assistant
Cocanada
8th July 05.

b 24 26 4

Mr V. Venkata Narayana B. A.
worked under me for two years.
As a student I found him to be
intelligent, patient and
accurate in his practical work.
He took a high place in the B. A.
degree examination (chemistry).
I consider that he has aptitude
for chemical work.

Mechanical College
Vizianagram
2nd Feby 1904.

(sd) G. Narasimham
M. A.
Teacher in Chemistry

Educational Sept.

No. 1290. From the Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor, No. 244, dated 12th July 1905.

—

Endorsement no. 388 dated 14th July 1905.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for early remarks

H.E. Taylor
Ag Secretary
14-7-05

1336

I. A. F. Z2010.
Gratis—Departments.
Payment—Corps.

SUBJECT

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
22 JUL1905
SECRETARIAT.

No. B- 1814

~~Offg~~ Cordite Factory Office,

Station Aruvankad, , *Date* 21 July 1905.
Nilgiris

FROM

Major D. M. Babington, R. A.,

Superintendent Cordite Factory,

To

THE Secretary to the

Government of Madras,

Educational Department,

Ootacamund.

Sir,

Reference - Your letter No. 469-Mis., dated 10th. July 1905

I consider that many industries are checked and industrial developement stunted generally through a want of Sulphuric Acid, which as far as I am aware is not manufactured in this Presidency, with the exception of this Factory where it is only manufactured for Government requirements.

2. The freight on Sulphuric Acid either by rail or by sea is so heavy as to make it exceedingly costly unless manufactured at or near industrial centres where it is to be chiefly used.

3. What I look upon as the greatest difficulty to the introduction of Sulphuric Acid manufacture is the fact, that although industries are prevented from developement from there being no ready and cheap supply of Sulphuric Acid for this very reason any private individual who might start this manufacture, must expect probably to lose money at first, until industries are started, and as such industries increase and a greater and greater demand for acid is made, to reboup himself for his loss.

4. I am afraid no private individual is ~~xx~~ likely to start

start Sulphuric Acid works unless he sees an immediate chance of large profits and therefore it becomes a matter of consideration whether it would not be advisable for Government to hold out some inducement to private individuals in this direction - for example to offer a bonus of £ 1000/- to any one Company or responsible individual (limiting to one) who will start a Sulphuric Acid Factory in or near the town of Madras, such bonus to be paid on the completion of manufacture of 100 tons of acid, and further to help the Company or individual by sending to England for a special training, a candidate nominated by them and approved by Government on a scholarship of £ 150/- a year for say 3 years for technical training at, say the Manchester University.

5. This I think would commence the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid in the Presidency and other industries would quickly follow. I consider the fact that Government has led the way and already installed a Sulphuric Acid Factory here, which I would be very glad to show, and offer every facility in respect of details, to any intending manufacturers, is of the greatest importance and should be taken advantage of.

6. As regards existing industries, such as leather manufactories, soap works etc. I have no guide as to what particular industries are in the most flourishing condition or what it is desired chiefly to foster, but the training of an industrial chemist would certainly be very useful for such industries - of course, the training would be different for each industry.

7. The difficulty of ensuring employment for a scholar after he returns from Europe with his technical training seems to me to be great, such a man might demand an exorbitant salary, manufacturers might prefer to obtain a skilled practical European workman, and in fact there seems no guarantee that after Government has sent a scholar to Europe, his training will do the country any good at all towards its industrial development, unless he has

has some connection with or some interest, direct or indirect, in the industry concerned.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Major, R. A.,

Superintendent Cordite Factory.

[E. 2.]
1,500—3-12-04

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 1336 From the Supt: Cookit Factory No. B-1844, dated 21-7-1905.

SUBJECT.
Encouragement of Technical industries.

Endorsement no. 4088 27-7-05

Referred to mr Chatterton for remarks which should be submitted through the D.P.I.

27/7/5

Rec 26/7/5

27/7/5

26/7/5

Rev
Es 469 10-7-05 Mi
" 470 10-7-05 "

Es

7 B

1463 17 30

Recd 14-8-05
Repd 15-8-05

The Madras Chamber of Commerce. 178

Madras, 10th August, 190 5

From The Hon. Mr. A. J. Yorke,

CHAIRMAN, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MADRAS.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Fort Saint George.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
14 AUG 1905
SECRETARIAT

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of
K. 10th July, 1905, asking the Chamber's opinion as to what industries are of importance to the Presidency and which of them might best be encouraged by the grant of scholarships. Textile Industries, mining and glass making having so far been suggested.

From this last remark the Chamber understands that manufacturing industries are what Government have chiefly in mind, and if it is only in that direction that encouragement by the grant of scholarships is proposed the Chamber fears that the difficulty you mention of attracting suitable Native candidates for them, will prove insurmountable. The reasons are that practically all manufacturing industries in India are at present run by Europeans, and they, when requiring men with expert knowledge for responsible posts (such as an ex-scholarship holder would naturally aspire to) would almost certainly prefer to employ a European whose capacity and general reliability they could better form an opinion of. Natives doubtless realise this, so those of a class and with the education, ability and energy to qualify for technical scholarships, are scarcely likely to care to enter on a career with no very promising or assured prospects for them in it. After giving the matter full consideration, the Chamber thinks that, in existing circumstances, it will be useless to attempt to hasten the manufacturing development of the country on these lines, but it would suggest that they might

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very well be followed in connection with agriculture, which, of course, is and must long be India's greatest industry. In this case there should be no difficulty in obtaining any number of suitable young men connected with landed proprietors who could on their return to India give them every opening to prove the value of their Western training. Once that proof had been given on any scale, a greater development of the country's resources would doubtless result than from attempting progress yet in the manufacturing directions so far indicated.

I have the honor to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

A. J. Wilson

C h a i r m a n.

A Mawson Esq.

Stock Form No. 135
3,700—17-6-05.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Received LOCAL & MUNICIPAL 1 - SEP 1905 SECRETARIAT. 190 , Registered 1-9- 1905.

Subject.

Submitting with reference to Memo No. 382 Educational dated 10th July 1905 a communication from Mr. Chatterton in connection with the encouragement of technical industries by the grant of State Technical Scholarships.

ENCLOSURES.
No. 2 (1 in original)
Spare copies

Ref on C No. 5 9 9 6 /05

Station M a d r a s , *Dated the* 30th A u g u s t 1905.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S.

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to Memorandum No. 382 dated 10th July 1905 I have the honour to submit a communication from Mr. Chatterton which deals in a fairly complete manner with the questions referred for consideration in paras 1 and 2 of the Memorandum.

2. With most of what Mr. Chatterton says I am in general agreement. As he points out, it is useless to expect that sending men to Europe or America to obtain technical knowledge will have much effect in promoting the establishment of new industries. The most that can be hoped for is that the scholarship scheme will provide men who will be available as technical advisers of existing industrial agencies, either under the auspices of Government as Mr. Chatterton is now available in connection with the development of water resources for

agricultural purposes, or as private consulting experts.

3. Mr. Chatterton recommends the tanning industry as one for which a State Technical Scholarship may be given, and I support his view. I cannot as yet definitely say that if this industry is chosen properly qualified candidates will be forthcoming: one or two applications have been received from students desirous of making special technical studies of that industry, but they are not very satisfactory. If, as contemplated in para 7 of the Government of India's Despatch of May 1903, it were made public that Government intended to nominate a technical scholarship for the tanning industry it may be that qualified candidates would come forward-it is perhaps worth a trial.

4 Mr. Chatterton mentions the receipt of an application from the Manager of a cotton mill in Malabar for a technical scholarship to study "Weaving and designing" in England and the papers are submitted herewith for the orders of Government. Apart from the fact that it is doubtful whether the applicant, not being a native of this country but a domiciled European -is eligible for a scholarship, it is questionable whether the award of a scholarship to him would encourage industrial enterprise in Madras or do anything more than benefit the applicant himself.

5 With regard to para 2 of the memorandum it is doubtful whether there is an opening in this Presidency for an industrial Chemist in the sense that such a person could at once make a livelihood out of his special knowledge; for, as Mr. Chatterton points out the larger firms who need expert chemical advice maintain European industrial chemists on their staff of assistants. At the same time there appears to be a real need of an industrial chemist among the experts employed by Government and I am of opinion that a technical scholarship could profitably be devoted to train such a person.

6 I am not in favour of attaching him to an educational institution where whatever the original intention might be, his time would inevitably be absorbed in teaching:

he might be provided with a laboratory and be expected in addition to furnishing Government with expert advice whenever called upon to study the industrial resources of the Presidency and to suggest improved processes.

7 There are several young men who of late years have carried their studies in Chemistry to the highest point for which the Colleges in the Presidency provide facilities and some of them in addition have made studies in one or more branches of industrial chemistry.

From their number I imagine it would be possible to select a suitable candidate and I am inclined to think that a Technical Scholarship might be offered for industrial chemistry.

I have the honour to be,

S i r ,

Your most obedient servant,

E.W. Middlemast

For Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

12 8

Enclosure

2 34

2 1 8.

Dated 7th August 1905.

No. 710

From

ALFRED CHATTERTON, ESQ.,

INSPECTOR OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS,

MADRAS,

To

THE Director of Public Instruction,

Madras.

SIR,

In reply to your Ref. on Cur. No. 5996 dated the 27th July 1905 I have the honour to submit the following report. I have ~~have~~ just examined the file of applications for the State Technical Scholarships and I find that the great majority of applicants were considered to be unsuitable for recommendation either because their general educational attainments were insufficient or because they had no preliminary technical knowledge of the industry which they proposed to study in Europe. In not a few cases the applicant stated that they were willing to study any industry that might be selected for them. From the applications received I find mention is made of the following industries:—

(1) Weaving,

(2) Tanning,

(3) Jwellery,

(4) Sheet Metal Work,

(5) Glass Making,

(6) Cotton Spinning,

(7) Printing and Lithography,

(8) Mining and Metallurgy,

(9) Preservation of plants and flowers,

(10) Manufacture of Artificial Eggs,

139

Department of Public Instruction.

No. 710, dated 7 August 1905.

Despatched 10 August 1905 — Enclosures

Received — Spare copies

Subject.

Submitting report on the applications received for State Technical Scholarships.

16

(11) Cocoanut oil manufacture,
(12) Pencil making,
(13) Candle making,
(14) Fish industries,
(15) Sugar manufacture,
(16) Manufacture of products of palmyras, wood oil &c.

If any use also in soap making the Temperature of the country is not against it - but there must be plenty of material available. I have heard of a soap manufactures only of natural oils obtained in the Bay of Bengal. Local demand however in the country would be small. 13.1.06

2. It will be seen that the list is a fairly extensive one, but unfortunately those applicants who had selected suitable industries lacked the proper qualifications which the Government of India have specified in their despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India No.8 dated the 9th October 1902. several of the applications I have received have not yet been disposed of finally. One from the manager of a mill on the West Coast has been referred to you. Another was from a student from the Engineering College who was advised to apply again when he has completed his course of study in the Institution. A third applicant desired to study the various processes of curing fish, so I introduced him to Sir Frederic Nicholson who has engaged him as a clerk and assistant in his investigations and if Sir Frederic Nicholson reports satisfactorily of him at the end of this year I propose to recommend him for a scholarship which will enable him to proceed to Europe with Sir Frederic next Spring.

3. In the secretary of State's despatch already referred to it is stated, "The scholarships are to be given for the purpose of providing 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 Madras in Memorandum No.582 Educational, ask for detailed information as to how the intentions of the Government of India should be best given effect to in this Presidency.

4. There are a large number of native industries, but

but very few of them are appropriate for selection as the majority are not "susceptible of being organised on a considerable scale". Undoubtedly the most important native industry in this Presidency is tanning and beyond question it is capable of enormous improvement and development. As you are aware the Chrome Tanning of the School of Arts has been started to do something in this direction and the success, which it has met with, clearly indicates that a great deal can be done with this industry. No other industry in this Presidency so completely fulfils all conditions laid down by the Government of India in determining the choice of an industry, the development of which is to be assisted by the natives of the country specially trained in Europe. I therefore recommend tanning as the first industry for which state Technical Scholarships may be given.

5. The importation from France of what is technically known as "gold lace" varies in value from 10 to 15 lakhs per annum and the manufacture of this might well be carried on in this country. I am not acquainted with the details of the modern processes of manufacture, but I fancy it is one which can be carried on without any very great amount of capital and I would recommend that special enquiries be made to ascertain whether it will not be practicable to start the industry in India on modern lines. If the result of these enquiries is favourable, then I think Government assistance in the form of a State Technical Scholarship might be rendered to any one desirous of taking it up. Throughout India the total consumption of "gold lace" is very large and in certain parts of the north it is still manufactured locally in a primitive manner.

6. Metal plate work is an important indigenous industry in this Presidency and it is still carried on in a

257 Ltg S.H. 37

very crude manner. The works of the Indian Aluminium Co., Triplicane, represents the highest development of this trade and they are an immense advance upon anything else in this Presidency; but a good deal still could be done both in that metal and with brass and copper if men skilled in European processes were available to direct operations. A student of the Engineering College M.R.Ry S.Raghavachari is Works Manager of the Indian Aluminium Co. and received his training in the Aluminium Department of the School of Arts. He is a good man and would profit a great deal if he had an opportunity of seeing what goes on in his trade in Europe and America and I asked him if he would like to be recommended for a Government of India Technical Scholarship. But he declined. At the present time the Indian Aluminium Co. are endeavouring to produce drawn steel grain measures, but have not yet succeeded through inexperience with this kind of work. If they did succeed it is probable that they would get very large orders for such measures. Such work is regularly done every day in Europe in connection with the enamelled iron trade.

And "company could reclaim the monopoly and profit of first-expenses!" B

7. Pottery and Brick Manufacture.- From our experience in the School of Arts when pottery was manufactured here there seems to me to be but little doubt that a good deal might be done to utilise the brick earths and pottery clays of this Presidency if the work were taken up in a --- scientific way. If a student who had passed through the Engineering College is given a State Technical Scholarship to study brick-making and pottery manufacture in England, on his return his services might well be utilised in the Consulting Architect's Division if he found it impracticable to engage in private enterprise.

8 Textile Industries - including cotton-spinning, dyeing, machine loom weaving, and hand-weaving. The mill industries in this Presidency are insignificant in their exce-

development compared with Bombay and natives of India ought to be able to learn a great deal more about cotton spinning and weaving in India itself than in England. The complaint has been made to me that the mills in the Madras Presidency will not take apprentices and that it is very difficult for educated natives to acquire a knowledge of the cotton mill trade so as to put them in a position to take advantage of the instruction which can be obtained in Europe. In Bombay the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute affords preliminary training in cotton spinning and weaving and its workshops are fairly well equipped with machinery. I do not think that the difficulties experienced by Madrassees exist on the other side of India where the mills are so numerous. It can, however, only be in very special cases that the natives of this country will materially benefit by being sent Home to study cotton spinning and weaving in Lancashire. The manufacturers in England are fully alive to their own interests and are not likely to be willing to give valuable information away to persons who avowedly intend, if possible, to subsequently become their competitors.

9 Mining.- All mining enterprise, except those in the Nellore District for mica, are in the hands of European syndicates and the work is entirely conducted by men trained at Home and with varied experience of mining in different parts of the world. If a native of India took up mining after a practical course of instruction in England, it would be necessary for him to spend 10 or 15 years in mining camps in other countries before he would be likely to inspire confidence among the promoters of such ventures in India. As matters at present stand I think it will be waste of money to give State scholarships for mining in this Presidency.

10 Glass-making.- I do not know whether this Presidency possesses natural facilities and suitable materials for the manufacture of glass. Fuel which is certainly an

27 39 26 S.R.

important item in the cost of producing glass is in most parts abnormally dear and the demand for the glass is comparatively small and extremely varied in character, so that it is certain that one factory could not supply it and there is not a sufficient demand for each class of glass to make it worth while to set up a factory for the manufacture of that particular class.

11 In connection with these State Technical Scholarships it should be borne in mind that sending men to England to obtain technical knowledge would have practically no influence whatever on the establishment of industries in this country. When capitalists embark upon a new industry it is almost certain that in every case they would place the direction of the technical work in the hands of European experts and it is only after an industry is ~~perma~~ fairly well established that there is a chance for native experts to find employment. The industries must come first and the provision for education afterwards and any attempt to reverse this process must inevitably end in failure.

12. With regard to the question of the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid, from the trade returns for the five years ending 1902-3 I find that the annual consumption in this Presidency is about 90 tons valued at Rs 300 a ton. If the acid were manufactured locally, imported sulphur will have to be used and the cost will certainly be high compared with that at which it can be made in England and Germany. On the other hand the industry will be protected by the very heavy freight charged on conveyance of such a dangerous cargo. I understand that the Cordite factory on the Nilgiris are either manufacturing of Sulphuric acid for their own use or intend to do so. It ~~will~~ would probably be possible to get information from them regarding the cost of manufacture in India.

13. Government ask us to consider whether there is

any opening for an industrial chemist in this Presidency and the question is one which it is not easy to answer. I am of opinion that among the scientific experts employed by Government there should be a chemist with a special knowledge of the practical applications of his science to industrial work. Part of his business would be to study the industrial resources of the Presidency and place the results of his investigations before the public in such a shape that commercial men might deal with them. He would certainly require a laboratory and, I think, at the first instance it will be convenient to give him a Professorship of Chemistry in an educational institution. His actual teaching work should not be very heavy and if he had advanced students in his laboratory they would be able to help him materially in his investigations. If the services of such a man were placed at the disposal of the public in much the same way as recently I have been advising native landholders and others in regard to the development of their water resources, I think eventually much good might come out of it though undoubtedly time will be required before any immediate development would ensue. An industrial chemist can only be the adviser of capitalists or the Director of a manufacturing concern. Obviously Government are considering the former case leaving the latter to private enterprise. Already in this Presidency there are several industrial chemists employed by such firms as Messrs Parry & Co. and Messrs Binny & Co. As an alternative to attaching an industrial chemist to such an institution as the Presidency College, he might possibly with greater advantage be provided with a laboratory here where he would be brought more intimately into touch with the industrial conditions of the country. At the present time I could find full employment for an industrial chemist in connection with the tanning and dyeing work which is carried on here. As a matter of fact this department is in charge of a native chemist, but

most of his time is spent in looking after the ordinary work of manufacture and he has no laboratory and few opportunities of doing anything beyond meeting the immediate necessities of the moment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Agnes Chatterton

Inspector of Technical Schools.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RECEIVED
11 AUG 1905
R. No. 5936/5
MADRAS.

Mains 388/05 ED 9334 1548

Stock Form No. 135
3,70[illegible]-17-8-05.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Received 3-9- 1905. *Registered* 4-9- 1905.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
3-SEP1905
SECRETARIAT

Subject.

Re submitting with remarks Government Endorsement No. 388, dated 14th July 1905 in regard to the eligibility of V. Venkatanarayana for Government of India State Technical Scholarship.

ENCLOSURES.
No. 1 in original.
Spare copies

R.C. No. 6110/05

Station Madras, *Dated the* 1st September 1905.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.P.I.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

Punj

~~To~~ 33 L

44-25 P
43

R C no 6110 of 05 dated 18th September 1905

Recubmitted to Government with reference to this office R C no 5996 of 05 dated 30th August 05. If Government are disposed to give a scholarship in industrial Chemistry, the eligibility of this and other candidates will be fully reported on.

× Cwo 1541. P.

E W Middlemast

for Director of Public Instruction

W3
31.8.5

When received by the Examr. 5-9-05

" Copy ready

" Examd

" Numbrd

" Recd. by Desptr

Stock Form No. 135
3,700—17-6-05

Ed. 34 CURRENT 1587 45 47

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Received LOCAL & MUNICIPAL 7 - SEP 1905 SECRETARIAT. 190 , Registered 190 .

Subject.

Submitting with remarks a communication from Mr. A. Chatterton regarding the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid and encouragement of technical industries.

ENCLOSURES.
No. 1 in original
Spare copies

N. Dis on Cur No. 6669/05

Station Madras , *Dated the* 5th September 1905.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc. F.R.S.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated 11th August 1905.

No. 715

From

ALFRED CHATTERTON, Esq.,

INSPECTOR OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS,

MADRAS,

To

THE Director of Public Instruction,

Madras.

SIR,

With reference to the Endorsement No. 408 dated the 27th July 1905 forwarded to me with your No.6069 dated the 9th August 1905 I have the honour to offer the following remarks.

It seems to me that Major Babington attaches undue importance to the necessity for establishing the manufacture of sulphuric acid in this Presidency. There is no question whatever that sulphuric acid is very largely used in industrial operations so much so that the annual consumption of this chemical may be taken as a fair index of the industrial activity of any country. I have no practical knowledge of the manufacture of sulphuric acid, but on several occasions I have been over sulphuric acid works and I am well acquainted with the methods of its manufacture. There would be no difficulty in starting the manufacture of sulphuric acid here save that the raw material would have to be imported into the country and it will probably be necessary to use pure sulphur instead of pyrites. This would make the cost of manufacture somewhat greater than in England, but on the other hand the saving on freight would be extremely great and I think that the acid manufactured here would be much cheaper than that at present imported.

Department of Public Instruction.

No. 715 , dated 11 August 1905.

Despatched 12 August 1905 — Enclosures

Received — Spare copies

Subject.

Submitting his remarks on the letter from the Superintendent, Cordite Factory in connection with the recovery of Technical Industries.

39

Some years ago, I believe, the manufacture of sulphuric acid was actually started in the Bombay Presidency, but it had to be finally given up on account of the difficulty of obtaining glass carboys or earthenware vessels to contain it and that difficulty, so far as I am aware, still remains.

Major Babington in his proposals seems inclined to put the cart before the horse and to assume that it is simply for want of cheap supply of sulphuric acid that industrial developments have not taken place. It is one factor in the situation, but not a very important one. In Bengal, I believe, Messrs Waldie & Co. have a small plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and it may be procured from them at as low a price as 1a. 6p. a lb. This is fairly cheap, but I do not think that Bengal has benefited very much by the fact that it can obtain sulphuric acid at from 30 to 40 per cent lower price than Madras. I am quite certain that the offer of a bonus of £1,000 to any company or individual to induce them to set up sulphuric acid works would be quite useless. Sulphuric acid can only be produced cheaply when manufactured on a large scale and I cannot imagine that a sum of £1,000 would in any way influence capitalists to put money into such a venture. Neither do I think that the offer of a free scholarship to a candidate nominated by them would help on matters much as his services will not be available till three years after the company have started work and had actually manufactured 100 tons of acid. Assuming that it is desirable that the manufacture of sulphuric acid should be undertaken in this Presidency there are only two ways in which Government can afford any real assistance.

(1) By creating a market for sulphuric acid by manufacturing it themselves and selling it as cheaply as possible. It is pretty certain, however, that the Military authorities would not undertake the commercial development of the

sulphuric acid business from their factory near Wellington. Then, when the demand for sulphric acid has sufficiently grown, it will be easy to find private capitalists willing to take over the business.

(2) The demand for sulphuric acid in the Madras Presidency at the present time averages about 90 tons per annum and to this must be added the requirements of the Cordite factory, which may be very much larger. If the military authorites would shut down their own sulphuric acid plant and purchase whatever they require from private manufacturers in the Presidency it is possible that the total demand might be large enough to make it worth while to start such a plant.

I am afraid that these remarks deal with the question somewhat superficially, but it would require a very lengthy investigation of the industrial conditions of India to ascertain with any real approach to certainty what effect the price of sulphuric acid has upon the general industrial development.

With regard to the other points raised in Major Babington's note I have already replied to them in my No. 710. dated 7th August 1905.

Page 129 ct.

1a & all
90 tons = 90 × 2240

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Alfred Chatterton

Inspector of Technical Schools.

2,000—15-9-05.

Cur 1567

Current No. 6669 of 1905; From Dr. A. Chatterton No. 715 dated 11-8-05
regarding the manufacture of sulphuric acid and encouragement to technical industries.

N. Dis. one No 6669/5
Dated 5th September 1905

Submitted to Government with reference to endorsement No 408, Ed. & 27.7.05, herewith returned with its enclosure.

2. Dr Chatterton's Lr. No. 715 dated 7.8.05, which relates to Govt. Memorandum No. 382, Ed. & 10.7.05 calling for a report as to which of the industries of this Presidency may best be encouraged by the Govt. of India State Technical Scholarships will be disposed of separately.

on page 12 ante
on page 1 ante

A. G. Bourne
Director of Public Instruction

When received by the Examr. 2-9-05
" Copy ready 4-9-05
" Examd 5-9-05
" Numbrd 60
" Recd. by Despr 23.8.5 5/9/05

DESPATCHED
5 SEP 1905

[ ]

Educational Department

NOTES.

Notes Connected with G.O.

D.O. No. 628R.

[Subject:- State Technical Scholarships.]

Do. From Lt-Col. Hayne, C.S.I., to H.D. Taylor Esq.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR · MADRAS ·

Papers please

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Ootacamund,

June 26, 1905.

My dear Taylor,

His Excellency would be very much obliged if you would be so good as to send him the papers connected with the Government of India Technical Scholarships, and let me know, for His Excellency's information, what public notice has been given about them.

Yours sincerely,

Kennedy

H.D. Taylor Esq., I.C.S.

Papers please

H.D. Taylor 27-6-05.

A complete file of papers is submitted.

2. The correspondence regarding the institution of the scholarships - recorded in G.O. no. 504 Edl. dt 9th Oct. 1903. was published on pages 78-82 of Part I B of the Fort St George Gazette dated 2nd Feb. 1904.

R

Vol. 2. Vol not-files being bulky

Secy

28605

29/6/05

Edl Dept

Edl dy — Aug 1905

50

Aug 1905 27-6-05

Edl Dept

2 P 57

Notes connected with G.O. no. Edl., dated

September 1905.

—

Subject:— State Technical Scholarships.

—

D. O.

Local & Municipal Department,

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

OOTACAMUND,

29. 6 1905.

Herewith forward the file of papers on the subject of the Govt. of India Technical Scholarships as requested in your D.O. of 26th inst.

Hitherto no suitable candidates have been forthcoming from this Presidency

Yours sincerely

L. R. Wynell-Mayow

A. D. Taylor

29/6

P.T.O.

S. M. 28] 300—11-11-04.

The D.P.I has been requested to look out for suitable candidates, vide para 2 of letter No. 342 Ed. or page 10 of GO 341-2. Ed. dt 24.6.04.

H.D. 29.6.07

I have called for these papers on account of certain remarks which were made D me some days ago by the Hon'ble P.S. Sivaswami Aiyar who had taken D heart the complaint I made by at the Budget Debate that no candidates had come forward and my suggestion that leading men might help in the matter.

Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar is strongly of opinion that, if we advertised the Scholarships better and above all if we stated what particular industries we wished D encourage, suitable candidates would soon be forthcoming. The applications on this file seem D show that the conditions of the scholarships are not properly understood by

the public at large and that there is something in Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar's view.

Flag R

The Government of India in their despatch to the S of S of 9 October 1902 wrote — "The Local Government — — will consider what industries are of importance in the province and which of them may best be encouraged by scholarships, taking care to connect the scholarship scheme with the system of technical and industrial education in the Province. In determining the choice of an industry local Governments should in our opinion obtain assistance from the mercantile and industrial public, and take all measures that appear to them to be possible and expedient for interesting the influential sections of the public in the scheme" and in para 7. "It is desirable that, in selecting the industry to which they (ie the scholarships) are to be directed, local Governments should give the widest possible publicity, through such channels as they think fit

D their intention D nominate
scholars, and that they should
take such advice as they need
from persons cognizant of the
industry and from officers and
others connected with technical
education".

So far as I can make out nothing
of this kind has been done and
the question is whether we ought
not D push the matter rather
more vigorously on the lines indicated
at once. I think that we ought,
and that we should select
particular industries, such as
the textile industries, mining
Tanning
Ivory
and glass-making, and say that
it is them and them alone which
we intend D encourage by the
scholarships. We shall then
cease D receive futile applications
like those on the file.

When I was at Simla last
year I sent down details in
papers showing what action had
been taken in Bengal and Bombay
thinking that they might be useful
D the Madras Government as a
guide. These papers are on

Flag U

the file but I see that they were merely 'recorded' in spite of a suggestion which was made by the U.S and which was very much D the point, namely that "a decision should be arrived at as D the industry in connection with which a scholarship may be offered". If this had been done we should probably have found suitable candidates before now.

Will my Hon^ble Colleague kindly consider whether the D.O.I should not be instructed D advertise & enquire instead of remaining passively "on the look out," after we have decided in consultation with all possible official and non-official authorities which industries we wish D encourage. I suggest the textile industries, mining and glass-making as the most appropriate D this Presidency. The Superintendent of the Cordite Factory at Willingdon told me that nowhere in the Presidency is sulphuric acid manufactured although sulphuric

8

7 56 78

acid is essential to nine out of ten industries. He declared in fact that no industrial development is possible without sulphuric acid. We might therefore enquire whether there is any opening for an industrial chemist and Major Babington might be consulted among other authorities. I hope that my Hon^ble colleague will agree to a little energetic action in this matter.

H

3-7-05

The Hon^ble Sir James Thomson

KCY

403

4.7.05.

Everything that His Excellency suggests should be done. The industries he names are the only ones I can think of but Mr Chatterton the Chamber of Commerce may receive a special visit for suggestions & the nomination of likely persons as candidates Mr Chatterton will no doubt know as to the possibility of selfsupport

57 8P

V

and manufacture: to consumption & uses in this country may be found from the trade returns

Hogg

Those papers of August last never came back to me from Secretariat. The writers' orders should have been taken; but in truth the sorts of attachments that came forward while entering that the intentions of Govt were known also indicated a dearth of suitable men. It is well however to make all the use we can

A
5.7.'00

Please draft references to Major Babington, Chamber of Commerce, DPI and Mr. Chatterton accordingly. I can suggest no other bodies. I do not think that there is any use in referring to the Trades Association. When Govt. has settled the particular industries for which scholarships can be granted the rule may be republished in DPI. Gazette and a copy of the G.O. communicated to the Press.

HOP
6.7.00

Three drafts are placed below for approval — one to Major Babington, one to the Chamber of Commerce

58 98

Commerce and one to the D.P.I. As the D.P.I. will consult Mr. Chatterton before replying a separate memo to Mr. Chatterton does not appear to be necessary.

Secy 7.B. 8-7-05 [illegible] 8/7/05

[illegible]

Draft approved. Issue [illegible] 10-7-05.

[Memo. no. 382 dd 10-7-05].

[Letter no. 469 Ed dd 10-7-05].

[Letter no. 470 Ed dd 10-7-05]

From Major D.M. Babington, no. B-1844 dd 21-7-05.

For orders as to whether the letter from Major Babington should lie over pending receipt of the replies from the D.P.I. and the Chamber of Commerce or whether any ~~action should be taken~~ enquiry should be made with reference to the marginal remarks of the Secretary on page 4 of the Current file.

NAD 24/7/5 regarding the effect of climate on the manufacture of Sulphuric acid.

PH 24/7/5 Refer the letter to Mr. Chatterton for remarks.

[illegible] 25/7/5

Secy

Yes. He should submit his remarks thereon [illegible]

[illegible] 26/7/05.

A draft is submitted below for approval.

Issue

Rec 26/7/05 PH 26/7/5 [illegible] 27/7/5

59/108

[Endt: no. 408 dt 27-7-05]

From the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras
dt 10-8-05

The Chamber thinks that, under existing circumstances, it will be useless to attempt to hasten the manufacturing development of the country by the grant of scholarships, but suggests that Agriculture may well be tried. For orders as the letter the Chairman's letter should also be referred to Mr Chatterton for remarks. The Director's reply to memo: no. 382 dt 10-7-05 has not been received yet

Rc 18/8/5

Page 1 of dft file.

Dft 17/8/5

Sd/ 17/8/5

The proposed reference is unnecessary. Agriculture does not fall within the scope of the present scheme vide para 4 of [illegible] despatch from the Govt of India to the S of S on page 3 of G.O 504 Ed. dt 6th Oct 03

Sd. Mr Chatterton may be reminded to expedite their replies

Sd/ 17.8.05.

Reminders sent on 18/8/5

MG 18/8/5

From the D.P.I. no. 5996 dt 30-8-05

Submitted for orders.

Page 2 of file

2. Mr Chatterton has not yet replied to memo. no. 408 of the 27th July 1905. A reminder was sent on the 18th

60 1/P

first

ultimo. Another reminder is just going. Meanwhile the current quotes may be printed.

[Calcutta Gazette Press.]

Yes M
6/9/15

Pay
5/9/15

From the D.P.I. no 6669 of 5-9-05.

Mr. Chatterton's remarks in reply to memo: no. 408 of the 27th July 1905 have now been received and will be found on pages 37–40 of the current file. Submitted for orders.

Re
8/9/15

with a view to decide which of the industries of this Presidency should be encouraged by the State Technical scholarships instituted by the Govt. of India Major Dru Babington, R.A., Superintendent of the Cordite Factory, the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, and the D.P.I. and through him Mr. Chatterton were requested to offer suggestions on the subject. Major Babington & the Director were also asked to state whether there was any opening for an industrial chemist in this Presidency.

Page 39 of file

Major Babington suggests the introduction of sulphuric acid manufacture. As there will be some loss at the beginning he does not think that any private company or individual will undertake to start the industry. He recommends therefore that Govt. should offer a bonus of £1000 to any company or individual who will start a sulphuric acid factory in or near Madras. the amount to be paid on the completion of the manufacture of 100 tons of acid. He recommends also that as a further aid to the Company, or individual a candidate nominated by it or him should be sent to England for technical training for 3 years or

61 128

a scholarship of £150 a year. He thinks that other industries will quickly follow and that as regards existing industries the training of an industrial Chemist would be very useful.

Page 37 of Ct.

3. Mr. Chatterton to whom Major Babington's letter was referred remarks in opinion that the latter attaches undue importance to the manufacture of sulphuric acid in this Presidency, that the offer of a bonus of £1000 to any company or individual as an inducement to start the manufacture would be quite useless as such a sum would not in any way influence Capitalists to put money into such a venture and that offer of a scholarship to a candidate nominated by the Company or individual would not help matters much. However if it is considered desirable that the manufacture would be undertaken in this Presidency, Mr. Chatterton thinks that the Govt. should themselves undertake it and sell the acid as cheap as possible & thus create a market for it and then leave it to private enterprise.

Page 70 of Ct.

" The Chamber of Commerce thinks that in existing circumstances it will be useless to attempt to stem the manufacturing development of the Country at present but that a trial may be made as regards agriculture.

Page 99 of Ct.

The D.P.I. is of opinion that sending men to Europe & America to obtain technical knowledge will not have much effect in promoting the establishment of new industries & must then can be hoped for from the scheme is the provision of men to serve as Technical advisers of existing industrial agencies

62 138

agencies. He agrees however with Mr. Chatterton that the tanning industry may be taken up first and a technical Scholarship offered for it. If the intention of Govt. to give such a Scholarship were made public he thinks that qualified candidates may be forthcoming.

As regards the Industrial Chemist, the Director is doubtful whether there is an opening for such a person in the sense that he could make at once a livelihood out of his special knowledge but considers that there is a real need for him among the experts employed by Govt. He also considers that a technical scholarship could profitably be devoted to train such a person & that a suitable candidate could be easily selected for the Scholarship. In this connection please see linked file.

Pages 22-34 of Cf.

The Director also forwards from Mr. C.E.M. Barrett, the manager of a Cotton mill in Malabar an application for a Scholarship. Mr. Barrett is not however a native of the country - being a domiciled European and the award of a scholarship to him would the Director says benefit only the applicant. Orders on this application are solicited.

6. Several suggestions for the selection of an industry have been made by Mr. Chatterton. He discusses the merits of 16 industries and in para: 4 of his letter names tanning as the first of three which should be assisted by a State Scholarship.

Pages 12-18 of Cf.

As a second industry he suggests the manufacture of gold lace - para: 5 of his letter.

As a third he suggests metal plate work - para: 6 of his letter.

63 148

A fourth industry suggested by Mr. Chatterton is Pottery and Brick manufacture - para.7 of his letter.

In regard to an Industrial Chemist Mr. Chatterton thinks that there is need for one among the Scientific experts employed by Government.

7. As suggested by the Director tanning may be selected in the first instance and applications for a State Technical Scholarship to study it may be called for. The applicants should be persons engaged in the industry or related to them and should give some sort of guarantee that they will engage themselves in the industry after their studies are over.

Meanwhile enquiries may be made about the prospects of the manufacture of gold lace.

P.T.T.
9-9-05.

It will be seen that Mr. Chatterton has had a good many applications,- at least 16, unless some candidates suggested more than one subject. If there are suitable candidates, Mr. Chatterton will send their applications on with his remarks. Would it not be better not to tie Mr. Chatterton down by ordering that only applications from persons who want to study tanning, say, will be considered? Would it not be better to let him consider all applications, whatever the subject, and to leave it open to Government to consider all applications that Mr. Chatterton may think it worth while to send on? i.e., Would it not be better not to exclude any subjects altogether but merely to refer in any advertisement that may be issued, to certain industries preferentially? // The suggestion that a scholarship should be given in industrial chemistry hangs together with a proposal that a new

15a

64/158

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

1,500—3-12-04

C. No. 1290 From the P.S.G. No 244, dated 13-7-1905.
" 1548 " D.P.I. " 6110 " 1-9-05

SUBJECT.

application for govt. Technical scholarship.

The currents and notes connected with the question of the development of technical industries by the grant of State scholarships have been sent to the Press for being put in type, pending the receipt of Mr. Chatterton's remarks on Major Babington's letter on the subject. As the disposal of the present application depends upon the decision to be arrived at in that file, it is submitted that the currents read above may, in the meantime, lie over.

7/9/5

As Mr. Chatterton's remarks on Major Babington's letter have been received the file has been recalled and is herewith submitted. If it is decided to grant a scholarship for Industrial Chemistry the Director promises to report separately on the qualifications of this and other candidates. The subject is referred to in page 13 of the linked file.

9/9/5

Seen on the main file may be awaited

12.9.05.

Mr. Clancy on a scholarship given for Industrial Chemistry.

15/9/5

65/68

post of Chemical Assistant to Mr. Chatterton should be created.

Secretary.

A.G.
11-9-05.

One of the industries specially referred to by His Excellency on page 5 of the notes is glass making. This is dealt with in para.10 of Mr. Chatterton's letter - and he dismisses the question somewhat curtly on the score of want of suitable materials and cost of fuel. Was not an experiment in this direction made by a Mr.Wagle, and was it not a failure?

p. 17 c.file.

Mr. Chatterton's list on pages 13 and 14, c. file, is fairly exhaustive.

H.D.T.
12-9-05.

Submitted that no papers are available here on this subject. It appears Mr. Wagle delivered a lecture on the subject last year which was reprinted in the Indian Review but neither the newspaper reports nor the article in the Indian Review can be traced in the files here. Should the Madras Office be asked to put up the papers in question?

P.T.T.
13-9-05.

A.G.
13-9-05.

C i r c u l a t e d.

H.D.T.
13-9-05.

[V.E. page 15a

In this matter of technical Scholarships Mr Chatterton's observations in para 11 of his letter, page 8 of the current, express the

situation as I have always regarded it. We shall find — have found in fact — that these scholarships are sought after mainly by those who have the vaguest notions of what they want to do but who hope to constitute claims on Govt for a living much as the Agricultural College students have done in the past.

The scholarship scheme according to the original notion of the Govt of India was to be linked with the system of technical & industrial education in the Province; many, I presume, that it was to be an extension of that Education. We have not much of a system as yet. Now have we many "influential sections of the public" in whose interest this is. The appeal to the Chamber of Commerce has fallen very flat indeed. Europeans for their own reasons prefer exploiting industries with their own countrymen and when they have built them up are not keen to invite others to learn their secrets and to compete with them. In the early days of distillation after European methods I remember that the Editor of the Madras Mail was not much welcome to see

the Melbourne factory because he was likely to publish what he would see.

X. The present purpose is to say what trades or industries we would wish to foster by scholarships.

Sulphuric acid manufacture for Chatterton pattern throws cold water upon. If 90 tons is the consumption of the Kyneton, Ex the Castle factory, that at 1/2 as all represents only £8500 and the market would have to be very largely increased before it would pay to start such a business. Would the development of industries follow thereon, or is Major Bebington justified in the Card before the horse as Mr Chatterton thinks?

Textile industries are a mile always be to the fore. We are willing to take up the memory master of the Coolgardie jail. This man Barrett seems such another [of a domiciled European he belongs to the Country]. He might go home & come back a more respectful servant Commandy a higher wage for himself & benefitting his master and the trade products no doubt, & benefitting the Commonwealth indirectly. But what I would care to see would be men of means & ability undergoing this Shearing

preparation or training, and then ready on return to this country, to take up business by themselves or capable of influencing capital to do so. Unless capital can be led into business along with the special knowledge gained the latter has largely failed of its purpose.

Mining. Mr Chatterton remarks I do not profess to know at all. The more experience a mining capitalist has had the better of course; but all have to begin & the better they are started the better for them & their work. I think the Bengal people have taken the right one of their endeavours.

Glass making. I am afraid is much on a par with sulphuric acid making.

Tanning remains. It does not seem so very long ago since Mr Chatterton regarded tanning - native tanning at any rate - as on the down grade & the skin trade taking the direction of exporting salted pelts. He steers a fine course with his chrome tanning pursuits. Whether he thinks this is the direction tanning should take or hopes & evolve what America kept hidden from him I cannot tell the

69 20 P

doesn't say. Jaunty by World methods I understand must come to be regarded as time lost. But we may accept Tunning as good enough for the present purpose

Fold lace is certainly worth special enquiry in view of the use of it by native weavers but I fear the manufacture has gone from this country.

Other industries need not be referred to. Weaving Tunny & mining seem sufficient to occupy ourselves over for technical scholarships.

4

15. J. 05

I do not think there is any use in offering a technical scholarship to England in connection with Weaving. I agree with Mr. Chatterton that Tunning is much the most suitable industry in connection with which a Scholarship can be offered. Mining & lace mending for them is to this is which a native of Ottawa unemployed is not in my opinion a suitable industry. It is all too fine work. I understand from some papers I saw that a Sulphuric acid factory has been started by Tunny & Co at Ramsgate. Though it may

In time that sulphuric acid is necessary to almost all industries it by no means follows that if you set up a sulphuric acid factory the other industries will spring up. Cheap acid will no doubt help on industrial development as any other facility will but it will create no industries.

I think the most important suggestion in these papers is that the employment of an Industrial Chemist to help and advise as Mr Chamberlain is doing in the matter of pumping &c. I wish my study might lead to a career made in that direction.

I think we might first with application for a Technical Scholarship in connection with the Tanning industry.

H.

15/9/15.

Since writing the above Dyeing has suggested itself as a fit subject for a Scholarship but as my papers be confined to part of Industrial Chemistry.

H.

15/9/15.

71 22 P

Our enquiries have elicited some useful opinions and I think we are now in a position to take action in the direction which was suggested to me by the Hon'ble Mr.Sivaswamy Iyer and which would be in accordance with the original instructions of the Government of India. It appears from these papers that the industries which I suggested as suitable for encouragement, viz: the textile industries, mining, glass-making and the manufacture of Sulphuric acid, are for the reasons shown not altogether appropriate, but other suggestions have been made which seem to me more practicable and on which, seeing that there is very general agreement, we might take action. They are that we should offer scholarships for Tanning and Industrial Chemistry, that, subject to a future report from Sir Frederick Nicholson, we might well facilitate the study of fish-curing in Europe by his present clerk, and that further enquiries should be instituted in regard to the gold-lace industry.

What I suggest now therefore is that we should give wide publicity to a Government Order on the following lines:- The objects of the technical scholarships should be briefly set forth, regret should be expressed that thus far no suitable candidates have been forthcoming. It should be stated that Government understand that this reluctance to come forward is due to ignorance on the part of possible candidates of the precise nature of the industries which Government are prepared to encourage in this manner. The various industries which have been suggested as suitable for encouragement by

72 23P

means of scholarships should then be set forth and there should be an explanation (which must be very carefully worded) as to why Government are not prepared at present to offer scholarships in connection with weaving, mining, glass-making and the other various industries enumerated by Mr. Chatterton on pages 1 & 2 of his letter (the current file and notes set forth the arguments which should be used and I need not repeat them, but we can come to an agreement as to what we are prepared to say on the drafts). The Order should next say that Government after careful enquiry consider that the industries which might be appropriately encouraged at the present time and which afford the best opportunities for the subsequent employment of the successful scholar are those of Tanning and Industrial Chemistry. The reasons for this selection and the prospects afforded to the scholars should be clearly and briefly explained. The Order should go on to say that applications for technical scholarships are accordingly particularly invited in connection with Tanning and Industrial Chemistry. We want to give the public as much information as possible and so I would conclude the Order with a brief reference to the enquiries which we are instituting in regard to the gold-lace industry and to the future possibilities of fish-curing saying that these two industries are likely in future to afford opportunities for the offer of further scholarships.

Please draft an Order on these lines for consideration leaving plenty of space for any alterations which my Hon'ble Colleagues or I may wish to make.

73 248

The Hon'ble Mr.Stokes has suggested Dyeing, but I think he is right in his subsequent remark that this may be regarded as a part of Industrial Chemistry.

The application of Mr. Barrett of the Malabar Cotton Mill must be rejected. These scholarships are intended solely for natives of India and Mr.Barrett is a domiciled European; apart from that there are reasons for notoffering a scholarship in connection with textile industries at the present time.

If we obtain a suitable application for a scholarship in Industrial Chemistry, we should have to decide beforehand to create a Government appointment in which the scholar could be employed on his return. Mr.Chatterton's suggestions in this regard seem to me sound and practicable.

My Hon'ble Colleagues have not discussed Mr.Chatterton's suggestion in regard to pottery and brick manufacture. I suggest that this proposal should be made the subject of further enquiry and that in our Order it should be classed with fish-curing and gold-lace manufacture as an industry which might possibly be encouraged later on.

11-10-05

Please draft
13.10.05.

Draft submitted.

2. Barrett's case : respectfully submitted that domiciled Europeans may be statutory natives (see the citation from the statute on page ~~14~~ 10 of my draft) and that all statutory natives are eligible (and of para. 7 of Despatch on page 4 of G.O. 504 flagged R. read with the conditions for Govt. of India scholarships on page 79 Madras University calendar) and that Barrett is apparently a statutory native (his letter on page 23 of the current file)

This view seems to be correct.
H.D.T.

A.G.
14-10-05.

For approval

H.D.T.
16-10-05.

H.M. Circ.

The draft as corrected by the H.M. may be typed before further circulation?

P.T.T.
23-10-05.

Yes- two drafts, the draft on Barrett's case being separated.

A.G.
23-10-05.

Retyped.
P.T.T.
26-10-05.

Submitted

A.G.
Secy. 26-10-05.

Circulated

H.D.T.
26-10-05.

The Hon'ble Mr.Stokes.

H.E. the Governor. I have approved the draft.
27.10.5.

75 26 P

A whole week has now elapsed and I have got none of the boxes I marked at Ooty for "Madras" (in blue pencil on label). I want them just as I sent them from my room. One or two papers that have been forwarded have been [redacted] removed from the boxes I put them in. But the other important files are still undelivered e.g.

X X X X

Draft on technical scholarships

X X X X

G.S.Forbes,
28-10-05.

X X X X

Submitted that the draft on technical scholarships was passed by the H.M., retyped & circulated to the Hon'ble Mr.Stokes and H.E. the Governor on the 26th instant.

X X X X

P.T.T.
28-10-05.

A.G.
28-10-05.

No, it was not passed by me. I left it incomplete. I had to write an explanatory note.Please return to me.

G.S.F.
30-10-05.

Please obtain this back from circulation. If it has gone on to H.E. please telephone to P.S.G.'s office to return it so that it may be placed before H.E. with Hon'ble Member's note complete.

H.D.T.
31-10-05.

The file has returned from the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes and is herewith submitted. It has not gone to His Excellency as yet.

P.T.T.
31-10-05.

26 7.6 278

The file is resubmitted.

H.D.T.
31-10-05.

H.M.

H.E.the Governor.

77 28.P

Pliase let me have the last Customs report so that I may take out the ~~Lac.~~ figures for these Skin workers

F.L. 4/11/05

Rec'd 3/3, 3/4

Under 25,000 including dependents

I have further revised this draft. When I first dealt with it, it struck me as absurd to say that Tanning was "undoubtedly the most important native industry in this Residency". ~~I have~~ Exaggerated ~~Colloquial~~ language of that sort is not used in a draft. ~~It is~~ It may of course be a very important industry & develop & do something for

but to speak of it as undoubtedly the most important industry in the P.C. is absurd.

A reference to the last Census report 1911 Pp 313 & 314 Part II Madras shows that the total no. of persons employed in the manufactury either as owners or operatives is less than 25 000 persons (including dependents)!

Brooms employed in textile manufactures are counted in millions

Not only so but the tanning industry is confined practically to Mussalmans & the very lowest classes of Hindus.

It will therefore be a slur on the rest of the population to elevate this industry into so prominent a place.

I agree that we should give a scholarship to develop it: but we can do so without being inaccurate or offending other susceptibilities. (Mr Galetti is rather fond of using superlative language & restrain himself. It is

the fault of all young draftsmen—
Mr Mercuse's his drafts are most
excellent & able).

I have therefore
modified the draft so as
to put one of the Industrial
Chemistry Branches in
the foreground

Industrial Chemistry
is not a subject of itself,
it embraces a hundred branches
with reference to the particular
industries to which chemical
science is to be applied
Here is of the chemistry of
iron & steel: of the coal tar
products: of dyestuffs:
of Sulphuric acid & alkali
(the latest theoretical & practical treatise
on this last subject alone is in
3 vols of 3000 pp.): of
cements &c &c. Each of most of
these branches is a lifestudy.
I have therefore intimated in the draft
a scholarship for ~~a branch~~
one or more branches of
industrial chemistry. Certain

branches of industrial chemistry
covers several of the textile trades:
so that ~~cati~~ native critics will
not be able to say we have
neglected or omitted the indigenous
industries which they wd. regard
as of much more importance
than the manipulation of
leather. The Hon Mr Stokes refers
to dyeing - & if a candidate
offers to take up the chemistry
of dyestuffs his application will
receive consideration under
this head.

The draft carries out
I think all that His Excellency
desires or proposes. I have omitted
from the ~~some~~ portions of the original
office draft which proposed to critique certain
industries too specifically as not
appropriate for the encouragement of
these scholarships. The Govt as a
Govt had better avoid assuming too
much knowledge of particular trades
since those concerned in them are
likely to have other views. I have
made the statements in this direction as
general as possible, & brought in to

--

pronounce that the industries now selected are only first selections

The draft first issued ~~(which was inadvertently~~ sent to Hon'ble Stokes before I had ~~quite~~ completed the revision; and he ~~accepted~~ it but the further modifns I have introduced do not alter any of the substance of the draft so accepted

I very much regret that this file was mislaid. I brought it to Council some weeks ago to explain the lines I had followed in the draft but there was no time to bring it up that day & afterwards was mislaid & not found till the holidays. I very much regret this

5/1/06

The delay has resulted in an excellent draft for which I am much obliged to my Hon'ble Colleague. I have no alteration to suggest. Let the Order be published without delay.

13-1-06

82 338

Issue at once - and then circulate the file
to the Board Members for information.
Let me see proof. The G.O and note should
be printed until all possible expedition -
as the Calley mills require copies to
complete his selections

HDS
16-1-06.

Comm. I have checked the Cb. only.
by G.O Rules no casualty
comments. ~~by the Adjutant~~
~~Remark~~.
I have not a copy of the P/Nos
Ages. Print have the thousand
Number.
Lt. D
23.2

A. Comm
Two Art.
Dt Bd.
h Unit.
- x x

80 Adjt's
Notes
have been Sent to Mr
Price for Printing &
K.H.M
23/2/16

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No.1290, from the P.S.G., No.244, dated 15--7-1905.
C. No.1336, from Major D.M. Babington, R.A., " 1844, " 21--7-1905.
C. No.1463, from the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce " --- " 10--8-1905.
C. No.1541, from the D.P.I., " 5996, " 30--8-1905.
C. No.1548, from the D.P.I., " 6110, " 1--9-1905.
C. No.1567, from the D.P.I., " 6669, " 5--9-1905.

To be received
& put with
papers above
S.R.

Para 6 of the Resolution of the Govt of India in GoI no 695 Edn, 28-11-01

To be further worked
S.R.

O R D E R:--

Among the resolutions arrived at by the ~~examination by the~~ Educational Conference which sat at Simla in 1901 ~~of the subject of Technical Education ter-~~ ~~minated in a resolution~~ was one recommending the institution of ~~a number of~~ State Technical Scholarships for the encouragement of ~~the~~ further study by Indian students of the higher branches of Technical Education. This proposal was accepted by the Government of India and eventually sanctioned

by

GoI no 501 Edn R
9-1003

(From Para 11)

themselves in Madras. The Govt. desires again to call attention to the scheme & to explain the object of the scholarships & the conditions under which they are held

Para 4 of the despatch from the Govt of India to the Secy of State in Govt no 5046 dt 23 R 9-10-03 ✓

85

by the Secretary of State. Although these tech: scholarships were estab^d 2 yrs ago & publicly widely advertized at the time no suitable candidates have offered

2. The object of giving these scholarships is 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~~, technical education for this purpose being defined as (a) the study of the scientific methods and principles underlying the practice of any handicraft, industry or profession, and (b) the application of these methods and principles to the practice of the handicraft, industry or profession in question.

~~No candidate will be considered qualified~~ At the same time the selection of candidates for these scholarships is limited to those who unless he has displayed in his Educational

career

86

career an aptitude for ~~t~~technical study.

Agriculture does not fall within the

does it include

scope of the scheme nor ~~are~~ Engineering,

Law, Medicine, Forestry and Veterinary

Science, which are already provided for,

The technical scholarships now under
consdn are destined for the

~~included.~~ Scholarships known as the Govt.

have been given

of India scholarships ~~have~~ since the year

g.o.no. 1162 Er
26-2-86 S

1886, and continue to be given, at the

rate of six a year, to young men from the

Indian Universities to enable them to com-

plete a professional education in Europe.

A full account of these scholarships will

be found in the Madras University Calendar.

Former Government of India scholars are

now employed in the Madras Civil and

Educational services.

3. In ordinary circumstances the

peri-

87

Para 3 of the despatch from the Govt of India to the Secy of State in Go no 502 Edn dd 9-10-03

R

period for which technical scholarships may be held is two years but in special cases it may be increased to three years or reduced below two years. The value of

Para 2 of the letter from the Govt of India dd 21-9-03 in Go no 502 Edn dd 9-10-03

R

the scholarships has been fixed at £ 150 a year but if in any particular case this amount is found insufficient, the Government are prepared, for good grounds, to increase it. The scholarships are tenable in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain.

At present there is no intention to award any definite number of scholarships annually but the Government are ready to ~~give a scholarship or scholarships if~~ consider the case of any promising and well-qualified candidates ~~present themselves~~.

(See endd (Para 1)

4. ~~The Technical scholarships were~~ ~~established~~

established two years ago. They were fully advertized at the time; yet no suitable candidates have offered themselves ~~in Madras~~. The Government feel that it would be most regrettable if a scheme so full of promise should fail. They would be glad if the press, commercial bodies and in general all influential agencies ~~will~~ co-operate with them in giving the fullest publicity to this ~~paper; in which they are again attempting~~ to draw attention to the subject.

~~6. It is perhaps possible that~~ The reluctance of candidates to come forward ~~is~~ may be due to ignorance ~~on their part~~ of the precise nature of the subjects in which the Government are prepared to offer scholarships

scholarships. The Government have therefore anxiously considered the question as to the industries ~~which it may be possible to assist~~ in connection with the development ~~or to start in South India by granting~~ of Tech. Technical scholarships may be most profitably awarded

5. ~~They have received~~ applications have been received for scholarships for the study of the following among other industries:-

(1) Weaving,
(2) Tanning,
(3) Manufacture of jewellery,
(4) Sheet metal work,
(5) Glass-making,
(6) Cotton spinning,
(7) Printing and Lithography,
(8) Mining and Metallurgy,
(9) Preservation of plants & flowers,
(10) Manufacture of artificial eggs,
(11) Cocoanut oil manufacture,
(12) Pencil making,
(13) Candle making,
(14) Fish curing ~~industries~~,
(15) Sugar manufacture, ~~and~~
(16) Manufacture of products of palmyra palm,
(17) Gold lace,
(18) Leather,
(19) Pottery

~~The encouragement of the manufacture of gold lace, pottery and brick manufacture~~,

Para 1 of my Chatterton's letter 37-8-05 and para 12 of ct file

Manufacture of

Paras. 5 & 7 of my Chatterton's letter and para 15 & 16, ct file

~~Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid and Indus-~~

~~trial Chemistry has also been suggested.~~

~~But~~ unfortunately in the case of the great majority of the applicants their general educational attainments were ~~poor~~ ~~or they had no~~ preliminary technical knowledge of the industry ~~they proposed to study.~~ Besides, ~~several of~~ the industries ~~referred to~~ are not susceptible of being organized on a considerable scale; ~~while~~ ~~others~~ which are new to the Presidency ~~and in the opinion of Government it would serve~~ no useful purpose to provide for ~~education~~ in them before they have been established.

6. ~~According to the intention~~ It was the original purpose of the Government ~~of India~~ the scholarship scheme ~~was to be linked~~ with the system of Technical Education ~~in the Presidency~~, or in other

words

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words it was to be an extension of that education; but, though Government are doing all in their power to develop ~~t~~technical education ~~in the Presidency~~, they fear that some years must ~~yet~~ elapse before any decided progress is made. ~~They~~ In these circs, it seems best to ~~fear that~~ under present conditions, it would be useless to expend money on ~~attempts~~ such industries as ~~to stimulate~~ the study of jewel manufacture, sheet metal work, printing and lithography, ~~preservation of plants and flowers, manufacture of artificial eggs, cocoanut oil manufacture, pencil making, candle making,~~ sugar manufacture, the manufacture of products of the palmyra or the manufacture of sulphuric acid. As regards weaving, cotton spinning, and other textile industries, the native of this

Confine the grant of the scholarships to the study on the speculation of these industries, which under present conditions money may in these circs be most profitably expended

Note
I would particularize the last industries wh. we set aside. We are not experts (in all (Gen industries, & our precautions w. be liable to criticism at the hand of experts. We better confine ourselves here to general remarks & then state what in all the circs we think best to subsidize

Pro[illegible]

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Para 8 of Mr Chatterton's letter on pages 1681/3, ct file

~~Presidency should find it possible~~ to ~~obtain all necessary instruction in the neighbouring Presidency of Bombay without going so far a-field as Europe.~~ In ~~regard to glass making it does not appear that this Presidency possesses natural facilities and suitable materials, while~~ the cost of fuel, which is an important factor in the cost of producing glass, is in most parts of the Presidency ~~dear and the demand for the glass manufactured is comparatively small and extremely varied in character.~~ In regard to

Para 10 of Mr Chatterton's letter on pages 1718, ct file

Para 9 —— do —— 9

~~mining and metallurgy if a native of India took up the subject after a practical course of instruction in England it would still be necessary for him to spend many years in mining camps in other countries~~ before

~~before he would be likely to inspire~~

~~confidence among the promoters of mining~~

~~ventures in India.~~

Para. 5 of Mr. Chatterton's letter on page 15, ct'd.

~~7. What is technically known as gold~~

~~lace is imported in large quantities into~~

~~the Madras Presidency. The Government~~

~~consider that its manufacture might well~~

~~be carried on in this country but they~~

~~have no information regarding the details~~

~~of the modern processes of manufacture.~~

~~Special enquiries will be made on the~~

~~subject. The same course will be adopted~~

~~in regard to pottery and brick manufacture.~~

insert ab bottom of p.7 supra

The fishing industry is now being investi-

gated by Sir Frederick Nicholson and the

Government will defer ~~taking steps for~~ the consideration of the industry the encouragement of the study of the

subject

C14

subject until they have had the advantage of consulting Sir Frederick's report.

After very careful consideration the G. in C. considers that scholarships may for the present be most advantageously assigned in connection with the tanning industry & with the study of industrial chemistry

~~Or Tanning and Industrial Chemistry~~ remain. The former is undoubtedly the most important native industry in this Presidency, and it is ~~beyond question~~ capable of enormous improvement and development in which natives of the country specially trained in Europe or America can assist to a large extent. As regards Industrial Chemistry the ~~Government have under consideration the question whether among the Scientific experts employed by them there should not be a Chemist with a special knowledge of the practical applications of science to industry. They are~~ inclined to think that if the services

Note
Industrial chemistry is not an industry but a study which affects all industries in which a knowledge of chemistry is fundamental (e.g. in dyeing, paper making, sulphuric acid &c)
F.J.F.

(Para 12 of Mr Chatterton's letter on page 19, ante file)

a sound knowledge of it is essential to the intelligent understanding of the processes in industries as well as to the development of these industries. These trained experts are needed in the Government laboratories, in the mines industries, in the demand for technical assistance with the practical application of science to industrial processes of

95

~~of such a Chemist were at the disposal of~~

~~the public in much the same way as those~~

~~of Mr. Chatterton are at the disposal of~~

~~Native landholders and others who wish to~~

~~develop their water resources, much good~~

~~might eventually result from the arrange-~~

~~ment.~~ His Excellency the Governor in

Council is for these reasons of opinion

that Tanning and Industrial Chemistry are

on the whole the most appropriate sub-

jects that candidates for State Technical

scholarships can at present offer.

8. The holders of these scholarships

will not be bound by any engagement to

serve Government on completion of their

course, nor will Government be bound to

employ them, ~~but it is possible that~~

employment

96

clt

employment will be found in the public service for a scholar who has completed a course in Industrial Chemistry. ~~It~~ ... will be necessary for candidates to have a competent knowledge of English and in their selection Government would be guided by considerations of capacity, intelligence and practical interest in the industry selected and the assurance that the candidate will continue to devote himself to that industry on his return to India. As a general rule no candidate would be selected who has not received the best technical education in the Presidency in the particular industry he has to study. No age limit is laid down for scholars. The course of study to be followed is settled by the Secretary of

State

R

Para 7 of the Despatch from the Govt of India to the Secy of State on page 4 of 50 no 50 Edn 39-1-08.

97

State when a scholar arrives in England.

The conditions under which the scholar-

~~under the orders of the Govt of India~~

ships are held are similar to those laid

down for the existing Government of India

scholarships except that there is no age

limit. Those conditions are

(1) that the candidate is a Native

of India as defined in Section 6 of the

Government of India Act, 1870, viz, "a

person born and domiciled within the

dominions of Her Majesty in India, of

parents habitually resident in India,

and not established there for temporary

purposes only";

(2) that he has the consent of his

family (i.e., of his father if alive; if

deceased, of his guardian) to proceed to

Europe or America

~~England~~;

Page 16 of the University Calendar

99

Educational Department.

C.No.1290	from the P.S.G.	No.244 dated	13-7-05.
C.No.1336	from Major D.M. Babington R. A.	" 1844 "	21-7-05.
C.No.1463	from the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce	"	10-8-05.
C.No.1541	from the D. P. I.	" 5998 "	30-8-05.
C.No.1548	" "	" 6110 "	1-9-05.
C.No.1567	" "	" 6669 "	5-9-05.

ORDER

Among the resolutions arrived at by the Educational Conference which sat at Simla in 1901 was one recommending the institution of State Technical Scholarships for the encouragement of further study by Indian students of the higher branches of technical education. This proposal was accepted by the Govt. of India and eventually sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Although these technical scholarships were established two years ago and widely advertized at the time, no suitable candidates have offered themselves in Madras. The Governor in Council desires again to call atten-

tion

attention to the scheme, ~~and~~ to explain the object of the scholarships, and the conditions under which they ~~are~~ held.

2. The object of ~~giving~~ these scholarships is to provide for natives of India, the higher technical education, which may qualify them to ~~assist in~~ promot~~ing~~ the improvement of existing native industries and the development of new industries, technical education for this purpose being defined as (a) the study of the scientific methods and principles underlying the practice of any handicraft, industry ~~or profession~~, and (b) the application of these methods and principles to the practice of ~~the~~ handicraft, industry. ~~or profession in question~~. At the same time the selection of candidates for the scholarships is limited to those who have displayed in their educational career an aptitude for technical study.

Agriculture

101
335

Agriculture does not fall within the present scope of the scheme, nor does it include Engineering, Law, Medicine, Forestry or and Veterinary Science, for which provision already exists ~~provided for~~. The technical scholarships now under consideration are also distinct from the scholarships known as the Govt of India scholarships which have been given since the year 1886, and which continue to be given, at the rate of six a year, to young men from the Indian Universities to enable them to complete a professional education in Europe. A full account of these scholarships will be found in the Madras University Calendar.

Sec. no 1165 dl 26-2-86. S.

Paras 79 + 80 of the Calendar for 1904-05.

3. In ordinary circumstances the period for which the technical scholarships under consideration may be held is two years, but in special cases it may be increased to three years or reduced below two years. The value of the scholarships has been fixed at £150 a year, but if in any particular case this amount is found insufficient, the

Para: 3 of the despatch from the Govt of India no. 20504 dl 9-10-03. R.

Para: 2 of the Letter from Govt dl 21-5-03 in —do— R.

Govt.

4/

102
348

Govt. will be prepared on good grounds to consider its enhancement ~~reconsider~~. The scholarships are tenable in foreign countries as well as in Great Britain. At present it is not proposed ~~intention~~ to award any definite number of scholarships annually, and the Govt. are ready to consider the case of any promising and well qualified candidate.

4. The Govt. feel that it would be most regrettable if a scheme so full of promise should fail. They would be glad if the press, commercial bodies, and in general all influential agencies should co-operate with them in giving the fullest publicity to it. The reluctance of candidates to come forward may be due to ignorance of the precise conditions (~~nature of the subjects~~) on which the Govt. are prepared to offer scholarships. The Govt. have now anxiously considered the question as to the industries in connection with the development of which technical scholarships may at first be most profitable

instances

Note
~~I think the sentence
which came out as the
last paragraph on page 20
should be omitted or further stress be
placed to "Conditions" for
"nature of the subjects"~~
Vide also page 5 supra
S/7

5/ 103 357

of the following among other industries have been reviewed in the light of such information as the Govt have available:

(1) Weaving
(2) Tanning
(3) Manufacture of jewellery
(4) Sheet metal work
(5) Glass making
(6) Cotton spinning
(7) Printing & Lithography
(8) Mining & Metallurgy
(9) Preservation of plants & flowers
(10) Manufacture of artificial eggs
(11) Cocoanut oil manufacture
(12) Pencil making
(13) Candle making
(14) Fish curing
(15) Sugar manufacture
(16) Manufacture of palmyra products
(17) Gold lace
(18) Manufacture of sulphuric acid &
(19) Pottery

5. In the case of many of these industries, applications for assistance have been received; but unfortunately in the case of the great majority of the applicants their general educational attainments were insufficient to enable them to benefit by the kind of instruction which it is the purpose of the scheme to impart, or on the other hand they did not possess that preliminary practical knowledge of the industry which

which is equally essential to the special course of study. As regards the industries in the foregoing list ~~which are specified in the schedules~~, some are not susceptible of being organized on a considerable scale; some, which are new to the Presidency, need to be established before it would serve any useful purpose to provide for their technical study ~~by means of these scholarships~~; some again, in the case of great importance, such as cotton spinning and weaving, can be sufficiently studied in India, for instance in Bombay, now that it is understood that they abroad; in respect of other industries e.g. gold lace, pottery, brick making, the Govt. have no sufficient information regarding their circs but will cause special inquiries to be made. The curing industry is now being investigated by Sir Frederick Nicholson and the Govt. will defer the consideration of that industry until they have had the advantage of consulting Sir Frederick's report.

105 378

6. It was the original purpose of the Govt. to link the scholarship scheme with the general system of technical education in the presidency or, in other words, it was to be an extension of that education; but, though Govt. are doing all in their power to develop that ~~technical education~~ lies, they fear that some years must elapse before any decided progress is made. In these circumstances it seems best to confine the grant of the scholarship at present to the study of those industries on the stimulation of which under existing conditions money may, on the whole, be best profitably expended.

7. After careful consideration the Governor in Council considers that the first scholarships may ~~at the present~~ be most advantageously assigned in connection with the tanning industry ~~and with the~~ study of Industrial Chemistry. ~~Tanning is one of the most important native industries in the Presidency, and it is~~ capable

Note. ~~This explains~~

I would not particularrize the industries which we set aside. We are not experts in all these industries & our observations would be liable to severe criticism by experts. We had better confine ourselves here to general remarks & then state what in all the circumstances we think best to subsidize.

G.S.F.

in one or more of its branches

Note.

Industrial chemistry is not an industry but a study which affects all industries in which a knowledge of chemistry is fundamental e.g. iron, dyeing, sugar-making, sulphuric acid &c.

G.S.F.

~~understood that its~~ considerable capable of ~~[illegible]~~ improvement and development, ~~in which natives of the country specially trained in Europe or America can assist to a large extent.~~ As regards Industrial Chemistry, a ~~[illegible]~~ knowledge of it is ~~[illegible]~~ at the foundation of the intelligent understanding of the practical processes in numerous industries, as well as ~~of~~ the development, ~~of these industries, of~~ scientific experts ~~[illegible]~~ in the appropriate branch of the subject trained ought to find ready employment in those industries which demand special acquaintance with the practical application of science to industrial processes. His Excellency ~~in~~ the Governor in Council is for these reasons of opinion that Tanning and Industrial Chemistry are ~~on the whole~~ ~~[illegible]~~ appropriate subjects ~~that candi-~~ for the study of which the Senate ~~[illegible]~~ for State Technical scholarships may be ~~[illegible]~~ offered.

8. The holders of these scholarships will not be bound by any engagement to serve Govt. on completion of their course

Tanning is growing to be an important native industry in this Pcy & it is understood to be capable of considerable improvement & expansion in which natives of the country specially trained in Europe & America can largely assist

Accordingly the Govt. are prepared to receive applications from candidates desirous of prosecuting the scientific study of these subjects. In the case of Industrial Chemistry the special branch or branches which the candidate proposes to study should be stated in the application

Para: 7 of the despatch from the Govt of the SPS on page 4 of 8vo no 504 Edl dt 9-10-03 - R.

course nor will the Govt. be bound to employ them. ~~It will be necessary for~~ Candidates ~~to be bound~~ must possess a competent knowledge of English and in ~~their~~ selecting Govt. will be guided by considerations of capacity, intelligence and practical interest in the industry selected, and the assurance that the candidate will continue to devote himself to that industry on his return to India. As a general rule no candidate ~~would~~ will be selected who has not received the best technical education in the Presidency in the particular industry he has to study. No age limit is laid down for scholars. The course of study to be followed (as well as the place in which it is to be undertaken) will be settled by the Secretary of State when a scholar arrives in England. The conditions under which the scholarships are held are similar to those laid down for the existing Govt. of India scholarships, and ~~except that there is no age limit. These conditions~~ are:-

Page 79 of the Calendar for 1904-05.

10

(1) that the candidate is a Native of India as defined in section 6 of the Govt. of India Act, 1870, viz "a person born and domiciled within the dominions of her majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only";

(2) that he has the consent of his family (i.e. of his father if alive; if deceased, of his guardian) to proceed to Europe or America;

(3) that his character is good;

(4) that he has sufficient knowledge of the English language; and

(5) that he is physically fit to undergo the course of life and study he will have to follow abroad.

Progress reports will be required by the Secretary of State, who reserves to himself power to cancel a scholarship and to send back a scholar to India if his progress

109 410

does not appear likely to be
progress ~~is not~~ satisfactory.

H.D.T.
16-10-05.

G.S.F.
16-10-05.

To

The D. P. I. ✓

All other Heads of Deptts. ✓

All Collectors, Judges, ✓
D.B.J.
Divisional Officers, Munl.Cls.

Chambers of Commerce. ✓
Trades Assocn. Madras ✓
Gazette.

E.F.

Hon P. Sivaswami Aiyar and ✓
all Depts of the Secty ✓

Desp
31/1/6

110

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE.

Date 190 .

Hours Minutes.

From	To
The S.G.P.	The G.E.

200 additional Copies of asked for of 80:46 · Edt of 23/1/06 were despatched to Govt. on the 7th inst & the receipt for the same has been acknowledged by "R.W." ~~H.~~ on the 8th inst.

08
09

Exhibits with the Correspondence

Educational Department

Retain until original of 46 of 1906 received

I. complete the list already sent in 6/2

G.O. No 46 Edl dtd 23rd January 1906 regarding
Govt of India Technical Scholarships + notes
have been printed. A copy may be submitted
to His Excellency the Governor.

Dy 3
31/1/06

Lee
Cos
31/1/06

Have we any other important Educational G.O.s
not yet submitted to His Excellency & since print

H.D.T
8-2-06.

A. Submitted that there is only G.O. No 22 Edl dtd
16th January 1906 but copy has been submitted to
H.E. in another connection.

Dy 8/2/06

10.2.06

H.E. the Governor

Thanks.

13.2.06 12/2

The delay has resulted in an excellent draft for which I am much obliged to my Honourable Colleague. I have no alteration to suggest. Let the Order be published without delay.

A[MPTHILL]—13-1-06.

Issue at once, and then circulate the file to the Honourable Member for information.

Let me see proof. The G.O. and Notes should be printed with all possible expedition as His Excellency will require copies to complete his selections.

H. D. TAYLOR—16-1-06.

[G.O., No. 16, Educational, dated 23rd January 1906.]

Proof submitted.

P. T. Thariyan.
23-1-06.

C.A Souter 23-1-06

Approved. I have checked the G.O. only. Only G.O. should be generally communicated to the addressees

I have marked a Copy for Mr. Hon'ble P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar. Print more than the usual number.

H.D. Tay

P.T.O.

Press

Please send proof or Mond

Is the type used those notes

Educational 2:

Subject :- Govt of India Technical E

D

Please see Secretary's note on f
of the notes connected with 8 D
Edl dy 23rd January 1906. The
now issued. ~~For orders as to the~~
file may (now) be circulated to the Hon
for information.

K Kilu
31.1.06.

Dr Harper
31/1/06

Lee
Chs Outer
31/1/06

1-2-06

[Circulated to H.M. on 2.2.06 but
Returned by him
without initials]
3/2/06

Hope the action taken
3-2-06

[8 Sch 46 Edl dy 23-1-06

* Only Order & not the full copy.
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tched in print.

AIR G.O., No. 504 , DATED 9-10-03 (P) — I

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470 dy 10-7-05 (A) — III

memo 382 dy 10-7-05 (A) — IV

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no 1386 - (A) — VII

Engr- ~~1386 A~~ 408 dy 27-7-05 — VIII

Engr. 1463. (A) — IX

Engr 1541. (A) — X

C. No. 1541. (A) Endorsement — XI

Engr 1548 (A) — XII

Engr 1567 (A)

OVERNMENT .. .. A

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Educational (1906) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED. (1)

G.O., No. 173-74

DATED 12-3-06

INDEXED.

44 ಕಟ್ಟಲೆ ಕಾಗದ

[Despatch Abstract.]

~~Plantations~~ Education of Coolie Children

...rnishing the Government of India with Statistics ...
showing the number of children of school going ...g
...n the Plantations in the Madras Presidency.

No.	Department.	Date.	G.

FURTHER P

No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.

செப்பனிடுபவர் பெயர்

செப்பனிடுவதற்காக எடுத்துக்
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள்

8/03

செப்பனிட்டு முடித்த நாள்

9/03

சரிபார்க்கும்
மு. நி. பா. எ.
கையொப்பம்

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

(2)

1906. *Enclosures*

Spare copies

G.O., &c., Nos. 173, 174, 12th March 1906.

N. P.

Education of coolie children.

lishing the Government of India with statistics showing the number of children of going age on the plantations in the Madras Presidency.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from W. S. Marris, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of In
Home Department (Education).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
Dated—Simla, the 26th August 1905.
No.—575.

With reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. Cardew's letter No. 2 dated the 31st March 1904, I am directed to forward, for the information of Governor in Council, a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 70, da the 26th May 1905, and enclosures, regarding the education of the children labourers employed on tea and other plantations. I am to invite the attention of Government of Madras to the system of "lines-schools" referred to at pages 2, 7, and 18 of the correspondence published as a sessional paper by the Government Ceylon, regarding the education of immigrant Tamil coolie children employed estates in that colony.

2. The Government of India would be glad to be furnished with st showing the number of children of a school-going age on the plantations in whether actually employed on the plantations or not.

Enclosures.

Despatch—from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.
To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of Council.
Dated—India Office, London, the 26th May 1905.
No.—70 (Public).

With reference to the letter of Your Excellency's Government in the Home Department, No. 19, dated the 18th August 1904, I forward for your information a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin on the subject of the education of children of coolies employed on tea and other plantations in India.

From Mr. Wise, dated 6th April 1905.
To Mr. Wise, dated 19th April 1905.
To Colonial Office, dated 19th April 1905.
From Colonial Office, dated 26th April 1905, with enclosure.
To Colonial Office, dated 24th May 1905.

2. I also enclose a copy of a question asked in the House of Commons on the 8th May, on the same subject, and of the reply given to it.

3. I shall be glad to receive at an early date the further reports promised in the last paragraph of your letter quoted above.

Letter—from A. G. H. Wise, Esq., 9 Victoria Street, S. W.
To—the Under Secretary of State for India.
Dated—the 6th April 1905.

Estate Schools in India.

I have the honour to thank you for your courtesy in furnishing me with a copy of the reply given by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to a question in the House of Commons on the above subject on the 3rd instant.

k that you will be so good as to invite the attention of Mr. Secretary Brodrick to ly arrived at by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies rovision of central schools for estate children in Ceylon (Tamil immigrants from); and to the fact that the best method of carrying out such decision is under the a special Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon.

e that the scheme in question may not be generally applicable to India; but I it that in the Darjeeling district, for instance, and in other localities, where the ly close together, it might with advantage be applied.

Assam generally (where out of 250,000 children only 700 children attend school), nostly aboriginals of a primitive type (Hos. Sontals, Mundaris and the like). A n in the Assamese vernacular might well be given them; they have no written ir own. This would not, I believe, be opposed by the planters, as it would produce of coolie. Moreover, the concentration of this class of individuals renders the em less difficult to deal with.

se circumstances, and as it appears that a large portion of the existing surplus of nue is to be devoted to the extension of primary education, I venture to express ne claims of this industrious and law abiding section of the people, British subjects eceive special and favourable consideration.

Letter—from Bath, Esq.
To—A. G. H. Wise, Esq., 9 Victoria Street, S. W.
Dated—India Office, the 19th April 1905.

ted by Mr. Secretary Brodrick to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the ive to the provision of estate schools in India.

ick has caused enquiries to be made of the Colonial Office concerning the scheme lon, and will give the matter his careful attention.

Letter—from Bath, Esq.
To—the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.
Dated—India Office, the 19th April 1905.
No.—J. & P. 1030.

ted to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Lyttelton, that a letter has been Ir. A. G. H. Wise on the subject of the education of children of coolies employed er plantations in India, in which he invites the attention of Mr. Secretary Brodrick n lately arrived at by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies provision of central schools for estate children in Ceylon, and to the fact that the carrying out such a decision is under the consideration of a special Commission His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon".

ary Brodrick would be glad to be favoured with particulars of any measures which n or are in contemplation for the purpose of providing education for coolie children

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Letter—from C. P. Lucas, Esq.
To—the Under Secretary of State for India.
Dated—the 26th April 1905.
No.—12925.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Lyttelton to acknowledge the receipt of your J. & P. 1030 of the 19th instant with regard to the education of the children of coolies employed on estates in Ceylon, and to enclose, for the information of Mr. Secretary Brodrick, a copy of a sessional paper * published in Ceylon which contains the most important despatches which have passed between the Secretary of State and Sir H. A. Blake on the matter.

IV of 1905.

2. Since the Governor's despatch of 18th October was received, Mr. Lyttelton has been informed that a Commission, consisting of the Government Agent, Central Province, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principals of the Wesley College and Ananda College, and Mr. Huxley, a planter, has been appointed to consider the questions of elementary and coolie education in Ceylon.

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* Not printed.

Letter—from Horace Walpole, Esq., India Office.
To—the Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.
Dated—the 24th May 1905.
No.—J. & P. 1187.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Brodrick to acknowledge with thanks the rec letter from the Colonial Office, No. 12925, dated the 26th April, forwarding a copy of Sessional Paper in regard to the education of coolie children, which will be forward information of the Government of India.

Mr. Brodrick will be glad to be favoured in due course with two copies of the rep Commission which has been appointed to consider the questions of elementary and coo tion in Ceylon and it would be convenient if the Government of Ceylon can be ins furnish a few copies to the Government of India direct.

Copy Question No. 26 *asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Schwann, dated* 8 1905.

To ask the Secretary of State for India whether, out of the lakh of rupees allotte budget for primary education in Assam, any portion is to be used to supply schools for on tea plantations; and looking to the advantage received from indentured labour, whet are being taken to recover from the owners of the tea plantations the cost of such sc some portion of the cost, and what share, in the affirmative case.

Answer.

I have no detailed information as to the manner in which the lakh of rupees which ha allotted in the budget for primary education in Assam will be applied. The sanct Secretary of State to such grants is general and leaves the method and conditions of of the grant to the discretion of the Government of India who will doubtless allow the Governments a large amount of liberty in the matter. But I may say that in a lett Government of India of the 18th August last it was stated that the Lieutenant-G Bengal proposed to consider the establishment of rural primary schools in connectio various plantations, and that the Chief Commissioner of Assam had also promised matter his attention.

II

Endorsement No. 523, Educational, dated 11th September 1905.

Referred to the Director of Public Instruction for early report.

(By Order.)

A. Galletti,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

III

Letter—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, the 22nd November 1905.
No.—R.C. 7794/5.

With reference to the endorsement of Government, No. 523, dated 11th September 1905, and the two reminders, dated 6th and 18th November, I have the honour to state that a report on the subject of the education of children of labourers employed on tea and other plantations in Madras will be submitted on receipt of certain particulars called for from the Inspectors of Schools, Northern, Southern and Western Circles, to whom a second urgent reminder is being sent.

IV

Memorandum No. 17, Educational, dated 16th January 1906.

th reference to endorsement No. 523, dated 11th September 1905, the Director e Instruction is requested to be so good as to state when the statistics showing ber of children of a school-going age on the plantations in Madras may be d.

(By Order.)

C. A. Souter,
Ag. Asst. Secretary to Govt.

V

Letter—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, the 18th January 1906.
No.—R.C. 7794/5.

reference to the Assistant Secretary's memorandum, dated 16th instant, call- an early reply to endorsement of Government, No. 523, dated 11th September nd in continuation of this office letter, R.O.C. No. 7794/5, dated 22nd Novem- I have the honour to submit the enclosed copy of a communication from the r of Schools, Western Circle, No. 824/Gl., dated 22nd December 1905, from t will be observed that the delay in his submitting the necessary report is due ot having been furnished with the required particulars by the Collectors of districts.

I may add that the statistics from the Western Circle are of the utmost nce as it is in that circle that some of the largest plantations in the Presidency

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Enclosure.

Letter—from T. T. Logan, Esq., B.A., Inspector of Schools, Western Circle.
To—the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
Dated—the 22nd December 1905.
No.—824/Gl.

the th reference to our Proceedings, R.O.C. No. 7494/5, dated 19th December 1905, I have o our to report that the last reminders to the Collectors referred to were despatched on the 20th imo, and that replies have been since received from the Collectors of the South Canara and t e Coimbatore districts. Reminders have again been issued to the other Collectors to-day.

VI

Memorandum No. 56, Educational, dated 5th February 1906.

With reference to his letter R.C. No. 7794/5, dated 18th January 1906, the Direc tor of Public Instruction is requested to be so good as to state when the statistics showi ng the number of children of a school-going age in the plantations in Madras, called for in endorsement No. 523, Educational, dated 11th September 1905, may be expec d.

(By Order.)

C. A. Souter,
Ag. Asst. Secretary to Govt.

VII

Letter—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, the 23rd February 1906.
No.—Ref. on Cur. No. 7794 of 1905.

With reference to the endorsement of Government, No. 523, dated 11th September 1905, returned herewith, I have the honour to submit the accompanying statement furnishing statistics by districts as regards the number of plantations or estates and the number of children of a school-going age in them.

2. There is a small plantation in the estate of Anantagiri in the Srungavarapukota taluk of the Vizagapatam district, but as it is reported to be the private property o the Maharaja of Vizianagram and as no accurate information about the state o education and the number of coolie children of school-going age in it is available have made no reference to it in my statement. There are no other plantations or estates in the Northern Circle nor are there any in the Central Circle.

(*a*) In the Southern Circle there are a few estates in the Madura and Tinnevelly districts. In the former it is reported that the coolies working in the estates do not permanently reside on them but go there from the neighbouring villages during the coffee season and return to their homes when the work is over. No schools [illegible]refore exist on the estates nor are any believed to be needed. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madura division, however, proposes to visit some of the estates during his inspection tours and to recommend the opening of schools wherever they may be found to be wanted.

(*b*) In the Tinnevelly district the educational needs of the estates in the Nánguněri taluk are considered to be fully met by the C.M.S. school at Kalakad and the school at Livingipuram near Tirukarangudi while an unrecognized school, ma[illegible]tained by the Roman Catholic Mission is stated to meet the requirements of the e in the Ambásamudram taluk.

(*c*) For the Tekkumalai estate at Kuttalam the lower primary result s at Kasinajirpuram, a hamlet of Kuttalam, which the children of the labourers a is considered sufficient especially as it is reported that coolie children of over ten of age are withdrawn from school to graze cattle. The Inspector thinks tha above result school might, with advantage, be converted into a Board school.

(*d*) In the Western Circle there are a number of important estates in the S Coimbatore, Nilgiri and Malabar districts. In Salem there are 120 estates Shevaroys, but no information has yet been furnished by the Collector regardin number of coolie children of school age in them. A copy of his letter No. 342- dated 31st January 1906, to the Inspector which dwells on the facilities that exist the education of the children of the labourers is enclosed for the perusal of Gove ment. No information has been furnished as regards the prospects of education any of the estates in the Coimbatore district. In the Nilgiris there are four pri Canarese schools in the Ootacamund taluk, but these are considered inadequate the Inspector thinks that a few more schools under better management are necess At Gudalur there is a private primary school under the management of the Postma No facilities seem to exist for the education of the children of labourers in the est in the Malabar district, but it is stated that it is impossible to open schools i Wynaad.

3. From the above particulars Government will observe that in the cond under which the coolies work on the coffee or other estates in this Presidency necessity for the education of their children has not been so much felt as it may other parts of India. The question is relatively speaking of small importance. of opinion, however, that attempts might be made especially in the Western Circle the help of the Revenue authorities and the co-operation of the planters and associations to establish elementary schools on all the estates or at convenient ce where there is a fairly large coolie population and where no provision exists fo education of their children. The schools may receive aid, if necessary, from public funds.

4. The last communication on the subject from the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, was received in my office on the 8th instant when I was away on tour, and as the Inspector had to wait for the reports of the Collectors, of which that from Salem was received in his office only on the 5th instant, he could not submit the requisite particulars earlier. Hence the delay.

Enclosures.

Statement showing the number of plantations or estates in the Madras Presidency and the number of children of a school-going age in them.

Station or locality.	Number of plantations or estates.	Number of coolie children of school age in the plantations.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.		
Madura District.		
Dindigul and Periyakulam Taluks.		
Emma estate, Adalur	1	*Nil.*
Pillavali estate, Pandramalai	1	
St. Mary's estate, Manalúr	1	
Edward Morgan estate, Manalúr	1	
St. Joseph's estate, Sirumalai	1	
Tinnevelly District.		
Nánguněri Taluk.		
Kalakad	2	15
Tirukarangudi	2	
Tenkási Taluk.		
[illegible] estate at Kuttalam	1	100
Ambásamudram Taluk.		
Kattaimalai hills	1	17
WESTERN CIRCLE.		
Coimbatore District.		
Coimbatore taluk	14	55
Pollachi taluk	15	150
Satyamangalam taluk	1	..
Kollegal taluk	1	28
The Nilgiri District.		
Ootacamund taluk	32	148
Gúdalúr taluk	3	106
Malabar District.		
Wynaad taluk	65	341
Walavanad taluk	2	About 50.
Palghat taluk	9	About 30.
Salem District.		
Shevaroys	120	Number not given.
Total	273	1,040

Letter—from R. B. Clegg, Esq., I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, Salem.
To—the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle.
Dated—the 31st January 1906.
No.—342-D.

In reply to your letter No. T. 116 dated 10th October 1905, I have the honour to inform you that the number of estates in this district is 120, all of which are on the Shevaroys. It is difficult to get full information from so many planters, and some of the planters have not as yet replied to the reference from the Deputy Tahsildar of Yercaud who was directed by me to report in the matter. There are very few children of school-going age on the estates as the coolies do not permanently live on them but come up during the coffee season from the plains. I shall communicate to you later on the total number of boys of school-going age on the estates if I can get any replies from the planters.

2. No facilities exist on the estates or in their neighbourhood for the education of children except at Yercaud where there are a few schools. The labourers do not take advantage of the schools at Yercaud and none of their children are attending the schools. On the Balmadies estate about eight miles off from Yercaud which is under the Roman Catholic Mission it is reported that there are some labourers who can read and write and who take an interest in teaching their children when they are off duty. The Deputy Tahsildar reports that it is doubtful whether the labourers whose sons add to their incomes by working with them will be inclined to send them to schools even if schools are established.

Order—No. 173, Educational, dated 12th March 1906.

The further communication promised by the Collector of Salem in his letter No. 342-D., dated 31st January 1906, to the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, is awaited.

2. The Government of India will be addressed.

(True Extract.)

H. D. Taylor,
Ag. Secretary to Govern

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Letter—from H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., I.C.S. acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Educational Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
Dated—Fort St. George, the 12th March 1906.
No.—174, Educational.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Marris's letter No. 575 (Education), dated the 26th August 1905, requesting that the Government of India may be furnished with statistics showing the number of children of a school-going age on the plantations in the Madras Presidency whether actually employed on the plantations or not.

2. In reply I am directed to forward the appended statement showing the required statistics. In the statement no planting estates are shown against the Northern and Central (Educational) Circles, as practically none exist in those circles. There is a small plantation on the estate of Anantagiri in the Srungavarapukota taluk of the Vizagapatam district which is included in the Northern Circle. This estate is omitted from the statement because no accurate information about the state of education and the number of [illegible] children of school-going age in it can be obtained. This estate is the property of the Raja of Vizianagram: it is believed that the labour employed is entirely local, and not imported.

In the Southern and Western (Educational) Circles there are in all 273 estates with 1,040 children of a school-going age excluding the children attached to the estates in the Shevaroy hills of the Salem district in respect of whom no statistics are available. The Collector of Salem promises to furnish this information later if he is able to get complete replies from the planters to the reference made to them on the subject. A further communication will be made to the Government of India if and when this information is received.

6.

Educational Department.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 173, 174, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 12th MARCH 1906.

[Subject.—*Statistics showing the number of children of a school going-age in the plantations in the Madras Presidency.*]

From the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, dated 26th August 1905.

Circulated to His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Members for perusal.

H. D. Taylor—4–9–05.
A[mpthill]—6–9–05.
J. T[homson]—8–9–05.
G. S[tokes]—8–9–05.

The draft endorsement placed below may issue.

N.L.R.—9–9–05.

P. T. Tharyan—11–9–05.

A. Galletti—11–9–05.

[Endorsement, No. 523, dated 11th September 1905.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 22nd November 1905, *No.* 7794.

The following special reminder may issue.

P. T. Tharyan—15–1–06.

C. A. Souter—16–1–06.

[Memorandum, No. 17, dated 16th January 1906.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 18th January 1906, *No.* 7794.

The Director of Public Instruction explains that the delay in submitting his reply to endorsement, No. 523, dated 11th September 1905, is due to the fact that the Collectors of certain districts, who were requested by the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, to furnish the required particulars, failed to furnish the same to him. The Director states that the statistics from the Western Circle are of the utmost importance.

2. The present letter is only a reply to the ordinary reminder of the 5th instant which was written before the receipt of the special reminder No. 17, dated 16th January 1906. The Director's reply to the special reminder may perhaps be awaited.

N.L.R.—19-1-06.

P. T. THARYAN—20-1-06.

C. A. SOUTER—20-1-06.

The reply to the special reminder has not been received as yet. Should another go ?

P. T. THARYAN—1-2-06.

C. A. SOUTER—2-2-06.

Another reminder is placed below.

P. T. THARYAN—2-2-06.

C. A. SOUTER—3-2-06.

[Memorandum No. 56, dated 5th February 1906.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 23rd February 1906, *No.* 7794.

The Director submits a statement furnishing the statistics by districts of the number of plantations or estates and the number of children of a school-going age in them. But in the case of the Salem district in the Western Circle the number of children of school goingage on the plantations has not been entered as the required information has not been furnished by the Collector. The Collector promises to furnish this information later, if he could get any replies from the planters to the reference made to them on the subject.

Paragraph 1 of the Collector's letter.

2. No plantations or estates are shown in the Director's statement against the Northern and Central Circle. In paragraph 2 of his letter however, the Director states that there is a small plantation in the estate of Anantagiri in the Sringavarapukota taluk of the Vizagapatam district, which is included in the Northern Circle. This estate is omitted from his statement owing to the fact that it is the private property of the Maharaja of Vizianagram and that no accurate information about the state of education and the number of coolie children of school going-age in it is available.

Paragraph 2 of the Director of Public Instruction's letter.

In the Southern and Western Circles there are 273 estates including those in Salem and 1,040 children of a school going age excluding those in the Salem district.

3. For orders whether a draft letter to India furnishing the available information may be prepared or whether information from Salem should be awaited. As the Government of India have already sent a reminder the available information may be furnished at once and a promise made that if further information is received from Salem it will be forwarded in continuation.

In G.O., R. No. 35, Educational, dated 20th February 1906. **A**

N.L.R.—1-3-06.

P. T. THARYAN—2-3-06.

As at **A**.

C. A. SOUTER—2-3-06.

Yes. Please draft for approval.

H. D. TAYLOR—3-3-06.

The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

N.L.R.—4-3-06.

P. T. THARYAN—5-3-06.

C. A. SOUTER—5-3-0.

If approved by the Honourable Member the draft will be circulated to His Excellency.

H. D. TAYLOR—6-3-06.

G. S. F[ORBES]—7-3-06.

His Excelleney the Governor.

C. A. SOUTER—8-3-06.

G. S[TOKES]—9-3-06.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—10-3-06.

[G.O., Nos. 173, 174, Educational, dated 12th March 1906.]

E.

1,500—12-12.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

8

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

[E. / 1]

1,000—5-12-02.

Educational (1905) Department.

9

CURRENT No. 1551

From

[*Name*] W. S. Marris Esq.,

[*Designation*] Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

[*Station*] Simla

No. 515 *Received* 4-9- *1905.*

Dated 26-8- *1905.*

Enclosures 4 *Registered* 4-9- *1905.*

SUBJECT.

Requesting to be furnished with Statistics showing the no. of children of a school going age on the plantations in Kadur, whether actually employed on the plantations or not.

BACK PAPERS.

Ee 2041/03 ✓

FURTHER PAPERS.

No. 575

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
4 - SEP 1905
SECRETARIAT.

FROM

W. S. MARRIS, Esq.,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,

TO

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education Department.

Home Department.
Education.

Simla, the 26th August 1905.

SIR,

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with Mr Cardew's letter No. 238, dated the 31st March 1904, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, no. 70, dated the 26th May 1905, and enclosures, regarding the education of the children of labourers employed on tea and other plantations. I am to invite the attention of the Government of Madras to the system of "lines-schools" referred to at pages 2, 7, 17 and 18 of the correspondence published as a sessional paper by the Government of Ceylon, regarding the education of immigrant Tamil cooly children employed on estates in that colony.

2. The Government of India would be glad to be furnished with statistics showing the number of children of a school-going age on the plantations in Madras whether actually employed on the plantations or not.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

W S Marris

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

3

11

India Office, London,
26th May 1905.

28b

Public,

No. 70.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

With reference to the letter of Your Excellency's Government in the Home Department, No. 19, dated the 18th August 1904, I forward for your information a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin* on the subject of the education of children of coolies employed on tea and other plantations in India.

* From Mr. Wise, dated 6th April 1905.
To Mr. Wise, dated 19th April 1905.
To Colonial Office, dated 19th April 1905.
From Colonial Office, dated 26th April 1905, with enclosure.
To Colonial Office, dated 24th May 1905.

2. I also enclose a copy of a question asked in the House of Commons on the 8th May, on the same subject, and of the reply given to it.

3. I shall be glad to receive at an early date the further reports promised in the last paragraph of your letter quoted above.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) ST. JOHN BRODRICK.

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12 3511

9 VICTORIA STREET, S. W.,

April 6th, 1905.

Estate Schools in India.

SIR,

I have the honour to thank you for your courtesy in furnishing me with a copy of the reply given by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to a question in the House of Commons on the above subject on the 3rd instant.

I beg to ask that you will be so good as to invite the attention of Mr. Secretary Brodrick to the decision lately arrived at by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the provision of central schools for estate children in Ceylon (Tamil immigrants from Southern India); and to the fact that the best method of carrying out such decision is under the consideration of a special Commission, appointed by His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon.

I am aware that the scheme in question may not be generally applicable to India; but I venture to submit that, in the Darjeeling district, for instance, and in other localities, where the gardens are fairly close together, it might with advantage be applied.

As regards Assam generally (where out of 250,000 children only 700 children attend school), the coolies are mostly aboriginals of a primitive type (Hos. Sontals, Mundaris and the like). A simple education in the Assamese vernacular might well be given them; they have no written language of their own. This would not, I believe, be opposed by the planters, as it would produce a better class of cooly. Moreover, the concentration of this class of individuals renders the education problem less difficult to deal with.

Under these circumstances, and as it appears that a large portion of the existing surplus of the Indian revenue is to be devoted to the extension of primary education, I venture to express the hope that the claims of this industrious and law abiding section of the people, British subjects in India, may receive special and favourable consideration.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) A. G. H. WISE.

The Under Secretary of State,

India Office

INDIA OFFICE,

19th April 1905.

SIR,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Brodrick to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 6th April relative to the provision of estate schools in India.

Mr. Brodrick has caused enquiries to be made of the Colonial Office concerning the scheme adopted in Ceylon, and will give the matter his careful attention.

I am, etc.,

(Sd.) BATH.

A. G. H. Wise, Esq.,

9 Victoria Street,

S. W.

5

2

INDIA OFFICE,
19th April 1905.

J. & P. 1030.

SIR,

I am directed to state for the information of Mr. Secretary Lyttelton that a letter has been received from Mr. A. G. H. Wise on the subject of the education of children of coolies employed on tea and other plantations in India, in which he invites the attention of Mr. Secretary Brodrick to "the decision lately arrived at by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the provision of central schools for estate children in Ceylon, and to the fact that the best method of carrying out such a decision is under the consideration of a special Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon".

Mr. Secretary Brodrick would be glad to be favoured with particulars of any measures which have been taken or are in contemplation for the purpose of providing education for coolie children in Ceylon.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) BATH.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

COLONIAL OFFICE,
DOWNING STREET,
26th April 1905.

12925.

SIR,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Lyttelton to acknowledge the receipt of your letter J. and P. 1030 of the 19th instant with regard to the education of the children of coolies employed on estates in Ceylon, and to enclose, for the information of Mr. Secretary Brodrick, a copy of a sessional paper published in Ceylon which contains the most important despatches which have passed between the Secretary of State and Sir H. A. Blake on the matter.

IV of 1905.

2. Since the Governor's despatch of 18th October was received, Mr. Lyttelton has been informed that a Commission, consisting of the Government Agent, Central Province, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principals of the Wesley College and Ananda College, and Mr. Huxley, a planter, has been appointed to consider the questions of elementary and coolie education in Ceylon.

I am, etc.,

(Sd.) C. P. LUCAS.

The Under Secretary of State,
India Office.

G. C. Press, Simla,—No. 1062 H. D.—24-8-05.—130.—E. A. D'S.

6

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No more Copies available

IV.—1905.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

THE EDUCATION OF IMMIGRANT TAMIL COOLY CHILDREN EMPLOYED ON ESTATES.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 30 cents.

1905.

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14

THE EDUCATION OF IMMIGRANT TAMIL COOLY CHILDREN EMPLOYED ON ESTATES.

No. 1.

The Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P., to Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

Ceylon.—No. 33. Downing street, January 22, 1904.

SIR,—WITH reference to my despatch No. 458 of the 4th ultimo, I have the honour to enclose a copy of a memorial I have received from the East India Association relative to the education of the children of coolies employed on estates in Ceylon.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED LYTTELTON.

Enclosure in No. 1.

MEMORIAL from the EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION to the Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P.

East India Association,
3, Victoria street, London, S.W.,
January 18, 1904.

The memorial of the East India Association, respectfully showeth :—

That the Tamil immigrants from Southern India to Ceylon have during many years shown themselves a law-abiding and hard-working section of the community in that Island.

That the planting industry has in no small degree contributed to the increasing wealth and prosperity of Ceylon, and that the labourers of that industry have, therefore, a special claim on the consideration of the local Government.

That out of 1,857 estates, on only 43 is education provided, 1,840 children alone receiving adequate education.

That the immigrant Tamils number nearly half a million, and that fresh legislation in respect to the education of the Tamil children is urgently required.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that you will invite the attention of the Government of Ceylon to the desirability of raising this most deserving class from their present condition of ignorance by the establishment, at an early date, of schools on every estate throughout the planting districts of Ceylon, at which primary vernacular education should be procurable at suitable hours by all Tamil children of a school-going age.

LEPEL GRIFFIN,
Chairman of Council.
C. W. ARATHON,
Honorary Secretary.

No. 2.

Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P.

The Queen's House, Colombo,
Miscellaneous.—No. 291. Ceylon, July 12, 1904.

SIR,—WITH reference to your despatch No. 184 of 20th May and previous correspondence on the subject of the Education of Tamil Children on Estates in Ceylon, I have the honour to report as follows :—

2. Sir West Ridgeway on 3rd November, 1903, just before leaving Ceylon, discussed the question, at an informal meeting at Kandy, with the Lieutenant-Governor, the Director of Public Instruction, the Chairman of the Planters' Association, and the Planting Member of the Legislative Council. The point of view reached on that occasion was that the facilities already offered under the Government Code would suffice and would be more freely used by the planters, if the scope of the existing regulations were more clearly explained. It was assumed that the planters were not generally aware of the means already open to them of obtaining Government grants for schools on their estates. Consequently, at the desire of His Excellency Sir West Ridgeway, a Circular dated 17th De[illegible]er, 1903, was issued setting out these advantages. A copy of this Circular is annexed.

[illegible]The effect of this Circular did not appear to be great, and at a subsequent date Mr. im Thurn [illegible] the matter with the Director of Public Instruction, who gave reasons for thinking that the [illegible] system was not sufficiently attractive; in other words, was somewhat inordinately [illegible] to the ordinary planter, and Mr. Harward then suggested that a new and special type of [illegible]ould be created for these estate purposes, the chief feature of the scheme being that the [illegible] separate school for each estate should be avoided by a careful and well-thought-out [illegible] estates and placing a school in the centre of each group.

[illegible]ess, Si[illegible] H. D.—[illegible]2 05—130.—E. A. D'S.

4. I attach a copy of a letter and memorandum, in which, at Mr. im Thurn's request, Mr. Harward stated the general effect: first, of the meeting at Kandy in Sir West Ridgeway's time, and then of the subsequent discussion as to suggestion of creating schools, each of which should serve a group of estates.

5. Negotiations were then entered into with the Chairman of the Planters' Association to ascertain how far the planters would accept this scheme of grouped schools. But again it was found that while a few planters were ready to co-operate in this, or any other reasonable scheme for the education of the children, the majority regarded the suggestion as one for imposing a new and undue expense upon them.

6. Finally, as it happened that the services of Mr. Burrows, late Director of Public Instruction, were available for a month between the time of his unexpected return from leave and the vacancy of the Government Agency to which he was to succeed, he was seconded for the special service of going about among the estates and examining closely on the spot into the requirements of the case. I attach a copy of Mr. Burrows' report, the general conclusions of which I am prepared to accept.

7. It may, I think, be assumed that the type of school which may under the present Code be provided for estates, as explained in Mr. Harward's Circular of December 17, 1903, does not, as a rule, meet the requirements of the case under consideration. It may also, I think, be assumed that the new type of Government school, the creation of which was proposed by Mr. Harward in his letter of 11th March, 1904, also fails to meet the case, more especially in that the essential feature of it, *i.e.*, the limitation of the number of schools necessary for the sake of economy, and the placing of each of these in the centre of a group of several estates, would involve the grave inconvenience of absence of the boys from their estates during the daily school hours, as well as the perhaps still more grave inconvenience of the loss of time and fatigue which would be imposed on the children by their daily journey to the school. Again, it may be assumed that for the generality of boys on estates an ordinary school curriculum is more than is necessary, while for the exceptional boys opportunities of carrying their studies further can be, and are, found away from the estates.

8. On the other hand, it now seems certain that owing to the self-help of the older-standing, more prosperous, and better educated of the Tamil immigrants, a very great deal more has been done for the education of the children of this community than has been recognized by those who have looked only at the system of education hitherto recognized by the Colonial Government; that the education thus afforded in what Mr. Burrows calls "lines schools" is exactly of the kind required, as a rule, in the community under consideration; that ample means of obtaining higher education are available and are made use of by the few children of this community, who, by personal ability or by reason of the social progress of their parents, are qualified to take in the benefits of such higher education; that this self-evolved system of education might beneficially be encouraged by judiciously given aid from the Government, and perhaps more especially by the planters themselves; and that any other system of education would be both entirely unsuitable for their existing circumstances and unduly costly both to the Government and to the planter.

9. I propose, therefore, to sanction the adoption, at any rate as an experiment, of the means proposed by Mr. Burrows for assisting and developing the so-called "lines schools."

I have, &c.,

H. A. BLAKE.

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 2.

CIRCULAR issued by the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, dated December 17, 1903.

Information with regard to the Registration of Estate Schools.

IT has been represented to Government that the paucity of estate schools is in a great measure due to want of knowledge among the planters of the terms on which Government aid is given and the procedure by which registration can be obtained. This Circular is intended to give general information on these points; it is not intended to take the place of the sanctioned regulations which are contained in the Code for Aided Schools. Those who wish to have a school registered should write to the Director of Public Instruction for a copy of the Code and a form of application.

General Conditions of Grants.

Grants in aid are given on the understanding that the manager provides a suitable building and furniture, that work is carried on under a competent teacher in accordance with a time table, that departmental registers of admission and attendance are kept in accordance with certain rules, and that the average attendance in the school does not fall below a certain minimum (15 in estate schools).

The building should have an area which allows 8 square feet for each child in attendance. A room that measures 30 ft. by 16 ft. would be sufficient for an average attendance of 60 children.

The furniture should consist of a sufficient number of benches to enable every child to be seated, a few desks at which written work can be done, a blackboard for each teacher employed, and a map for each standard which does geography, *i.e.*, for each standard above the third.

In estate schools work is confined to the vernacular, as it is presumed that in all but a few very exceptional cases they will be primary schools, *i.e.*, they will consist only of the five lowest standards. In the three lowest standards the work consists of reading, writing, and arithmetic only; in the 4th and 5th standards geography is added to these subjects. If the school is a girls' school or mixed school the girls should be taught needlework.

A competent head teacher ought to be procurable for Rs. 20 per month: in the ca schools he need not necessarily be certificated. An assistant capable of helping the smal ought to be procurable at a much lower rate. No assistant ought to be necessary unless attendance exceeds 40.

The time table should be signed by the manager and should be always hung up in during scho hours. It should provide a session of 3 hours (or 2 sessions of 1½ hour each) any time no religious knowledge. This proviso has been the main

schools. It will be modified next year (1904) so as to allow in estate schools a single session of 2 hours only for children over 11 years of age.

Attendance and Admission Registers can be obtained from the Office of Public Instruction on payment (in advance) of Re. 1 each; they will be sent by value-payable parcel post if postal facilities allow of this. When the school has been registered they are supplied free of charge.

Grants.

The grant is calculated on the annual examination which is held by an inspector or sub-inspector of schools. The following table gives the ordinary rate of payment for vernacular schools:—

	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Standard I.	1 50	1 50	1 50	—	—	—	4 50
Standard II.	1 50	1 50	1 50	—	—	—	4 50
Standard III.	2 0	2 0	2 0	—	—	—	6 0
Standard IV.	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	—	—	8 0
Standard V.	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	—	—	8 0
Standard VI.	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	—	12 50
Standard VII.	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	15 0
Standard VIII.	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	15 0

In all girls' schools a pass in needlework will be of the same value as a pass under other heads.

In C schools the value of a pass is the same as the value of a pass in the corresponding standards of A schools.

No child can receive a pass unless he passes in two of the three subjects reading, writing, and arithmetic. A well taught primary school should obtain at least 80 per cent. of passes.

In ordinary schools no child can earn a grant unless he has been a member of the school for nine months and has made 100 attendances. Estate schools have hitherto been registered as C schools; the existing rules for C schools and estate schools are as follows:—

Schools in outlying and neglected districts unable, by reason of the paucity of children residing within a reasonable distance of them, to fulfil the conditions attached to A schools, may be registered as C schools under the following regulations:—

(*a*) All scholars in C schools who shall have received not less than three months' instruction and shall have made not less than 25 attendances will receive the same grant on examination as scholars in A schools, this grant being doubled for the passes of those scholars presented for examination who shall have received nine months' instruction and shall have made not less than 100 attendances.

(*b*) An average daily attendance for three months of fifteen boys or ten girls, or fifteen boys and girls in a mixed school, will be accepted as sufficient in application for registration as C schools.

(*c*) Certificated or licensed teachers will not be required in C schools.

(*d*) In all other respects the regulations applying to A schools will apply to C schools.

Estate Schools. (Clause 43 of the Code.)

(*a*) All estate schools will be required to fulfil the conditions of average attendance required for C schools before they can be placed on the register of aided schools.

(*b*) The grants earned by estate schools will be calculated at the same rate as for C schools, but no grant in excess of Rs. 300 will be paid to any estate school.

(*c*) The limit of age for Standard I. will not apply to estate schools.

The provision by which the grant in the estate schools is necessarily calculated at C rates and is limited to Rs. 300 will disappear from the Code next year. If the circumstances justify such treatment the schools will be registered as C schools under clause 41 of the Code, but it is hoped that by combination of estates larger and more efficient schools will in many cases be possible, and that these will earn a sufficient grant at ordinary rates. In estate schools it ought to be much easier to enforce regular attendance than it is in most rural districts. A school of 100 boys in which the teaching is efficient and the attendance regular ought, when it is well established, to have no difficulty in earning an annual grant of Rs. 400, and this sum ought to very nearly cover the ordinary cost of maintenance.

Application for Registration.

The formal application for registration cannot be sent till the school has been in existence for three months. After this application has been sent there is a further period of three months before it can be reported on. During this period, or as soon after it as travelling programmes allow, it will be visited by an inspecting officer of the department, who will report on the points specified above (building, furniture, attendance, &c.).

The Director of Public Instruction will be glad to supply any additional information that will be of service to superintendents of estates. If he is informed that the Planters' Association of any district is prepared to deal with the matter comprehensively by establishing schools at suitable points s et the wants of groups of estates (and this will be ultimately much the most economical r e will be ready to visit the district personally and confer with the Committee as to the l d of giving effect to this. If a personal visit is impossible, he will arrange for a visit by a

J. HARWARD,

f the Director of Public Instruction, Director.

bo, December 17, 1903.

G. [illegible] Press, Sinha[illegible] H. D.—[illegible]—[illegible]

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 2.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

On Circuit,
No. 86 C. March 11/15, 1904.

Education of Children of Estate Coolies.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 59 of 29th February and connected correspondence, I have the honour to forward herewith the report on the above subject which you have personally requested me to furnish.

2. In stating the action taken by Government in this matter, I ought to have mentioned that you have applied to the Government of India for information with regard to the measures taken for the education of this class of the population in India.

I am, &c.,
J. HARWARD,
Director of Public Instruction.

Annexure.

ESTATE SCHOOLS.

The action taken by Government so far has been as follows:—On 3rd November, 1903, His Excellency Sir West Ridgeway held an informal meeting at Kandy and discussed the question with the Chairman of the Planters' Association and the Planting Member of the Legislative Council. There were also present the Lieutenant-Governor and Director of Public Instruction. His Excellency drew attention to the very liberal scale on which grants were offered by the Code for Aided Schools, and expressed the opinion that if planters undertook the terms offered and the procedure by which registration is obtained, a large number of them would start aided schools on their estates, and that the matter might be adequately dealt with by voluntary action on the part of the planters themselves. He therefore suggested that the first step should be for the Director of Public Instruction to furnish a clear statement of the terms now offered by the Code for Aided Schools, and such an explanation of the procedure as would render it intelligible for those in charge of estates. The two representatives of the planters approved of this course of action. A circular giving the requisite information was forwarded to Government on 6th November, it was printed, and copies for circulation were sent to the Chairman of the Planters' Association. Since that date four planters have sent in applications for the registration of schools, and a few others have applied for further information. The Secretary of the Planters' Association has applied to me for particulars about the forty-one aided schools now in existence, and I believe that he is collecting information about the actual cost of these schools from those who are carrying them on.

I do not anticipate that a very large number of schools will be started voluntarily by individual planters. The system of grants in aid, though it is extremely liberal to a school that has been established for a few years and is in good working order, necessarily involves considerable expenditure in the early stages. A school cannot be examined for grant until it has been in existence for about a year, and in most cases it has to wait for a longer period, about a year and a half probably elapses before any grant is received. During this period the Manager has not only to provide the building and furniture, but also to pay the teachers' salaries. It is also to be expected that for the first two or three years, till the children have made some little progress, the grant will be rather low.

It is probable that initial difficulties would be removed or much reduced if a new type of school were created in which the building and furniture would be supplied by the planter, but a definite proportion of the cost of maintenance would be borne from the first by Government. These schools when once started could be treated as Government schools in all respects, except that, instead of Government paying the whole of the teachers' salaries, a fraction would be contributed by the owners of the estates. The planters would know exactly where they were, and could forecast their expenses accurately, instead of being dependent on the somewhat problematic results of an examination.

To deal with the matter satisfactorily in this way there must be co-operation between the various District Associations on one side and Government on the other. It will then be possible to group estates for school purposes, so that, wherever local circumstances allow it, one school may be attended by the children of two or more estates. If any extensive scheme of estate education is started on the principle of one school to each estate, we shall have the maximum of cost with the minimum of efficiency. For two schools of twenty-five children each the initial expenses and the working expenses are nearly twice as much as those for one school of 50 children, and the work done in the two smaller schools is almost certain to be very much worse than in the larger one. If, therefore, Government contemplates extensive action, it is essential that action should commence by steps for securing the combination of estates in groups. If no extensive action is contemplated, things may be left as they are. The next agitation will cause some new schools to be started by planters and missionaries. The work will be done in an uneconomical way, but there will not be enough of it to render the work a very serious matter.

J. HARWARD,
Director.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
March 10, 1904.

Enclosure No. 3 in No. 2.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to S. M. BURROWS, Esq., C.C.S.

Colonial Secretary's Off
Colombo, May

SIR,—I AM to request you to undertake the duty of examining into and repo[rt] question of the education of the children of Indian labourers immigrant to Ceylon, a[nd] you that during the time you are so employed, which will, it is anticipated, be for about you will be regarded as attached to this Office, but will be provided with your own offic[e] during sch[ools] tor of Public Instruction.
any ti[me] [re]

2. Instructions will be given to put at your disposal any papers that you may require, and by consultation with the Director of Public Instruction on these papers you should acquaint yourself with recent developments of the question under consideration.

3. Generally speaking, the main branches of the inquiry entrusted to you seem to be as follows:—

(*a*) How far education is available to immigrant children on tea estates in Ceylon, and how far its want of progress is due to any defect in the type of school now provided?

(*b*) What steps are most likely to secure the extension of education of a suitable kind among children of the same class?

(*c*) What other children of immigrant Indians there are in Ceylon who should be dealt with in somewhat the same way as those on tea estates?

(*d*) What educational advantages are open to these children in India before or after their sojourn in Ceylon?

4. With reference to (*b*), I desire to call your attention to the outlines of a scheme already proposed by Mr. Harward, Director of Public Instruction. You should also consider the bearing on this question of the brief report of the Sub-Committee of the Commission on Incidence of Taxation.

5. It will probably be necessary for you to visit a few of the estate centres and to communicate freely with the planters.

I am, &c.,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure No. 4 in No. 2.

REPORT by Mr. S. M. BURROWS, C.C.S.

THIS question was raised by Mr. Schwann, M.P., in the House of Commons. He asserted that "children of Tamil labourers, who number a million souls, are devoid of facilities of education." He further asked for details regarding existing estate schools.

Sir Lepel Griffin, as Chairman of the East India Association, points out to the Secretary of State that only on 43 estates out of 1,857 is education provided, and that only 1,840 children are being educated in them; that the immigrant Tamils number nearly half a million; that fresh legislation is required "to raise this most deserving class from their present state of ignorance," and that by means of such legislation a separate school should be established on every estate, at which primary vernacular education would be procurable at suitable hours.

Sir M. Bhownaggree also appeals to the Secretary of State on the subject. He quotes the Director of Public Instruction to the effect that "there is hardly any adequate provision for the children of the estate cooly;" he admits the existence of some private schools on estates, but considers them hardly worthy of special mention. He urges that a school should be established on every estate, part of the cost being chargeable to the cooly parents. He refers to the state of affairs in British Guiana, but admits that the circumstances differ materially. He thinks that planters would not altogether oppose schools on estates, if there were no interference with the working arrangements of the estate.

The first question to be considered is, To what extent is the case presented by the three gentlemen quoted a correct statement of facts?

Dealing first with figures, the following may be taken as approximately correct:—

The immigrant Tamil population employed on estates throughout Ceylon may be put at 406,821.

The number of boys of school-going age (which for the purposes of this report is placed at 6 to 12) which this population gives us is about 25,000.

The number of estates is about 1,857.

The number of registered schools is 43, of which two are Government, 5 are under private management, and 36 under missionary management.

The number of children being educated at these schools is 1,765, according to the returns for 1903, and of these 1,598 were boys. The enormous majority of these boys do not get beyond the second standard.

It would therefore look at first sight as though the advocates of the cause in England had a strong case.

The next question that arises is as to what is meant in this instance by the term "education"? Sir L. Griffin and Sir M. Bhownaggree distinctly define it to mean primary vernacular education; and it may therefore be safely assumed that there is no question of the teaching of English; nor indeed of the teaching of girls, for that is a matter that will hardly enter the range of practical politics for some years to come; nor of the teaching of adults, for that must of necessity be a voluntary matter. Therefore, the sole question we are discussing is whether the Tamil immigrant boys of school-going age have sufficient facilities for learning the rudiments of Tamil reading and writing and of simple arithmetic.

The educational needs of a country or a community can best be ascertained by those who know that country or community intimately and endeavour to approach the subject impartially. It would be unreasonable to maintain that the ordinary Tamil cooly, the subject of this inquiry, has any present need for a higher class of education than that already detailed. The question of intellectual aspirations may be dismissed as irrelevant under the circumstances. It is, on the other hand, advisable that this cooly should be able to sign his name and recognize signatures, to read and write simple sentences in his mother tongue, and to do such arithmetic as is implied in the very simple accounts that come into his daily life—*e.g.*, his pay and his personal expenses.

[ed]ucation is not entirely book-learning. It is advisable that the cooly should learn also [ha]bits of discipline and obedience, of fair dealing, of equality before the law, and of freedom [to]. The combination of these two aspects of education may be held to fit him adequately to [fu]nctions as a citizen according to his sphere in life. By putting into honest and energetic [pr]actice lessons so learnt he may rise in life, he may save and invest money and become a [ka]nakkapulle; and it will then be a question [wh]ether he has facilities for raising the status [of] by securing for them on reasonable ter[ms] a better education tha[n]

G[ov]. Press, Sinh[ala] H. D. [illegible]

If this attempt at definition may be taken as satisfactory, it remains to answer categorically the questions proposed to me by the Lieutenant-Governor in his letter of the 23rd May. The first is two-fold:—

(*a*) How far education is available to immigrant children on tea estates in Ceylon, and how far its want of progress is due to any defect in the type of school now provided?

Looking at education in its double aspect, it is beyond dispute that every cooly who comes to live and work on a tea estate is subjected to educational influences of a disciplinary kind. Figures will be given, in reply to question (*d*), to show that in the enormous majority of cases he arrives in the Island without any education whatever (using the word in its widest meaning). While not bound by any system of indenture, but remaining throughout a perfectly free agent, able to leave his employment and go where he pleases at a moment's notice, he comes at once under the direct influence of an European, and has to obey the rules of the estate if he is to obtain his food and his pay. He is nearly always treated fairly and justly, leads a happy and contented life, and returns to his native land (if he does not elect to settle here, as is often the case) a much more competent citizen than he left it.

As to the book-learning side of education, it has been admitted that *primâ facie* it would appear that an infinitesimally small number of boys is getting the education held to be requisite: and this in spite of fairly generous offers from Government and from missionary bodies. Government offers aid in the old-fashioned shape of payment for results. If a planter likes to start a school on the lines laid down in the Code for Aided Schools, he can eventually obtain a yearly grant, which if the school is efficient, will go a considerable way towards meeting the yearly cost. The missionary offer is on the same lines, based on the Government aid obtainable, but involving religious instruction. During the early part of the year both offers have been emphasized and laid very clearly before all planters by means of special circulars; but so far the response has been comparatively small. This is due to various causes: (1) to obtain the grant the school must have a session of three hours (except in the case of boys over 11), and this seriously interferes with the wage-earning power of the children. The picking of tea leaves is perhaps as easy and pleasant an occupation as a child can have. The question of turning out to work for the day is left entirely to the coolies themselves to decide. They work in gangs and family groups, chatting freely as they work. Any child can do the work (and earn fair pay) who can reach over the top of a tea bush. The climate is nearly always a healthy, sometimes an ideal one. The child is thus a valuable asset to his parents, without physical detriment to the child. In the days of coffee this was not so, and infanticide was incredibly common; it has become exceedingly rare under the changed circumstances of tea labour. To deprive the parents of this natural aid by a drastic measure of education would deal a serious blow at the labour supply, on which the prosperity of the Island so largely depends, and would certainly re-introduce infanticide, which is hardly what English philanthropists would desire. It is this interference with labour hours that makes aided schools unpopular with the coolies; nor have they yet reached a stage of civilization which makes it necessary to treat them as English children are treated. Indeed, it must be refreshing to the philanthropist to know that their present condition is far healthier and happier (if less intellectually forcing) than that of a large majority of the children in England.

There are other minor reasons why the aided system works badly on estates: (2) the planter has to bear a heavy initial expenditure, and has to wait for a year or eighteen months before he gets any of it back in the shape of a grant; (3) the grant is rendered precarious by the possibility that a whole gang of coolies, including all the best boys, might unexpectedly give notice and depart just before the examination takes place; (4) Tamil schoolmasters suited for work in estate schools are very hard to get; (5) the planter has had no previous acquaintance with Government educational regulations, and finds them tedious and complicated.

Very little progress therefore can be expected so far as the Government offer is concerned, though that offer will always remain open, and such planters as are personally interested in the question, and will take the trouble to master the details, will continue to resort to it. The interesting correspondence, printed in pamphlet form by the Chairman of the Planters' Association, shows that in certain special cases the scheme works reasonably well.

We have to admit, then, that the case looks a bad one on paper, and that it further would look as if this were due, as the question suggests, to defects in the type of school provided. But the further question arises—Are matters really as bad as the returns hitherto available appear to show? Any one who has travelled much among tea estates must have gathered that (1) a good deal of education goes on among the cooly population of which there are no returns or details available; and (2) that as soon as a cooly makes money and becomes a kangany (or head of a gang of coolies) he has the choice of many schools within easy reach to which he can and does send his boys, and where he can get for them not only an ordinary, but even an advanced education at extraordinarily low rates. It therefore seemed advisable to ascertain some reliable details on these two points. A circular* was sent to every planter on the subject, viz., to 1,320 estates. Answers were received from 725 estates, and the results are interesting.

Summary.

Average number of immigrant Tamil boys of school-going age	...	21,045
Boys who have already acquired the rudiments of education	...	7,721
Any sort of school or any arrangement for teaching whatsoever:—		
(*a*) Number of estates where teaching arrangements exist...	...	409
(*b*) Number of estates taking advantage of schools in the neighbourhood	...	119
(*c*) Number of estates *not* taking advantage of schools in the neighbourhood		89
(*d*) Number of estates in which *no* teaching whatever exists	...	1
Number of estates in which the principal kanganies send their children elsewhere to be educated	... ...	
Total number of estates which sent in replies to date of closing register (3rd August, 1904)	... ...	72

...ice ...

...on...e Appendix, page 9.

It appears that the present state of affairs on tea estates is very different from that shown by the figures hitherto available. Out of the 16,572 boys of school-going age, no less than 5,940 are receiving or have recently received instruction and are literate. The interest of this discovery lies in the fact that a great deal of the instruction so imparted has been the outcome of self-help, the encouragement of which is a main object of all efficient, as opposed to *doctrinaire*, educational schemes. It may of course be objected that the education so imparted is too accidental and irregular to be worthy of the name; that because there is no Government inspection there is no certainty or uniformity of acquirement; and that the arrangements made being only voluntary and not compulsory or universal, there is no guarantee of continuity, no adequate safeguard against ignorance. But the answer to these objections is two-fold. In the first place, the education so imparted is so exactly what the immigrant cooly and his kanganies see to be necessary that they have gone out of their way to pay for and organize it entirely of their own accord and with little or no prompting from above. In the second place, to suppose that a completely developed English system is *ipso facto* applicable to all sorts and conditions of men in the East is to repeat a mistake that has been the cause of a great deal of mischief already. It will be many years before the ordinary cooly will require "Board Schools" on the English model. If we were now to provide such schools and compel his children to attend them (and without compulsion such schools could not be filled), he would simply give a month's notice to his employers and depart to his "Coast," and the ruin of the tea estates would be the immediate result of the experiment. Compulsory education is at present unknown in India; it is equally unknown in Ceylon, except when adopted voluntarily by the Village Communities; and it would be unjust and illogical to inflict it in Ceylon upon a small section of the population of India, who could so easily rid themselves of the nuisance by returning home. What the cooly does require is very much the sort of education already going on in the lines; and so we are brought towards an answer to the second question propounded by the Lieutenant-Governor, which is as follows:—

(*b*) What steps are most likely to secure the extension of education of a suitable kind among children of the same class?

Compulsory education is, as we have seen, logically and practically out of the question. Without compulsion no system of central Government schools or itinerating Government teachers would succeed, simply because the system is novel and repugnant to the coolies and their kanganies, and the children would never be sent. We may therefore leave on one side the difficult question, how such schools and teachers would have to be paid for, except to say that there are strong reasons against taxing the general revenue for the purpose, and the present is hardly the time for laying additional burdens on the planters. Nor need we discuss at any length the physical difficulties of central Government (or aided) schools. The mountainous character of the country in which a large proportion of the tea estates lie would in most cases make it impossible for boys to attend a central school after their working hours without undue fatigue. It is clear then that no general scheme will succeed unless (1) it operates on the estate itself; (2) it meets with the good will of the cooly, kangany, and planter; (3) it does not interfere with the wage-earning power of the children. These three conditions would be best met, not by a brand-new Government system entailing endless friction and bringing infanticide and ruin in its train, but by wise and organised encouragement of existing efforts at self-help. What we want to ensure is that on every estate where there are ten boys or more of a school-going age there shall in the course of the year be a "lines-school" (if the sort of school already alluded to may be described by that name), which shall meet for a sufficient number of days to give those boys a fair chance of learning the rudiments of Tamil and arithmetic. It is obviously advisable to secure such encouragement first of all through the planters themselves and the Planters' Association. It is certain that a very large majority of planters would readily give such help as is required, would admit that the scheme is based on common sense, custom, and convenience, and that it is on the whole good for their coolies to have the opportunities thus offered. It is equally certain that the Planters' Association as a body would take action in the matter, if the suggestion were made to it, by sending a circular to each planter, requesting him to encourage these "lines-schools" by giving both personal interest (*e.g.*, occasional visits, inquiries, &c.) and such supplementary financial assistance as the estate saw fit to offer, such as a bushel of rice or a few rupees per month while the teacher is at work. The circular might further contain a return for the planter to fill in by the end of the succeeding twelve months, giving such simple details about the school as are thought necessary. The Planters' Association would probably not object to show to Government both its proposed circular and the ultimate result of its inquiries. We should thus secure on almost every estate direct encouragement of elementary education through the agency that would cause the minimum of friction, on lines already existing and found effective. If the Planters' Association finds that there is still a *residuum* of planters who refuse to take action even to this safe and natural extent it might see fit to report such cases to Government; and Government might be empowered by legislation to erect and start schools on or near such estates, to which the planter might be forced to contribute, without at the same time making the attendance compulsory. But such cases would, it may confidently be asserted, be exceedingly rare.

To sum up, then, the proposed scheme is:—

(1) To utilize existing materials and proceed on existing lines.

(2) To work through the planters and their Associations for the present instead of by direct Government interference.

(3) To ensure to the children of every estate of reasonable size the chance of obtaining an education appropriate to their wants during the course of a year.

(4) To await results.

...at least is an intelligible scheme, progres... but not revolutionary, probably acceptable ...rers and their employers, and at least ... trial. If it fails, more ...measures

G. ... Press, Simla.—N... H. D.- ...

The third question asked by the Lieutenant-Governor is as follows :—

(*c*) What other children of immigrant Indians there are in Ceylon which should be dealt with in somewhat the same way as those on tea estates ?

It can be answered in a few words. The principal employers of such labour are the Public Works Department and Central Irrigation Department. Their coolies are of two kinds : (1) the pioneer force, under indenture ; and (2) the road coolies. As to (1), the pioneer force has at present shrunk to very small dimensions, though an effort is being made to revive it ; it would appear that there are only twenty-four children belonging to it. Clear regulations as to the education of these children are laid down in the rules for the force, and are sufficiently carried out. As to (2), the road coolies do not stand in the same relation to the Public Works Department as the estate coolies do to the planter. They really are in the hands of the overseer, who, if he gets into trouble and is dismissed, may or may not succeed in taking off his coolies with him. Lines are provided for them by Government, but they move from one set of lines to another as work demands ; and they work in groups much smaller than the usual number of coolies on an estate, and much too small to provide the minimum number for a school. They are on a monthly agreement, and are no more "indentured" than are estate labourers. They are under far less direct European supervision than estate coolies. But there is no reason why Government should not give the same encouragement to their education as the planter is to be asked to do ; the Director of Public Works and the Director of Irrigation would co-operate so long as the teaching did not interfere with the hours of labour and was a voluntary matter. How many teachers would be required, and what amount of financial assistance would be necessary, would be matters for correspondence between the Director of Public Works and the Colonial Secretary.

The fourth and concluding question is as follows :—

(*d*) What educational advantages are open to these children in India before or after their sojourn in Ceylon ?

If a tree may be known by its fruits, these advantages are exceedingly meagre. Mr. Kingsford, then Chairman of the Planters' Association, dealt ably with the matter in the minute he wrote as a member of the Commission on the Incidence of Taxation. He points out that our immigrant labour is recruited from five principal castes in Southern India, and that the literacy returns for those castes as given in the latest Indian Census Report are as follows :—

	Male Literates per 1,000.
Vellala	69
Kallan	109
Pallan	25
Pariah	10
Sykkali	1

It may be added to this that the labour is recruited chiefly from eight districts, for which the Indian literacy returns are as follows :—

	Literates per 1,000 in 1891.	Literates per 1,000 in 1901.
Tinnevelly	173 ...	161
Madura	139 ...	127
Trichinopoly	129 ...	113
Tanjore	182 ...	178
Padukottai	140 ...	138
Salem	73 ...	63
South Arcot	129 ...	121
North Arcot	116 ...	102

It is probably correct to say that, out of the eight districts named, our labour chiefly comes from the first four ; and that by chance these happen to be districts where education has made more progress than in any other part of Southern India. But the figures given are only a very general guide, as they include all races. When we come to consider the literacy returns of Tamils in Ceylon, we find that in 1891 there were 255 literates per 1,000, and in 1901 there were 282 per 1,000, both figures being above the average of literacy in Portugal or among the coloured population of the United States. It is further pointed out by Mr. Kingsford that during the decade above referred to the average proportion of estate Tamils to the entire Tamil population has increased from 32 to 42 per cent., and credit must be given to the estate Tamils accordingly. It is perhaps as well to allow figures to speak for themselves instead of pressing them too far, especially when the actual figures wanted (*i.e.*, literacy returns of the estate Tamil population separately) are not available, but it may at least be advanced as a general proposition that the figures point to an inference decidedly favourable to Ceylon.

In reply to paragraph 4 of the Lieutenant-Governor's letter, it will be apparent that the present scheme seeks to fulfil a part of Mr. Harward's proposal, but does not go so far. It attempts to ensure "the establishment of a special class of school for the estate cooly," but it does not for the present insist on "a syllabus framed to meet the wants of his children." It may be questioned whether the time has yet come for so definite a thing as a syllabus ; and, indeed, whether [illegible] idea of definite, immutable syllabuses is not rather losing ground in England and other countries. The spirit of the recently published English Code for 1904 appears to b[illegible] educational requirements to local circumstances. In that spirit, too, the present scheme [illegible]

The report of the Sub-Committee sent in Commission on the Incidence of Tax[illegible] practical bearing on the present question. [illegible]

[illegible] any time [illegible]

18

Appendix.

Copy of Circular issued to Planters.

Circular.

Public Instruction Office,
Colombo, May 28, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have been entrusted by Government with the task of reporting upon the educational facilities afforded to immigrant Tamil labourers on estates. As there is reason to believe that the returns at present available, and freely quoted, in connection with this subject are very misleading and untrustworthy, may I venture to ask you to help me by supplying me with answers to the following questions :—

(1) What do you estimate to be the average number of immigrant Tamil *boys* on your estate of the school-going age (say between 6 and 12) ?

(2) How many of these boys have already acquired the rudiments of education, say elementary reading and writing and simple arithmetic, whether according to English or native methods ?

(3) Is there any sort of school, or any arrangement for teaching whatsoever, on or near your estate ; and if so, how many boys of your estate take advantage of it ?

(4) Do your principal kanganies send their boys elsewhere to be educated ; and if so, how many boys are so sent ?

With apologies for troubling you,

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. M. BURROWS.

No. 3.

Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P.

Miscellaneous.—No. 347.

Queen's House, Colombo,
Ceylon, August 19, 1904.

SIR,—WITH reference to my telegram of the 9th instant, I have now the honour to forward the enclosed summary* of the information received in response to Mr. Burrows' circular to the planters of 28th May, 1904.

2. I also enclose a copy of Annexure A referred to in the second paragraph of the report of the Sub-Committee. A complete copy of Mr. Burrows' report incorporating this summary is being printed, and will be sent shortly.

I am, &c.,
HENRY A. BLAKE.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Extracts from the Report of the Committee appointed by the Governor to report on the General Question of imposing a Cess for Educational and Medical Requirements.

THE Island should be divided into educational areas, and for each area a committee should be elected by the people. It should be the duty of this committee to make arrangements for supplying sufficient educational facilities for the residents of the area represented. Government should be in a position to insist on the provision of such facilities by being empowered to make arrangements and fix a rate itself when the committee neglects or refuses to make adequate and satisfactory provision. The procedure laid down in the 83rd and following clauses of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 might be adapted so as to meet the circumstances of the case. The committee should be elected by the persons included in classes 1, 2, and 3 from the persons whose names are entered in class 1. In addition to voting for the election of a committee the inhabitants should be called on to decide by votes the class of schools and the number of each class which should be established, whether vernacular, Anglo-vernacular, or both ; having elected the committee and decided on the class of schools, the functions and powers of the inhabitants, taken collectively, should terminate, and their representatives—the committee—should be entirely responsible for all subsequent arrangements. The committee should first make estimates of the cost of erecting and furnishing the schools within their area and of maintaining them for five years. This amount should be divided into five equal shares, one for each year. One-half of this annual contribution should be borne by Government ; the other half should be covered by the rate declared by the committee. The rate thus declared should last for four years ; in the fifth a special rate should be fixed, which should as far as possible bring the actual amount recovered into conformity with the actual expenditure. Thus, if the original estimates have been exceeded, the rate for the fifth year will be higher ; if there has been a saving on the estimates, lower than in the other four. The committee should only last for five years, and at the end of that time there should be new elections and fresh decisions by the people as to the class of schools to be maintained. In districts in which there are no Gansabhawa Committees the procedure indicated above would have to be followed in the election of a committee ; where such committees exist, it should be left for Government to decide whether the Gansabhawa Committee should be employed, or whether separate elections should be held. It would of course be competent for the people to place on the Education Committee persons who have been elected for the Gansabhawa and *vice versâ*.

When the system has become well established we think that the Gansabhawa Committees may very probably become merged in the Educational Committees, and the Gansabhawa tribunal may be utilized, instead of the Police Court, for enforcing payments. In no case could the rate exceed or even approach the sum of Rs. 20, which is the present limit of Gansabhawa jurisdiction.

The system which we have described above will work independently of the Gansabhawa, and this system will always have to be continued in districts where there are no such organization. Un[illegible]er plan, collectors will of course have to be appointed ; in most cases the local headman [illegible]o perform the duties.

[illegible] reference to Municipalities and Local Boards, it does not seem to us that any serious [illegible]es. The property within the limits of those bodies is already assessed, and the cost of [illegible]st be met by an increase in the rates [illegible] a reduction in the expenditure on other

* See Summary in Enclosu[illegible] No. 2, page 6.

G[illegible] Press, Sinla.—N[illegible] H, D.—[illegible]2 25—130.—1

objects. The Council or Board will perform the functions of the Educational Committee, while an extension of the powers conferred on Government by clauses 83, 84, and 85 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 will give it ample powers to insist on efficiency.

* * * * * * * * *

We would not advise that a medical rate be recovered until the experiment of an educational one has been fully tried. We believe that if the latter is found to be successful there will be no difficulty in extending the system so as partially to cover the expenditure necessary for the medical requirements of the people. In the meantime we would advise that new dispensaries be not opened until the people have made arrangements for contributing a substantial portion of the cost, either by providing the building or in some other way. We think that Gansabhawa Committees should have power to expend money for medical purposes as well as for those now included in the Ordinance."

Extracts from the Governor's Addresses to the Legislative Council.

I have repeatedly drawn your attention to the increasing expenditure under the head of "Medical Administration," and have reminded you more than once that there must be some finality in that increase. The solution of the difficulty must be the same as that proposed in the case of Education—localities must share the expense of supplying their medical requirements.

* * * * * * * * *

Education continues to progress and consequently the expenditure to increase. The vote has risen from Rs. 474,387 in 1890 to Rs. 869,837 in 1900, an annual average increase of about Rs. 40,000, and yet educational enthusiasts denounce the Government for parsimony. This year the proposed provision is Rs. 906,297, which exceeds by more than Rs. 80,000 the provision for 1900. But even this is not likely to be the limit of the demand upon us in 1901, for there is always supplementary expenditure consequent, not only on the natural increase of population, but on increased proficiency which enables higher grants than those provided to be earned. During the last five years there has been an average supplementary expenditure of Rs. 34,299.

The Secretary of State during the last year has more than once drawn my attention to this increasing expenditure, and the question is one which must sooner or later be taken up in earnest. To check, or even not to encourage, the growth of Education would indeed be a shortsighted policy unworthy of a civilized Government. On the other hand, we cannot continue indefinitely to increase an expenditure which in less prosperous days we may be unable to continue. The solution of the problem is to be found in inducing localities to contribute to the cause of Education within their limits, and I propose that this session you should empower Municipalities, Local Boards, and even Village Communities, to levy a rate or cess for Educational, Medical, and other local requirements.

* * * * * * * * *

Since then we have expended about Rs. 308,000 in building new hospitals and dispensaries, and the annual charge for establishment has risen from Rs. 1,303,000 in 1895 to Rs. 1,632,813 in 1900. In 1901 there is provision for Rs. 188,768 on account of new hospitals and dispensaries and Rs. 373,215 on account of establishments. There must be some finality in the increase of our expenditure under this head, and, as in the case of Education, I think that the day must soon come when localities, and especially the large towns, must share the expense of supplying their medical requirements.

* * * * * * * * *

The Inspector of Schools, Western Province (Mr. A. van Cuylenburg), was sent over to India early in the year in order to study the Madras Educational System in comparison with our own. His report will be laid before you. It affords valuable information regarding the working of the Educational Department in Madras, especially from the financial point of view, which may be useful to you when the inevitable review and re-organization of our own system is undertaken, for the increasing expenditure under the head of Education becomes year by year a subject of great concern and anxiety to the Government. The expenditure for 1901 increased to Rs. 923,277 from Rs. 820,133 in 1900, the average annual increase being about Rs. 42,600. For 1902 the proposed provision is Rs. 949,518, and with the usual supplementary expenditure will probably not fall short of Rs. 1,000,000. In other words, your expenditure on Education has almost doubled in ten years, and this in addition to the large expenditure of the different societies, who co-operate so generously with the Government in this important branch of the Administration. What then is to be done? The Secretary of State has more than once warned me that there must be a limit to our expenditure, but Education, on which the welfare and proclivities of future generations so much depend, cannot be allowed even to stand still. It must advance, but how is the money to be found? As I pointed out last year, the solution of this problem is to be found in inducing, or if necessary obliging, Municipalities, Local Boards, and Village Communities to contribute to the cause of Education within their limits by levying a rate or cess for that purpose. The time has come when the people of this Colony can afford to help themselves, and should cease to look to Government for the supply of every want, however parochial or sometimes even domestic. This principle is generally approved by my advisers and officers, but the question—a very difficult question—is, how to apply it to localities where there are no Municipalities or Local Boards? I appointed a small Committee, consisting of Messrs. Ellis, Ievers, and Wace, to consider this subject, and as soon as their report has been received and considered you will be invited to legislate.

No. 4.

The Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P., to Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

Ceylon.—No. 280. Downing street, August 19, 1904.

SIR,—WITH reference to your despatch No. 291 of the 12th ultimo and to the teleg[ram] below,* I have the honour to enclose copies of correspondence with regard to the educat[ion] children of coolies employed on the estates in Ceylon.

2. A communication from the East India Association on the subject was forw[arded] in my despatch No. 33 of the 22nd January [last] Mr. A. G. H. Wise, who was introduced

* Secretary of State, August 5; Governor, August, 1904.

Lord Reay, has, as you are no doubt aware, taken considerable interest in this subject, and I have thought it desirable that Mr. Wise and the Association should have an opportunity of expressing their opinions on Mr. Burrows' proposals before a decision is finally taken.

3. I must ask that you will let me know exactly what reports, if any, the Incidence of Taxation Commission (over and above the Sub-Committee's report of the 9th May, 1903, which accompanied your despatch) have presented either on education or on other subjects, and that you will supply me with copies of all such reports and proceedings.

4. I should also be glad to receive more copies of Mr. Harward's report on Public Instruction for 1903 (Administration Reports, 1903, Part IV., Miscellaneous) and some copies of the Pioneer Force Rules referred to by Mr. Burrows.

5. I may add that this question of estate education has aroused considerable interest in this country, both in and out of Parliament, and I have been considerably hampered in dealing with it through the absence of expected reports from Ceylon. For instance, in your telegram of the 10th March, you stated that the proceedings of the Taxation Commission, including the report of the Committee on education, were in the hands of the printers and would be sent home shortly, and I so informed persons who made inquiries; but so far the only report of the Commission which I have received is one dated 9th May, 1903, *i.e.*, to judge from Sir West Ridgeway's telegram of 7th August, 1903, before the question of estate schools was referred to the Education Committee.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED LYTTELTON.

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 4.

The HON. SECRETARY, East India Association, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

East India Association, Westminster Chambers,
3, Victoria street, London, July 29, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—I SHALL be glad if you will kindly let me have a copy of the report of the Commission on Tamil cooly children education in Ceylon, which, I understand, was posted from Colombo on 14th July. You may perhaps remember that this Association presented a memorial on the subject to the Colonial Secretary in January last.

I am, &c.,
C. W. ARATHON,
Hon. Secretary.

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 4.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, Colonial Office, to the HON. SECRETARY, East India Association.

No. 27,887/1904. Downing street, August 10, 1904.

SIR,—I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Lyttelton to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, and to enclose for the information of the East India Association a copy of a report* by Mr. Burrows, late Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon, on the question of education on the estates in that Colony.

2. The Governor is prepared to adopt Mr. Burrows' conclusions, at any rate as an experiment, and I am to ask whether the Association desire to offer any observations upon the report.

3. A copy of the report of the Sub-Committee on Education of the Incidence of Taxation Commission is also enclosed, but, as the Association will observe, it has little bearing on the question of estate schools.

I am, &c.,
C. P. LUCAS.

Sub-enclosure in Enclosure No. 2 in No. 4.

REPORT of the Sub-Committee of the Incidence of Taxation on Education.

THE Committee is unanimously of opinion that the time has come when the people should be called on to relieve the general revenue of a portion of the cost of primary education.

We think that within the boundaries of Municipalities and Local Boards this might best be done by adding education to the list of objects on which the revenue of these institutions can be expended, and by calling on them to contribute a fair proportion of the cost of providing primary education within their limits. The procedure adopted might be somewhat on the lines of that suggested in the extracts from the report of the Committee on a Medical and Educational Cess (Annexure A).

We recommend that outside these limits the scheme embodied in the report of the Committee [on] Educational and Medical Cess be given a trial in a limited area and under careful supervision. [At] the same time, we think it might be possible to encourage existing grant-in-aid schools to [adopt] a system of charging fees which might ultimately render these institutions almost self-[supporting], and thus to a great extent do away with the necessity for leving a cess.

* See enclosure in No. 2.

C. C. Press, Simla.—[illegible] H. D.—[illegible]—130.—E. A. D'S.

In order to effect this most desirable end it would probably be necessary to pay to a certain number of specially selected schools a fixed sum annually irrespective of results, instead of a grant in aid, in order to insure the managers against the loss which might be sustained in consequence of the removal of pupils whose parents could not or would not pay the fee. It is also more than probable that advantage would be taken of this opportunity to set up rival schools, and it would be necessary to place the existing establishments in a position to meet this competition. If the scheme is successful, the fees will form a gradually increasing source of income, and therefore the amount of the fixed grant should annually diminish, and, after the lapse of a specified number of years, cease altogether, as the school should then be self-supporting.

We think it right to point out that even if the above suggestions be adopted they can give no substantial relief to the revenue for a considerable time.

The question of the imposition of a Medical Cess should, we think, lie over till the results of the experiments in relieving the revenue of part of the cost of education have been ascertained.

F. R. ELLIS.
J. FERGUSON.
J. N. CAMPBELL.
A. SENEVIRATNE.
H. HIGHFIELD.

May 9, 1903.

Enclosure No. 3 in No. 4.

A. G. H. WISE, Esq., to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, Colonial Office.

9, Victoria street, Westminster, S.W.,
May 2, 1904.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to ask that you will be good enough to invite the attention of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the following facts in connection with the subject of the education of Indian immigrant children upon tea and other estates in Ceylon.

1. In the first place, I would remind you that there are only 43 schools (out of 1,857 estates), attended by 1,840 children, and maintained at a cost to the Government of Rs. 6,935.

2. It has been claimed, however, by the Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, in his despatch dated Colombo, August 11, 1903, that there are very few estates upon which facilities for education do not exist. As one who has worked amongst the coolies as a planter, and who has lived on plantations in almost every portion of the Island, I may say unhesitatingly that there is some misconception in this particular regard. Except on the 42 estates above referred to, there is little or nothing being done in the shape of regular education. It is, however, true that in a few instances the "kanganies," or native foremen, have started classes, which are attended by merely a small number of coolies belonging to their own particular gang, and are *not* available for such cooly children on the estate as happen to be employed in another "kangany's" gang, or are of a different caste.

3. The foregoing statement is practically confirmed by the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. J. Harward, who, in a communication enclosed with the Governor's despatch, states that "*It is not unfair to say that there is hardly any proper educational provision for the children of the Tamil estate cooly.*"

4. Ceylon, moreover, would appear to be the sole Colony in which education is not provided for Indian immigrant children, or in which schools are not available for such children, as was shown by an answer recently made in Parliament to a question by Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, British Guiana especially having very adequate legislation in this particular respect.

5. The remedy I would venture to suggest is that the Government of Ceylon should be moved to introduce a measure into the Legislative Council by which planters should be called upon to provide suitable school buildings, and be made responsible for their upkeep as well as for the payment of the salaries of the teachers, the Government continuing the present system of grants in aid, which would in most cases almost cover the cost of the school, if properly conducted; or if, as is urged by Mr. A. C. Kingsford, Chairman of the Planters' Association, the amount of such grants is found to be inadequate, his recommendation for "an extension on a more liberal scale of the present Government grants" might be taken into consideration.

6. I may mention that this question of the provision of schools on estates was first raised by myself about two years ago, and I would respectfully ask that Mr. Secretary Lyttelton would do me the favour to peruse an Address on the subject which was delivered by me before the East India Association at the Westminster Palace Hotel on 7th December, 1903, with Sir Lepel Griffin (in the absence of Lord Reay) in the chair. The paper under reference was published in full in the January number of "The Asiatic Quarterly Review," together with Sir Lepel Griffin's speech, endorsing my proposals. The Association in question subsequently presented a memorial on the subject to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State. Resolutions of sympathy with the movement have also been passed by the National Indian Association on two occasions and by the Aborigines Protection Society. A copy of the proceedings* of the East India Association is forwarded herewith for the information of Mr. Secretary Lyttelton.

7. It may further be remarked that the Hon. Mr. John Ferguson, C.M.G., at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on 9th February last, expressed his cordial support of my own views, and advocated legislation on the lines above set forth. Sir West Ridgeway also said he quite agreed with me that "it is desirable the number of schools in the cooly districts should be increased," and he hoped "something substantial would be done in the desired direction." (See "Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute," No. 4, March, 1904.)

8. In conclusion, I may add that I believe the time is fully ripe for such a reform as is [illegible] suggested, which, in the opinion of many, would be beneficial alike to the coolies, to the pla[illegible] indirectly to the whole community of Ceylon.

I have, &c.,
A. G. H.

[illegible] Scho[illegible]
[illegible]ny th[illegible] the A[illegible]h 5 duced.

Enclosure No. 4 in No. 4.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, Colonial Office, to A. G. H. WISE, Esq.

No. 15,705/1904. Downing street, May 12, 1904.

SIR,—I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Lyttelton to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant on the subject of the education of the children of Indian immigrants upon tea and other estates in Ceylon.

2. As you are probably aware from an answer given by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons on the 28th ultimo, Mr. Lyttelton proposes to await the arrival of the report of the Committee on Education in Ceylon, which the Governor some weeks ago stated was being printed and would be sent home shortly. Sir Henry Blake has been reminded of the matter by telegraph, and Mr. Lyttelton expects to receive from him before long definite proposals as to estate schools.

3. Mr. Lyttelton is well aware of the importance of the subject, and has been glad to receive your comments upon it. I am to add that, in case you should desire to amplify verbally any of the remarks contained in your letter, he has instructed me to see you at your convenience.

I am, &c.,
C. P. LUCAS.

Enclosure No. 5 in No. 4.

A. G. H. WISE, Esq., to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, Colonial Office.

Victoria street, Westminster, S.W.,
May 26, 1904.

SIR,—WITH further reference to the letter from your Department (No. 15,705/1904) dated the 12th instant and subsequent correspondence on the above-mentioned matter, I have the honour to ask if it will be convenient for Mr. C. P. Lucas to see me in regard thereto on Wednesday next, the 1st June proximo, at 2 P.M.

2. In this connection I may perhaps be allowed to state that the system of education for the cooly children on plantations which has been adopted in British Guiana, and which might, so far as the provision of elementary education and the penal clauses are concerned, form a basis for the introduction of a like reform in Ceylon (always bearing in mind the different circumstances of the two colonies), now, as I gather, on the whole works well. Individual opposition on the part of the planters appears to be almost entirely extinct, although only an increasing majority has so far fully entered into the spirit of the scheme.

3. As you are doubtless aware, a Special Sub-Committee of the Municipal Council of Colombo have lately presented a report recommending the establishment of a primary vernacular school for 400 children as an experiment. They advocate the passing of the necessary legislation to render compulsory the attendance of children residing within a certain area of the school. This experiment is an important step in the right direction in my opinion, and I venture to think that a similar measure with regard to the provision of schools on plantations would be attended with consequences which would be far reaching and highly beneficial to the individuals concerned.

I have, &c.,
A. G. H. WISE.

Enclosure No. 6 in No. 4.

A. G. H. WISE, Esq., to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, Colonial Office.

9, Victoria street, Westminster, S.W.,
July 7, 1904.

SIR,—I BEG to ask you to be good enough to convey to Mr. C. P. Lucas my thanks for the courtesy shown me during my recent interview with him. I should, however, like to make some further observations in regard to the objection hinted at by him that my proposals, if adopted, would cast an additional financial burden on the planters. As the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson has pointed out, "A well-established school, in which the resident planter takes some interest, soon, it is found, pays its way," adding that he was most anxious himself to see all the cooly children educated. Mr. Harward, in his circular letter dated December 17, 1903, says: "It is hoped that by combination of estates larger and more efficient schools will in many cases be possible, and that these will earn a sufficient grant at ordinary rates. In estate schools it ought to be much easier to enforce regular attendance than it is in most rural districts. A school of 100 boys in which the teaching is efficient and the attendance regular ought to have no difficulty in earning an annual grant of Rs. 400, and this sum ought to very nearly cover the ordinary cost of maintenance." He further points out that schools could be established at suitable points to meet the wants of groups of estates, and this would prove the most economical method ultimately.

As you are aware, Mr. Kingsford, Chairman of the Planters' Association, advocated the [illegible]n on a more liberal scale of the present Government grants"; and his suggestion would [illegible] worthy of consideration, if it were found that the establishment of these schools imposed [illegible]burden on the planting community. A[illegible]ys, "The increased prosperity of the Island [illegible]ue to the planting industry, and that labo[illegible] that industry may consequently well receive [illegible]itional assistance from Government towa[illegible] education." I am stro[illegible] that [illegible]nditure from public funds in this [illegible] would be repaid b[illegible]

C. C. Press, Simla.—N[illegible] H. D.—1[illegible]8 95—130.—E. A. D'S.

intelligent class of coolies. The complete success which has attended the introduction of the Medical Ordinance (in spite of some opposition at the outset) forms a valuable precedent for the passing of legislation in regard to the education of cooly children on plantations on lines previously suggested.

3. I have now also the honour to ask that you will be good enough to lay before the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies the following recent expressions of opinion from superintendents of plantations in Ceylon with regard to the practical working of schools for Tamil children employed thereon. Besides private schools (20), there are two Government and twenty Mission schools. The new Chairman of the Planters' Association (Mr. Turner) thus enumerates the difficulties of starting schools on estates—

(*a*) "The necessary buildings" (part of a store might well be used).
(*b*) "Good school masters" (these could probably be readily obtained from India).
(*c*) "The necessity of schools running at least one year or more before obtaining a grant from Government."

Mr. Turner adds: "All this means an outlay of money, but when once in full swing it appears that a school practically runs itself."

4. The following expressions of opinion by planters who have themselves started schools contain strong proof of the advisability of extending to all estates throughout Ceylon the benefits of simple vernacular education, which, in these instances, have been found to be of advantage alike to the planters and to their "labour force":—

(*a*) *Delta estate.*—This school has existed for twenty-three years. "Of late," writes the Manager, "there has been a great increase in the number of pupils, and it is astonishing to note how very keen they are to learn. I may add that there is no trouble whatever in connection with the working of the establishment. It paid its way last year, and showed a balance. I have every reason to anticipate better results this year, which, if realized, will be devoted to the improvement of the school room."

(*b*) *Hauteville estate.*—The school on this property is of many years' standing. The Superintendent writes that "boys who have been trained for a few years in our school generally turn out better estate workers than any others of the same age."

(*c*) On *Mahadova estate* the school has been open for fully ten years or more, and is almost self-supporting. Mr. G. E. Osborne writes: "There are always some coolies who are willing to learn and are glad of a little education. It pleases and contents them to have a school." He adds: "Boys who have passed through the school are, as a rule, smarter and brighter, and they certainly make very useful coolies."

(*d*) "C. M. H." says: "*I think education should be made compulsory on estates.* I consider that a cooly on our estates has as much right to be considered in this respect as any other subject of the British Empire."

(*e*) On a certain estate there are two schools, one of which was built by the coolies themselves free of charge to the estate. The Manager writes: "We have an average attendance in the two schools of about fifty scholars. I have little trouble, but stop rice now and again when a boy plays truant."

(*f*) *Midlands estate.*—The Superintendent writes: "Those who have been in the school a few months keep their own accounts of debt owing to their kangany correctly."

(*g*) *Glasgow estate.*—There has been a school here for many years. The Superintendent says: "Where two or more estates, representing up to 1,000 coolies, can combine, the cost of a school should be trifling; and, looking at the matter from a purely selfish point, there is no question that two or three years' school teaching gives us more intelligent and useful coolies, and it is desirable that our future kanganies (or native foremen) should be able to keep their accounts."

(*h*) *Bloomfield* mixed estates school has an average of twenty-nine attendances for the year, each child attending paying twenty-five cents per month.

(*i*) The *Asgeriya estate* school is nearly self-supporting. The Superintendent considers schools to be an advantage to an estate, and says the taught children make more satisfactory working as labour.

(*j*) The Manager of *Maratenne* has had a school on the various estates of which he has had charge in succession for the past twenty-three years. No charge has been made to the coolies, the school being vernacular and free.

(*k*) *Allakolla estate.*—The Manager is of opinion that "the Tamil is not an enthusiast for education, but he is ready to go in for it if encouraged, and has even some kind of pride in his own school."

(*l*) *Spring Valley* estate mixed school was opened in 1886. Since that date there has been an average annual attendance of forty-nine children. The Superintendent considers "a school is a distinct advantage to an estate, inasmuch as the coolies and kanganies, although not prepared to take much personal trouble themselves in the matter of educating their children, are very glad that their boys especially have a chance of being educated. This is shown by the fact that some of the kanganies on a neighbouring estate some three miles away have asked me to allow their sons to attend my school. None of them are very keen to have their daughters educated, but I insist on boys and girls who are old enough to go to school attending. The taught children make more intelligent and, therefore, better workers than the uneducated children in my opinion."

(*m*) On *Cocogalla* estate schooling is free. The Manager writes: "Anything that contents labour is an advantage to an estate, and a certain proportion of the kanganies always seem anxious to have their children educated. I find that if a school is closed after a short time the kanganies ask for it to be opened again, and offer to pay for the children's schooling."

(*n*) On *Tonacombe* education does not prevent the taught children from doing equally as good work as the untaught.

(*o*) *Mr. J. Malcomson* (of Matale) thinks that it is too much to expect comp[illegible] Superintendents to open schools and run them at a loss on purely philanthropic grounds.

5. Turning now to criticisms expressed of the methods adopted in regard to estat[illegible] by the local authorities, I beg most respectfully to state that—

(*a*) The recent reduction of gra[illegible] bitterly complained of, and is considere[illegible] strange action on the part [illegible] Government. We should agitate for the [illegible]" (Superintende[illegible] [illegible]ville estate.)

(*b*) On Tonacombe estate the schoolmaster receives only Rs. 15 per month, "which is insufficient for the number of scholars and the work he has to do." This has been frequently pointed out, but so far without success.
(*c*) "Estate schools are unnecessarily handicapped, in that all scholars presented for examination must be over fourteen years." The Department of Public Instruction might surely be moved to lower the age, as there seems no good reason for this particular regulation, which is complained of by Mr. J. L. Dewar of Madulkele.
(*d*) Finally Mr. J. Malcomson endorses the views of Mr. A. C. Kingsford, and says: "*If the Government wish estate schools to be largely increased, they will have to give larger grants so as to cover the cost.*"

6. I have, of course, no means of ascertaining what would be the extra cost involved in making these schools general throughout the planting districts. Any expenditure would, however, be fully justified and would be only consistent with the rightful policy of a civilized nation towards an inferior race. In this connection *I would repeat the suggestion embodied in my last letter (of 2nd May, 1904) that the Government of Ceylon be moved to pass a measure calling on planters to provide school buildings and pay the teachers, the Government continuing, or increasing, the present grants.*

7. Trusting that the foregoing statements by leading planters, who, from their long personal experience, are most fully qualified to judge, may receive due consideration at the hands of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and with renewed apologies for trespassing at such great length upon the courtesy of your Department,

I have, &c.,
A. G. H. WISE.

Enclosure No. 7 in No. 4.

The UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, Colonial Office, to A. G. H. WISE, Esq.

No. 27,887/1904. Downing street, August 10, 1904.

SIR,—I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Lyttelton to transmit to you a copy of a report * by Mr. Burrows, late Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon, on the question of education on the estates in that Colony.

2. The Governor is prepared to adopt Mr. Burrows' conclusions, at any rate as an experiment, and I am to ask whether you desire to offer any observations upon the report.

3. A copy of the report † of the Sub-Committee on Education of the Incidence of Taxation Commission is also enclosed, but, as you will observe, it has little bearing on the question of estate schools.

I am, &c.,
C. P. LUCAS.

Enclosure No. 8 in No. 4.

A. G. H. WISE, Esq., to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, Colonial Office.

9, Victoria street, August 16, 1904.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the communication from Mr. C. P. Lucas, C.B., dated the 10th instant (No. 27,887/1904), covering a copy of a report by Mr. Burrows, *ex*-Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon, and inquiring if I desire to make any observations upon the report in question.

2. Before taking advantage of the permission thus kindly offered me by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, I venture to ask that I may be furnished with a copy of the last Annual Report of Mr. J. Harward, Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon, in which, as I believe, he recommends the "establishment of a special class of school for the estate (Tamil) cooly" with a revised "syllabus, framed to meet the wants of his children;" schools on similar lines being subsequently provided for the Sinhalese villagers in remoter districts, whose needs (in regard to education) are also now inadequately met.

3. I should esteem it a favour if I may further be allowed to peruse the regulations with regard to the education of children in the "Pioneer Force" as laid down in the "rules" for that force (see Mr. Burrows' report, page 4, section (*c*).

4. With regard to the concluding paragraph of Mr. Lucas' letter, I would point out that the report of the Sub-Committee on Education of the Incidence of Taxation referred to therein is dated *May 9, 1903*, and does not deal in any way with estate schools. It will doubtless be within your recollection that the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on *August 12, 1903* (three months *subsequent* to the date of the report under acknowledg[illegible] [illegible]ted that he had been informed by the Governor, in answer to a special telegram, that this [illegible] to be considered by the Commission, and that he must await the report of that Com[illegible]efore coming to any definite decision. May I, therefore, ask if it be possible to obtain a [illegible] later report, if any, which, as would appear from Mr. Chamberlain's reply, would, it was [illegible]deal specially with the subject of the [illegible]tion of Indian immigrants on plantations?

* See Enclosure No. 4 in No. 2. † See Enclosure No. 2 in No. [illegible]

C. C. Press, Simla.—[illegible] H. D.—[illegible]—E. A. D'S.

If, however, the matter has *not* yet been dealt with by the Education Sub-Committee, will the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies be good enough to move His Excellency the Governor to ascertain as soon as may be possible their views, in accordance with the promise contained in Sir West Ridgeway's telegram. This would appear more especially desirable in view of the very marked divergence of opinion between the present and late Director of Public Instruction. I trust it may yet be possible to cause the matter to be referred to an entirely independent Commission, such as the Education Cess Committee, who would take evidence from the two Directors, from planters, and others interested in this reform.

5. Has there been any marked increase of infanticide on the 43 estates with schools? If not, the fears of Mr. Burrows would seem groundless. That the attendance of children for two hours a day at school (and two hours would be ample) should cause infanticide is an astounding conclusion. Moreover, the labour force thereon appears to be contented and in no way inclined to resent education.

I have, &c.,

A. G. H. WISE.

Enclosure No. 9 in No. 4.

The UNDER SECRETARY of STATE, Colonial Office, to A. G. H. WISE, Esq.

No. 28,805/1904. Downing street, August 19, 1904.

SIR,—I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Lyttelton to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant with regard to education on estate schools in Ceylon.

2. A copy of Mr. Harward's report* on Public Instruction for 1903 is enclosed, and I am to ask that it may be returned at your convenience. I am to explain that this Department is not in possession of copies of the Pioneer Force Rules for which you ask. Mr. Lyttelton cannot gather that a further educational report has been furnished by the Education Sub-Committee of the Incidence of Taxation Commission. He will, however, clear up this point by reference to the Governor.

3. I am to add that the question has been so long pending that the Secretary of State does not wish to postpone his decision until a new inquiry and report has been made, and he will be glad to have your views before him at an early date, although you are not in possession of all the information for which you have asked.

I am, &c.,

C. P. LUCAS.

No. 5.

Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P.

Miscellaneous.—No. 392. Queen's House, Colombo, Ceylon, September 28, 1904.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 250 of 19th August last on the subject of the question under consideration as to the education of cooly children employed on estates in Ceylon.

2. With reference to the third and fourth paragraphs of that despatch, I forward herewith further copies (6) of Mr. Harward's report on Public Instruction for 1903; also two copies of the rules of the Pioneer Force, extracted from the Code of Departmental Regulations of the Ceylon Public Works Department (pp. 41–48); under a separate covering despatch I have forwarded the printed papers as to the Commission on Incidence of Taxation.

3. As regards the Pioneer Force, to which Mr. Burrows incidentally alluded in his recent report on Cooly Education, I must explain that that force, useful as it was and might still be, has for some years past been allowed to fall almost into abeyance, and that, though efforts are now being made to revive it, it is at present practically a negligible quantity.

4. As regards the Commission on Incidence of Taxation, the reference to the question of education of estate cooly children will be found in pages 98–106.

In paragraph 2 of your despatch you inform me that Mr. Burrows' proposals as regards Tamil children's education have been referred to Mr. Gordon Wise and to the East India Association for comment, and you forward to me copies of certain correspondence between the Colonial Office on the one hand and Mr. Wise and the Association on the other.

5. I am not informed as to the motive of the East India Association, but it is, I think, fairly obvious that that Association is not well acquainted with the local circumstances of Ceylon; and even as regards Mr. Wise, who was, I understand, engaged on several estates in the Island during a period of under two years, it is, I think, obvious that his recollection of local circumstances is not vivid or accurate.

6. In support of the contention in the last paragraph, I will only refer to the analogy which the Association and Mr. Wise habitually assume between the conditions as regard the immigrant labour population in British Guiana and Ceylon respectively. I need hardly remind you that in British Guiana the East Indian immigrants are all brought there for a long term of years and under in[illegible] to a particular estate; whereas in Ceylon the corresponding immigrants are constantly [illegible] their own will between their homes in India and their occasional work in Ceylon, and eve[illegible] Ceylon they are more or less constantly changing from estate to estate. It is obvious that c[illegible] education for these people can be much mor[illegible]sily and reasonably enforced in British [illegible] in Ceylon.

[illegible]

[illegible] produced.

[illegible]

7. Again, in British Guiana the estates with hardly an exception lie in some three or four groups, within each of which the component estates are actually adjacent the one to the other, while all lie along the one excellent high road along the sea coast. In Ceylon, on the other hand, the estates are widely and often singly scattered, some of them in very isolated places, and almost all of them in mountainous regions, ill-provided with roads. It would, therefore, in very many cases be impossible in Ceylon to provide one school for several estates, as is readily done in British Guiana, and even if it were possible in Ceylon to group the estates for educational purposes, the difficulty as to the children daily leaving their estates for school hours would in itself be prohibitive.

8. Moreover, the individual estates in Ceylon are on a much smaller scale than those in British Guiana, and consequently the cost of providing a separate school for any onee state would in many cases be prohibitive.

9. The present Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Harward, who originally proposed the grouping of estates for school purposes, is now no longer prepared, in view of the above circumstances, to press the suggestion.

I am, &c.,

H. A. BLAKE.

No. 6.

The Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P., to Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.

Ceylon.—No. 321. Downing street, September 16, 1904.

SIR,—IN continuation of my despatch No. 280 of the 19th August, I have the honour to enclose copies of further correspondence respecting the education of children of coolies employed on estates in Ceylon. Mr. Renton's letter has been supplemented by a personal interview at this office, at which Mr. Rosling was present.

2. I have now received in your despatches Nos. 347 of the 19th August and 354 of the 25th August the figures which were omitted from the copies of Mr. Burrows' report sent home in your despatch No. 291 of the 12th July, as well as an extract from the report relating to a medical and educational cess.

3. Mr. Burrows' figures seem to show that the existing provision for educating estate children is more considerable than had been understood to be the case, though no doubt there is room for improvement. I must note, however, that the figures are somewhat confusing, *e.g.*, on the first page of Mr. Burrows' report the number of immigrant Tamil boys of school-going age is estimated at about 25,000. In the summary on page 2 the average number is stated to be 21,045. On page 3 reference is made to 16,572 boys of school-going age.

4. Mr. Harward states that he does not anticipate that on the present grant-in-aid system, under which somewhat heavy initial expenses are involved, many schools will be started voluntarily by individual planters. He suggests that a new type of school should be created, in which the building and furniture would be supplied by the planter, but a definite proportion of the cost of maintenance would be borne from the first by Government. He also suggests that, when local circumstances allow, estates should be grouped together for school purposes, so that one school may serve for the children of two or more estates.

5. In your despatch of 12th July you state that you consider that Mr. Harward's proposed new type of school would fail to meet the requirements of the case under consideration, "more especially in that the essential feature of it, *i.e.*, the limitation of the number of schools necessary for the sake of economy and the placing of each of these in the centre of a group of several estates, would involve the grave inconvenience of the absence of the boys from their estates during the daily school hours, as well as the perhaps still more grave inconvenience of the loss of time and fatigue which would be imposed on the children by their daily journey to the school."

6. Mr Burrows, after a careful investigation of existing facilities for education on estates, recommends that the "lines schools" should be encouraged, and that in doing so the Government should work in conjunction with the planters and the Planters' Association.

7. Having carefully considered the question and heard as far as possible the views on all sides, I do not propose further to delay giving my decision, especially as your despatches Nos. 347 and 354 have to some extent supplemented the information which had been at my disposal. I agree to the adoption of the proposals which have been made by Mr. Burrows, and which commend themselves to you, at any rate as an experiment, for endeavouring to effect voluntary multiplication of "lines schools" by working through and in harmony with the Planters' Association. Having regard to financial considerations, to the expediency of securing the co-operation of the planting community, to the undesirability of imposing any considerable additional expenditure upon them at the present time, and to the probability that "lines schools" if sufficiently multiplied and reasonably organized would meet the present requirements of the case, I do not think that it would be desirable at this stage to take any steps in the direction of compulsory education of these children, especially as Mr. Burrows points out that compulsory education is unknown in India and little known in Ceylon.

8. On the other hand, I am clearly of opinion that, where circumstances are favourable, Mr. Harward's plan of grouping estates for educational purposes might be tried. Where the estates are conveniently situated, the objections which you urge to his proposals would be to a large extent minimized, nor do I appreciate why, if the children are to go to school at all, it is held to be of consequence that the school, if within easy reach, should be upon the particular estate to which the children belong. In short, I see no reason why the two systems should not be worked at the same time according to the different circumstances of the districts.

9. In the schools for estate children the hours of teaching should, if I understand the matter aright, be shorter, and the lessons, if possible, be simpler than in the ordinary grant-in-aid schools of [illegible] and I consider it to be of importance that the Director of Public Instruction should devote [illegible]ce in each annual report to showing in detail what progress, if any, has been made in the [illegible]n of these children.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

C. C. Press, Simla.—No. [illegible] H. D.—[illegible]—E. A. D/S.

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 6.

A. G. H. WISE, Esq., to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, Colonial Office.

9, Victoria street, S.W.,
August 24, 1904.

SIR,—WITH reference to the letter from Mr. C. P. Lucas, C.B. (No. 28,805/1904), dated the 19th instant, and to previous correspondence, I have the honour to submit herewith a few observations in regard to the report by Mr. S. M. Burrows, C.C.S., on the above subject, in compliance with the permission kindly accorded me by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

2. In the first place, I would invite attention to the difference of opinion existing between the present Director of Public Instruction, Mr. J. Harward, M.A., and the *ex*-Director, Mr. Burrows. Mr. Harward, in his report for 1903, uses the following words :—

> The real solution of the question seems to lie in the establishment of a special class of schools for the estate cooly, with a syllabus framed to meet the real wants of his children. The extension of schools of a similar type through the more backward parts of the rural districts of Ceylon would probably be a wise measure. (Administration Reports, 1903, Part IV., Miscellaneous.)

3. Mr. Burrows' recommendations, on the other hand, amount to little more than the despatch of a further circular to all planters, in the hope that they will thereby be induced to give some encouragement (by "occasional visits, inquiries, &c.") to such classes as a "kangany" (or native foreman) may choose to start for the children of his own particular gang; for these classes are rarely, if ever, available for all the children on an estate, irrespective of caste. I am at a loss to know what grounds there are for supposing that such a circular as is suggested will have the effect of inducing a planter to take a personal interest in such classes, when, during the last quarter of a century, planters, as a whole, have not evinced a keen interest in the subject. The response to the last circular (2) was admittedly small.

4. I am bound, therefore, to say that Mr. Harward's proposal appears to be the most likely to produce satisfactory results. Care should naturally be taken to frame the course of instruction so as to meet the particular needs of this class and not to unfit them for following the occupation of their parents. The present so-called "line schools" (if schools they can be termed) might afford a basis for such programme of studies. "Board schools on the English model" would be obviously appropriate only to a far more advanced people than the Tamil coolies; nor has the provision of "such schools" ever been suggested, so far as I am aware.

5. The objections raised to the present system might well and easily be met—

(*a*) By reducing the minimum session in a school from three hours, as at present is the rule except for children over eleven years of age, to two hours, thus avoiding interference with the children's wage-earning power; there should further be an understanding that attendance at school will not be insisted on during the height of the plucking season, which does not last more than a few weeks, but during which period every available cooly is required to assist in plucking the leaf.

(*b*) For the existing method of making grants should be substituted what may be termed the "lump sum" grant system, a lump sum towards meeting working expenses being given to every estate school upon the receipt of a satisfactory report on the whole year's work of the school, such report being furnished by a travelling School Inspector with some knowledge of the Tamil language. This plan need not debar the adoption of the recommendation of Mr. J. Harward that part of the cost of the schools be thrown on the coolies themselves, who are immigrants earning good wages. A charge of say 25 cents per month might be made to each child attending the school.

If these concessions were made, I do not for one moment anticipate that the result would be a revival of infanticide with ruin and a general exodus of labour. Have any such results attended the starting of the forty-three "grant-in-aid" schools already in existence? Similar objections to those raised in the report under reference were made by the planters in British Guiana, where now, as I am informed by a competent authority, it would be hard to find a sugar planter still maintaining the benighted delusion that the provision of simple elementary learning is inimical to the interests of the proprietors of estates.

6. I would particularly invite attention to the pamphlet recently issued by the Planters' Association, which, as is granted by Mr. Burrows, shows that, even with its admitted shortcomings, the present scheme of aided schools has in certain cases worked reasonably well, the coolies availing themselves to a remarkable degree of the facilities thus afforded for the education of their children. The application of a somewhat similar scheme on revised lines might conceivably meet the present difficulty, making, however, the establishment of schools compulsory upon the planters, as recommended by the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson, C.M.G., M.L.C. At the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute recently held Mr. Ferguson stated publicly that the example of the proprietors who had opened schools should, and must be, followed by all directors of tea companies and all estate proprietors. If, he added, after a proper interval from notice given by the Director of Public Instruction, the estates did not open schools, something like compulsion might be necessary, at any rate as regards the provision of a suitable school building and teacher. In this connection I may quote the opinion of a proprietor, who writes as follows :—

> The head kangany is utterly devoid of the slightest sympathy towards his sub- [illegible] kanganies and coolies, who are simply held in slavery. Ignorance, crass ignorance, is at bottom of his chicanery, and surely a little schooling on estates cannot be objected to by Britisher with a love of justice and fair play?

"C. M. H." says: "The amount of teach[illegible] given by the coolies themselves in c[illegible] schools provided by themselves is almost i[illegible]rudgery." He advocates compulsory educa[illegible] estates. "This," he adds, "would necessitate [illegible] provision of schools within reasonable di[illegible]

[illegible]

the onus of maintaining which would naturally fall upon the Government, which might, however, impose special rates, as it does for the Police and Medical Establishments."

This suggestion will doubtless also be considered by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State.

7. As regards the number of children affected by the proposal, it may be estimated at 61,023, although I am aware that the question of the education of girls presents difficulties.

8. In conclusion, I would venture to urge that the Right Hon. the Secretary of State will favourably consider the adoption of the scheme proposed by Mr. J. Harward, bearing in mind also that it is, in the general principle, supported, as I believe, by Mr. Ferguson.

9. The system advocated by Mr. Burrows has been tried for thirty years and has produced slender results. It would appear opportune, therefore, that existing methods be utilized and extended, some such slight supervision being exercised by the authorities as will ensure to every child on plantations the chance of obtaining an education appropriate to his wants during the course of a year. This result, I submit, it is hopeless to expect unless some such measure as is advocated herein be adopted. Under these circumstances I confidently commend the whole subject for the consideration of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, with whom now rests the final responsibility of deciding whether a method which has been tried and which has been found wanting shall be continued; or whether he will insist that these Indian immigrant children shall in future receive such small measure of education as ought to be provided for every human being in all settled and civilized portions of His Majesty's dominions.

I have, &c.,
A. G. H. WISE.

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 6.

J. H. RENTON, Esq., to the Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P.

Elmwood, Petersfield,
Hants, August 31, 1904.

SIR,—I SEE from a paragraph appearing in to-day's "Standard," entitled "Education in Ceylon," that the Colonial Office has referred a report from Mr. Burrows of the Ceylon Civil Service on the subject of the education of the children of the Tamil cooly immigrants employed on estates in Ceylon to a Mr. A. G. Wise.

I do not know why Mr. Wise should be regarded as an authority on this subject. I believe that at one time he passed two years in Ceylon as an assistant superintendent of a tea estate. If this be the case, his experience must be small, and his knowledge of the requirements of the Tamil cooly limited.

I would respectfully suggest that before any attempt is made to compel either proprietors to provide schools, or cooly children to attend them, the views of the Planters' Association be obtained through His Excellency the Governor, and that the Hon. Mr. Edward Rosling, the Planting Member in the Legislative Council, be asked for his opinion on the subject. Mr. Rosling is now in England; his address is, care of Messrs. R. A. Bosanquet & Co., 2, Fenchurch avenue, London, E.C.

I have had the honour to be Commissioner for the Planters' Association in Europe since 1900. Prior to that date I was for twenty-five years engaged in planting and mercantile pursuits in the Colony. I trust, therefore, I may be excused for laying before you both my experience and my views on this subject.

In 1880 I started a school on one of my properties. I paid the salary of a teacher provided by the Church Missionary Society, and I also provided the school-house and the school master's dwelling. The first scholars who came were the children of conductors (native superintendents) on neighbouring estates, of caddy-keepers (native shopkeepers) from nearest bazaars, but from the estate children only one boy, the son of the head kangany (Tamil headman), put in an appearance. I was disappointed, and urged the kanganies to get the children to go for even half a day. My efforts proving unavailing, I offered to give the children a full day's pay for half a day's work, the children to go to school at 1 o'clock. They were quite willing to cease work at 1 o'clock, and draw full day's pay, but they did not enter the school room. I then started compulsion, in the form of refusing to issue rice to the children. This proceeding provoked great resentment amongst the labour force, and in order to retain sufficient labour for the plantation I was obliged to give up all coercive measures to compel attendance at school.

The school exists to-day; it is a most flourishing one, but it is now quite under the control of the Church Missionary Society. I still keep up the buildings. The prosperity of the school is due mainly to the fact that since the opening of the railway a large native bazaar has sprung up around the Talawakele station, which is within half a mile of the school. I do not know if any of the estate children attend now, but up to 1883, though a few attended for short periods, they were generally conspicuous by their absence. I have, it seems, provided education for a class who can well afford to provide their own.

I wish further to point out that the period I refer to was one in which coffee was the main planting product. At that time it was exceedingly difficult to employ children all the year round. With the exception of picking crop and weeding, none of the work on an estate was suitable for them, and even these works were adapted for the older ones only. Work was often found for the children as a matter of policy or charity. There was therefore no obstacle to their attending school.

[illegible] substitution of tea for coffee has totally changed these conditions. Leaf is plucked all the [illegible]d, and all children can earn money by this work.

[illegible]am of the opinion that it will be practically impossible for the estate managers to compel the [illegible] attend school. If this be beyond the power of the estate managers, I question if Govern[illegible] be able to undertake the work. If it be [illegible]ossible to get the children to attend school, [illegible]uld the estates be obliged to provide sc[illegible] It must not be forgotten that these Tamil

C. C. Press, Simla.—N[illegible] H. D.—1[illegible]2 25—130.—E. H. D. S.

labourers are a migratory class; that India is their home; that they go over to Ceylon only to earn money; that they remain in Ceylon some for short, some for more lengthened periods, but that they leave when it suits them, and spend their savings, not in Ceylon, but in India.

The question might well be asked, Why should Ceylon provide education for this transitory population; should the children not remain in India till they are educated?

If it be known on the Indian Coast that the children will be compelled to go to school in Ceylon, and that the earnings of the family will thereby be curtailed, I feel certain that this fact will act as a great deterrent to emigration, and that the difficulty now so acute of obtaining sufficient labour for the tea plantations in Ceylon will be tremendously enhanced. Indeed, I fear it will put a stop altogether to Ceylon obtaining a supply of labour from Southern India. If Ceylon has to supply education to the children of the Tamil immigrant, it would be fair that the other British Colonies, such as the Straits Settlements, Trinidad, Natal, &c., which draw their labour supplies from the same source, should do likewise.

Apologizing for the length of this communication.

I have, &c.,
J. H. RENTON.

No. 7.

Governor Sir HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. ALFRED LYTTELTON, M.P.

Miscellaneous.—No. 422.

The Queen's House, Colombo,
Ceylon, October 18, 1904.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 321 of 16th September on the subject of the education of children of coolies employed on estates in Ceylon.

2. With reference to paragraph 3 pointing out certain discrepancies in the figures given in Mr. Burrows' report in respect of the number of children of school-going age, I have to explain as follows:—

The number (25,000) on page 1 was merely a rough estimate made before issue of Mr. Burrows' Circular of 28th May, 1904, to the planters; whereas the number in the summary (21,045) was the actual total arrived at on 15th August, 1904, from figures furnished by 725 out of 1,320 estates to which the Circular was addressed. The number (16,572) on page 3 gives the total ascertained only up to 29th June, 1904, the date on which Mr. Burrows' report was drafted, with a space for the summary left blank, and the difference of 4,473 was found from replies received between 29th June and 15th August. On completion of the summary the figures 16,572 should of course have been brought up to the correct total 21,045, but this was unfortunately overlooked.

3. I am consulting the Executive Council as to the steps to be taken to give effect to the instructions in your despatch under acknowledgment.

I have, &c.,
HENRY A. BLAKE.

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24

INDIA OFFICE,

24th May 1905.

J. & P. 1187.

SIR,

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Brodrick to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the letter from the Colonial Office, no. 12925, dated the 26th April, forwarding a copy of a Ceylon Sessional Paper in regard to the education of coolie children, which will be forwarded for the information of the Government of India.

Mr. Brodrick will be glad to be favoured in due course with two copies of the report of the Commission which has been appointed to consider the questions of elementary and coolie education in Ceylon and it would be convenient if the Government of Ceylon can be instructed to furnish a few copies to the Government of India direct.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) HORACE WALPOLE,

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Copy Question no. 26 asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Schwann, dated 8th May 1905.

To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether, out of the lakh of rupees allotted in the Budget for primary education in Assam, any portion is to be used to supply schools for children on tea plantations; and looking to the advantage received from indentured labour, whether steps are being taken to recover from the owners of the tea plantations the cost of such schools, or some portion of the cost, and what share, in the affirmative case.

Answer.

I have no detailed information as to the manner in which the lakh of rupees which has been allotted in the Budget for primary education in Assam will be applied. The sanction of the Secretary of State to such grants is general and leaves the method and conditions of application of the grant to the discretion of the Government of India who will doubtless allow the Provincial Governments a large amount of liberty in the matter. But I may say that in a letter from the Government of India of the 18th August last it was stated that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposed to consider the establishment of rural primary schools in connection with the various plantations, and that the Chief Commissioner of Assam had also promised to give the matter his attention.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 1063 H. D.—[illegible]—E. A. D'S.

[E. 6]

1,000—12-11-03.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 1551, From the Govt. of India, Home deptt. no. 575, Dated 26-8- 1905.

Endorsement no. 5238/11-905

Referred to the D.P.I. for early report.

dsp 11/9/15

nso 9/9/15

DPI 11/9/15

PH 11/9/15

11/9

Memo 523: 11-9-05 ES 9 CURRENT NO. 2071

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Stock Form No. 135
3,700—17-6-05.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. 26

Received ..... 190 , Registered 23—11—1905.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT 23 NOV 1905

7285/05

6P

Subject.

Stating that a report on the subject of the education of children of labourers employed on tea and other plantations in Madras will be submitted on receipt of certain particulars from the inspecting officers.

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

P.C. No. 7794/5

Station Madras LODGED Dated the 22nd November 1905.

Date 27/11/05

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

Page 8, ct file

With reference to the endorsement of Government No. 523, dated 11th September 1905 and the two reminders, dated 6th and 18th November I have the honour to state that a report on the subject of the education of children of labourers employed on tea and other plantations in Madras will be submitted on receipt of certain particulars called for from the Inspectors of Schools, Northern, Southern and Western circles to whom a second urgent reminder is being sent.

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

For Director of Public Instruction.

N
Lodged
27/11/5

R
Please obtain amount
to be written to K.M.
27-11-05
21-11-05
27/11/5

[E / 5a]
500—24-8-05.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

27 7 P

Memorandum No. 17 / Ed. 1. 6.

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Judicial 523/05 ✓ Ed. CURRENT No. 85

Stock Form No. 135
5,700—17-6-05.

17/05 ✓

CC 2041 Lodged 27-11-05

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. 28

Received 19 JAN 1906 190 , Registered 19— 1— 1906.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT.

Subject.

Replying to memorandum No. 523 Educational, dated 11 September 1905 re statistics showing the number of school going children of the plantations in Madras.

8P

ENCLOSURES.
No.
Spare copies

P. C. No. 7794/5

Station Madras , Dated the 18th January 1906.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.L.S.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of [redacted],
Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to the Assistant Secretary's Memorandum, dated 5th instant calling for an early reply to Endorsement of Government, No. 523, dated 11th September 1905 and in continuation of this office letter P.O.C. No. 7794/5 dated 22nd November last, I have the honour to submit the enclosed copy of a communication from the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, No. 824/G1. dated 22nd December 1905 from which it will be observed that the delay in his submitting the necessary report is due to his not having been furnished with the required particulars by the Collectors of certain districts.

Reminder
Page 8, ct/file
Page 9, ct/file
Page 12, ct/file

I may

PR.

2. I may add that the statistics from the Western Circle are of the utmost importance as it is in that circle that some of the largest plantations in the Presidency exist.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T Rsw.

For Director of Public Instruction.

B.P. 17-1-06.

29 G.S.P.

No. 824/G1. of 1905. Office of the Inspector of Schools,

Western Circle,

Dated 22nd December 1905.

From

T.T. Logan, Esq., B.A.,

Inspector of Schools,

Western Circle.

To

The Director of Public Instruction,

M a d r a s.

Sir,

With reference to your Proceedings R.O.C. No. 7494/5 dated 19th December 1905, I have the honour to report that the last reminders to the Collectors referred to were despatched on the 20th ultimo, and that replies have been since received from the Collectors of the South Canara and the Coimbatore Districts. Reminders have again been issued to the other Collectors to-day.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T.T. Logan,

Inspector of Schools, Western Circle.

(True Copy).

T Rsw.

For Director of Public Instruction.

B.P. 17-1-06

[E. / 5re]

500—24-8-05.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

30

10 P

Memorandum No. 57 / Sr. 2.6.

~~[illegible]~~

With reference to his letter R.C. No 7794/5, dated 18th January 1906, the Director of Public Instruction is requested to be so good as to state when the Statistics showing the number of children of a School going age in the plantations in Madras, called for in Endorsement No 523, Edl dated 11th September 1905, may be expected.

Dept 3/2/06

Dept 3/2/6

Page 80-1

Sam 2-2-06

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3,760—17-6-05.

15

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. Cur No 304

31

Received 26-2-1906 Registered 26-2-1906.

LEGAL & MUNICIPAL
24 FEB 1906
SECRETARIAT.

Subject

Submitting with remarks Government Endorsement No. 523, dated 11th September 1905 re statistics showing the number of children of school going age on the plantations in Madras.

118

ENCLOSURES.
No. 2 + 1 file in orgl
Spare copies

Report No. 7794 of 05.

Station Madras, Dated the 23rd February 1906.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to the endorsement of Government No. 523 dated 11th September 1905 returned herewith I have the honour to submit the accompanying statement furnishing statistics by districts as regards the number of plantations or estates and the number of children of a school-going age in them.

2. There is a small plantation in the estate of Anantagiri in the Sringavarapukota taluk of the Vizagapatam District but as it is reported to be the private property of the Maharajah of Vizianagaram and as no accurate information about the state of education and the number of coolie children of school going age in it is available I have made no reference to it in my statement. There are no other plantations or estates in the Northern Circle nor are there any in the Central Circle.

(a) In the Southern Circle there are a few estates in the Madura and Tinnevelly Districts . In the former it is reported that the coolies working in the estates do not permanently reside on them but go there from the neighbouring villages during the coffee season and return to their homes when the work is over. No schools therefore exist on the estates nor are any believed to be needed. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madura Division however proposes to visit some of the estates during his inspection tours and to recommend the opening of schools wherever they may be found to be wanted.

(b) In the Tinnevelly District the educational needs of the estates in the Nanguneri taluk are considered to be fully met by the C.M.S. School at Kalakad and the school at Livingipuram near Tirukarangudi while an unrecognized school maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission is stated to meet the requirements of the estate in the Ambasamudram taluk.

(c) For the Tekkumalai estate at Courtallam the lower primary result school at Kasinajirpuram a hamlet of Courtallu which the children of the labourers attend is considered sufficient especially as it is reported that coolie children of over 10 years of age are withdrawn from school to graze cattle. The Inspector thinks that the above result school might, with advantage, be converted into a board school.

(d) In the Western Circle there are a no. of important estates in the Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiri and Malabar districts. In Salem there are 120 estates on the Shevaroys, but no information has yet been furnished by the Collector regarding the no. of coolie children of school age in them. A copy of his letter No. 342/D dated 31st January 1906 to the Inspector which dwells on the facilities that exist for the education of the children of the labourers is enclosed for the perusal of Government. No information has been furnished as regards the prospects of education in any of the estates in the Coimbatore district. In the Nilgiris there are four private canarese schools in the Ootacamund taluk, but these are considered inadequate and the

Inspector

32 1-2 P

Inspector thinks that a few more schools under better management are necessary. At Gudalur there is a private primary school under the management of the Postmaster. No facilities seem to exist for the education of the children of labourers in the estates in the Malabar district but it is stated that it is impossible to open schools in the Wynaad.

3. From the above particulars Government will observe that in the condition under which the coolies work on the coffee or other estates in this Presidency the necessity for the education of their children has not been so much felt as it may be in other parts of India. The question is relatively speaking of small importance. I am of opinion however that attempts might be made especially in the Western Circle with the help of the Revenue authorities and the co-operation of the planters and their Associations to establish elementary schools on all the estates or at convenient centres, where there is a fairly large coolie population and where no provision exists for the education of their children. The schools may receive aid, if necessary, from the public funds.

4. The last communication on the subject from the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, was received in my office on the 8th instant when I was away on tour, and as the Inspector had to wait for the reports of the Collectors, of which that from Salem was received in his office only on the 5th instant, he could not submit the requisite particulars earlier. Hence the delay.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J R Scott

For Director of Public Instruction.

B.P. 23-2-06.

Dead

Station or locality	No. of plantations or Estates	No. of Coolie Children of School age in the plantations.	Remarks.
Southern Circle.			
Madura District - Dindigal & Periyakulam taluks -			
Emma Estate, Adalur	1	Nil	
Pikkavali Estate, Pandyamalai	1		
St. Mary's Estate, Manalur	1		
Edward Morgan Estate, Manalur	1		
St. Joseph's Estate, Sirumalai	1		
Tinnevelly District. -			
Nanguneri Taluk. Kelakad	2	15	
Tenkarangudi	2		
Tenkasi Taluk - Tekkamalai Estate of Kuttalam	1	100	
Ambasamudram Taluk. - Kattaimalai hills	1	17	
	11	132	

87

33

154

34 143.R.

Copy of letter No. 342/D dated 31st January 1906 from Robert B. Clegg, Esq., I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, Salem, to the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle.

In reply to your letter No. T. 116, dated 10th October 1905, I have the honour to inform you that the number of estates in this District is 120 all of which are on the Shevaroys. It is difficult to get full information from so many planters and some of the planters have not as yet replied to the reference from the Deputy Tahsildar of Yercaud who was directed by me to report in the matter. There are very few children of school going age on the estates as the coolies do not permanently live on them but come up during the coffee season from the plains. I shall communicate to you later on the total number of boys of school going age on the estates if I can get any replies from the planters.

2. No facilities exist on the estates or in their neighbourhood for the education of children except at Yercaud where there are a few schools. The labourers do not take advantage of the schools at Yercaud and none of their children are attending the schools. On the Balmadies estate about 8 miles off from Yercaud which is under the Roman Catholic Mission it is reported that there are some labourers who can read and write and who take an interest in teaching their children when they are off duty. The Deputy Tahsildar reports that it is doubtful whether the labourers whose sons add to their incomes by working with them will be inclined to send them to schools even if schools are established.

(True Copy).

J. R. Scott.

For Director of Public Instruction.

Madras Circle.

Coimbatore District.			
Coimbatore Taluk	14	559	
Pollachi "	15	150	
Sathyamangalam "	1	"	
Kollegal	1	28	
The Nilgiri District.			
Gothacamund Taluk	32	148.	
Gudalur "	3	10	
Malabar District.			
Wynad Taluk	55	341	
Nilambur "	2	about 50	
Ootacamund "	9	about 30	
Salem District.		1040	
Shevaroys.	120	No. not given.	
	273		

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.
35

NOTES.

[E]

1,000-32-11-03.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Endt no 523 21 36

Note connected with Govt No 1733 Ed dt 12-3-06.

C. No. 1551, From the Dy. Secretary to G. of India, Dated 26th Aug. 1905.

Circulated to His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Members for perusal.

H.D.T.
4-9-05.

6-9-05

The draft Endorsement placed below may issue.

9/9/15

11/9/15

[Endt. no. 523 dated 11th September 1905]

From the D.P.I. no. 7794 dated 22nd November 1905

[Memo. no. 17 dated 16th January 1906]

From the D.P.I. no. 7794 dated 18th January 1906.

Para 1 of the letter at page 114 of the file.

Page 8, of file

The D.P.I. explains that the delay in submitting his reply to Endt. no. 523 dated 11th September

22 37 2 P

1905 is due to the fact that the Collectors of certain districts who were requested by the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, to furnish the required particulars, failed to furnish the same to him. The Director feels that the Statistics from the Western Circle are of the utmost importance.

Para 2 of the D.P.I's letter on page 12, ante

2. The present letter is only a reply to the ordinary reminder of the 5th instant which was written before the receipt of the Special reminder no. 17 dated 16th January 1906. The Director's reply to the Special reminder may perhaps be awaited.

Page 10, ante

Letter

No.
19/1/6

Chargeman 20/1/06

Cesonler 20/1/06

The reply to the special reminder has not been received as yet. Should another go?

Chargeman 2/2/06

Cesonler 2/2/06

Another reminder is placed below.

Chargeman 2/2/06

Cesonler 3/2/06

[memo. no. 56 dated 5th February 1906].

From the D. P. I. no. 7794, dated 23rd February 1906.

The Director submits a* Statement furnishing the Statistics by districts in regard to the number of plantations

* Pages 18 & 19 of cf

Last item on page 19 of current

or estates and the number of children of a school going age in them. But in the case of the Salem District in the Western Circle the number of children of school going age on the plantations has not been entered as the required information has not been furnished by the Collector. The Collector promises to furnish this information later, if he could get any replies from the planters to the reference made to them on the subject.

Para. 1 of the Collector's letter on page 20 of Cf.

2. The Director's Statement will be found on pages 18 & 19 of Current. No plantations or Estates are shown in this Statement against the Northern and Central circles. In para. 2 of his letter on page 15 of Current, however, the Director states that there is a small plantation in the Estate of Mantajini in the Srungavarapukota taluk of the Vizagapatam District, which is included in the Northern circle. This estate is omitted from this Statement owing to the fact that it is the private property of the Maharajah of Vizianagram and that no accurate information about the State of education and the number of Coolie Children of school going age in it is available.

Para 2 of the D.P.I's letter on page 15 of current.

Vide Statement on pages 18 & 19 of Cf

In the Southern and Western circles there are 273 Estates including those in Salem and 1040 Children of a School going age excluding those in the Salem District.

3. For orders whether a draft letter to India furnishing the available information may be prepared or whether information from Salem should be awaited. As the Government of India have already sent a reminder the available information may be furnished at once & a promise made that if further information is received

In G.O. R. No. 35 Edl 20.2.16 C A

24 39 4P

received from Salem it will be forwarded in continuation.

N&R
1/3/6

PJ Thurgood
2/3/6

Lee.
As ab A.
Cs
2.3.06.
Yes Please draft for approval
W Lawson
3 2 06

The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

N&R
4/3/6

[It will be typed as soon as it is passed by the A.G.]

PJ Thurgood
5/3/6

Let me see when typed.
Chalmers
5.3.06.

Typed and Submitted.

N&R
5/3/6

PJ Thurgood
5/3/6

Lee.
Chalmers
5.3.06

HM.
HS Hopkinson

If approved by the Hon'ble Member the draft will be circulated to His Excellency.

H D Lawson
6.3.06

HM

S[ydney]
S/3

Chd
6.3.06.

H.E. the Governor.

11/3/06.

[C.O. 482/173-174 of 1906-3-06]

Desp

[E. 12.]

1,000—14-6-05.

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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

158

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

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

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1551 , From the Govt. of India, Home Deptt., No. 575 , dated 26-8- 1905

" " 2045 , " " D.P.I. , " 7794 , " 190 .

" " 85 " " do , " 7794 , 18-1- 1906

" " 304 , " " do , " 7794 , 23-2- 1906 .

ORDER No. 173 , dated 12-3- 1906.

Desp unrec'd
& Instr
10/8/6

P.S.

Page 28 yet

To the D.P.I. Desp 13/3/6

19/8/6.

Desp unrec'd
& Instr
13/3/6

Page 2 yet

The further communication promised by the Collector of Salem in his letter No.342/D dated 31st January 1906 to the Inspector of schools, Western Circle, ~~will be~~ is awaited.

2. The Government of India will be addressed.

N.L.R.
4-3-6
P.T.T.
5-3-6

6 3 06

Letter 174 dt 12.3.06

To the Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Home Deptt.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr.Marris's letter No.575 (Education) d/ the 26th August 1905

Read

2

26 41 16P

1905 requesting that the Govt. of India may be furnished with statistics showing the number of children of a school going age on the plantations in the Madras Presidency whether actually employed on the plantations or not.

2. In reply I am directed to forward the appended statement showing the required statistics ~~and to explain that~~ In this statement no plantations ~~or~~ estates are shown against the Northern and Central (Educational) circles, as ~~there are~~ practically none in those circles. ~~It is, however,~~ reported that there is a small plantation on the estate of Anantagiri in the Srungavarapukota taluk of the Vizagapatam District which is included in the Northern circle. This estate is omitted from the statement because no accurate information about the state of education and the number of coolie childern of school going age in it can be obtained. This estate is the property of the Raja of Vizianagram: it is stated that the labour employed is entirely local, and not imported.

In the Southern and Western (Edl) circles there are 273 Estates ~~including those in the Salem District~~ with 1040 children of a school going age excluding ~~those in that District~~. ~~As regards the Salem District, information regarding the number of children~~ of

Page 437 of the last Quarterly Civil List.

the estates in the Salem District in respect of which statistics are available

Govt

this information

3 27 42 197

~~in the letter &c~~

~~of school going age has not been~~
~~furnished by~~ The Collector of Salem, ~~&c~~
~~The Collector~~ promises to furnish ~~it~~
later if he is able to get complete replies from the planters to the reference made to them on the subject. A further communication will be made to the Govt. of India if and when this information is received.

N.L.R.
4-3-6

P.T.T.
5-3-6

C.A.S.
5-3-6

6.3.

... showing ... the Madras Presidency and the number of children of school going age in them.

28 43

Station or locality	Number of plantations or Estates.	Number of Caste Children of School going age in the plantations.	Remarks.
Southern circle.			
Madura District.			
Dindigul and Periyakulam taluks.			
Emma Estate, Adalur.	1	Nil.	
Pillavali Estate, Pandramalai	1		
St. Mary's Estate, Manalur	1		
Edward Morgan Estate, Manalur	1		
St. Joseph's Estate, Sirumalai	1		
Tinnevelly District.			
Nanguneri Taluk.			
Kalakad	2	15	
Tinkarangudi	2		
Tenkasi Taluk.			
Ekkumalai Estate at Kuttalam	1	100	
Ambasamudram Taluk.			
Kattaimalai Hills.	1	17	
Western circle.			
Coimbatore District.			
Coimbatore Taluk	14	55	
Pollachi "	15	150	
Satyamangalam "	1	"	
Kollegal "	1	28	
The Nilgiri District.			
Ootacamund Taluk	32	148	
Gudalur "	3	106	
Malabar District.			
Wynaad Taluk	65	341	
Wallwanad "	2	about 50	
Palghat "	9	about 30	
Salem District	120	No. not given	
Shevaroys.	Total 273	1040	

P.H. 5/3/16