

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

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Dated 25th November 1947

[Despatch Abstract.]

Education - British Services for the nutrition of children - Statement made by Mr. E.D.Marris to the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund - Government of India's letter Recorded.

Back Papers.

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

Further Papers.

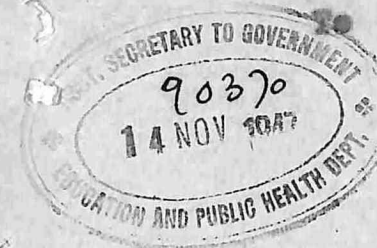
G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

No.D.2983/48/E.II
Government of India
Ministry of Education

New Delhi the 28th October, 1947.

From

Dr. Bina Ghosh M.A., D.Phil.(Oxon).
Assistant Educational Adviser to the
Government of India.



The Secretary to the Govt. of Madras,
Education Department,
Fort St. George, M A D R A S

British services for the nutrition of
children-statement made by Mr. E.D.Morris,
Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Education,
United Kingdom to the Executive Board of
the International Children's Emergency Fund.

Sir,

I am directed to forward 20 copies of the above
statement which gives an excellent outline of the
British services for the nutrition of Children. It
is hoped that it may be useful to your Government in
formulating their schemes on School meals etc. in
connection with their post-war development programme.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

B. Ghosh

Asst. Educational Adviser.

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UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL

NATIONS UNIES
CONSEIL
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UNRESTRICTED
E/ICEF/22
1 JUNE 1947
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Statement Made to the Ninth Meeting of the Executive Board of
the I.C.E.F. by Mr. E.D. Marris, Assistant Secretary,
Ministry of Education, United Kingdom on 10 June 1947

I am greatly honoured to be asked to speak about the British
services for the nutrition of children and expectant mothers.
Your time is precious and I will do my best to be brief.

Some Vital Statistics

First, may I mention certain vital statistics. Infant
mortality in Great Britain has been reduced since the beginning
of the war by 10%, stillbirths have fallen by 25% and maternal
mortality by no less than 45%. As for the school children, at
the age of 10 to 14 we find that they are about $\frac{1}{2}$ " taller and
2 lbs. heavier.

Welfare foods and School Milk and Meals

Everyone is agreed that these figures are largely due to
two great nutritional services; the Welfare Foods Service of the
Ministry of Food, and the School Milk and Meals Service of the
Ministry of Education. It is these two services I have to
describe.

Through these services we aim to ensure, that all our
children enjoy the highest possible standard of nutrition, with
all that that means in health and happiness. We make this a
number one priority claim on our national resources.

Welfare Foods Service

The welfare Foods Service is concerned with the expectant
and nursing mothers and with children from birth to 5 years old.
As soon as the mother knows that she is going to have a baby,
she draws a ration book for the unborn child and it is through
this machinery that we arrange for the special privileges she
enjoys. To get the ration book she presents a certificate

from/

from the Doctor, Midwife, or Health Visitor.

Benefits

These are the benefits of the Welfare Foods Service. The expectant mother is entitled to have 7 pints of milk a week at 1/3 of the ordinary market price- that is to say, she buys the milk for 1½d. a pint, instead of 4½d. a pint. She is also entitled to a supply of Vitamin A and D tablets or cod liver oil, whichever she prefers, both of these being free of charge. She is entitled to a large supply of concentrated orange juice, for which she pays about 4d. a week.

As soon as the child is born, and till it is 5 years old, it becomes entitled to the same benefit, that is to say, it has 7 pints of milk a week at 1/3 of the market price. Up to one year old it is also entitled to another 5 pints of milk a week at the full price, and the mother herself has the ordinary adult allowance of milk. The child is also entitled to cod liver oil free of charge, and to orange juice, which, according to age, will cost from 1d. to 2d. a week.

Instead of liquid milk a child up to 2 years is allowed to have National Dried Milk, if this is preferred, with the same benefit as regards price.

MACHINERY

The Machinery of the scheme is simple but it depends on a highly organized rationing system and is helped by the fact that 75% of our expectant mothers attend ante-natal clinics and Health Visitors see 86% of all the new born children.

The milk is obtained from the dairy in the same way as the rest of the milk for the household. The milkman collects the reduced charge from the mother and claims the balance from the Ministry of Food through the Food Office.

With the other Welfare Foods the system is quite different. The vitamin tablets, orange juice, cod liver oil and dried milk are all distributed from centres directly responsible to the

Ministry/

Ministry of Food. These Centres are the Food Offices, Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, and a large number of small centres staffed by volunteers. The District Nurses also help with the distribution in rural areas. Altogether there are 12,000 distribution centres, from which the mothers collect these foods. Over 6,000 of them are staffed by volunteers, but the main distribution is through the Food Office^s, which handle about 66% of the total quantity.

At the Distribution Centre the mother surrenders special coupons from the child's ration book, and to pay for the orange juice and dried milk she fixes ordinary postage stamps to the coupons.

Arrangements are made for the 200,000 children attending day nurseries, nursery schools and nursery classes to have their cod liver oil and orange juice and most of their milk in the nurseries. Children in orphanages and other institutions have theirs at the institution.

Degree of Success

How successful is the Welfare Foods Service? In the case of milk, the answer is that the service is practically 100% successful; the amount of milk taken up is almost the maximum amount allowed. It reached 178 million gallons of milk a year and 20 million tons of dried milk.

In the case of orange juice the amount taken is 37% of the maximum possible amount, and the figure is 30% for cod liver oil. The Vitamin A and D tablets are a good deal more successful; the figure is 50%.

Cost

To sum up the Welfare Foods Scheme, perhaps these figures of its cost give the clearest picture. The total value of the Welfare Foods now being distributed to mothers and children under 5 is £33 million a year.

The Government/

The Government pays £ 23 million towards this cost and the mothers themselves pay the other £10 million.

Adjunct of Family Allowance

The Welfare Foods Scheme which began as a War measure has now been made permanent. Last year with the backing of all political parties we introduced a system of Family Allowances- for each child, except the first, regardless of income, parents receive an allowance of 5 schillings a week.

Many people wanted the allowance to be bigger but, instead of that, it was decided to give additional benefits in kind, rather than in cash, by maintaining permanently the Welfare Foods Service and the School Milk and Meals Service.

So both these Services are adjunct of the Family Allowance scheme.

School Milk and Meals Service

When the child reaches school age, a new story begins. He loses the Welfare Foods, but he becomes entitled to have school milk and school dinners. In practice these are two separate services, although administratively and legally they have been linked together in a very long history, going back to the beginning of the century.

Milk in Schools Scheme

Coming first to the Milk in Schools Scheme, as it is called, quite shortly the system is this. Each school orders a supply of milk from the dairy. It is delivered in small bottles, containing 1/3 pint. In the middle of the morning the milk is distributed round the classrooms and the children drink it from the bottles through straws. Normally any children who want it can have a second bottle in the afternoon, but just at present we have had to suspend the second bottle because our supplies of milk are insufficient to meet the greatly increased demand.

The dairyman is paid for this milk by the Ministry of Food on the strength of a certificate which is provided by the school/

the school.

The system operates in practically every State School in the country, and also in the majority of private schools as well. The result is that over 90% of the children in our State schools are having a bottle of milk in school each day, and half of them, we hope, will again be getting a second bottle before long.

This is not, of course, all the milk that a school child gets. From the ages 5 to 18 he is entitled to have 1/2 pint of milk at home each day at the ordinary price; but obviously we cannot be sure that the home supply always reaches him. The fundamental point of the School Milk Service is that at school we can make quite sure that the children get the milk and those children who are not very good at drinking milk are persuaded to copy the others and drink it up.

Earliest Priority Scheme for All Children

The scheme in its present form began in 1934, and it deserves special notice, I think because it was the first nutritional priority scheme intended for all the children and not just for the poor children or certain undernourished children. This was the beginning of the great priority system for children now existing in Great Britain.

School Milk Now Free

Up to last August the children paid 1/2d. a bottle for school milk; that is to say, they paid only 1/3 of the retail price, except for 10% of the poorest who had it free. Despite many difficulties during the war, the percentage taking milk increased from 55% in 1939 to 72% in 1946. But last August a great change was made. The charge for school milk was abolished altogether, with the result that the figures shot up to 82 1/2%.

Numbers and Cost

So now we have this picture; in England, Scotland and Wales including State schools and private schools, 5 1/2 million children have/

have school milk daily, free of charge. The present cost is £7 million, but it will increase to £12 million before long.

Consumption of Milk

The school children's milk amounts to 50 million gallons a year. Added to the Welfare milk that makes 230 million gallons of free or cheap milk for mothers and children, representing about 40% of our supplies and costing the State £27 million (Net)

School Dinners

I have left to last much the most difficult and, in many ways, much the most striking of these services. The School Meals Service is almost a social revolution.

What I am going to say relates to England and Wales only but very much the same picture applies to Scotland.

20,000 Canteens

We have established 20,000 school canteens. Some of these are brand new affairs in prefabricated huts which form a kitchen, survey and dining room; some are held in school halls or even in classrooms where the children afterwards have to work. The meals come, perhaps, from a kitchen built at the school, or have to be sent in containers from a large central kitchen a good many miles away. Quite a number of the canteens are in hired halls, and a good many are used not by one school but by a group of schools.

Altogether, these 20,000 canteens are used by 25,000 schools, that is out of a total of 29,000 state schools in England and Wales. There is a gap of 4,000 schools which at present have no school canteen service.

50% Have Dinner at School

Through this large system of canteens, just half of the children in our State-aided schools are having dinner at school. The actual number who sit down to dinner every day is between 2½ and 2¾ million. We are hard at work expanding this system so as to include every school, but of course we have also a very big task in getting rid of the makeshifts and

/improvisations

improvisations which were all we could arrange in the earlier stages. At the moment there are over 800 canteens on which the builders are at work; these will provide for another ½ million children. This programme has almost the same priority for building labour and materials as housing.

Ultimate Aim.

The ultimate aim is that this service should take its place alongside the Welfare Food Service and the School Milk Service as an adjunct of Family Allowances. In the end, therefore, these school dinners will be free of charge, just as school milk has already been made free of charge. We then expect to provide dinners for about 75%, that is, about 4 million.

Present Position

At present the usual charge for dinners is 5d. a meal, but about 15% of the children are allowed meals free of charge, and a good many more are allowed reductions. The average amount paid is 3½d. The gross cost of the meals is about 10½d.; the amount spent on food is about 5½d.

Running Costs

This year the running cost of the School Meals Service in England and Wales will be £23 million, towards which the children will pay £7 million, leaving £16 million to come from public funds.

What Sort of Dinner

The next question is what sort of dinner do these canteens provide? I can't refer to this without paying a tribute to Lord Woolton, our wartime Food Minister. He encouraged us to develop school meals to the utmost extent, and agreed at once that we should aim at dinners of the highest possible nutritional standard. The result is that the allowances of rationed foods for school dinners are very generous and specially designed to secure a concentrated type of meal of high calory and high protein value.

For older children we aim at nearly, 1,000 calories and for the younger about 750 calories.

As an example of our allowances- in the case of MEAT we get a monthly allowance which works out at about 2½ ounces per dinner.

The rate per dinner for FAT is ½ an ounce and for SUGAR it is 2/5 of an ounce- and so on.

There is also a most valuable allowance of 1 ounce of dried skimmed milk- this greatly increases the content of animal protein.

These are just a few of the items which go to make the meals of first class quality.

Co-operation between Central and Local Government

This service has been built on intimate co-operation between the Central and local Government. The public system of education is carried on by the Local Government authorities of the counties and large towns, which form, altogether, 145 Local Education Authorities. The School Meals Service is conducted as part of this educational system. Therefore the creation of these 20,000 canteens has been the work of the Local Education Authorities.

Grants

As long ago as 1914 the central Government gave the Authorities a 50% grant for school feeding and when we decided in the war to expand the service as quickly as possible this grant was increased to 80%. The Government also pay all the capital costs for equipment and buildings. Finally, this year, the Government is paying all the running costs as well as the capital costs, subject to certain safeguards. It is an extremely interesting feature of the relationship between our Central and local Government that we find it possible to allow the local Government to carry out this large and complicated catering service at the entire expense of central Government funds.

Organization

At the Ministry of Education the responsibility rests with a small staff of administrative officers, helped by the School Inspectors, and in particular by the Staff Inspector of the School Meals Service and her 10 expert colleagues.

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In the counties and towns each Local Education Authority is required to employ an Organizer of School Meals, holding high qualifications and good experience. Under the Chief Education Officer these Organizers are the responsible technical officers of the service, and have to deal with the problems of food purchase and staffing, and they also have to plan the development of the system.

The teachers have played their part. It would be impossible to exaggerate what the service owes to their skill and ingenuity. Their continued help in making the service a great social and educational influence is vital.

Equipment

Local Education Authorities are helped by the arrangement which began in 1942 for all the canteen equipment required for public services to be ordered from the Ministry of Works. The Ministry of Works places bulk contracts with the manufacturers.

Standard Plans

Further, since 1943 we have drawn up standard plans for canteens in prefabricated huts, and have made arrangements so that any Local Education Authority can have a standard canteen erected by the Ministry of Works instead of doing the building work themselves. As soon as it is finished the canteen becomes the property of the Authority. This is a further example of the link-up between the Central and local Governments.

The First Million in 1942

It is perhaps of interest to point out that, way back in 1942 we succeeded in feeding the first million children by every rapid developments on makeshift lines. This was made possible by the skill of our Local Education Authorities by giving our Inspectors power to approve local expenditure, and above all by the zeal and enthusiasm of the teachers.

Whole-hearted National Support

It is indeed a social revolution for us that the main meal of the day for so many of our children is communally provided. This service completes the priority deliberately and permanently given to the

/nutrition

nutrition and physique of the rising generation. That policy of "Children First" has the wholehearted support of the nation.

American Help

There is TRIBUTE I must not forget to pay. American Lend-Lease has been of immense assistance to us - both in foods like dried milk and orange juice and in many of the staple foods as well. Indeed, America made it possible to carry out these schemes in Britain.

Two Points of Interest to the Children's Fund

That the significance of these British Services may be in the task confronting the Children's Fund is a matter for others to judge.

If I may venture to suggest two points they would be: First, the importance of getting Governments to adopt some definite priority for expectant mothers and children; Secondly, the importance of realistic planning of the administrative machinery, including any machinery by which voluntary agencies give help.

Mr. Chairman, I am most deeply impressed with the initiative taken by the United Nations to help the children. If we can make up in some measure for our inability to provide a direct contribution in food by offering administrative experience, we shall be only too glad.

May I add one personal word? Beyond facts and figures lies another reality just as important. This a time for faith and I believe that despite all our troubles the elementary human desire to protect and cherish the mother and her child is one of the great unities through which, God willing, we may build the new world.

E. P. H. (C. S.) Dept.

⑥

Education - British Services for the nutrition of
Children - Statement made by Mr. E. D. Harris to
the Executive Board of the International Children's
Emergency Fund - Govt. of India's letter -
Recorded.

Ref. from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education,
No. D. 2989/47. E. D. 8/11/47.

Gov. India No. 2526 E. D. 25.11.47

Recorded.

To 29/11/47
The D. P. H.
(with 4 copies of
the Statement)
to each.
17.11.47
18/11/47
18/11/47
18/11/47
18/11/47

No. 2136 E.

Government of Bihar, Education Department.

From

R. B. Lal, Esq., M.A.,
Under Secretary to Government,

To

The Secretaries of all Provincial
Governments in the Education Department.



Patna, the 10th April 1948.

British Services for the nutrition
of children-Statement made by Mr.E.D.
Marris, Assistant Secretary, Ministry
of Education, United Kingdom to the
Executive Board of the International
Children's Emergency Fund.

27604

Sir,

refer to the

I am directed to ~~enclose~~ ^{forward} copy of Government
of India's letter no.D.2989/47/E.II., dated the 8th November
1947 and to request you to kindly let the Government of
Bihar in the Education Department know as to what is being
done or is proposed to be done in this connection in your
province and how it is proposed to finance the scheme in
case it has been decided to give effect to it.

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

R.B. Lal
Under Secretary.

1.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S RECONSTITUTED MILK DISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

(10)

About the middle of 1946, the Government of Madras considered all aspects of the food situation and decided that some more nourishment than would be available in their homes should be provided to the growing children, especially in the deficit districts of the Province. When foodstuffs are scarce, and their costs are high, the health of the nation in general is likely to suffer and particularly that of the vulnerable sections of the population like growing children. As it is difficult to reach all children, it was decided that the benefit of any distribution of food should reach the school-going children and that the extra nourishment required could be provided in the form of milk. As enough fresh milk is not produced in the country, in order to make it available in all places and in required quantities, the Government decided to distribute milk reconstituted from imported milk powder. They ordered in June 1946, that every school-going child in the elementary section of recognised schools in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, North Arcot and Salem should be supplied with one ounce or 8 ounces of milk reconstituted from imported milk powder every day, on all the working days. This scheme was later extended to the districts of Coimbatore, Malabar, Ramnad, Tinnevely and Vizagapatam, in October 1946. A large number of children (about 7 lakhs) were benefited by this milk supply, and reports from the districts where the scheme was in force, indicated generally that the scheme was appreciated and that it helped the children considerably.

Hoping that the food situation in the Province would improve and that there might not be any more need to continue the scheme, the Government terminated the scheme on 28-2-47. As the year progressed it was, however, realised that the food position did not improve and that, as a matter of fact, it took a turn for the worse. Considering that the Reconstituted Milk Distribution scheme was greatly appreciated on all hands, the Government revived it in July 1947 in the eight districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, Salem, Malabar, Ramnad, Tinnevely and Vizagapatam. The benefits of the scheme have also been extended to the children studying in the Corporation Elementary Schools in Madras City and the inmates of all special schools for the blind, deaf and dumb and the orphanages in the City and the eight districts where the scheme is in operation. *In March 1946 the scheme was ordered to be continued till all the milk powder stocks available in the districts are completely used up.*

Reconstituted milk is supplied in free and in a palatable form. The estimated cost of the whole scheme is about Rs. 84 lakhs. Under the scheme, every schoolgoing child in the elementary schools of the above mentioned areas receives 8 oz. of reconstituted milk on every working day. The school-masters are given a graded monthly allowance for doing the extra work in connection with the preparation and distribution of reconstituted milk. The District Collectors have been instructed to take special care to see that really wholesome milk powder is used for this purpose. It is believed that a general break-down in the health of the school-going children has been prevented by the introduction of this scheme.

II. SCHEME FOR THE PRODUCTION AND SALE OF RECONSTITUTED MILK IN MADRAS CITY.

This scheme came into force on the 1st January 1947 and on this date the Government Milk Factory started producing and selling reconstituted milk to the public at the cost of the existing market.

attached to the factory costing about Rs.12,000/-. The total cost of the scheme comes to about Rs.5,00,000 excluding the cost of the site and the original building. The erection of the plant and machinery has been done by Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras on a commission basis at 7% over the actual cost involved.

When the factory was started, the Government fixed the sale price of reconstituted milk at Re 0-12-0 per Madras measure and Re 0-4-0 per pint as the cost of milk powder was only Re 0-10-0 per pound. Subsequently, the milk powder received in barrels from abroad had to be repacked in tins, as the stuff showed signs of deterioration on account of long storage. The repacking charges came to about 5 annas per lb and this enhanced the cost of the powder from 10 annas to 15 annas per pound. It was first estimated that the average sale per day would be about 2,000 measures. But in practice it was found that during the first four months the sale fell short of the estimate. The above factors contributed to the loss of about Rs.18,500/- to Government during the period from 16-1-47 to 30-6-47. The Government therefore increased the sale price of milk from 0-12-0 to 0-14-0 and it is hoped that the entire loss would be made up thus making it a self supporting scheme on the whole.

The following quantities of Reconstituted milk were sold to the public in the months shown below:-

	Production.	Sale
January (from 16-1-47 to 31-1-47)	6,143 H.M.	4,118
February 1947	10,413	9,753
March "	11,658	10,572
April "	27,775	25,802
May "	26,327	26,502
June "	27,354	27,071
July "	32,895	32,529
August "	30,250	30,488

The rise in sale in April is due to the fact from that month the City Hospitals began to be supplied upto 33% of their requirements of milk in the form of reconstituted milk manufactured at the Factory. It would be possible to supply 50% of their requirements after the new machinery arrives. The distribution to the General public is at present being made through the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society. Reconstituted milk is sold at present at Re 0-14-0 per Madras Measure against Re 1-4-0 to Re 1-8-0 per measure charged by milkmen for fresh (drawn) milk from cows. The poorer sections of the public are thus enabled to get an equally nutritious milk at a comparatively cheaper rate.

How Public take to this Milk:-

As good curd is obtained, most of the people purchase the reconstituted milk for making curd and butter milk. Many people use it for tea and they find it tasteful. The general opinion is that the reconstituted milk is a good substitute for fresh milk.

I. SCHEME FOR INCREASING THE SUPPLY OF MILK IN MADRAS MILK SUPPLY SCHEME.

The scheme for increasing the supply of milk is contained in C.O.No.11 cont.

Madras Milk Supply Union and then
factory at Ayyanavaram, of the sub. a number of
consumers. After the in started in the villages in
societies have been organised and six societies in the
Chingleput district and around Madras and six societies in the
City itself. In order to encourage the production of milk
Government provided substantial amounts for disbursement of interest
free loans to the members of these societies, for the purchase
of milch animals. Facilities for the transport of milk through
the lorries of the Civil Supplies Department or providing lorries
at Government cost, free staff for supervision of the feeder
societies and provision of veterinary aid to the milch cattle
maintained by the members of the Union have been made. (12)

The scheme for sanctioning interest free loans to
the tune of Rs.4.20 lakhs to the producers came into force during
September 1945. The question of amending the rules relating to
the grant of interest free loans to the milkmen so as to afford
greater relief to the milkmen is separately under consideration.

In order to expand the milk supply organisation in
the Province a scheme covering a period of 3 years at an estimated
cost of Rs.6 lakhs was drawn up. But after the Dairy Development
Officer of the Government of India had discussed it with the
Registrar of Co-operative Societies the scheme was considerably
altered and its sanction is still under the consideration. Under
the scheme, the existing Co-operative Milk Supply Societies or
Unions will be expanded. The estimated total increase is just
under 20,000 Madras Measures or 80,000 lbs per day to begin with.

A qualified person has been appointed as a Dairy
Development Officer and he has been given the assistance of certain
staff for the proper supervision of the Dairy Development Schemes
of the Province. He is engaged with milk survey, formulation
of schemes for increased milk production, organisation of milk
supply Co-operative Unions, and encouraging the development of
private dairies in suitable areas.

IV. SUPPLY OF SKIMMED MILK POWDER TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS SUCH AS MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES AND CRECHES.

(1) Madras City.

In April 1947 the Government sanctioned the
supply of 1800 lbs of skimmed milk powder to the Chief Inspector
of certified schools for free distribution to the Madras Society
for the Protection of children for the use of the pupils in the
Junior Certified Schools run by that Society.

In August 1947 they also sanctioned (1) the
supply of 1218 lbs of skimmed milk powder to the Principal, Lady
Willington Training College, Madras for free distribution to the
poor fishermen's children reading in the Elementary School
attached to the college, and (2) the supply of 10 tons of
skimmed milk powder to the Madras Corporation for free distri-
bution to the expectant and nursing mothers of the poorer classes
in the City through its child Welfare centres.

(11) Nofasil.

Vizagapatam District.

8,000 lbs of malted milk and 39,500 lbs
whole milk powder, which were donated to this Province by
zealand Government were ordered to be distributed free of
to the people in the famine affected areas of the Vizaga-
patam district.

The Government
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period of eight months from 1/

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South Kanara district.

In August 1947 the Government ordered that the surplus stocks of skimmed milk powder sanctioned the free supply of 700 lbs of skimmed milk powder to the Holy Family Girls' Elementary and the Rajapuram Girls' Elementary school, Rajapuram Colony, South Kanara district for distribution of reconstituted milk to the children reading in them for a period of two months. (13)

Chittoor District.

In August 1947 the Government ordered that the surplus stocks of skimmed milk powder available in the Chittoor district up to the termination of the school children Reconstituted Milk distribution scheme on 28-2-47 should be distributed free of cost to the charitable institutions in that district such as the Maternity and child welfare centres.

Bellary district.

In October 1947 the Collector of Bellary was permitted to distribute milk powder free of cost to charitable institutions such as hospitals, orphanages etc from the stocks intended for the school children distribution scheme if such distribution was considered necessary to avoid deterioration of milk powder.

Rannad district.

In October 1947 the Government ordered that the benefit of the school children distribution scheme in the Rannad district should be extended to the leper children reading in the Dayapuram school at Manamadura in the Rannad district.

Coimbatore district.

In January 1948 the Government ordered that the portion of the milk powder allotted to Kollegal in Coimbatore district in connection with the school children milk distribution scheme should be utilised for free distribution to the labourers' children in the Child welfare centre organised by the Government Silk Filatures Labour Association, Kollegal.

The Nilgiris District.

In January 1948 the Government ordered the diversion to the Nilgiris district of 5,000 lbs of skimmed milk powder from the surplus stock left over in the Chittoor district (after the termination of the School children Distribution scheme on 28-2-47) for free supply to the inmates of creches in the estates of the Nilgiris district.

Kurnool district.

In January 1948, 1,350 lbs (One thousand three hundred and fifty) of skimmed milk powder were supplied to the Collector Kurnool for distribution to the Sak Chenchu Children attending the Chenchugudem schools in Baillet and Nagolty in the district free of cost for a period of about six months.

Municipalities.

In certain Municipalities also viz., Brode, Masulipatnam etc free milk distribution to infants, children, expectant and nursing mothers etc was continued.

To: A.P.

A note on the scheme sanctioned by the Madras Govt. for the free distribution of reconstituted milk to the E.L. School children in the deficit districts of the Province and in Madras city is put up at flag #. The E. & P. H. Dept. may be requested to ^{consider} including this in their draft reply to the Govt. of Bihar as it relates to the steps taken by this Govt. for safeguarding the nutrition of the ^{school} children during a period of food scarcity.

32213

1948

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

u/4/48

LK

30/4/48

E.P.H.

(16)

Food No. 189209/48-1

30.4.48

E.P.H. Dept.

The ^{scheme of} supply of reconstituted milk is purely a temporary ^{one} and the scheme will be stopped as soon as the stocks are exhausted. However in view of the notes of the Food Dept. above it is for orders whether a ^{ref:} mention of the scheme should be made in the letter to the Govt. of Bihar. If so, the additional word

to the draft is for approval

u/4/48

5/5/48

6/1/48

