

Educational (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 273

Dated 6th Apr. 1895.

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Communicating to the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Madras letter from
the Director of Public Instruction regarding the -- .

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
90	75		7.2.96				

22ND OCTOBER 1894, No. 801, EDUCATIONAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper :—

G.O., dated 1st June 1894, No. 381, Educational.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on the question of transferring the Madras Industrial School to “Grassmere” or to the Civil Orphan Asylum buildings.

READ—also the following papers :—

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 4th August 1894, No. 7267.

With reference to paragraph 5 of G.O., dated 1st June last, No. 381, Educational, I have the honour to submit the enclosed letters, in original, from the Honorary Secretaries, Civil Orphan Asylums and Madras Industrial School, and also from the Secretary, Military Female Orphan Asylum, communicating the general approval of the respective managing committees to the scheme proposed in the above Government Order.

ENCLOSURES.

From the Rev. C. H. MALDEN, Honorary Secretary, Madras Industrial School, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 4th July 1894, No. 733.

I have the honour to state that the following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Committee of the Madras Industrial School on the 20th June 1894 :—

“XII. Read G.O., dated 1st June 1894, No. 381, Educational.

“Resolved.—The Secretary is requested to write to the Director of Public Instruction and to express the general approval of the scheme proposed in G.O., dated 1st June 1894, No. 381, Educational, so far as it affects the Industrial School.”

I have the honour to ask that Mr. C. Pinsent may be recognized as Secretary and Manager of the school in my place, as I am leaving Madras.

From J. T. GREATOREX, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Civil Orphan Asylums, to the Acting Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 16th July 1894, No. 120.

Acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated 10th July 1894, No. 6375, I have the honour, in reply, to acquaint you that the Directors of the Madras Civil Orphan Asylums approve generally of the scheme proposed in G.O., dated 1st June 1894, No. 381, Educational, subject to the necessary consent of the subscribers being obtained to the detailed scheme when worked out.

2. With reference to the concluding clause of your letter, I have the honour to report that the present strength of the several forms and classes in the male and female branches of the asylums are as follows:—

Male Asylum.

	NOS.
Form III	6
" II	10
" I	8
Class IV	26
" III	11
" II	13
	—
Pupil-teachers	74
Working outside	3
Attending girls' school	2
Vacancies	6
	9
	—
Sanctioned strength including three boarders	94
	—

Female Asylum.

	NOS.
Teacher on the rolls	1
" attending Presidency Training School	1
Pupil-teachers	3
Form III	2
" II	4
" I	8
Class IV	14
" III	2
" II	2
" I	1
Infant class	1
	—
	39
Vacancies	4
	—
Sanctioned strength including one boarder	43
	—

Boys and girls are being called on to fill the vacancies.

In addition to the above, 10 boys and 3 girls will be transferred to the asylums from the Waltair Orphan Asylum under G.O., dated 29th June 1894, No. 482, Educational, which will bring the strength of the Male Asylum up to 104 and of the Female Asylum to 46.

From C. PINSENT, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Madras Industrial School, to the Acting Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 17th July 1894, No. 760.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6375, dated 10th instant, which appears to have crossed letter No. 733, dated 4th July 1894, from the Rev. C. H. Malden, informing you of the approval of the Committee of the Industrial School of the proposed transfer to the buildings now occupied by the Civil Female Orphan Asylum.

2. The school building accommodates 50 destitute lads, and this has been generally the strength of the school, but at present there are only 28, the committee having lately been adverse to admitting new pupils pending final settlement of the question of transfer to Egmore, owing to the present financial position and the difficulty of satisfactorily carrying on the institution in its present quarters.

From Captain T. BAKER, Secretary, Military Female Orphan Asylum, to the Acting Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 25th July 1894, No. 503.

Having laid the subject-matter of O.G., No. 380, dated 1st June 1894, Educational Department, and your No. 6376, dated 10th July 1894, before a special general meeting of the Governors of this asylum, I have been directed to furnish you with the following information:—

- (i) that the Governors approve generally of the amalgamation of the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan and Military Orphan Asylums;

(ii) the present strength of the several forms and classes is as follows:—

North Class Room.

	NOS.
Infants	10
Standard Class I, Division II	27
" I, " I	15
Standard II	23
" III	24
	—
	99

South Class Room.

	NOS.
Standard IV	22
Form V	12
" VI	11
" VII	5
Work class and variously employed	19
	—
	69
Normal school	15
	—

Total .. 183

- (iii) the number of pupils not orphans is 52;
 (iv) in regard to accommodation I am directed to invite your attention to paragraph 5, page 11 of Order of Government above quoted wherein Government have requested the Sanitary Commissioner and the Consulting Architect to report on this question;
 (v) it is considered that an additional teacher on a salary of Rs. 45 per mensem will be necessary on the proposed amalgamation taking place.

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Acting Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 5th September 1894, No. 1670-S.

With reference to G.O., dated 1st June 1894, No. 381, Educational, I have the honour to forward herewith the proceedings of the committee therein appointed in connection with the Military and Civil Female Orphan Asylum buildings.

ENCLOSURE.

PROCEEDINGS of the committee appointed under G.O., dated 1st June 1894, No. 381, Educational, to consider the feasibility of the existing Military Female Orphan Asylum being utilized for the accommodation of a total of 240 resident pupils, and of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum buildings containing 100 resident and 60 non-resident pupils.

The committee having inspected the premises of the asylum buildings begs to submit the following report:—

The question before the committee resolves itself into a consideration of what the superficial and cubic space should be in dormitories for pupils ranging from about 6 years to 37 years. In dealing with this question, it must be conceded that opinions of authorities vary, but it is noteworthy that, as time advances and experience at disposal is greater, the tendency always has been steadily to increase the amount of space required. This difference of opinion has been chiefly founded upon the consideration that the smaller excretions of carbonic acid gas in the case of young persons demands that less initial cubic space shall be available than for adults. But against this has to be balanced the fact that the difference is not great, and that it is generally held that this should be entirely ignored, seeing that the impurity to be feared is not so much the carbonic acid as the animal organic matter thrown off during respiration. But the ages of the population of the two asylums include no less than 62 persons above 15 years of age. Any attempt, therefore, to make a deduction of the space advisable with reference to age in this instance, would be unwise. The assertion made by the Educational Department that 240 pupils could be accommodated in the Military Asylum (G.O., No. 381, Educational, dated 1st June 1894, page 4) would presuppose that 400 cubic feet per head must be regarded as sufficient. In corroboration of this

it might be stated that the minimum accepted by the English Educational Department for Poor Law Commissioners school dormitories is lower, namely, 360 cubic feet. But this small allowance, which in practice is frequently exceeded, has received strong condemnation from modern sanitarians. The space allowed should in reality be 1,000 feet, with ventilation so arranged as to cause a full change of the air of the room not less than three times per hour. But economy demanded that sanitary requirements should be made, so as to approach the margin of safety. Dr. Dukes and Mr. Paget, both eminent authorities upon the question of school hygiene, holding economy in view, nevertheless insist that 800 cubic feet and 70 superficial feet should be allowed. But it may be pleaded that in this warm climate with doors and windows open the greater part of the year this is more than requisite. All that can be allowed in regard to such an argument is that a draught of warm air is more tolerable than one of cold, and that therefore the change of air in a certain cubic space may be made with greater rapidity and with a greater degree of safety; but this certainty does not cover the question of comfort, as directly a current becomes perceptible to the skin, discomfort ensues. Moreover, in the tropics large rooms are required with reference to radiation of heat from walls and the fact that air more rarefied than in a cold climate is available. This principle is at least followed by Government in regulating the size of barracks for British troops in this country; whilst in Britain 600 cubic feet is considered sufficient; double that amount is provided in this country.

Taking the above facts into consideration, we consider that, consistent with strict economy, the minimum that should be required is 600 cubic feet per head in dormitories. This coincides fairly well with the opinion of Surgeon-General Bidie, when Sanitary Commissioner in 1886, as mentioned in the Government Order under reference, who advised that the minimum should be fixed at 550 cubic feet. In advising this amount, i.e., 600 cubic feet to be allowed, we bear in mind the very decided disadvantage the pupils in both asylums possess in their education being conducted in the same rooms that are used at night as dormitories. We may here state that an inspection of the annual medical returns from the asylum shows that the rates of admission for sickness have been in inverse proportion to the amount of cubic space available, having regard to the total strength, and that the incidence of disease has been especially such as would be favored in spread by overcrowding—vide the annexed statement:—

Years.	Strength on the last day of each year.	Admissions into the hospital during the year.	Percentage of admissions to strength.	Chief diseases.			
				Ophthalmia.	Eczema.	Ring-worm.	Febricula.
1870	188	531	282.4	29	31	..	16
1871	196	504	257.1	6	30	..	24
1872	175	271	154.9	3	..	..	17
1873	155	74	47.7	1	4	..	17
1874	162	214	132.1	..	5	..	17
1875	156	158	101.3	6	..	..	7
1876	166	66	39.8	..	..	..	17
1877	181	74	40.9	3	..	..	29
1878	185	92	49.7	*2	..	..	*13
1879	181	183	101.1	33	2	..	44
1880	183	151	82.5	10	..	..	65
1881	165	34	20.6	2	3	..	5
1882	157	71	45.2	4	7	..	9
1883	150	47	31.3	1	..	..	14
1884	147	138	93.9	10	1	..	16
1885	159	86	54.1	3	1	1	16
1886	151	110	72.8	1	3	..	48
1887	182	257	141.2	43	11	..	49
1888	185	255	137.8	7	10	..	32
1889	185	190	102.7	4	..	..	27
1890	183	128	69.9	3	1	..	4
1891	184	180	97.8	..	1	..	102
1892	186	244	131.2	8	13	..	82
1893	187	235	125.7	18	12	14	64

* Represents the statistics of five months, information for the remaining months of the year not being available.

In the case of workshops, where sedentary occupations are pursued, we consider a minimum of 400 cubic feet should be allowed, and, where heavy labour is pursued frequently in the midst of dust, 600 cubic feet should be allowed.

In no case should the available cubic space be reckoned as existing above a height of 13 feet.

On the above basis, we find that the Military Female Orphan Asylum is capable of accommodating only 163 pupils, and that it would, therefore, be necessary to provide for 77 more resident pupils at the following cost:—

Military Female Orphan Asylum—

	RS.
A new dormitory for accommodation of 77 resident pupils.	15,000
Additions and alterations to latrines	450
Do. do. to kitchen	850
Improvements to flooring and walls of existing dormitories.	2,000
Total ..	18,300

In the case of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum we find that if the hospital now utilized be abandoned (as would be the case) there would be available accommodation for the full number of resident pupils, namely, 100. This full utilization of available space, however, necessitates the erection of a new workshop and certain alterations to the latrines and lavatory as shown below:—

Work to be done at the Civil Orphan Asylum—

	RS.
Alterations to the latrine and lavatory	300
Heavy labour workshops	1,800
Total ..	2,100

ORDER—dated 22nd October 1894, No. 801, Educational.

The maximum strength of the Military Female Orphan Asylum was fixed at 200 in G.O., dated 26th August 1886, No. 555, Educational, but, according to the Sanitary Commissioner and the Consulting Architect, the present buildings suffice to accommodate 163 girls only. This estimate may be accepted as theoretically correct (though it proceeds upon an assumption as to the effect of draughts upon bodily comfort which is, at least, contestable), but the strength of the Asylum has for several years regularly exceeded the maximum now fixed and, apparently, the health of the girls has not suffered in any way. It seems, therefore, unnecessary to construct additional accommodation so long as the present strength is not exceeded. Of the girls now in the Military Asylum, 52 are not orphans and the Governors of the institution will be invited to consider the propriety of removing these girls to make room for the inmates (42 in number) of the Civil Asylum.

2. The report on the accommodation available in the Civil Asylum for the boys of the Industrial school is not quite so clear as it might be. Provision is made for building a new workshop, so it seems probable that the report contemplates the use of the hospital as a dormitory and it is plain that the number of pupils to be moved from the Industrial school has been reckoned at 100, that being the figure given in paragraph 5 of G.O., dated 1st June 1894, No. 381, Educational. But the actual strength of the Industrial school is only 28, and 50 is said to represent the usual number of pupils. For the present, at all events, it seems unnecessary to contemplate an increase beyond this latter figure and it is probable that, for some time to come, the accommodation rendered available by the removal of the girls from the Civil Asylum will be ample for the needs of the Industrial school. The Sanitary Commissioner will now be requested to report the exact number of boys who can be (1) accommodated and taught sedentary work in the living apartments to be vacated by the female civil orphans and (2) taught "heavy labour" in the present hospital. The Consulting Architect will also be requested in the Public Works Department to make a rough estimate of the cost of fitting up the hospital for use as a workshop.

3. The purpose to which the building "Grasmere" should be applied has now to be settled and the principal heads of departments will be consulted on the subject

in the departments of the Secretariat concerned. In 1890 the Commissioner of Police wanted the building for use as a Police station, but he has probably since suited himself otherwise. It is understood that the buildings vacated by the Industrial school will be wanted for the Poor school, as stated in paragraph 9 of Mr. Grigg's letter, read in G.O., dated 19th August 1890, No. 589, Educational.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

- „ the Public Works Department.
- „ the Military Department.
- „ all other Departments of the Secretariat.
- „ the Sanitary Commissioner.
- „ the Governors of the Madras Female Orphan Asylum.
- „ the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum.
- „ the Committee of the Madras Industrial School.
- „ the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

Eccl. Dept.
Govt. of {1894} Madras.
EDUCATIONAL.

8nd L No 2141.

Referred to the Venerable
the Archdeacon with
advocance to para: 3.

by order
Lancel Davidson
ag asst Secy

35B.
3/11
Forth St George.
5th November 1894

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 22nd October 1894, No. 801.

OCTOBER.

The Civil and Military Orphan
Asylums and Industrial School.

Considering it unnecessary to provide additional accommodation in the Military Female Orphan Asylum buildings on account of the inmates of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum, and requesting the Sanitary Commissioner to report as to the extent of the accommodation available for boys of the Industrial school in the building to be vacated by the civil female orphans.

With Ref. 26

TO BE RETURNED
WITHIN 14 DAYS

No. 63

J. Martin Church Vestry
North Black Town -

1st Dec 1894

From Mr Wm. B. J. Brandon & L. D.
by the Chaplain of North Black Town - Madras -
to the Ven. the Archdeacon of Madras -
Ven. Sir.

I have the honor to inform you
that I think the time has arrived when
with reference to G.O. dated 19 Aug 1890 No
589 Educational we should move Government
to order that the buildings in Black Town
now occupied by the Madras Industrial
School should when vacated by that Institution
be handed over to the Chaplain of North
Black Town for the use of the Drury
Poor European School and for other
Prochnal purposes.

2 The present buildings in which the
Drury School is held is only an old native
house converted into a so called school-house.
It is cramped and unsuitable for a school.
It is ill lighted and ventilated. It is
far advanced in decay. We are
forced to use this place as under our
poor circumstances we can provide no
better, but we shall soon have either
to close the school and leave these
ragged, destitute and half starved
European and Eurasian children without
education or provide new buildings.

3 I would point out that I have no place in which to hold a Sunday School, Ministering Children League, Prayer, Bible Class, Confirmation Class, Temperance or other Periodical Meetings. I have to borrow here & there, places in which to hold such meetings - and the places I now thus use are unsuitable & inconvenient. The fact is I am precluded by the want of a proper building from working with the Black Town Theplaining as it ought to be worked. Also I can now give any amusement to the Poor people of my Theplaining in the way of Concerts, Magic Lantern Entertainments or Readings because we have no room in which to meet.

4 I wish to draw your attention that it is as a Government Theplaining working in Government Theplaining that I ask for the Buildings now occupied by the Madras Industries School when they become vacant. These buildings with several others, may be said to form part of the Compound of St. Mark's Church - North Black Town - which is the Government Church of the Theplaining. One building has been handed over to the C. M. S. for a school for Natives - the C. M. S. Church being about a mile distant - Another Building has been handed over to the Free Church of Scotland Mission for a Native girls School and another very large Building to the same Mission for a Native boys school. The Free Church of Scotland Mission Church being about one and a half miles distant. That is Three Schools lying against St. Mark's Gov. Church are now held

by various missions for the education
and conversion of Native children to
Christianity - the property being Government
5 I think it only fair that when the four
set of buildings suitable for educational
purposes becomes vacant and is beside
the Gov: House it ought to be given to the
Gov: Chaplain for a school for the ragged
distraught and half starving children of the
Poor Europeans and Eurasians of the
Gov: Chaplaincy of North Black Town - in
order that the Chaplain may be able to educate
and sustain in the faith these children -
Why should the Gov: Chaplain be forced for
want of room and a suitable site to pro-
vide private charity school buildings at a
distance from the Gov: House when Gov
can provide him with most suitable
buildings beside the Gov: House situated
in the very centre of North Black Town
Chaplaincy - without interfering with the rights of others.
6 That part of the G.O. dated 19 Aug 1899
No 589 Educational which suggests that
the Madras Industrial School Buildings should
be offered to the Free Church of Scotland
Mission was passed without any reference
to the Gov: Chaplain of North Black Town
the Educational requirements of his
Chaplaincy - Had the Chaplain had the
opportunity he would most certainly have
represented the matter as I now do -
have ever since the passing of the above
G.O. watched most closely the movements
of Gov: with reference to the Madras Industrial
School in order that at the proper time and
opportunity we might present the claim
of North Black Town Chaplaincy for the
Buildings -

4
If the buildings are lent to the
chaplain for the use of the chaplaincy
such that they may be made over in the
name of "St Mark's Parochial Poor
European School" or "North Black Town
chaplaincy Poor European School" as
either of these names will be the name
given to the Poor European School
if it is removed from its present
wretched building -

Have the honor to be
Sir Sir

Your most obedient servant
B. J. Brandon
By Chaplain of North Black Town.

Madras, Jan: 7 1894.

No. 2012

From

THE VENERABLE W. WESTON ELWES, M.A.,

Archdeacon of Madras.

To

The Hon:
The Chief Secretary.

Sir, I have the honor to return enclosed "Enclosure 331 Ecc Department" dated 5th Nov. 1894 on S. O. 22nd Dec. 1894 No 8012, & to state with reference to para 3 of that order that 'Grammar' is not required for any use in connection with the Ecclesiastical Department.

2. With reference to the last part of the same para I have the honor to forward a letter from the Chaplain of L. Black Town requesting that the building now occupied by the Industrial School may be handed over to him (when vacated) for the purpose of housing the 'Dung Don School' & for other purposes connected with his work.

3. I warmly support this application & trust that Gov. will be pleased to grant the Rev. Dr. Brandon's request. The 'Dung Don School' is doing a very good work under considerable difficulties while the Chaplain of L. Black Town is hampered in his work by having no room in which to hold various Parochial meetings.

Yours truly,
W. Weston Elwes
Archdeacon of Madras

2 enclosures

No 63.

From The
Rev. Dr. Brandon
Chaplain of L. B. Town

To The Hon:
The Archdeacon of Madras

Delid Dec. 154 }
Received

1894

Subject.

Requesting that the Industrial School Buildings (when vacated) may be handed over to the Chaplain of L. Black Town for the housing of the 'Dung Don School' & for other Parochial purposes

1895	5
Each Day	26
Enclosure No. 1	
O. No.	5

be appreciably reduced unless another Training school is established and carried on for several years at least. The building in question would answer for this purpose and there is no other suitable building available in Black Town.

2. The question, therefore, as to whether the building is to be handed over to the Chaplain of North Black Town or to the Free Church Mission or to the Department for a Training school, is not one that presses for an immediate answer, seeing that it will be sometime before the premises are vacated by the Industrial school. I have informed the Chaplain that before I

I send up my final recommendations to Government regarding the disposal of the building I shall give him an opportunity of laying his claim fully before me for submission to Government. With this ^{assurance} ~~answer~~ I presume the Chaplain of North Black Town will be satisfied.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. G. G. G.
Director of Public Instruction.

From,
The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.
To the Honble the Chief Secretary to
Government.

CHIEF SECRETARY
27 MAR. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

DESPATCHED
26 MAR 1895

No. 3698
dated 26th March 1895
despatched to
Recd 27
enclosure C No. 26x4

H/11

Order 6 April 1895, 574
No. 273.

The D.P.'s letter
will be communicated to the
Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras

30
3/4/95 1/24/95

To
The Ven. Archdeacon & Co
thru' the Eccl. Dept. / copy
IN M.S.

26/3/95

Returning with remarks endorsement
on the letter from the Chaplain,
North Black Town regarding
the Industrial School buildings

2574
24/3/95

given for copying
copied
examined
signed

189

AGAIN G.O., No.
189

DATED

NT No.

TO C. No

OF GOVERNMENT

OF GOVERNMENT.

EMENT WITH DITTO.

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

N.B.--

A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only

A A A A A A A