Educational (1896) Department.

1

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No 363

Dated 15th June 1896.

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY ORPHAN ASYLUMS AND THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Passing orders on report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for the amalgamation of the female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum, and the removal of the Madras industrial school into the buildings now occupied by the girls of the Civil Orphan Asylum.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

ORDINARY, PRINTED.

Edl. DEPARTMENT.

G.O., DATED 15-6-96

No. 363

INDEXED.

First copy sent to Press. 17/6

Returned for signature. 27/6

Despatched in print. 2/7/96

10 Copy

[Despatch Abstract.]

The Civil and Military Orphan Asylums and the Industrial School.

Passing orders on report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for the amalgamation of the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum and the removal of the Madras Industrial School into the buildings now occupied by the girls of the Civil Orphan Asylum.

T 17/6

Read again Order of Government, dated
18 , No.

Back Paper, No. of 18

7

Further Paper, No. of 18

G.O. 664 d/ 28 10 96

Enclosures.

Current No.

Statement with ditto.

Order, &c., of Government—A.

Papers kept out of File for despatch in original
(not paged).

Number of copies required.
Order complete.. 100
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter

N.B.—
A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.
R = Print, but not for monthly volume

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again G.O., No. 53, Educational, dated 22nd January 1895.

Read—also the following papers:—

From the Honourable Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 24th September 1895, No. 10454.

I have the honour to forward three copies of the report of the Committee appointed in G.O., No. 53, Educational, dated 22nd January 1895, to draw up a detailed scheme for the amalgamation of the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum and the removal of the Madras Industrial School into the buildings now occupied by the girls of the Civil Orphan Asylum.

Enclosures.

Report of the Committee appointed in G.O., No. 53, Educational, dated 22nd January 1895, to draw up a detailed scheme for the amalgamation of the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum, and the removal of the Madras Industrial School into the buildings now occupied by the girls of the Civil Orphan Asylum.

Our Committee consisted of the following members:—

The Hon'ble Mr. . . Duncan (Chairman).
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel.
The Venerable Archdeacon Elwes, } Governors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum.
Colonel H. W. H. Cox, }
Rev. C. H. Pelly, } Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum.
C. Hall, Esq., }
Rev. Dr. Brandon, Member of the Committee of the Industrial School.
H. Irwin, Esq., C.I.E., Consulting Architect.

In accordance with the orders of Government we beg to submit our report on the several points referred to us for consideration.

2. With regard to the amalgamation of the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum, we recommend that 42 girls nominated by the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum be always borne on the rolls of the Military Female Orphan Asylum. The number 42 has been adopted, because that was the number on the rolls of the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum at the time when the proposal to transfer the girls was made. It is understood that the Military Female Orphan Asylum shall bear all the charges for the boarding, clothing and education of the 42 girls.

As regards the organization of a joint committee for the amalgamated Female Orphan Asylum, we propose that two of the Directresses and two of the Governors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum shall be appointed by the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum.

The above proposals as to the transfer of the girls on condition of the charges being entirely met by the Military Female Orphan Asylum and as to the formation of a joint committee were referred to the Secretary of the Civil Orphan Asylum with a view to ascertain the opinion of the subscribers. The proposals were laid before the subscribers at a meeting held on the 15th June and met with approval, with the addition that the two Directresses and the two Governors should be appointed from among the elected Directresses and Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum. We see no objection to the amendment made by the subscribers.

3. At present Government gives an annual donation not exceeding Rs. 1,200 to the Civil Orphan Asylum. Of this sum Rs. 800 are allotted to the Male Branch and Rs. 400 to the Female Branch. We recommend that Government continue this donation, but that the sum of Rs. 400 hitherto given to the Female Branch be in future given to the Military Female Orphan Asylum, which has incurred a loss in dismissing boarders to make room for the Civil Orphan girls. This grant of Rs. 400, which will only partially compensate for the above loss, is intended to be in addition to the capitation and other grants now given by Government to the Military Female Orphan Asylum.

With reference to the funded capital of the Civil Orphan Asylum, we have been informed that, as regards the largest portion of it, the history is so little known that it would be inadvisable to attempt to transfer any portion of it to the Military Female Orphan Asylum. There is, however, one endowment which has quite recently been bestowed on the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum. In 1892, the Administrator-General of Madras handed over from the estate of the late Mrs. Juliana Jane Huntly Rs. 7,000, of which the interest on Rs. 4,000 was for the maintenance of an orphan in the Male Asylum in memory of the late Mr. John Spankie Edward Huntly, her husband, and the interest of Rs. 3,000 for the maintenance of an orphan in the Female Asylum in memory of the late Mrs. Claridge, her mother. This sum of Rs. 3,000 may, in our opinion, be transferred to the Military Female Orphan Asylum.

We have revised the rules of the Military Female Orphan Asylum so as to bring them into conformity with the new state of things. A copy with the suggested changes is enclosed (see also Appendix A). It seems to us that the present designation of the institution should be changed into "Female Orphan Asylum."

4. The foregoing remarks seem to embrace all the points we have been called upon to consider in connection with the Military Female Orphan Asylum. We have now to deal with the proposal to remove the Industrial school into the vacated premises. The general consent of the Industrial School Committee and of the Civil Orphan Asylum Directors was accorded to the proposal in July 1894 (see letters read in G.O., No. 801, Educational, dated 22nd October 1894), but the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum qualified their consent by adding that it was "subject to the necessary consent of the subscribers being obtained to the detailed scheme when worked out." But when we came to work out the details of the scheme and to formulate such proposals as we considered to be the best in the interests of both institutions, we found that our deliberations were seriously impeded by the consideration that whatever scheme we might devise it might not meet with the approval of the subscribers. According to No. 19 of the Civil Orphan Asylum Rules, "the Directors may suggest any alterations in the rules and submit them for approval by the subscribers, qualified under rule 5, at a special meeting convened for that purpose." No new rule or alteration of an existing rule can be made without the assent of four-fifths of the subscribers. It therefore seemed to us to be necessary to obtain the general consent of the subscribers to the buildings being lent to the Industrial school, and, further, to get the subscribers to authorize the Directors to make such alterations in the rules as might seem necessary to cary out the scheme. We accordingly requested the Directors to be good enough to obtain the opinion of the subscribers on the following points :—

(*a*) Whether the subscribers will agree to lend the premises vacated by the girls to the Madras Industrial School Committee, the boys of the Civil Orphan Asylum being allowed to attend the Industrial school for industrial training.

(*b*) Whether, in the event of the two foregoing propositions being approved (the first proposition being that relating to the amalgamation of the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum), the subscribers will authorize the Directors to make such alterations in the rules as will enable the Directors to carry out the details of the scheme.

At the meeting of the subscribers referred to in paragraph 2 above, it was resolved that questions (*a*) and (*b*) should be remitted to us for a fuller statement of the wishes of Government as to the proposed nature of the connection between the Industrial school and the Civil Orphan Asylum.

This decision on the part of the subscribers left us in the same state of doubt as before, and we had to consider whether it was expedient to proceed to lay out the details of a scheme which might eventually be summarily rejected by the subscribers. We decided that our best course was to work out a scheme which, in our opinion, would best promote the interests of both institutions, leaving the responsibility of accepting or rejecting it to the subscribers and Government.

5. As we understand the instructions of Government as conveyed in the orders noted in the margin, the only change of importance made in the original proposals, which have been under consideration for years, is the substitution of the premises occupied by the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum for the Grassmere premises. We have endeavoured, therefore, to follow as much as possible the proposals first formulated by Mr. Grigg and affirmed in subsequent orders of Government, in Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction and in resolutions of the Industrial School Committee.

G.O., No. 381, Educational, dated 1st June 1894.
" " 801, " " 22nd Oct. 1894.
" " 53, " " 22nd Jan. 1895.

6. In paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 589, Educational, dated 19th August 1890, Government, while approving generally of Mr. Grigg's proposal to remove the Industrial school to Grassmere, called for complete estimates showing what the cost of the proposed buildings or adaptation of buildings for the accommodation of the school, the provision of workshops, furniture, &c., would amount to. Plans and estimates for school-rooms, dormitories, workshops and other requirements were submitted in February 1893. The expenditure was estimated at Rs. 25,620, and it was stated that Mr. Grigg had left it on record that he would be prepared to recommend an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 on the new buildings. It was clearly Mr. Grigg's intention that the whole of the expenditure on buildings should be borne by Government.

In paragraph 4 of his letter read in G.O., No. 589, dated 19th August 1890, Mr. Grigg says that Government will "provide plain but suitable accommodation for boarding and teaching (general)," &c., and that Government will "erect and maintain suitable workshops" which he designates "Government workshops." The proposal now before us to occupy the premises of the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum obviates the necessity to provide for the large expenditure on buildings which the occupancy of Grassmere would have entailed. But as the original estimated outlay on buildings was to be met wholly by Government, we see no reason why the diminished outlay involved in the scheme we are now considering should not be met from the same source. The Civil Orphan Asylum was to have the use of the workshops, but the Directors were not to be called upon to contribute towards the erection of the buildings. We do not, therefore, recommend that any portion of the cost of the buildings required to fit the Female Branch premises for the Industrial school be borne by the Civil Orphan Asylum. Nor do we propose to charge any portion of this outlay to the Industrial school, seeing that such a contribution formed no part of the original proposal made to the School Committee, that the Industrial school has, up till now, been provided with a building at the Government expense, and that the Committee has absolutely no funds wherewith to meet such a charge. We abide therefore by the original scheme according to which the whole of the outlay on account of buildings is to be met by Government.

7. The industries carried on in the school at present are carpentry, blacksmithing, boot and shoe-making, rattan-work and painting. We are unanimously of opinion that boot and shoe-making is not a suitable industry for European and Eurasian boys of the class attending the school. A European or Eurasian boy, if he has received a good education and is of average intelligence, may rise to be a foreman or a master boot and shoe-maker. But the majority of the boys attending the Industrial school leave it with a very low standard of education and intelligence and with a handicraft skill in no way superior to that possessed by the ordinary native chuckler, if, indeed, his skill is so good. Thus equipped he cannot possibly hold his own against the native chuckler in the struggle for existence. This conclusion is supported by the careers as far as they can be traced of the boys who have left the school after learning boot and shoe-making.

Similarly with regard to rattan-work. It cannot by itself enable a European or Eurasian to earn a competency when competing with native workmen. Rattanning will have to be carried on as an adjunct to carpentry, but beyond that we do not think it expedient to go.

We are of opinion that more attention than hitherto should be devoted to fitter's work. Hitherto this has not been distinguished from Blacksmith's work; but considering the excellent openings there are in the railway and other workshops for boys with a knowledge of fitter's work, we think that special importance should be given to it in the scheme of industrial training. We understand that standards in fitter's work have recently been added to the curricula for Industrial schools laid down in Chapter V of the Madras Educational Rules. The subject is also included in the Technical Examination notification.

Drawing is taught at present, but more as a subject of general education. We propose to make it part of the industrial curriculum and to lay particular stress on its industrial aspects.

The repair of carriages has long been one of the most paying of the industries carried on in the school. It comes partly under carpenter's and blacksmith's work, but includes also painting. We propose therefore to teach painting—carriage-painting and house-painting.

The industrial instruction would therefore embrace—

Drawing as applied to industrial work.
Carpentry and cabinet-making, blacksmithing and fitter's work.
Painting.

8. As regards the utilization of the existing buildings belonging to the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum—the Industrial school boys will occupy the buildings now occupied by the Civil Female Orphan Asylum, and the hospital attached to the Civil Female Orphan Asylum will be converted into a workshop for the Industrial and Civil Orphan Asylum boys. In its Order, No. 248, Educational, dated 25th March 1895, Government decided to retain the Grassmere premises for future utilization by the Educational Department, if required for the purposes of the Industrial school.

The expenditure on new buildings and on repairs to the main building is estimated at Rupees 2,000, of which Rs. 100 will be required for alterations to the main building, Rs. 300 for alterations to the latrine and lavatory, and the balance for a heavy labour workshop — *vide* Report read in G.O., No. 801, Educational, dated 22nd October 1894, page 5, and the Consulting Architect's letter recorded in G.O., No. 53, Educational, dated 22nd January 1895. This expenditure is unavoidable and must be incurred by Government.

9. The furniture and appliances at present in use for the board and lodging of the Industrial school boys will be transferred to the asylum premises along with the boys; also the school appliances for general education. As for the materials, tools and plant of the industrial classes, these are of little value, but they will be handed over to Government to form a nucleus for the working of the industries at Egmore. The following is a list of the serviceable articles at present possessed by the school:—

Blacksmiths' Department.

Tools and plant.	Number in use.
Anvils, 2½ cwt.	2
Bellows, 36″	2
Tongs	9
Hammers, sledge	2
Do. hand	5
Chisels, cold	5
Screw-plate, with taps	2
Racket, brace	1

Tools and plant.	Number in use.
Squares, iron	1
Shears, tinker	1
Brace, iron	1
Vice, standing, 56 lb.	2
Wrenches, box	3
Table for vice	1
Weighing scale, with weights for 20 lb.	1

Carpenters' Department.

Tools and plant.	Number in use.
Teakwood benches	3
Planes, jack, with iron	3
Do. joining, with iron	1
Brace, carpenter, with one set of 24 bits.	1
Chisels, firmer, of sizes	5
Gouges, one set of 12	1
Gimlets, of sizes	5
Auger do.	4
Glue kettle	1
Hammers, claw	1
Nail extractor	1
Hones	1
Plough, plain, with 7 irons	1
Saw rebate, plane	1

Tools and plant.	Number in use.
Saws, hand, 24″	2
Do. panel, 20″	1
Do compass, 18″	1
Do. tenon, 16″	1
Do. dove tail, 10″	1
Shave, spoke, 3½″	1
Do. do. 4″	1
Squares, carpenter, of sizes	4
File, saw, 3 square, 6″	1
Vice, standing, 56 lb.	1
Cramps, joiners	1
Lathe, 6″ centre, incomplete	1
Grindstone with trough	1

The above will not suffice for the wants of the school after the transfer, for not only will the instruction given aim at a higher excellence than heretofore, but tools and plant will have to be provided for a larger number of pupils. It was at one time intended to provide workshop accommodation for 100 Industrial school pupils and 60 Civil Orphan Asylum pupils. As the number of boys in the Industrial school is at present only 26, and as it is not likely that more than 50 or 60 boys will come from the Civil Orphan Asylum, it is improbable that more than 100 boys will make use of the school at the outset. Taking the figure of 160, the tools and plant necessary for carrying on the industries which we propose should be taught will cost approximately as follows:—

		RS.	A.	P.
2	Carpenter's benches, with iron screws, at Rs. 25 each	50	0	0
10	Carpenter's benches, common, without screws, at Rs. 15 each, length 6 feet, breadth 2 feet, height 2 feet 6 inches.	150	0	0
1	Grind-stone, with trough 24 inches diameter	40	0	0
4	Chests of tools, carpenter's, complete, at Rs. 85 each	340	0	0
1	Lathe 6 feet bed, complete, for wood work and metal screw-cutting	400	0	0
5	Smith's forges, in brick work	20	0	0
2	,, anvils, 2 cwts., at Rs. 32 each	64	0	0
2	,, ,, 2½ ,, at ,, 40 ,,	80	0	0
1	,, anvil, 3 ,, at ,, 45 ,,	45	0	0
5	Vices, standing, 60 lb., at Rs. 22-8-0 each	112	8	0
3	,, ,, 40 ,, at ,, 15	45	0	0
1	Vice ,, 80 ,, at ,, 30	30	0	0
2	Benches vices, 28 ,, at ,, 10-8-0	21	0	0
2	Hand ,, 5 ,, 16 oz., at Rs. 3	6	0	0
2	,, ,, 4 ,, 12 ,, at ,, 2-4-0	4	8	0
5	Bellows, smith's, with screws, pipe nozle 30″, at Rs. 60	300	0	0

		RS.	A.	P.
2	Hammer, sledge, cast steel, 10 lb., at Rs. 5 each	10	0	0
5	,, ,, ,, 7 ,, at ,, 3-8-0 each	17	8	0
3	,, ,, ,, 3 ,, at ,, 1-4-0 ,,	3	12	0
1	Beak iron, standing, 56 lb.	15	0	0
1	Sewage block, 14″ × 14″ × 4½″, 1½ cwt.	18	0	0
1	Chest screw stock with taps and dies ¼″, ⅜″, ½″, ⅝″, ¾″, one set.	65	0	0
	Jack planes, smoothing planes, files, chisels, braces with bits, saws, oil-stones, hammers, &c.	82	0	0
	Extra tools for fitter's work	80	0	0
	Total	2,000	0	0

The whole of this expenditure should be borne by Government. The Industrial School Committee will hand over all the serviceable tools, &c., in the school at the time of transfer; beyond this it is not in a position to go. It has not been proposed that the Civil Orphan Asylum should bear any part of the cost of fitting up the workshops. In Mr. Grigg's original scheme it is laid down that the Government was not only to erect, but to maintain the workshops, and in our opinion it is not practicable to charge any portion of the original outlay for tools and plant to the Industrial School Committee or to the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum.

10. The staff and establishment fall next to be considered. It being proposed that the general education of the boys as well as their board and clothing shall continue as at present to be managed by the Committee either with or without the co-operation of the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum, the Committee will maintain the necessary staff and establishment. Feeding and clothing grants and salary grants for teachers and domestic supervision will continue to be given as at present in accordance with the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code; but the Industrial department being a Government institution will be staffed at the cost of Government. We recommend the following establishment for the Industrial department. If some of the proposed salaries seem high it should be borne in mind that, unless the instruction is of a superior quality, the school will fail utterly in realizing the end in view in maintaining it. It has also to be remembered that the up-bringing of many of the boys before admission is such as to require firmness and prudence in a specially high degree in their instructors:—

	RS.
Superintendent	100
Instructor in carpentry and cabinet-making	50
Assistant Instructor in carpentry and cabinet-making	25
Instructor in blacksmith's work	30
Instructor in fitter's work	40
Instructor in carriage-painting	15
Drawingmaster	50
Storekeeper	25
Writer	25
Menial establishment (peons, sweeper, scavengers)	25
	385
Contingencies	25
Total	410

Against this outlay has to be set the savings effected by the cessation of the salary grants now drawn on behalf of the Industrial teachers and the Drawingmaster. The total of these grants is at present Rs. 88-14-0 per mensem. Salary grants amounting to Rs. 83-12-0 per mensem are being drawn for the Civil Female Orphan Asylum. This sum will also be available to meet the cost of the Industrial School. The net additional cost to Government will thus be (Rs 410—172-10-0) Rs. 237-6-0 per mensem or nearly Rs. 2,850 per annum. It is premature to calculate how much of this cost will be met from profits from the sale of articles manufactured at the workshop. In the beginning, at any rate, the profit, if any, will not be much. But if the school work with success, the profits may be expected to cover a material portion of the extra cost. An annual lump grant will be required to enable the school to purchase raw materials from time to time. But this will be recovered from sales, even after allowing a margin for the necessary wastage of materials in imparting instruction.

11. It was at one time intended to work the school in connexion with the School of Arts. Indeed, its proximity to the School of Arts, was one of the reasons which first drew Mr. Grigg's attention to the Grassmere site. And in paragraph 4 of his letter read in G.O., No. 589, dated 19th August 1890, he proposes that the workshops should be maintained as a branch of the School of

Arts. There is much to be said in favour of such an arrangement, but we doubt whether it is practicable. For one thing the School of Arts is already proving too heavy a responsibility for one Superintendent, and it would certainly suffer if the control of the Industrial School were thrown upon his hands. Article 2 of the proposed rules for the School of Arts read in G.O., No. 471, Educational, dated 7th June 1895, provides for the inspection of industrial schools by the Superintendent. Doubtless the school will benefit in many indirect ways from its proximity to the School of Arts. The mistake is frequently made of assuming a dull level of tastes and aptitudes among boys and of providing only for this, thus depriving boys of promise of the opportunity of cultivating the gifts with which they are by nature endowed. Considering their parentage and up-bringing, we do not expect that many of the boys of the Industrial School will show very marked taste or aptitude for a particular industry or art, but we wish to provide for it, and therefore we recommend that such of the boys of the Civil Orphan Asylum or the Industrial School as show a special aptitude for drawing or industrial work shall be sent to the School of Arts for higher training.

12. The general education of the pupils of the Industrial School will remain as at present under the management of the Committee. Two questions have had to be considered: first, whether the boys of the Industrial School are to receive their general education along with the Asylum boys or separately; and, second, whether such of the Civil Orphan Asylum boys as are to be taught industries shall be taught along with the Industrial School boys or separately. With regard to the first question, Mr. Grigg seems to have contemplated the general education of the pupils of the two institutions being carried on separately and their industrial education together (see paragraph 7 of his letter read in G.O., No. 589, Educational), dated 19th August 1890. In paragraph 8 of his letter read in G.O., No. 381, Educational, dated 1st June 1894, Mr. Monro says: "As regards the general or literary education of the Industrial School students, I think that they might attend the Civil Orphan Asylum classes, if the committee have no objection. An additional teacher would be required, whose salary should be paid by the industrial committee. It would seem a waste of power to maintain two schools of general education in such close proximity." In paragraph 6 of the order just mentioned Government remarks: "The question of the establishment to be provided must depend upon the decision come to in respect of the association of the boys in their literary as well as in their industrial studies; and it is observed from the correspondence read in G.O., No. 589, Educational, dated 19th August 1890, that Mr. Grigg objected to the boys of the two institutions living together, but there is probably no objection to their being trained and taught together." When we addressed the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum requesting them to call a meeting of the subscribers, it was partly with a view to ascertain the opinion of the subscribers on this point and to get them to authorize the Directors to make such alterations in the rules as might be deemed necessary for carrying on the instruction of the pupils together. As the subscribers declined, with the information before them at the meeting to express any opinion on the subject, we can only make such recommendations as seem to us best, leaving it to the subscribers to accept or reject them as they may think fit. We agree with Mr. Monro in thinking that it would be a waste of power to maintain two schools for general education. The Industrial Schools boys will be better taught in the Civil Orphan Asylum classes and the Civil Orphan Asylum boys will not be worse taught owing to the presence of a few boys from the Industrial School. We are aware that there is a feeling amongst some of the Civil Orphan Asylum subscribers that the presence of the Industrial School boys in the Civil Orphan Asylum classes will have a deteriorating effect on the boys of the latter institution. While admitting that some of the Industrial School boys may come from lower strata of society than the average Civil Orphan Asylum boy, we do not anticipate any evil to follow from their association together. It seems to be supposed that the Industrial School boys will crowd into the Asylum during school hours and give a new character and tone to the school. How groundless is such a fear is manifest when it is remembered that the Industrial School boys will be distributed among the several classes. The class distribution of these boys on the 31st March last was as follows:—

Third Form	2
Second ,,	..
First ,,	5
Fourth Standard	7
Third ,,	9
Second ,,	3
Total ..	26

At the outset, at least, there need be no fear that the tone of the classes in the Civil Orphan Asylum will be lowered by this small influx of pupils from the Industrial School into the several classes. If the subscribers of the Civil Orphan Asylum object to the Industrial School boys reading in the Asylum classes, it will be necessary for the Committee to continue the general education classes as at present, receiving salary grants from Government.

The question of the co-education of the pupils of the two institutions in their industrial work can, in our opinion, receive only one answer. If the Civil Orphan Asylum is not to be called

upon to contribute towards the maintenance of the industrial classes, it cannot claim to have separate instruction for the boys whom it wishes to be trained. Government cannot maintain two separate establishments for the industrial training of at most 160 boys. As no proposal to have separate industrial classes for the two institutions has been made to us, and as co-education in industrial work seems to be taken for granted in the papers before us, we do not feel the necessity of justifying what seems to us the only practicable arrangement.

We would only add here that, if the boys of the Civil Orphan Asylum are to receive industrial training from Government free of cost, the Directors and subscribers of the Asylum should regard it as only a fair return to allow the Industrial School boys to attend the general education classes in the Asylum.

13. We have not thought it necessary to draw up rules for the internal working of the Industrial School Workshop. As a Government institution it will be worked in accordance with the rules of the Educational Department.

14. We have now to consider the financial aspect of the foregoing recommendations.

(1) As regards the Military Female Orphan Asylum we consider that no increase in the teaching staff will be necessary in consequence of the transfer of the Civil Orphan pupils. According to the annual returns there were only 32 and 114 pupils, respectively, on the rolls of the Civil and Military Female Orphan Asylums and they were spread over the several forms and classes as shown in the margin. The amalgamation of the two Asylums will not render any form or class unwieldy for the present, so as to necessitate the employment of additional teachers. The transfer to the Military Asylum of the lump grant of Rs. 400 hitherto drawn for the Civil Female Orphan Asylum will help the former institution to make up the loss it may sustain from the removal of boarders.

	Civil Female Orphan Asylum.	Military Female Orphan Asylum.
Third Form	3	3
Second ,,	5	5
First ,,	10	14
Fourth Standard	6	19
Third ,,	2	28
Second ,,	4	33
First ,,	1	10
Infant ,,	1	2
Total ..	32	114

(2) As regards the Civil Orphan Asylum we observe that the Female Orphan Asylum cost the management Rs. 4,980, Rs. 5,344 and Rs. 6,086, respectively, during the past three years. The Asylum authorities will thus be relieved of an average expenditure of Rs. 5,470 a year. This saving should enable the Directors to maintain the Male Asylum in a more efficient condition than at present.

(3) If our proposals are adopted, the Committee of the Industrial School will, on the one hand, be relieved of all the expenditure at present incurred in carrying on the industrial work of the school. On the other hand, it will no longer enjoy the receipts derived from the work carried on. The lodging, feeding and clothing of the boys will continue to be borne by the Committee, the salary, feeding and clothing grants admissible under the Code being drawn as at present. If our recommendation is accepted—namely, that the boys shall receive their general education along with the Civil Orphan Asylum boys—the Committee will be relieved of the charge of maintaining a school for general education, though it may be required to bear the cost of any increase that this arrangement may necessitate in the Asylum teaching staff and in the appliances.

(4) The financial effect of our proposals, as far as Provincial funds are concerned, will be as follows:—

An immediate expenditure of Rs. 2,200 on buildings and of Rs. 2,000 on furniture and appliances.

A net monthly charge of Rs. 237-6-0 on establishment for the Industrial School.

An allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum for the purchase of raw materials to be recovered in whole or in part from sales of manufactured articles.

15. The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel and the Rev. C. H. Pelly proceeded to England on furlough and were consequently unable to be present at our two last meetings. The Rev. Dr. Brandon was not present at our final meeting owing to absence from Madras. Mr. Irwin did not attend any of our meetings, but he was good enough to meet several of the members of the Committee at the Female Orphan Asylum premises and to give us the benefit of his professional advice regarding the changes necessary in the buildings to adapt them to the wants of the Industrial School.

(Signed) D. DUNCAN.
(„) W. WESTON ELWES.
(„) H. W. H. COX.
(„) C. HALL.
(„) R. J. BRANDON.
(„) HENRY IRWIN.

APPENDIX A.

If the proposals made by the Committee are adopted, the following alterations in the rules of the Military Female Orphan Asylum will be necessary :—

Rule 2.—*Add :* "Two of the Directresses will be elected by the Committee of the Civil Orphan Asylum."

Rule 3.—*Add :* "Two of the Governors will be elected by the Committee of the Civil Orphan Asylum"

Rule 5.—*Add :* "Provided that, when a Governor or Directress elected by the Civil Orphan Asylum Committee vacates office, the vacancy shall be filled up by the Committee of the Civil Orphan Asylum."

Rule 120.—After Class VII insert : "VIII.—Orphans of non-military parents nominated by the Committee of the Civil Orphan Asylum subject to the limit of 42 at one time."

Note.—On the occurrence of a vacancy in Class VIII, the Secretary shall intimate the fact to the Secretary of the Civil Orphan Asylum with a view to its being filled up by the Committee of that institution. A girl nominated by the Civil Orphan Asylum Committee shall be admitted at once, subject to the conditions of Rules 121 and 122, and on being certified by the Surgeon to the Military Female Orphan Asylum to be free from mental and bodily disease.

In the same Rule 120 after the words "sanction of the Governors" insert, "In calculating the proportion of East Indian children to be received under Classes III, V and VI, children received under Class VIII shall be left out of account.

APPENDIX B.*

PROPOSED modifications in the rules of the Civil Orphan Asylum if the girls of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum are removed to the Military Female Orphan Asylum and the buildings now occupied by them are handed over to the Industrial School.

Rule 11.—Add as paragraph 3 : "They shall also elect two of their number to sit as their representatives on the governing body of the Military Female Orphan Asylum."

Rule 12.—*Paragraph* 1.—*Instead of* "twelve" *insert* "six," and *after* "Directresses" *add* elected by the Directors."

Paragraph 2.—*Before* "Directresses" *insert* "elected." *Instead of* "twelve" *insert* "six." *Instead of* "remaining Directresses" *insert* "Directors."

Omit paragraph 3 and insert : "Two of these eight Directresses shall be elected by the Directors to sit on the governing body of the Military Female Orphan Asylum."

Rule 28.—Omit paragraph 1 and insert instead : "The masters of the Asylum shall be required to reside on the premises."

Paragraph 2.—*Instead of* "children" *insert* "boys" and *after* "life" *add* "and shall, if required by the Directors, attend the workshop of the Industrial School and, whilst there, be under the control of the Superintendent of the workshop."

Instead of paragraph 3 insert : "The girls elected on the Female Asylum foundation shall reside at the Military Female Orphan Asylum where they will be boarded, clothed and educated and be entirely under the control of the Governors of that institution."

Rule 33.—Omit "and girls."
"or her."
" 34.—Omit "and Headmistress."
" 35.—Omit "and Headmistress."
"each."
" 36.—Omit "and Headmistress, respcetively."
"and Headmistress."
"and Headmistress."
" 38.—Omit "of both institutions."
" 39.—Omit "and Headmistress."
Instead of "make" *insert* "makes."

At the end of rules, insert the Government Order regarding transfer of girls to the Military Female Orphan Asylum and the Industrial School to the Civil Female Orphan Asylum premises.

---

* These proposed alterations will be slightly affected by the resolution of the subscribers referred to at the end of paragraph 2 of the report.

APPENDIX C.

MADRAS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL RULES.

	Rules.		Rules.		Rules
Constitution	1– 2	Officers	13–17	Religious Instruction	31–32
Object	3	Staff	18–19	Education	33
Control	4–12	Pupils	20–30	General	34–52

CONSTITUTION.

The Madras Industrial School is a Church of England Institution.

2. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras shall be the Patrons and also the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, respectively. All European and Eurasian clergymen of the Church of England in charge of districts in Madras, St. Thomas' Mount and Perambûr shall be ex-officio members of Committee.

OBJECT.

3. The object of the institution is to provide board, lodging, and general education, as well as religious instruction in accordance with the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, for poor and destitute European and Eurasian boys of the Madras Presidency.

CONTROL.

4. The management of the institution shall be vested in the patrons, the ex-officio members of Committee, and two gentlemen nominated by the Director of Public Instruction, together with ten other gentlemen subscribers of not less than Rs. 12 per annum, of whom at least four shall be Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum and two officers of the Army or Indian Medical Services.

5. On the resignation of a non-official member of Committee, or on his failing to attend three successive monthly meetings without satisfactory reason, or on his ceasing to be a subscriber to the institution, or having been elected a member of this Committee because he was a Director of the Civil Orphan Asylum and ceasing to be a Director of the Civil Orphan Asylum, he shall be held to have vacated his appointment. It shall be the duty of the Committee without delay and by the affirmative votes of four-fifths of the members to elect a fitting person to fill such vacancy.

6. The Committee shall have power to make such by-laws as are necessary for the government of the institution; but such by-laws must be passed by an affirmation vote of four-fifths of the members. The Committee, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction and by an affirmation vote of four-fifths of the members, may amend, alter, or cancel any of the rules, but not the constitution in rules 1 and 2 and the rules relative to the investment of funds in rule 52. The rules and by-laws shall be published in the Annual report, which shall be published immediately after the accounts have been audited and the auditor's report accepted by the Committee.

7. A meeting of the Committee shall be held in the first fortnight of each month for the transaction of business. The Honorary Secretary shall give at least four clear days' notice of a meeting. Five members shall form a *quorum*.

8. Any three members of the Committee shall have the power of convening through the Honorary Secretary an extraordinary meeting, on giving him one week's notice of the reason for calling the meeting. The Committee shall have power to refuse to allow more than two extraordinary meetings to be called by the same three persons in any one official year.

9. When neither the Chairman nor the Vice-Chairman is present, the Committee shall elect its own Chairman. In the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote. A subject decided at one meeting of the Committee shall not be re-opened until a period of six months shall have elapsed.

10. The Committee shall at each monthly meeting appoint two of its members to visit the institution (see rule 17).

11. The C[illegible]n for the time being shall have power to defer declaring a resolution to have been lo[illegible]rried until he shall have obtained in writing the opinion of members, who have been [illegible]ably absent from the meeting, on the point at issue.

12. [illegible]e Committee shall maintain a book in which minutes of the proceedings of its meet[illegible]all be recorded. The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chairman and, [illegible] practicable, initialled by each member present.

OFFICERS.

13. The *Chaplain* shall be appointed by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras. He shall be responsible for the religious education of the boys.

14. The *Honorary Medical Officer* shall be appointed by and from amongst the members of the Committee. He shall visit and inspect the boys and the premises and grounds of the institution at least once a month and whenever it may be necessary.

15. The *Honorary Secretary* shall be appointed by and from amongst the members of the Committee. He shall be manager of the institution and all appointments other than those mentioned above shall be made by him, subject to the confirmation of the Committee. He shall have power, subject to the confirmation of the Committee, to dismiss, suspend or fine any one appointed to office by him. As the executive officer of the Committee he shall perform such duties as may be enjoined on him by the Committee, and shall in consultation with the Chairman or Vice-Chairman attend to all important matters which cannot be conveniently postponed to the next meeting. He shall control all expenditure, and regulate the administration of the institution in all matters not expressly provided for by the orders of the Committee. He shall keep a constant watch over the receipts and expenditure of the school and satisfy himself by frequent inspections that the registers and books are written up, that all returns and forms are properly attended to, and that the cash balances correspond with those entered in the books, that the daily entries are made in the day books, and that outstandings are not allowed to accumulate. He shall arrange for the due scrutiny monthly of all expenditure. He shall frequently inspect the premises and grounds of the institution, and the food, clothes and bedding of the boys, and at least once a month muster all the pupils and give every boy an opportunity for submitting to him personally any representation or complaint he may wish to make. He shall inspect the records of all punishments inflicted and shall initial each entry (see rule 18). He shall in communication with the Honorary Medical Officer take all the necessary precautions in case of an outbreak of epidemic or contagious diseases to protect the inmates and to prevent the spreading of such disease. He shall obtain the sanction of the Committee for the placing out of any boy leaving the institution.

16. The *Honorary Treasurer* shall be appointed by and from amongst the members of the Committee. He shall be responsible for the accounts of the institution and shall make all necessary disbursements passed by the Honorary Secretary subject to the provision of the first clause of rule 51.

17. One of the *Visitors* shall visit the institution officially at least once a week and write any remarks he may have to make in the book provided for that purpose. It shall be the duty of the visitors to see that the book is placed on the table at each monthly meeting of the Committee.

STAFF.

18. The *Steward* shall be under the immediate control of the Honorary Secretary whose orders in all matters appertaining to the institution he shall implicitly obey. He shall be responsible for the general domestic management of the whole institution, for the moral training of the boys while present in the dormitories or grounds, for the maintenance of the order and general discipline of the school and for the whole of the property of the boarding institution. He shall control the domestic staff who shall obey and assist him at all times on the discharge of his duties. He shall have power to punish any pupil by (*a*) solitary confinement, or (*b*) corporal punishment. He shall maintain all the books, registers, accounts, correspondence, forms, certificates, rolls, papers, documents, &c. He shall keep office copies of all correspondence, forms, returns, statements, estimates and contracts and carefully attend to all receipts, disbursements and office-work. He shall be responsible for defalcations on the part of the domestic establishment if it be shown that such defalcations were facilitated by neglect of any rule, regulation, by-law or order on his part. He shall prepare or have prepared for the signature of the Honorary Secretary all returns, forms, &c. He shall keep a report book, to be known as the "Book of daily occurrences" and make in his own handwriting in it notes of all important occurrences and of any matter requiring the orders of the Honorary Secretary or any member of Committee, and shall show such notes to the Honorary Secretary or Member of Committee during each visit and obtain their orders or initials against the entries. He shall maintain a "Punishment book" into which full particulars of all punishments inflicted by him shall be entered, together with the nature of the offence and the names of the offenders. He shall have each entry initialled by the Honorary Secretary. He shall attend to all orders of the Medical officer and procure all medicine ordered, and see that these medicines are given in the doses and at the times directed. He shall keep safely the medicines, instruments and other medical properties. He shall see that the patients get their diet regularly as ordered by the Medical officer at his visits and he shall keep such forms, rolls, registers, and books as may be prescribed by the Medical officer. He shall carry out forthwith all urgent written instructions of the Medical officer regarding the sick and report all cases of sudden or violent death to the nearest Police Inspector and the Honorary Secretary. He shall report to the Honorary Secretary when a pupil is unable from any cause to attend to his duties, the absence without leave and return from such absence of any pupil. He shall bring before the Honorary Secretary for his orders any pupil whose period of residence is about to expire. He shall inform the Honorary Secretary fully and immediately of all matters of an urgent and important nature connected with the health, discipline and executive administrations of the institution. He shall accompany any

member of the Committee officially inspecting the institution and bring to his notice any matter requiring his special notice. He shall remind each pupil who has been four and a half years in the school or who is seventeen and a half years of age that he must leave the school in six months He shall be responsible for the storing and cooking of the food, and shall see the rations weighed and served out to the cooks, and shall examine the food at its distribution and see that the distribution is fair. He, or some responsible person under his orders, shall be present at all meals and assemble and dismiss the pupil at meal times. He shall see that the mess-tables are scrubbed and washed by the pupils at least three times a week. He shall be responsible for the provision of proper clothing and bedding and for the protection, upkeep, mending and washing of the clothing and bedding of the pupil inmates, and shall see that they bathe and keep themselves clean, and that the premises and grounds are kept in good sanitary condition. He shall be constantly with the pupils during the hours of play and listen patiently to all complaints and grievances and acquaint himself with the conduct and character of each pupil. He shall inspect the dormitories at night at least once a week and without previous notice, and at that time muster the pupils. He shall see that the entrance gate is guarded by a peon day and night. He shall take stock on the 31st March each year and make a valuation of all articles belonging to the domestic establishment and shall obtain sanction for the writing off of any amount by which such articles may have been depreciated in value since the previous stock-taking.

19. The members of the *staff* shall reside in such place or locality as may be directed by the Committee.

PUPILS.

20. (*a*) Sons of destitute or very poor Europeans or Eurasians living in the Presidency of Madras shall be admissible as free pupils (*b*) ; sons of poor Europeans or Eurasians living in the Presidency of Madras shall be admissible as paying pupils.

21. Donors of Rs. 360 or subscribers of at least Rs. 72 per annum for the preceding five years shall have the right of nominating one free pupil, who shall be admitted to the first vacancy if not intelligible.

22. Application for admission may be made through any subscriber or contributor to the funds of the institution. All applications shall be addressed to the Honorary Secretary who shall cause to be forwarded the printed form of application and descriptive roll to be filled up and returned to him. The baptismal certificate, if procurable, and a medical certificate shall be forwarded with the form of application when it is returned to the Honorary Secretary.

23. (*a*) No pupil above fifteen years of age, nor under eleven years, shall be admitted, excepting under very special circumstances ; (*b*) pupils labouring under any form of disease which is likely to incapacitate them from the ordinary duties of an industrial life are ineligible.

24. The number of pupils shall depend on the state of the funds of the institution and the accommodation available.

25 The following is the order in which claims to free admission of destitute or poor boys shall be considered :—

(1) Boys whose parents are both dead.
(2) Boys whose father is dead or incapacitated for work.
(3) Boys whose parents are destitute or very poor.
(4) Boys who are illegitimate.

The cases of illegitimate boys shall be dealt with specially by the Committee.

26. No boys shall be admitted as a free pupil, excepting under special circumstances at the discretion of the Committee, unless it can be satisfactorily proved that his near relatives are unable to undertake his maintenance or unless circumstances render it unsafe to leave him in their hands.

The amount of fees payable for a paying pupil shall be fixed in each case by the Committee. Paying pupils can be admitted only if vacancies exist (1) for which no eligible boys belonging to the classes specified in rule 20 (*a*) are available, or (2) that the funds of the institution do not allow such vacancies to be filled by the classes specified in rule 20 (*a*). In this latter case the fees charged must cover all the expenses of food, clothes, medicine, and a fair share of cost of staff. Preference shall be given in all cases to boys whose parents were contributors to the funds of this institution. All applications for admission shall be registered and laid before the Committee, and if passed they shall be countersigned by the Chairman and the boy admitted in due course. The Honorary Secretary in announcing to the parent or guardian the election of a candidate shall fix a reasonable time for the boy to join the institution ; if the boy does not join within the period named, the fact shall be reported to the Committee. Medical certificates of boys from the mofussil shall be furnished not only at the time of application but also of admission. The Committee may decline receiving a boy either as a free pupil or as a paying pupil and may remove or cause to be removed any boy without assigning any reason.

27. Schools, societies or institutions sending paying pupils shall be responsible for the fees payable.

28. All fees except those provided for under rule 27 shall be paid one month in advance, failing which the names of those in default shall be struck off the rolls. Paying pupil shall receive the same diet, dress and treatment as free pupils.

29 A strict enquiry shall be made in May and November each year into the financial condition of the parent or near relative of each pupil in the institution. In the event of the parent or near relative of a free pupil or a paying pupil not paying full cost of board, being after the boy's admission able to support him, the Committee shall call on the party or parties to remove such pupil from the institution or to contribute such sum towards his maintenance as the Committee shall consider just. A paying pupil may be made a free pupil if his parent or near relative becomes unable through poverty or destitution to pay the boarding fees.

30. Any pupil refusing to accept suitable employment when it is provided for him shall be forthwith removed from the institution. No pupil shall be allowed to remain more than five years, or beyond the age of eighteen years, without the permission of the Committee. The Honorary Secretary shall report to the Committee when any pupil has been close on five years in the institution or is about to attain eighteen years of age. When any such pupil has a parent or guardian they may be required by the Committee to remove him. Otherwise it shall be the duty of the Committee to take such measures as may seem best for his settlement in life. This rule, however, shall not be a bar to the Committee accepting a suitable situation for the pupil at any time. A parent, guardian or friend wishing to withdraw a pupil shall do so only with the consent of the Committee.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

31. Pupils shall be marched by the Steward or other responsible person to and from divine service twice each Sunday at such place as shall be ordered by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras. They shall be assembled daily morning and evening, when the form of prayer sanctioned by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras shall be read by the Chaplain or by such officer as he shall appoint. The religious instruction shall be in accordance with the principles of the Church of England and shall be given to all pupils belonging to the Church of England immediately before the commencement of general instruction.

32. No person shall be appointed to any important and responsible domestic office unless the applicant is a consistent member and communicant of the Church of England.

EDUCATION.

33 All the pupils shall attend for general education the classes in the Civil Orphan Asylum, the Headmaster of which shall be responsible for the conduct and general education of the pupils during the hours they are attending these classes. For industrial work they shall attend the workshop at such hours as may be prescribed During the hours of attendance at the Industrial School the pupils shall be under the orders of the Superintendent of the Industrial School.

GENERAL.

34. A register shall be kept giving full particulars about each pupil: his parents or relatives; date of admission; examinations passed and conduct each year; date of leaving and address, &c.

35. Monitors and Corporals (on the recommendation of the Chaplain) shall be appointed as occasion may require from amongst the pupils by the Honorary Secretary. They shall have general charge of the pupils placed under them, and shall report misconduct to the Steward.

36. The pupils shall rise at day-break, and after attending to their private devotions, shall clean the premises and grounds, wash and dress, and assemble for roll-call and prayers. There shall be three meals in the day—breakfast at 7 A.M., dinner at noon, supper at 7 P.M. The hours devoted to general and industrial instruction shall be in accordance with the time-tables of the Civil Orphan Asylum and Industrial School Workshops. At 7–30 P.M. there shall be roll-call and evening prayers shall be said. Lessons shall then be prepared and at 9 P.M. the pupils shall attend to their private devotions and afterwards retire to bed. All other hours during the day may be devoted to recreation. Every Saturday the premises shall be thoroughly washed out by the pupils. At least two hours daily shall be allowed for recreation. The pupils shall be encouraged to play games so long as the games are of a harmless nature; and their movements shall, during play-hours, be as unrestricted as possible. At least once a week, ordinarily on Saturdays, the pupils shall be taken for recreation beyond the limits of the school; during work and school hours play shall be strictly interdicted.

37. When the annual inspections and examinations are completed, there shall be a public distribution of prizes.

38. Parents, guardians and friends shall be permitted to visit the pupils between 1 P.M. and 6 P.M. on the last Saturday in the month, and on other days only with the written permission of the Honorary Secretary. Parents, guardians and friends may correspond with the pupils in writing; but shall forfeit this privilege by misconduct. Parents or guardians or the nearest relatives shall receive notice of serious illness or when suitable employment is provided for a pupil.

39. Holidays, for such periods as the Honorary Secretary, Chaplain, and responsible officers for general and industrial education determine, shall be granted at Christmas, Midsummer and Easter; but no pupil shall be allowed to go during the holidays to friends whose character (which must be good) is not personally known to some member of the Committee; where there is an approved guardian at hand, the pupil shall not be allowed to spend the holidays with any other party without such guardian's consent In addition to the above holidays, the following shall be allowed, viz., Saturdays, Ash Wednesday, Ascension Day, the Queen's Birthday and Prince of Wales' Birthday. Special leave shall be granted to boys by the Honorary Secretary when good reasons are assigned and when the Steward makes no objection on the ground of misconduct. No leave shall be granted on a Sunday, except on emergency. Pupils who overstay their leave shall not be re-admitted unless satisfactory explanation be given for their absence. No pupil shall be re-admitted after the holidays unless he produces a medical certificate of good health and freedom from contagion, or is passed by the Honorary Medical Officer of the institution.

40. No pupils shall be kept in solitary confinement for a period exceeding twenty-four hours. Corporal punishment shall be administered after the manner of school discipline with a light cane, and the number of stripes shall in no case exceed twelve.

41. The following shall be deemed forbidden articles, the possession of which shall be punished by the Steward: *(a)* spirits, *(b)* intoxicating drugs, including tobacco, *(c)* unripe and unwholesome fruit.

42. Pupils shall not be allowed to go beyond the walls of the institution without special authority.

43. The Steward may detail pupils for serving meals, washing plates, assisting in the kitchen, and performing other duties as occasion may require. Each pupil in turn shall take his fair share of detail work.

44. The members of the Committee shall use their best efforts from time to time to procure suitable employment for the pupils. When a pupil leaves he shall be furnished with the following certificates: *(a)* certificate showing his conduct while connected with the institution; *(b)* the standards he has passed in the general and industrial classes; *(c)* baptismal certificate; *(d)* marriage certificate of his parents, provided he has no brother remaining in the institution. A note shall be made in the register of what certificates have been given. On a pupil leaving the institution the Committee shall consider what allowance for clothing, if any, shall be made to him. Pupils who have left the institution and who have borne and still bear a good character shall be encouraged to keep up their interest in the institution.

45. The dress and bedding of the pupils shall be plain and decent, and shall be regulated from time to time and periodically inspected by the Committee. The Steward shall report in writing to the Committee in January, April, July and October of each year on the state of the clothing, bedding and school property. The diet of the pupils shall be according to a scale fixed by the Honorary Medical Officer and approved by the Committee. The scale shall be exhibited during meal hours in a frame placed in the dining hall.

46. A responsible officer shall be in charge of the pupils at night and shall sleep in the dormitory.

47. The names of pupils absent at roll-call or from their duties and the cause of absence shall be noted by the Steward in his "Book of daily occurrences."

48. No strangers shall be allowed on the premises without permission and not until they have first entered their name, occupation, address, time of calling, and reason for calling in the visitors' book, which shall be kept by the gate-peons. The pupils shall be prevented as much as possible from having any communication with outsiders or natives.

49. The staff and servants on the establishment shall be employed exclusively on duties appertaining to the institution and shall not engage in or carry on any business, concern, or trade on their own account.

50. In the matter of short leave (one or two days) the Steward shall be under the orders of the Honorary Secretary. In the matter of long leave application must be made to the Committee through the Honorary Secretary. All leave shall be entered in the "Book of daily occurrences," with the hours of leaving and returning.

51. All moneys shall be lodged in a bank in the name of the institution, and all drafts thereon shall be signed by the Honorary Treasurer and countersigned by the Honorary Secretary. The Honorary Secretary shall see that vouchers are provided in support of all payments. The accounts of the institution shall be audited immediately after the close of each official year by a competent accountant.

52. With a view to form an endowment, an account shall be opened in the Government Savings Bank, to which shall be transferred monthly 6¼ per cent. of all subscribers' donations, offertories or other profits, as also all legacies; and from the amount accumulated investments shall be made from time to time in Government or other suitable securities. The whole of the

funded property of the institution shall stand in the names of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras. The interest on the invested property shall be credited to the funds of the institution.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 14th Nov. 1895, No. 12244.

Abstract.—Submitting a copy of the Military Female Orphan Asylum Rules.

Order—No. 363, Educational, dated 15th June 1896.

In the order read above the Government appointed a committee of eight gentlemen to work out in detail a scheme, suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Monro when acting as Director of Public Instruction, for the amalgamation of the female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum and for the removal of the Industrial School into the buildings now occupied by the girls of the Civil Orphan Asylum. The present Director's letter read above transmit the report of this committee, and the Government now proceeds to pass orders upon the matter.

2. The Hon'ble Mr. Monro's scheme was devised with the object of benefiting all three of the institutions with which it was concerned, and Government has already, in paragraph 3 of G.O., No 381, Educational, dated 1st June 1894, recorded the opinion that it should prove an eminently satisfactory solution of the difficulties which at present surround them. The Civil Orphan Asylum and the Industrial School are undoubtedly both doing valuable work, but Government was of opinion that the utility of the former was restricted, while the latter was almost disabled by want of means, and that, on the other hand, the conditions of military service in India have changed to such an extent that some alteration in the constitution of the Military Female Orphan Asylum was not only reasonable but, if its resources were to be utilized in the most advantageous manner, essential. Mr. Monro's scheme provides suitable accommodation and instruction for the Industrial School pupils, effects a reform in the system of instruction at the Male Civil Orphan Asylum, relieves the Civil Orphan Asylum of the expense of maintaining a female branch, affords to the girls of that institution the advantages which the superior resources of the Military Female Orphan Asylum enable it to provide, and finally extends the operations of this latter institution in a manner more consonant with the requirements of the present time.

3. In G.O., No. 801, Educational, dated 22nd October 1894, it has already been decided that, so long as the present strength of the Military Female Orphan Asylum is not exceeded, it will not be necessary, on sanitary grounds, to increase the accommodation there available, and that the proposal to amalgamate with it the female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum will not result in any addition to its strength, inasmuch as the inmates of that branch are fewer in number than the girls now in the Military Asylum who are not orphans and who can be removed to make room for them. It has further been found that the accommodation which will become available in the Civil Orphan Asylum on this transfer being effected will be ample for the boys of the Industrial School, and that little more will be necessary than to provide a shed and plant for the use of the boys engaged on "heavy labour," such as blacksmith's work and carpentry.

4. It was suggested in paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 53, Educational, dated 22nd January 1895, that the hospital in the female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum would apparently provide ample accommodation for those engaged on light labour, that the upper floor would probably be available for the European Superintendent, and that other members of the staff might also perhaps be quartered in the buildings vacated by the girls. The committee was invited to decide upon these points and it approves the first suggestion, but is silent as regards the last two. These appear, however, to be details which the Civil Orphan Asylum Directors and the Industrial School committee are peculiarly competent to settle, and as the present committee has made no demur to the proposals it may perhaps be assumed that they are unobjectionable.

5. There remain the other points upon which the committee was requested to report. An initial difficulty in the way of any final decision upon these is the fact, mentioned by the committee, that the subscribers to the Civil Orphan Asylum (the assent of four-fifths of whom is necessary to any alterations in the existing rules of that institution) have stated that they hesitate to assent to the present scheme until its details have been worked out and laid before them. The Government accordingly proposes to now set out in such detail as is at present possible a scheme which appears to it to adequately consider the interests and claims of each of the three institutions concerned, and the subscribers to the Civil Orphan Asylum will be invited to offer an expression of their opinion upon it, and, unless they consider any part of it to be open to objection, to confer on the Directors of the Asylum authority to alter the rules of the institution in such manner as may be necessary to permit of its introduction.

6. *Control.*—The committee proposes that forty-two girls nominated by the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum shall in future be always borne on the rolls of the Military Female Orphan Asylum, which shall bear all charges for their board, education and clothing, and that a joint committee to manage the "Female Orphan Asylum," as the amalgamated institution may hereafter be called, should be constituted by appointing from among the elected Directresses and Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum two of the Directresses and two of the Governors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum. These suggestions are approved.

7. *Finance.*—At present, in addition to sums paid under the Grant-in-aid Code, the Government subscribes Rs. 1,200 per annum to the Civil Orphan Asylum (under G.O., No. 101, Educational, dated 30th March 1874,) if its receipts from private subscriptions amount to Rs. 3,000, and under G.O., No. 186, Educational, dated 27th February 1890, makes a capitation grant to the Military Female Orphan Asylum of Rs. 5 per mensem for every child in the institution under the age of 18 years. The committee states that the former sum is usually divided into two parts of Rs. 400 and Rs. 800, of which the former is spent upon the female, and the latter upon the male, branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum, and it recommends that the former sum (Rs. 400) should hereafter be paid to the Military Female Orphan Asylum in consideration of the fact that it has now taken upon its shoulders the duty of maintaining the girls who formerly belonged to the Civil Orphan Asylum. This proposal is approved. The sum of Rs. 800 will continue to be annually paid to the Civil Orphan Asylum on the existing condition, viz., that its annual subscriptions from other sources amount to not less than Rs. 3,000.

The committee recommends that the Government should considerably increase the pecuniary assistance that it has hitherto given to the two institutions. A certain amount of initial outlay is naturally requisite to establish the present scheme on a proper footing. The committee reports that Rs. 2,200 will require to be expended in alterations and repairs to the present Civil Orphan Asylum buildings to fit them for the Industrial School boys and on the erection of a heavy labour workshop. Tools and appliances to the value of Rs. 2,000 are also stated to be necessary for the Industrial School after its enlargement. The committee recommends that these sums be provided from Provincial funds, and the Government will accordingly be prepared to make an allotment not exceeding this amount on the receipt of detailed estimates which the Public Works Department will be requested to prepare and submit. The committee further requests that an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 for raw material for the workshops should be made from Provincial funds. The Government is willing to provide Rs. 1,000 for the first year to enable the shops to start operations, but in succeeding years the proceeds of the sales of manufactures in them should enable the authorities at the ~~Civil Orphan Asylum~~ to replace the raw material expended. Should they thereafter, however, be in a position to show that the sales in any year have not brought in sufficient to enable them to keep on hand raw material to the value of Rs. 1,000, the Government will be prepared to consider the question of making an extra grant to permit of this being done.

Industrial School.

The committee further proposes that Government should pay the cost of the establishment in the Industrial department, amounting to some Rs. 4,920 per annum, and thus practically take upon itself the whole expense of its maintenance. This suggestion appears to be open to several objections. The institution is not, in the first place, open to boys of all creeds, and for the Government to undertake its upkeep would constitute a departure from the policy in such matters which has hitherto been always adhered to. The establishment of the department as a Government institution would moreover tend at once, to the great loss of the school, to cause all private interest in it and private efforts for its welfare and improvement to die out. Finally, a committee of private gentlemen such as that which will control it is without doubt better fitted than the Government to manage the department with success. The Government prefers, therefore, to make the institution sufficient grants to enable it to make a fair start on its course and thereafter to leave its control in the hands of the committee. The committee's suggestion at the close of paragraph 3 of its report, that the endowment of Rs. 3,000 given by the late Mrs. Huntly for the maintenance of a female orphan in the Civil Orphan Asylum should now be transferred to the Military Female Orphan Asylum, will be referred to the Administrator-General for remarks.

8. *Instruction.*—The committee proposes that the boys of the Civil Orphan Asylum and the Industrial School should receive both their literary and their industrial education together. The Government, upon a careful consideration of the matter, has decided that it would be preferable that both the industrial and the general literary education of the two sets of boys should be conducted separately. To attempt to teach industries to the two sets of boys together would appear to be very likely to result in failure, for the class of instruction needed by the one differs very considerably from that required by the other. No extra expense need be involved in carrying out this plan if the hours of work of the two sets of boys are so fixed that they may use the workshops at different times of the day. The committee of the Industrial School will accordingly be requested to make such arrangements as are necessary to permit of these suggestions being followed.

The proposals in paragraph 7 of the committee's report as to the subjects which should be taught in the Industrial department are approved, as is the suggestion in paragraph 11, that, though the department should be worked independently of the School of Arts, those of the boys of either the Civil Orphan Asylum or the Industrial School who show any special attitude for drawing or industrial work should be sent there for higher training.

9. Until details of the scheme have been more definitely decided upon, it appears to be unprofitable to discuss the modifications proposed by the committee in the rules for the Civil Orphan Asylum, the Military Female Orphan Asylum, and the Industrial School. As soon as final orders upon this matter have been passed, the authorities concerned will be requested to forward to Government, for approval, revised rules for the three institutions and for the Industrial department.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, the Public Works Department
(with reference to paragraph 7).
,, all other Departments of Secretariat.
,, the Governors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum.
,, the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum.
,, the Committee of the Industrial School.
,, the Commissioner for Government Examinations.
,, the Administrator-General (with reference to
concluding portion of paragraph 7).

Exd A. Raitt

Govt. of {1896} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., No. 363, 15th June 1896.

JUNE.

The Civil and Military Orphan Asylums and the Industrial School.

Passing orders on report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for the amalgamation of the female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum, and the removal of the Madras Industrial School into the buildings now occupied by the girls of the Civil Orphan Asylum.

J. Lagannathan

n which the committee was requested to
t any final decision upon these is the fact,
ibscribers to the Civil Orphan Asylum (the
y to any alterations in the existing rules of
esitate to assent to the present scheme until
before them. The Government accordingly
is at present possible a scheme which appears
and claims of each of the three institutions
il Orphan Asylum will be invited to offer an
unless they consider any part of it to be open
f the Asylum authority to alter the rules of
necessary to permit of its introduction.

es that forty-two girls nominated by the
hall in future be always borne on the rolls of
hich shall bear all charges for their board,
committee to manage the "Female Orphan
n may hereafter be called, should be consti-
cted Directresses and Directors of the Civil
s and two of the Governors of the Military
tions are approved.

Hon. Mr. Bliss C.I.E. for perusal, as dissentient member
The name does not matter
MD

n to sums paid under the Grant-in-aid Code,
er annum to the Civil Orphan Asylum (under
th March 1874,) if its receipts from private
under G.O., No. 186, Educational, dated 27th
t to the Military Female Orphan Asylum of
e institution under the age of 18 years. The
usually divided into two parts of Rs. 400 and
pon the female, and the latter upon the male,
it recommends that the former sum (Rs. 400)
Female Orphan Asylum in consideration of
shoulders the duty of maintaining the girls
Orphan Asylum. This proposal is approved.
e annually paid to the Civil Orphan Asylum
nnual subscriptions from other sources amount

he Government should considerably increase
herto given to the two institutions. A certain
to establish the present scheme on a proper
Rs. 2,200 will require to be expended in alter-
Orphan Asylum buildings to fit them for the
ion of a heavy labour workshop. Tools and
also stated to be necessary for the Industrial
mittee recommends that these sums be provided
ment will accordingly be prepared to make an
n the receipt of detailed estimates which the
ested to prepare and submit. The committee
of Rs. 1,000 for raw material for the workshops
ds. The Government is willing to provide
he shops to start operations, but in succeeding
factures in them should enable the authorities
e the raw material expended. Should they
to show that the sales in any year have not
o keep on hand raw material to the value of
epared to consider the question of making an
e.

Hon. Mr. Bliss C.I.E. for perusal as dissentient member.

that Government should pay the cost of the
ment, amounting to some Rs. 4,920 per annum,
the whole expense of its maintenance. This

---

funded property of the institution shall stand in the names of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras. The interest on the invested property shall be credited to the funds of the institution.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 14th Nov. 1895, No. 12244.

Abstract.—Submitting a copy of the Military Female Orphan Asylum Rules.

JS
24/4/96

Order—No. 363, Educational, dated 15 th June ~~April~~ 1896.

In the order read above the Government appointed a committee of eight gentlemen to work out in detail a scheme, suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Monro when acting as Director of Public Instruction, for the amalgamation of the female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum and for the removal of the Industrial School into the buildings now occupied by the girls of the Civil Orphan Asylum. The present Director's letter read above ~~encloses this committee's report~~, and the Government now proceeds to pass orders upon the matter.

transmits the report of this Committee

2. The Hon'ble Mr. Monro's scheme was devised with the object of benefiting all three of the institutions with which it was concerned, and Government has already, in paragraph 3 of G.O., No 381, Educational, dated 1st June 1894, recorded the opinion that it should prove an eminently satisfactory solution of the difficulties which at present surround them. The Civil Orphan Asylum and the Industrial School are undoubtedly both doing valuable work, but Government was of opinion that the utility of the former was restricted, while the latter was almost disabled by want of means, and that, on the other hand, the conditions of military service in India have changed to such an extent that some alteration in the constitution of the Military Female Orphan Asylum was not only reasonable but, if its resources were to be utilized in the most advantageous manner, essential. Mr. Monro's scheme provides suitable accommodation and instruction for the Industrial School pupils, effects a reform in the system of instruction at the Male Civil Orphan Asylum, relieves the Civil Orphan Asylum of the expense of maintaining a female branch, affords to the girls of that institution the advantages which the superior resources of the Military Female Orphan Asylum enable it to provide, and finally extends the operations of this latter institution in a manner more consonant with the requirements of the present time.

130 3. In G.O., No. 801, Educational, dated 22nd October 1894, it has already been decided that, ~~as~~ long as the present strength of the Military Female Orphan Asylum is not exceeded, it will not be necessary, on sanitary grounds, to increase the accommodation there available, and that the proposal to amalgamate with it the female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum will not result in any addition to its strength, inasmuch as the inmates of that branch are fewer in number than the girls now in the Military Asylum who are not orphans and who can be removed to make room for them. It has further been found that the accommodation which will become available in the Civil Orphan Asylum on this transfer being effected will be ample for the boys of the Industrial School, and that little more will be necessary than to provide a shed and plant for the use of the boys engaged on "heavy labour," such as blacksmith's work and carpentry.

4. It was suggested in paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 53, Educational, dated 22nd January 1895, that the hospital in the female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum would apparently provide ample accommodation for those engaged on light labour, that the upper floor would probably be available for the European Superintendent, and that other members of the staff might also perhaps be quartered in the buildings vacated by the girls. The committee was invited to decide upon these points and it approves the first suggestion, but is silent as regards the two last. These appear, however, to be details which the Civil Orphan Asylum Directors and the Industrial School committee are peculiarly competent to settle, and as the present committee has made no demur to the proposals it may perhaps be assumed that they are unobjectionable.

Note for Hon. Mr. Bu C.I.E.

The enquiry into the share of expenditure which the Mil. Dept. should bear will be started as soon as this is approved. Nothing definite can, it is submitted, be ordered until the subscribers have passed an opinion on these present proposals, & to open a correspondence about finance with the mil. authorities in order to get the question settled before sending this G.O. out would very considerably delay the final disposal of the matter

Yes

W. 18.4.96

Submitted that this file, like that on Med. Coll. reorganization should be submitted to H.E. the Governor for perusal before issue. He has already asked to see it.

W. 18.4.96

It shd be submitted to H.E.

5/ ~~4~~. There remain the other points
report. An initial difficulty in the w
mentioned by the committee, that t
assent of four-fifths of whom is nec
that institution) have stated that the
its details have been worked out and
proposes to now set out in such detail
to it to adequately consider the inte
concerned, and the subscribers to the
expression of their opinion upon it, a
to objection, to confer on the Director
the institution in such manner as may

6/ ~~5~~. *Control.*—The committee pr
Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum
the Military Female Orphan Asylum
education and clothing, and that a jo
Asylum," as the amalgamated instit
tuted by appointing from among the
Orphan Asylum two of the Directre
Female Orphan Asylum. These sugg

7/ ~~6~~. *Finance.*—At present, in addi
the Government subscribes Rs. 1,200
G.O., No. 101, Educational, dated
subscriptions amount to Rs. 3,000, an
February 1890, makes a capitation gr
Rs. 5 per mensem for every child in
committee states that the former sum
Rs. 800, of which the former is spen
branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum,
should hereafter be paid to the Mili
the fact that it has now taken upon
who formerly belonged to the Civi
The sum of Rs. 800 will continue t
on the existing condition, viz., that it
to not less than Rs. 3,000.

The committee recommends that
the pecuniary assistance that it has b
amount of initial outlay is requisit
naturally footing. The committee reports tha
ations and repairs to the present Civi
Industrial School boys and on the er
appliances to the value of Rs. 2,000
School after its enlargement. The co
from Provincial funds, and the Gover
allotment not exceeding this amount
Public Works Department will be rec
further requests that an annual grant
should be made from Provincial fu
Rs. 1,000 for the first year to enable
years the proceeds of the sales of man
at the Civil Orphan Asylum to repl
thereafter, however, be in a positio
brought in sufficient to enable them
Rs. 1,000, the Government will be
extra grant to permit of this being d

The committee further proposes
establishment in the Industrial depar
and thus practically take upon itsel

ections. The institution is not, in the
Government to undertake its upkeep
such matters which has hitherto been
partment as a Government institution
oss of the school, to cause all private
nd improvement to die out. Finally,
hich will control it is without doubt
the department with success. The
nstitution sufficient grants to enable
er to leave its control in the hands of
the close of paragraph 3 of its report,
late Mr. Huntly for the maintenance
m should now be transferred to the
red to the Administrator-General for /s

that the boys of the Civil Orphan
both their literary and their indus- /,
~~opinion that it will be unobjection-~~
~~n to both sets of boys together (to~~
~~erable extra expenditure in buildings,~~
isideration of the matter/has decided /,
ary education of the two sets of boys
of the Industrial School will accord-
s as are necessary to permit of ~~this~~/ /these suggestions being followed,

ittee's report as to the subjects which
are approved, as is the suggestion in
uld be worked independently of the
ivil Orphan Asylum or the Industrial
ng or industrial work should be sent

re definitely decided upon, it appears
oposed by the committee in the rules
e Orphan Asylum, and the Industrial
er have been passed, the authorities
ment, for approval, revised rules for
rtment.

.)

~~Chief Secretary.~~

W 17/4/96 22/4/96

n.

7).

Desp 2/7/96

Hon Mr. Bliss. C.I.E. for perusal as dissentient member

My views as to the joint industrial education of the boys of the two schools have evidently not been understood. No extra expense would be caused by carrying them out. The case stands in this way:— Suppose 6 hours a day are devoted by the boys to work of all sorts — The C.O.A. boys would be at literary work for (say) 4½ hours & at industrial work for (say) 1½ hours; & the industrial sch: boys at the respective kinds of work for (say) 1½ & 4½ hours. When therefore one set of boys was out of the workshops the other set w^d be in; & they w^d thus be kept separate without the necessity of any ~~[illegible]~~ add^l. expenditure on industrial teachers. — Moreover, to put the two sets of boys to industrial work at the same time w^d involve one of two things — either the C.O.A. boys must be put to learn more than they want or can learn in their limited time, or the other boys must be kept back & not be taught as much as they might easily learn if the much larger am^t. of time at their disposal were properly utilized — To attempt to teach ^industries to the two sets of boys together must, I think, ^be a failure

W.B. 27/4/96

Circ =

On further consideration I agree with the Hon Mr. Bliss. Separate instruction can be arranged for without additional expense. The boys of the two institutions being unlike in literary ability cannot well ~~[illegible]~~ be instructed together, and they will have to undergo a different sort & different amount of teaching. J.S. 6/5/96

I agree. A.S.H. 12.6.96

To attempt to teach industries to the two sets of boys together would appear to be very likely to result in failure, for the class of instruction needed by the one differs very considerably from that required by the other. No extra expense need be involved in carrying out this ~~arrangement~~ plan, ~~for the same buildings & tools could without difficulty be used by the two sets of boys by fixing the hours of work in such a way that~~ if the hours of work of the two sets of boys are so ~~arranged~~ fixed that they may use the workshops at different times of the day

suggestion appears to be open to seve
first place, open to boys of all creeds, and
would constitute a departure from the po
always adhered to. The establishment o
would moreover tend at once, to the
interest in it and private efforts for its w
a committee of private gentlemen such as
~~more~~ fitted than the Government to m better/
Government prefers, therefore, to make
it to make a fair start on its course and t
the committee. The committee's suggest
that the endowment of Rs. 3,000 given b
of a female orphan in the Civil Orphan
Military Female Orphan Asylum, will b
remarks. 8/

7. *Instruction.*—The committee pro
Asylum and the Industrial School should
trial education together. The Governme
~~able to give the latter description of ins~~
~~teach them separately would involve very~~
~~tools and establishment), but~~ upon a caref
that it would be preferable that, both the industrial and the genera
should be conducted separately. The com
ingly be requested to make such arrange
~~being done~~.

The proposals in paragraph 7 of the c /,
should be taught in the Industrial depart
paragraph 11, that/though the departmen
School of Arts, those of the boys of either
School who show any special attitude for
there for higher training.

8. Until details of the scheme have bee 9/
to be unprofitable to discuss the modificatio
for the Civil Orphan Asylum, the Military
School. As soon as final orders upon this
concerned will be requested to forward to G
the three institutions and for the Industrial

(True Ex

To the Director of Public Instruction. 7
„ the Public Works Department 11
(with ref ce to paragraph 6).
„ all other Departme f Secretariat.
„ the Governors of th litary Female Orphan
„ the Directors of the l Orphan Asylum. 3
„ the Committee of Industrial School. 3
„ the Commissioner for Government Examinations
„ the Administrator-General (with reference to
concluding portion of paragr

desp 2/7/

Amalga
C.F.O.A. or
& the removal of the industrial
school to the C.F.O.A.

H.M. Acia

(from orders).

~~Curr 1153 / 1337~~

~~Resubmitted to the Hon. Mr. Grose C.S. with reference to the remarks of Hon. Mr. Bliss C.S. on the last page of the draft~~

~~H. 1/5/96~~

~~To the Governor.~~

For approval of the alteration in the penultimate para.

W. 12.6.96

~~Seen~~. It will do
W. 15/6/96

File has been kept back
13/3

Slip C 23/4

The reason why the subscribers to the C.O.A. would not commit themselves to approval of the Comm̲ee's scheme seems to me quite clear. That scheme involved the common literary education of the boys of the C.O.A. & of the Industl school. To that proposal I feel quite sure the subscribers to the C.O.A. will never agree, nor is it desirable that they should. I am myself a subscriber to the C.O.A. & should certainly vote against it, in that capacity. My reason is that the same sort of education is not required for the boys of the two schools. The Industl school boys are evidently boys of a low moral & mental type, of whom the best that can be hoped is that it may be possible to turn them out respectable & efficient artisans. For them, a sound knowledge of the three "R.s" will suffice. The C.O.A. boys are of a better type. Up to the present time their education has not consisted of much more than of the three "R.s", to the great discredit, I hold, of the managers of the institution. An excuse must however be found for the latter in the poverty of the institution, which has prevented the Comm̲ee from paying its headmaster a sufficient salary to attract & keep a good man. The salary of the appt is Rs 120 a 125 – a sum quite insufficient for the purpose. The consequence is that the Comm̲ee have either got a headmaster of inferior qualifications, or, if they have chanced to secure a good man, have failed to keep him for more than a few months. The results may be seen in the exceedingly low educational standard of the school, and in the miserable unkempt, untidy, depressed & shambling appearance of the poor boys. Now, however, if the scheme before us is carried out, the Comm̲ee of the C.O.A. will have sufficient means to engage, and keep, a good man as head master, and I am very hopeful that it may in consequence be possible altogether to raise the standard of the school, both educationally & morally. Educationally it should be of the High School standard, and should pass all its better boys through the Matric: examn, so that at least some of them may rise in the world & occupy better positions than their parents & relatives. Every boy who thus rises will help to raise the whole Eurasian community. If this end is to be secured, it is evident that the literary education of the boys must be altogether of a different

---

For orders.

Currents 1153 & 1337.

The subject has already been before but (H.Ms) on several occasions, & it appears to be unnecessary to give any history of the proposals to amalgamate the Female branch of the C.O.A. with the M.F.O.A, & to give the Industrial school the use of the buildings thus left vacant by the Female branch of the C.O.A.

2. The scheme was warmly approved in para 3. of G.O. $\frac{381.\ Ed}{1.6.94}$. Since then it has been decided (G.O. $\frac{801.\ Ed}{22.10.94}$) that as long as the present strength of the M.F.O.A. is not exceeded no additional accommodation is required there on sanitary grounds, & that the proposal to amalgamate the female branch of the C.O.A. with the M.F.O.A will in all probability raise no need for exceeding the present strength of the latter as the 32 girls in it who are not orphans may be removed & will be replaced by only 42 girls,

which is the present strength of the female side of the C.O.A.

3. Govt. also considered, from information collected, (para 3. of G.O. $\frac{53.\text{ Ed}}{22.1.95}$) that the accommodation rendered available by the amalgamation above wd. be ample for the Industrial school boys, and that all that was necessary was to provide a cheap shed + plant for the use of boys employed on "heavy labour" such as blacksmithing + carpentry. For those engaged on light work it was thought that the lower floor of the hospital now used by the female branch of the C.O.A wd. be enough, while the Supdt. could occupy the upper floor. These ~~results~~ opinions proceeded on the assumption that 100 of the Industrial school boys wd. reside in the premises + that these + 60 boys of the Male branch of the C.O.A. wd. require instructn. in the workshops, of whom 40 wd. be engaged on light + 120

Class from the ~~[illegible]~~ literary education of the Industl. School boys. Quite apart therefore, from the objection felt by many of the subscribers to the C.O.A. that the intermixture during school hours will tend to demoralize the C.O.A. boys, which is an objection which seems to me rather sentimental, strongly felt though it certainly is, I am decidedly opposed to the idea of a common school for the two sets of boys. And I would go further, ~~I would urge that their~~ industrial education ~~also should as far as possible be separate~~. I don't think it should be difficult to arrange further. I would at once announce that the policy of Govt. in the matter is as I have stated. Such an announcement will clear the air + remove many difficulties.

WB

However desirable it may be to keep the C.O. boys and those from the Industrial school separate, as regards their general i.e. literary education, I do not see any necessity for keeping them apart during their industrial studies. Nor do I think that the subscribers to the C.O.A. would object to this. At least I have not gathered that they would. But if there shd. be such a feeling, I do not see why it need be difficult so to arrange the curriculum that the two sets of boys may always be kept apart. There will have to be two staffs of teachers, and if the two classes of boys be kept at about the same strength, it would be easy to put – say the C.O boys into literary work in the mornings, while the Industrial boys are undergoing industrial training, and reverse the operation in the afternoons – thus keeping the two teaching staffs fully employed all day – but with different classes – morning + afternoon.

para 9. of the Comm's report shows that the numbers will probably not reach these figures, at any rate at first.

Otherwise there would apparently have to be four sets of teachers, which would be a great waste of power, and of money.

hs
2 Mar.

This will require an adjustment of funds between the two institutions – necessitated by what I cannot but consider an absurd bit of sentiment. However there it is, and must be reckoned with.

It seems to be necessary to draw up a scheme & get the subscribers to assent to it. The provisions about the literary education of Industrial School boys with C.O.A boys shd not be stereotyped now, but reserved for opinion, as a great deal depends on the feeling of special classes of whom we know very little & may know a great deal. But the general scheme is undoubtedly a good one &, as Mr. Grigg suggested in para 5 of the letter printed with G.O. $\frac{19-8-90}{589\text{ G}}$ the subscribers shd be told that unless they agree to it the Asylum will be liable to have Govt. aid withdrawn.

JG
22/2/96

See note above
WB

This seems uncalled for, at all events at present.
WB

on heavy labour. It was also thought that it wd. be possible to accommodate some of the staff in the premises vacated by the C.O.A girls.

These matters, + seven other points were in paras 2 + 3 of G.O. $\frac{53.\text{ Ed}}{22.1.95}$ referred to a Committee for report, + the 1st current is the reply.

4. The first obstacle to passing definite orders upon this report is the fact that while the Committee of the Industrial school + the Governors of the M.F.O.A. have agreed to the adoption of the scheme proposed by Govt., the Directors of the C.O.A. only say that they "approve generally" of the scheme "subject to the necessary consent of the subscribers being obtained to the detailed scheme when worked out." Para 4. of the Committee's present report shows that it tried to get these subscribers to give a decision upon certain points in the scheme but that the only reply ~~they~~ it received was

that the subscribers wanted to know the exact views of the Committee & Govt. & wd. then decide. Under No. 12 of the C.O.A. rules the consent of 4/5ths of the subscribers is necessary to any revision of them. So it seems to be necessary now to go into the papers & draw up the best scheme that can be concocted, & then ask the subscribers what they have to say to it.

5. The Committee hardly enters at all into the question referred to it whether the suggestions in para. 3. of G.O. 53. Ed / 22.1.95 as to the uses to which the various premises to be vacated by the C.O.A girls were suitable. It may therefore perhaps be assumed that they are. In any case the details of these matters seem to be rather for the decision of the C.O.A. Directors & the Indust. Sch. Committee than for Govt, & the proposals already made may therefore be merely generally embodied in the scheme now to be drawn up.

For orders. Ec

W

6. The other points referred to the Committee, & its remarks thereon will now be taken in order.

(1) The initial outlay requisite & its distribution among the different institutions concerned. –

The only initial outlay will be on the alteration of the buildings of the Female branch of the C.O.A in order to fit them for the Industrial school, & the provision of a "heavy labour shop" & tools. This is estimated to cost Rs 5200 in all (Rs. 2200 for the shop, Rs. 2000 for its fittings & tools & Rs. 1000x for raw material.) Please see para 14 (4) of the Committees' report.

As to the distribution of this outlay among the different institutions, the Committee proposes that Govt. should pay the whole of it from Prov. Funds. It points out, & with justice, that Mr. Grigg's original scheme wasx to have cost much more than the present one, & that Govt. was apparently prepared to pay for that (para 3. of G.O. 589. E / 19.8.90) unless it was too outrageous,

x This will be an annual charge? G.J.A

Which should be met by the Commee after the first start. W.M

Govt. might make up the balance at the beginning of each year – if any. Thus the first year Govt. would give 1000 – & if 700 Rs. were made from sales during the year, Govt. wd. only be called on for 300 for the next year. W

A good deal of stress is laid on this in the papers, but it does not seem to be any argument. The Qn is for consideration on the merits. As shown in para 14 (2) the C.O.A. will benefit by the scheme to the amt. of over R. 5000 a year; &

and should therefore, if it is to be consistent, pay for the smaller sum now asked for. Submitted that Govt. may pay. Any money spent on practical efforts to assist in solving the Eurasian problem is well laid out. The site of the workshop is, however, C.O.A. property, so any building erected on it wd., in the absence of any special arrangement, also become C.O.A. property.

(2) The suitability of the present system of aid by Govt. - The Committee scarcely touches this point. At present, in addition to amounts paid under the Grant in aid Code, the Govt. gives the C.O.A. under G.O. 101. Ed / 30.3.74 Rs. 1200 per annum on condition that its receipts from private subscriptions reach Rs. 3000, & the M.F.O.A. a capitation grant of Rs 5 per mensem for every child in it under 18 years. (G.O. 186 / 27.2.90.) The Comm. says that the former grant is divided (apparently by the Directors) into Rs. 400 for the Female & Rs 800 for the Male Branch of the C.O.A. & recommends that the Rs 400

U.S. points out any buildings erected will become C.O.A. property. If they had to pay at least half the cost of these they c^d. not reasonably complain. As the total amt. however is comparatively small, perhaps Govt. may meet the whole cost. As U.S. says, it will be money well spent.
For orders.
G.P. 31.1.6

X A very important consideration

I think Govt. shd. bear the whole amount of this initial outlay, but the C.O.A. shd. be asked to transfer the building to Govt., in acknowledgment of the great benefits they will get from the scheme.

I agree that Govt. should pay the initial outlay necessary to start the scheme. If, however, the condition is coupled that the C.O.A. is to make over the girls' buildings to Govt., I believe the whole scheme will collapse. I am not sure, & may say, that the buildings don't belong to Govt. already. But I wd. not raise the question - It wd. be too risky to do so, nor is it in the least necessary. H.A. I agree W

Yes - I think this question had better not be raised. JG 16/3/96

In regard to the method by which the M.F.O.A. is now assisted ~~[illegible]~~ attach a memo. prepared for me by the Secy. of that institution in reply to a question put by me at a meeting of the Govrs. as to the reason why (1) the institution got so much less assistance than it was entitled to under Army Orders and (2) the burden of assisting it was thrown on Provl. instead of on Military - These questions should be carefully looked into in the office & it should be considered whether means cannot be devised of shifting at least

so much of the charge as is bonâfide on account of ~~[illegible]~~ military orphans off Provl. onto Military. Whether this can be managed or not, remains to be seen. But in any case, I am opposed to the proposal that the grant of Rs 5 p.m. should be given for the girls transferred from the C.O.A. to the M.F.O.A. The basis of the whole scheme is that the M.F.O.A. can afford to take these girls over; and so it certainly can, if (1) it insists on the removal of all girls over 18, who have hitherto been allowed to burden the charity, sometimes for life, by the ~~most~~ mismanagement of the Govrs., and (2) a small reduction is made in the number of children admitted, which, in the altered circs. of service in the Army, is no more than reasonable. Just, Provl. will be burdened to the extent of Rs 2520 p.a. But it was never my idea that any addl. charge on Provl. shd. be involved, except to give the Industl. school a fair start, or I wd. never have suggested this scheme to Mr. Cunnors. H.A.

Might it well be fair, so long as Govt. gives R 1200 for R 400 of it to be given to the M.F.O.A. No funds are over taxed at present. H.A. W JG

+ I am afraid the scheme cannot be carried out without some expense to Provincial Revenues. The R 5 a month will be wanted, I think.
JG
16.3.96

H.A. | The condition shd. be that it continues to carry out the scheme G.P.

It shd. still be conditional. We can obtain further subscriptions & they wd. fall off if it were removed. JG H.A. W

be now paid by Govt. to the M.F.O.A. in considera of the loss it will sustain by giving up some of its boar to make room for the C.O girls. The M.F.O.A. is a rich institution, & the C.O.A. a poor one, but the Comm. s in para 14 (2) of its report tha the present proposals will relieve the C.O.A. of an average annual expenditure of Rs. 5.47 formerly spent upon the Female Branch, so it cannot com plain if this ~~money~~ Rs 400 is taken from it. Members of the governing bodies of both institutions were also on the Committee, & the apparently agree to the step.

Orders are however solicited as to whether ① the Rs 400 should be paid to the M.F.O.A. free of any conditions, and ② whether the Rs. 800 paid to the C.O.A. should continue to be conditional upon its receipts from private subscriptns. being at least Rs. 3000. a third point upon which orders are required (i) whether the capitation grant now paid to the ~~[illegible]~~ M.F.O.A. should be paid in the case of the 42 girls transferred from the C.O.A.

It is submitted that all three questions may be answered in the affirmative. The remarks in para 14 (1) of the Comm's report seem to proceed upon the assumption that they will be.

(3). The industrial instruction to be imparted to the boys of the C.O.A & Industrial school.

The Comm's proposals (para 7 of the current) seem sound, & may be approved. There seems to be much difficulty in suggesting trades in which the Eurasian will not be bested by the ~~Bengali~~ ~~to~~ Native. He seems to have the advantage only where trustworthiness is required.

Orders are solicited as to whether anything should be done in the direction of Hon. Mr. Garstin's suggestion in his minute in G.O. 589. Ed. 19. 8. 90 that Eurasians should be encouraged to go & settle in East Africa.

It seems to me that they wd. be satisfied if the 400 Rs. were transferred. Nothing is said about the capitation grant. W

For orders. I think so JG

I do not agree - See note on p. 7. BS

The answer to this will depend on whether military can be made to contribute more than they do now to the M.F.O.A. The original objects for wh. this asylum was first brought into existence have disappeared since the alterations in the conditions of military service in 1860.

For orders. The proposed changes seem most desirable. G.P.

I think the proposals ~~[illegible]~~ good JG BS W

This is (a more) question as to their disposal after being educated - G.P. BS

Nothing need be said about this. The latest accounts of E Africa are less favourable. JG

Ex For orders. BS JG W

(4) The organization of a joint committee for the amalgamated female orphan asylum

The comm. proposes that two Directresses & two Directors of the C.O.A. shd. be appointed Directresses & Governors of the M.F.O.A. & that 42 girls shd. be nominated by the Directors of the C.O.A. to the M.F.O.A. - Submitted that both these proposals may be approved

(5) The rules for the future management of the three institutions.

It is not quite clear whether the Committee was asked to report on this matter. None of the three Institutions are or will be Govt. institutions, and Govt. has apparently no power or cause for laying down sets of rules for their working. Appendices A & B. contain the amendments to the C.O.A. & M.F.O.A. rules which will respectively be required if the present scheme is sanctioned, & Appendix C. a draft set of rules for the ~~[illegible]~~ Industrial school after its re-organization. It is submitted that these rules may merely be sent to the governing bodies of the institutions ~~for~~ without remark. Govt. is hardly in a position to be able to criticize them to advantage.

For orders

As Govt. is a large contributor to the funds, it may approve as a condition of its support. Before finally coming into force, & after the Comtees. have settled them, they shd be sent to Govt. for approval.

Yes, they shd be sent for consideration, subject to the approval of Govt.

W

(6). The reorganization of the Establishments.—

The Comm. says that no addition to the teaching staff in the M.P.O.A. will be required in consequence of the amalgamation. This seems obvious.

It also recommends that the Industrial school boys should be ~~taught~~ given their general education along with the C.O.A. boys. This wd. be the more economical plan & may be approved. The Comm., however, fear that the C.O.A subscribers will object on the ground that the Ind. Sch. boys are of a lower social status. The objectn. may be awaited, & Govt. may state the case for the amalgamation in the general order so as to show what it wishes to be done.

See notes on pp 1 & 2

Ditto W

I approve of the proposal myself but, as I have said, we must get the opinion of the Subscribers before deciding

For orders.

A good deal is said about the fear lest the Industrial school boys degrade the tone of the C.O.A boys &c: but nothing is said of the danger perhaps much more serious, that the former boys, who with [illegible] (Para. 12) be [illegible] in only small nos. into the classes, may be boycotted & exposed to slight & contempt at the hands of the latter. If this shd. result the arrangement might become impossible. 30/1/6

Nothing is said about the Establishment wanted for the general Education, ~~which~~ This * appears to be a point upon which the governing bodies of the two institutions should decide without reference to Govt. Govt. is not concerned in the matter, & may merely say that the Committee's suggestion seems only just.

Except (para 14 (3) of the report) that the ~~C.O.A~~ Indust. school should bear ~~any~~ the cost of any increase in the staff or appliances at the C.O.A school that may be necessary to provide for the Ind. Sch. boys

For orders

The last establishment to be considered is that for the Indust. school. This is noticed below.

(7). The future financing of the institutions concerned.

Three points which relate to this head have been noted for orders above under item (2).

The Woolley bequest funds will apparently continue to be paid to the C.O.A. as before even though the female branch of it disappears. Woolley's will only required that the money shd. be appropriated to the "education & provision (in such manner as the Govt. may think proper) of the children of distressed Europeans, male or female". The Govt. gave the C.O.A. Rs 10,000 of this & interest on Rs 68,850 more of it is annually paid ~~him~~ it

(G.O.s 555. Ed. / 26.8.86 p. 28 and 210. Ed / 8.3.86) on condition that a certain fixed number (now reduced to 20) of orphans shd. be maintained from it. It does not seem to alter matters that the Fem. Branch of the C.O.A. will be closed. Of the 20 orphans, 10 were usually boys & 10 girls but the Govt. does not appear to have laid it down that they should always be so. The Committee says nothing about the Woolley bequest or the Woolley orphans. — In all other ways the Govt. has nothing to do with the control of the funds of these institutions & need pass no orders on the question.

The Comm. however makes one proposal which affects Prov. Funds & that is that Govt. should henceforth maintain the Industrial Dept. of the Education of the boys of the Indust. school & the C.O.A.

There wd. be a permanent

for orders

I agree.
W
JG

I think Govt. must maintain the Industrial Dept. The Industrial School has not funds enough. Some of these boys are educated at the ~~M.O~~ C.O.A. they [illegible] any more R 90 a month. The ~~Re. M.O~~ O.A. wants all the saving which results from the transfer of the girls to improve their estate, especially the educational part of it considering the "trade roles". JG

?
C.O.A.
C.O.A.

at the shop the cost won't be great
JG

I think it wd. be a very ~~gd~~ great mistake for Govt. to undertake to maintain the Industl. School. The moment it did so, all private interest would die out & private effort cease. Moreover, Govt. is not so well qualified to run an institution of the kind as a private Commee. – Let Govt. give it a good start & continue its annual grants; & then let the Commee work it.
BS

The Industrial School is a purely Church of England institution, and I therefore do not think Govt. should absolutely maintain it. We can aid it – and materially – but its friends must also do something to keep it going. If it is considered right that Govt. should maintain an institution of this kind for the benefit of poor Eurasians we must have one open to all creeds.

W
2 Mar

I agree that we shd not maintain the institution, but we shall have to give it aid, or the whole scheme will fall to the ground.

JG
16/3/96

charge with pension.

It is true as the Com. says, that Mr. Grigg proposed that Govt. should maintain the Dept. (page 3 of G.O. 589. Ed. / 19.8.90) but Govt. never said more on the point than that it "generally approved" the proposals & wd. like estimates of ~~&~~ the cost of ~~it~~ them. (para 3 of the same G.O.). So it cannot be held to have promised anything on the point & is now for orders.

The Comm. proposes an Establishment of Rs 410 per mensem & asks for ~~periodical~~ ~~annual~~ annual Grants of Rs. 1000 for raw material. It says that the present Industrial teacher & drawing master will no longer draw the grants they used so there will be a saving of Rs 88.14.– per mensem. A similar saving of Rs 83.12.– will also be effected by the cessation of grants for the Female Br. of the C.O.A. So the net ~~cost~~ additional cost to Govt. of the Industrial Dept. will only be Rs 237.6.– per mensem

of which part will be met by
sales of things made. The saving
pointed out is not real as the
Budget allotment for "grants in aid"
would not be altered on account
of this small change. It is
further submitted that as the
land on which the C.O.A shop will
stand is the property of the
C.O.A., & as the joint com-
mittee could probably manage the
shop better than Govt., & as there
seems to be insufficient reason for
the maintenance of a shop for
the C.O.A more than for any
other technical school, the Govt.
may decline to pay for the
whole cost of the shop, but may
aid it with liberal grants. As
to the annual grant of Rs. 1000
r raw material it is sub-
itted that as recommended above,
t may be given for the first
ar to start the workshop, &
that thereafter the shop should be
left to buy more raw material
from the sale proceeds of the things
has made out of it. As has
lready been pointed out, the
O.A. will have much fewer

? HA

How joint? HA

The COA & the Industrial Institution are joint. JG
16/3/96

for orders
I have noted marginally on this supra.

HA

for orders
HA It shd be given for the first year or two, but after that there shd not be a lump grant for the year though special grants may be made on special applications showing their necessity JG

We cant pledge future Govts. & if we were to say this now an incentive to economical management wd. be removed.

Quite true - but the regular supply of raw material is so absolutely essential - it ought to be assured & not exposed to the risk of bad management. JG

HA

Yes JG
HA
for orders

Why make any change? People will not like it HA

Yes JG
for orders

I don't see what else it can be called - Military & Civil Female Orphan Asylum is such a mouthful - but it does not much matter. W

Yes - not only for instruction in Drawing but, as the Committee propose, in any industrial art taught there.
HA 25/2/96
JG 22/2/96

for orders

For both C.O & Industrial School boys.
W

expenses when the Female Branc
is closed.

The sum of Rs. 3000 referred to
at the close of para. 3. of the
Committee's report may be handed
over to the M.F.O.A. as suggested.
The Admin. General wd. ~~probably~~
apparently have to be asked to
consent to this.

The joint Female Asylum may as
suggested be hereafter called the
"Female Orphan Asylum".

The recommendations in para 11.
of the report that the industrial school should
be worked separately from the
School of Arts, but that boys who
show any particular promise in drawin
may be sent there for instruction
may also be approved

W 17.1.96

Note.
The delay in sending up this paper is
much regretted. The U.S. had never
heard of it until after the Christmas
holidays, & the Educl. clerk says that
the delay in the office up till then was
due to pressure of other work.

W 17.1.96

Hon. The U.S. has noted fully on
the points involved. Hon.

knows the case thoroughly: & I have confined myself to a few marginal notes.

S.R. 31.1.6

"sentimental objection" about the boys of the two institutions having their literary education together is so strong that it will lead to the failure of our scheme if this is insisted on, & at all events delay will be caused if the question is left open. I agree, therefore, as to conducting the literary part of the education separately, but I do not see why the industrial part of the education should be so conducted. I have heard no objection raised to the boys of the two institutions being together in the workshops. The teaching there will be quite the same for both sets of boys, & it will cost money which can ill be spared if they are taught separately.

I have noted on other points within.

J.G.
16/3/96

Amalgamation of the C.F.O.A. with the M.F.O.A., & the removal of the Industrial school to the C.F.O.A.

(For orders.)

In E.O. No. 363 Ednl
d/ 15-6-96

1. H.M.
2. Hon. Mr. Bliss. C.I.E.
3. H.E. the Governor.

Resubmitted to the Hon. Mr. Grose C.I.E. ~~for perusal of~~ with reference to the notes recorded by his Hon. colleagues. Attention is especially invited to the opinions expressed upon the question whether the boys of the two institutions should be given their literary & their technical education together.

W.C. 6.2.96 S.R. 7/3/6

It will be a great thing if the C.O.A. school can be raised to the standard of a High School; but I doubt if it will have funds enough to secure a good head master and strengthen the teaching staff sufficiently. It would be possible of course to stop the education of the Industrial School boys at a lower standard, but I am afraid from all I hear that the ×

C 3/2 R 25/2 | C 26/2 R 5/3 | C 9/3

Memo regarding Government monthly allowance to Orphans of Military men admitted into any Orphanage.

Para 1597 Army Regulations India Volume 1 Part 1 British Troops, enacts that a monthly allowance of Rupees 10 is admissible on account of Orphans admitted into any Orphanage in Bengal Madras or Bombay, except that in the case of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund the allowance is Rupees 7.

The Pay Examiner Madras (in his No. P/2717 dated 12th November 1895) states that this allowance cannot be drawn on account of Military Orphans in the Military Female Orphan Asylum Madras, either in lieu of, or in addition to the Capitation grant of Rupees 5 sanctioned in P.M.G. (Educational Deptt) No. 186 dated 27 February 1890, because this latter was specially admitted by Government for all the girls in the Institution up to the age of 18 years.

Prior to the promulgation of P.M.G. No. 186 above quoted, a monthly capitation grant of Rs.— each was admitted for 155 of the inmates of the Institution, without restriction as to age (See O.G. Military Deptt No. 3674 dated 27 July 1876) and when there were any Military Orphans eligible for the Government grant i.e. when there were any Orphans in excess of the No. (155) on the foundation an allowance of Rs 2-8-. each per mensem was

drawn upon a Certificate that these orphans
"were in Excess to the No. for which Government
"allowance is drawn for which the allowance
"is claimed" - This allowance of Rs 2-8-0 was
last drawn in 1883 and has not been drawn
since then, because of the provisions of the
Certificate above referred to.

T.B.
3.1.96

---

10 abst

Office of the Director of
Public Instruction,
Madras, 14th November 1895.

No. 12,244.

From

The Honorable Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

Print-abstract

To

The Honorable The CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

Adverting to memorandum, No. 2705, Educational, of the 12th instant, I have the honour to submit copy of the Military Female Orphan Asylum rules which should have accompanied my letter No. 10,454 dated 24th September 1895.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
D Duncan
Director of Public Instruction

Ed. Cor.
15 (b) 1,500—17-11-94.

[illegible] 1339

84

From
The Director of Public Instruction

To
The Honourable the Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St George

DESPATCHED
14 NOV 95

No. 12244.

Dated 14 Novr./95
Despd Do
Recd 15
Reg 16

No.
CHIEF SECRETARY GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
15 NOV. 1895
Encls. (1)

Subject

Submitting a copy of the Military Fem[illegible] Orphan Asylum Rules

146
15-2-95

Teynampe
Madras, 1

My dear Mr. Bliss,

I am feeling som
in a difficulty about the
M. F. O. Asylum - The La
are recommending now often to
the Governors the admission of
new children - & the Governors
who are down here seem inclined
to go on admitting. I am afraid
that if this goes on - & it
should be decided that the

are to come to
F. A. W. There may be
difficulty about Som-
mately I am at present
going to vote for the
mission of any more girls
into the W. F. A. W until the
decision of Government comes
re the amalgamation. But
it would be a help to me
if you could tell me whether
that decision is likely to come
soon. With our united kindest
regards to you both yours sincerely
W. Weston Elwes

hose
ase read this
lwes — I don't
what is being done —
bly you do or can find
s will let him know —
be written to him that
have handed over his
letter to you.

Yours
H.S.
11/6/96

[G.
25 A.]
1,000—21-3-96.

C. No.

Ed. Department.

Do. from Archdeacon to
Hon. W. Bliss, dated 10th June.

FOR ORDERS.

A spare copy of the G.O. on
the amalgamation of the two
asylums is submitted. It will
issue in a few days. Archdeac
Elwes may perhaps be told this,
informed that in paras. 3 & 6.
those of the Govt. has assumed
that the number of girls to be
transferred to the M.F.O.A.
from the female branch of the
C.O.A. ~~will be limited to about~~
~~its present numbers~~ will not be
more than the M.F.O.A. can
at present find room for, so tha
if the M.F.O.A. goes on admitting
girls without limit trouble will
occur. And he may be asked
to point this out to the Governors
& ask them to exercise care in
the matter

Id 13/6/96.

W.F. 12.6.96 I would not have

troubled H.E. with this case so not that I did not feel quite sure of the propriety of writing to Mr. Elves as proposed on his own responsibility. If H.E. approves a D.O. will be sent.

H.W.
15/6/96.

I have written to Mr. Archdeacon & that will suffice.

J.G.
16/6/96

LODGED.
18 · 6 · 96

C.S. (for perusal)

Lodged.
19/6/96

15.6.96

For Coll. Clerk

Please have this filed with the orgl of the G.O. [363 · 15 · 6 · 96 (L)]

22/6/96

Admissions of new children to the M.F.O.A.

FOR ORDERS.

~~H. E. THE GOVERNOR.~~

~~THE HON'BLE MR. H. W. BLISS, C.I.E.~~

THE HON'BLE MR. J. GROSE, C.I.E.

C 16/6/96

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED.	Order complete. Letter only. Order complete with Letter.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.   DATED
189

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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

N.B.—
A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.