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[Despatch Abstract.]

Lawrence Asylum. Colaba

Recording with remarks, proceedings of the D. P. I. reviewing the inspection reports and the report of the Committee on the working of the — during 1895 — 6

BACK PAPERS.

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Government {1896} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.
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Enclosures
Spare copies

G.O., No. 687, 6th November 1896.

NOVEMBER.

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

Recording, with remarks, proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction reviewing the inspection reports and the report of the Committee on the working of the — during 1895-96.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From the Honourable Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 3rd September 1896, No. 9636.

I have the honour to submit three copies of the report of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, on the working of the Lawrence Asylum during 1895–96, together with copies of my Proceedings, Nos. 13661 and 9586-A, dated 19th December 1895 and 1st instant, respectively, and to state that the slight delay in their submission is owing to the printed copies of the report having been received in this office so late as the 21st August 1896.

Enclosures.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 19th December 1895, No. 13661.

Read—the following papers:—

From the Professor of Engineering, College of Engineering, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Kóttagiri, 4th June 1895.

With reference to your official memorandum, No. 4730, dated 22nd April 1895, I have the honour to report that I visited the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th and 14th of May for the purpose of examining the art and industrial work carried on in that institution.

2. The industrial work includes carpentry, tailoring and boot and shoe making, but the art work is at present confined to instruction in freehand drawing. The detailed results of my examination in each of these subjects are appended and are briefly summarized in the following tabular form:—

Art or Industry.	Standard.	Passed.		Failed.	Total.
		Merit.	Ordinary.		
Carpentry	A.	5	6	6	17
	B.	1	5	..	6
	C.	..	1	1	2
	D.	1	..	4	5
Total ..	..	..	..	..	30
Tailoring	A.	10	19	11	40
	B.	2	4	3	9
	C.	3	5	4	12
Total ..	..	..	..	..	61
Boot and shoe making	A.	4	12	4	20
	B.	3	1	..	4
	C.	5	5	2	12
	D.	4	2	..	6
Total ..	..	..	..	..	42
Freehand drawing	IV Standard.	15	11	22	49

Note.—For the IV Standard in freehand drawing the maximum number of marks obtainable was 24; for comparison with the industrial classes all boys who obtained 10 marks or more are considered to have passed, and those who obtained 15 marks or more to have passed with merit.

3. In the Carpentry class the numbers were greater than in any previous year, and for the first time five boys appeared for examination in the D standard. The results, however, were far from satisfactory, and I regret that I am unable to endorse the opinions expressed in previous reports on the working of this class. Notwithstanding the fact that the requirements necessary to secure a pass demanded but a very small amount of skill from the boys, 11 of them or 36 per cent. failed. In the D standard one boy passed with merit, but the other four hopelessly failed. They were asked "to join two boards by hidden mitre compound dovetail joint" (Test No. 5), but after working at it for two days and wasting a good deal of wood, they gave it up as too difficult. In the lower standards the percentage of failures was smaller and those boys who obtained merit passes did fairly well, but taking the class as a whole, the result was totally incommensurate with the time and money expended on the work. The boys were nearly all of them very intelligent and understood how to work from the sketches which I put upon a black-board, but they were greatly lacking in manual skill and there was ample evidence in every direction that they had not been properly taught. It would hardly serve any useful purpose to enumerate the various defects observed in nearly all the work, more especially as I have already pointed them out in previous reports (*vide* those for 1889 and 1891), and I would content myself with observing that carelessness was at the bottom of most of them. The boys are all very young, and to teach children of 11 and 12 carpentry with any advantage, it is absolutely necessary that the instructor should bestow upon each individual a much larger amount of personal attention than has evidently been the case. The workshop was not in very good order, the benches all require new tops and should be fitted with vices. A number of cast-iron vices are in stock and were procured on the recommendation of the officer who inspected the asylum in 1892, but only one of them has been fitted up and the experience of it has been unfavourable—a result which I think might have been anticipated. Personally I prefer wooden vices worked with a wooden screw; they are less expensive at the outset, less liable to get out of order and far more easily repaired. The workshops would look much neater if they were fitted up with a few shelves or almirahs for tools and some racks for chisels and gouges and if the few machine tools now in it were kept free from dust and the bright parts clean and free from rust. It is essential that workshops in which boys are trained should be kept clean and orderly, so that the boys may not be led by their dirty surroundings to fall into the slovenly habits they are so prone to. The wood in stock should be neatly stacked against the walls in one of the adjoining sheds, so that the air may have free access to it all round and it will then dry and season to a certain extent, whereas at the time of my inspection it was lying, plank upon plank, upon the ground, far too green and wet for the boys to do proper work with it.

It will be evident from the above remarks that no great improvement can be expected in this class unless a new and more energetic instructor is procured—one who is not only himself a good carpenter, but, what is really even more essential, one who also knows how to teach. The present instructor, Mr. Perkins, is a man whose integrity and high personal character inspire the greatest possible respect; but he is now in his sixty-seventh year, and he is naturally unable to give to his work the attention which is necessary. He himself is fully conscious of this and expressed to me a desire to retire, as he felt that the strain of teaching a large carpentry class for six hours a day was more than his advancing years would stand, and he hoped that the Committee of the Asylum would, with the sanction of Government, be able to grant him a retiring pension. I do not know that it altogether comes within my province to make any recommendation in the matter, but I am strongly of opinion that Mr. Perkins should be permitted to retire, and I may perhaps be allowed to express a hope that his long and honourable connection with the asylum will not altogether pass without recognition.

4. In the Tailor's class 61 boys were presented for examination as against 40 last year, and of these 43 or 70 per cent. passed, of whom 15 or 25 per cent. did so with merit—a result which may be considered highly satisfactory and creditable to all concerned. No boys appeared for the D standard, as those who passed the C standard

last year have since left the class. The work done in this class is on lines rendered necessary by the peculiar circumstances at the asylum. No outside work is done and the boys are employed exclusively in making the school uniform, which is naturally of very coarse texture and requires strength rather than neatness or finish in the work that is put into it. At the outset the boys are taught the use of the needle and practised in hemming and sewing on long strips of calico or cloth. As soon as they acquire a fair amount of dexterity with the needle, they are taught button-holing and practised in sewing up coats and trousers, and later on they are set to make up complete uniforms which are cut out for them by the instructor. The boys appearing for the A standard were required to do some hemming and to sew together strips of blue cloth with white thread. The work was, on the whole, well done; but it would have been better had more attention been paid to the regularity of the stitches, and it was observed that the boys used any pitch of stitch which their fancy dictated. In some cases there were only 8 stitches to the inch and in others there were 16, whilst the average was 11 or 12. For every kind of work there is a particular length of stitch which is most suitable, and it would be well if, in future, the instructor paid attention to this point and exercised the boys in sewing with stitches of a definite length, and I think it would probably lead to an improvement in the work if the syllabus for the A standard was amended so as to include this. In the B standard the button-holing was generally carelessly done. A properly-made button-hole should be finished square at the inner end and neatly rounded so as to form a small loop at the outer end, but many of the boys paid no attention to this and simply stitched the sides of the slit and either bungled the ends or left them to take care of themselves. In this respect the teaching has, I think, been defective, and more attention should be paid to it in the future. In the C standard the boys were required to make a coat, sew it together, button-hole and line it completely. Here the principal defects were in the button-holing and sewing together of the various parts. The seams, especially those at the junction of the sleeves with the shoulders and back, were in many cases puckered or gathered, owing to the edges of the cloth on the two sides of the seam not being the same length or to irregular fitting of them together.

5. The Boot and Shoe making class increased from 33 last year to 42, of whom 36 passed and 16 of them with merit. This class has always done well and the results this year are very satisfactory. In the A standard the tests are very easy for boys to pass who have been at work for three hours a day for from nine months to a year. The stitching was generally good, but in some instances enough care was not taken to pull the stitches uniformly tight. In the other standards all the work is done on the boots worn by the boys and girls in the asylum, and, like the uniform they wear, strength rather than finish is required and much work is allowed to pass which would never be permitted if commercial considerations in any way affected the disposal of the finished products. The boots made are very rough and afford but little opportunity for the exhibition of skilled work. For the D standard test, the boys were required to measure up and make a boot to fit, and, though they did this fairly well, the work was of by no means a high class. The instructor is a capable man and all the boys reach a fair average without any of them displaying particular skill, and I found it very difficult, owing to the rough work which the boys are accustomed to do, to distinguish between the merits of the different boys. Last year it was suggested by the officer who inspected the industrial class that a finer class of work should be taken up and that saddlery and harness-making should be taught, and with this suggestion I should cordially agree did I see any way in which it could be carried out at reasonable expense, but I do not; nor do I think that in the Lawrence Asylum it will ever be practicable to do much more than is at present being done. For fine work materials of good quality must be employed and in such large classes the amount which would be wasted would be enormous. Even the disposal of the finished products would present considerable difficulty among a community who are accustomed to procure such articles only from makers of repute and who in general prefer them to be of European manufacture.

6. In 1889, when I reported on the first year's work of the industrial classes, I recommended that drawing should be taught and nearly all subsequent reports emphasized the necessity of this, but it was only in September last that a drawing

instructor was procured and a start made; about 54 boys are at present learning freehand drawing, half of whom receive instruction for five hours in the week and the remaining half for three hours. The class room is suitable but insufficiently furnished, and when more desks and benches are provided, it will be possible to increase the number of boys in each class. At present, only one sixth of the school attend the drawing class, and it is desirable that the number should be very largely increased. Forty-nine boys were examined, the test set them being that of the Fourth standard, and 27 passed—a fair result considering that, previous to the starting of the class, the boys had probably never made any attempt to draw. The instructor, Mr. H. Wilkins, was a student at the School of Arts from January 1890 till July 1894 and has obtained the diploma for drawing in the Government Technical Examinations. He is, however, without experience as a teacher and the class has suffered in consequence. I found one class drawing with stumps of pencil two or three inches long, with which it was impossible that they should ever acquire any freedom of hand or lightness of touch. An inspection of the boys' drawing books revealed the fact that he had made no attempt to correct or point out the defects in the crude copies of the outlines he had drawn upon the black-board, and he had allowed the boys to use construction lines and measurements to an extent altogether inadmissible. The object of teaching freehand drawing is to train the eye to the perception of symmetry of form, to cultivate a sense of proportion and to train the hand to reproduce what the eye perceives. At the beginning the work should be simple and the hand should be practised in drawing straight lines, rectilinear figures and then simple curves, and when a fair amount of facility is acquired, simple outlines should be copied till the sense of proportion is cultivated sufficiently to enable a correct reproduction to be made. Afterwards symmetrical outlines should be drawn, but skill in this will not be acquired unless the eye is made to do all the work. No doubt in the earlier stages a boy will produce a better drawing if he be allowed to use guide lines and make measurements with his pencil, but he will be longer in learning to do without such aids, and it is better that from the beginning he should be made to dispense with them. Besides freehand drawing, the boys should be taught model drawing to cultivate a sense of perspective, and I would recommend that a set of models be procured as early as possible and such boys as have made fair progress with the freehand drawing should be made to spend about half the time at model drawing. In the absence of proper models, small boxes, stools or simple forms of chairs can be utilized as objects to be drawn, but it is better to begin with the ordinary white models of geometrical solids which, I believe, can be procured from the School of Arts for a comparatively small outlay. In the technique of drawing the boys exhibited every possible fault, and improvement in this can only be effected by the instructor continuously going round the class from boy to boy pointing out mistakes and showing how the work should be done by doing part of it himself.

7. It is four years since I last inspected the industrial work carried on in the Lawrence Asylum, and in that interval the number of boys learning a trade has increased from 55 to 133 and the percentage of passes from 49 to 74. Under rule 47 "each boy on passing the Third standard shall be taught an industry," and if that rule was rigidly enforced in 1891, the increase in the numbers in the Industrial classes indicates a remarkable improvement in the general educational attainments of the boys, whilst the increase in the percentage of passes indicates a corresponding improvement in the industrial work. I have felt it necessary to criticize somewhat severely the work done in the Carpentry class this year, because there is evidence that this class has not made a similar amount of progress when compared with the other classes, but it must be remembered that the Carpentry examination, as prescribed by the syllabus, is far more difficult than either the Tailoring or Boot and Shoe making examination. The work done by the boys in the two last-mentioned trades is of some value, though not of such great value as it is generally supposed to be, but experience has proved that in the carpenter's shop the outturn of work of any value is very insignificant and will, I think, always continue to be so. From information furnished me by the Principal the cost of the Carpentry class including the pay of the

instructor is about Rs. 100 per mensem and increases with the number of boys at work, whilst in the other classes the only expense is the pay of the instructors, which is more or less counterbalanced by the value of the work done by the boys which increases with the number of boys. The policy of late has evidently been to put the greater majority of the boys to these trades with satisfactory results so far as the asylum is concerned, though it is more than doubtful if the training the boys receive in these trades is likely to be of much advantage to them either from an educational point of view or in respect to their future careers. Of late a beginning has been made with a register in which is recorded the subsequent history of the boys, and at the present time information has been collected of 69 boys, the great majority of whom are in the Telegraph department. Only three cases have come to light in which the industrial work at the asylum has been of any direct use in after-life, and only one case of a boy following the trade taught him at the asylum and he is now, 25 years after leaving school, in receipt of Rs. 25 per mensem as a cutter in a firm of tailors. No doubt there are other instances could information be obtained of them, but the conclusion is irresistibly borne upon me that the industrial classes of the Lawrence Asylum have utterly failed to provide the boys with a handicraft which they can pursue in after-life and by which they can obtain a respectable livelihood. This is due to two causes—*firstly*, the training obtained at the asylum is so incomplete and of such little practical value that it exercises little or no influence as a determining factor in what a boy's subsequent career will be, and, *secondly*, to the fact that the wages of artizans in this country are fixed by the rates paid for native labour, which are quite insufficient to support country-born Europeans or Eurasians. It is true that, as chargemen or foremen in engineering shops, or as master tailors or boot-makers, there are a limited number of remunerative openings, but the men who fill them require a large amount of practical experience which can only be gained by a long course of work as artizans, during which time their pay is very small.

8. What, then, is the value of the industrial training given at the Lawrence Asylum? Very little except from an educational point of view, and even in this respect the results are in no way proportionate to the time expended in obtaining them. The boys spend three hours a day for five days a week in the workshops, and I have no hesitation in saying that the vast majority of them would be much better off when they leave the school if they had spent this time at their ordinary school work. The literary education suffers very severely, and the only gain is that some of the boys become fair amateur carpenters, others can do tailor's or chuckler's work by which they could earn from 6 to 8 annas a day in the bazaar. Of the higher branches of any of these trades they learn nothing, and, as I have already stated, I do not think it is within the power of the school authorities, with the resources at their disposal, to effect any material improvement in this direction. I fully recognize the value of manual training as a means of drawing out and developing the latent faculties and intelligence of boys, but I have, after a more extended experience of practical work in India, abandoned the idea that it is possible in a school like the Lawrence Asylum to teach trades to boys with the hope that, when they leave school, they will be able to earn their living at them. No school training will ever do away with the necessity for an apprenticeship, and I am strongly of opinion that the interests of the boys of the Lawrence Asylum would be better served if they received a more thorough literary education and left manual work alone till they are older and physically fitter for it.

9. I have discussed the question at considerable length with the Rev. A. W. Atkinson, the Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, and I find that he fully agrees with this view of the matter and that he would go so far as to abolish the Industrial classes altogether and raise the standard of education given to the boys up to that of the Matriculation examination. This I think is possibly too radical a measure of reform to institute at once, and I would suggest that, until the boys are thirteen years of age, they should go on with their school studies only and that, if at that age they have reached the Sixth or Seventh standard, they should be allowed to continue their studies up to the Matriculation examination; but if, as will undoubtedly prove the case with

many boys, their general intelligence is insufficient to enable them to reach this standard, there will probably be little use in attempting to prepare them for the entrance examination to the University, and I think they might instead spend the same proportion of their time as they do now at industrial work for which they may display more aptitude than for school work. A very large number of boys at the Lawrence Asylum belong physically and intellectually to a comparatively low class, and for them a partial manual training is probably the best solution of the difficulties which their education presents. The raising of the standard of education to that of the Matriculation examination will throw open a much higher and wider field of employment in which those boys who succeed in passing may find ample scope for their energies. It will suffice to mention the Telegraph department, the subordinate services in the Medical and Public Works Departments, which are at present only open to Matriculates, and nearly all the public offices in the Presidency, whilst the better education which success in the Matriculation examination indicates will enable the boys of the Lawrence Asylum to compete with greater prospects of success in all the varied branches of commercial work.

10. The adoption of these proposals would involve considerable changes in the working of the school and probably necessitate additions to the present staff, but I understand that, at the close of the last financial year, there was a very considerable surplus, so that on this score no difficulties are likely to arise. For the Matriculation examination a knowledge of elementary modern science is required, and it would, I think, be well if the Lawrence Asylum made a speciality of this. Mathematics can be taught anywhere, but Physics and Chemistry are of little value unless the knowledge is acquired experimentally. A good teacher, with the assistance which would always be available in the Carpenter's shop, could make a very large amount of apparatus in the school from simple and inexpensive materials, and such apparatus need not be kept for lectures or demonstrations, but could be put into the hands of the boys themselves, and they could be taught to use it, to make and to repair it without much trouble. For instance, in frictional electricity it is a simple business making electroscopes and Leyden jars from old glass jars such as are used for preserves, whilst from a beer bottle a very good electrical machine can be made. A few Daniel's or Bi-chromate batteries are not expensive, and with plenty of insulated wire it is possible to make up apparatus which will demonstrate many of the more important phenomena in both electricity and magnetism. I have mentioned these simply as examples of what might be done and what I know from personal experience is done by thousands of boys in England and because to give the boys of the Lawrence Asylum the best possible chance in after-life it is necessary to make their training as practical as possible. A purely industrial training has proved a failure and has spoiled the chances of the more intelligent boys, and in its place I advocate a more extended literary education combined with such a course of Elementary science as will develop their powers of observation and make them handy and ingenious.

From the Band Master Sergeant, His Excellency the Governor's Band, to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, dated Ootacamund, 18th June 1895.

I have the honour to forward my report on the examination of the Lawrence Asylum Band this year, and beg that you will kindly forward the same to the Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

From the Band Master Sergeant, His Excellency the Governor's Band (through the Military Secretary), to the Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Asylum, dated Ootacamund, 18th June 1895.

I have the honour to submit, herewith, my report of the examination of the Lawrence Asylum Band which took place on the 18th ultimo.

2. The strength of the Band classes is 24, divided into three standards—

B	Standard (lowest)	.. ..	9
C	Do. (do.)	.. ..	7
D	Do. (do.)	.. ..	8
		Total ..	24

3. *Theory of Music.*—With one exception, who I regret to remark failed, the boys showed that they took every advantage of their careful tuition, and from their prompt, ready and accurate answers, clearly evidenced that they were well up in portions of text books set down for examination.

4. *Practical Music.*—To procure a definite idea of the practical training of the classes, I first put each lad to an individual test, by placing before him a short piece of music to execute, and then tried the combined band together. The instruments were better in *tune* than last year, and there was also a great improvement in *expression*—and I was convinced that marked progress had been made from the time of my last inspection.

5. I found Band Sergeant Hillman still in charge of the Asylum Band; and gathering from the interest and zeal in his work I am confident of better results at the next examination.

6. The annexed names are those who passed—

B Standard.

(1) G. Donohoe	.. ..	B♭ Cornet.
(2) R. Horstead	.. ..	B♭ Cornet.
(3) V. Hughes	.. ..	Side Drum.
(4) C. Sprent	.. ..	B♭ Cornet.
(5) I. Turner	.. ..	B♭ Cornet.
(6) C. Eagles	.. ..	Bombardon.
(7) H. Sullivan	.. ..	B♭ Cornet.
(8) W. Worsefold	.. ..	Althorn.
(9) T. Turner	.. ..	B♭ Clarionet.

C Standard.

(1) C. Curties	.. ..	Althorn.
(2) W. McAvoy	.. ..	Trombone.
(3) H. Rolph	.. ..	Bass Drum.
(4) F. Vigor	.. ..	Saxhorn
(5) P. Norman	.. ..	Althorn.
(6) J. Spencer	.. ..	Saxhorn.

D Standard.

(1) J. Bullock	.. ..	Althorn.
(2) W. Chappels	.. ..	Euphonion.
(3) W. Fisher	.. ..	E♭ Cornet.
(4) W. Lambie	.. ..	B♭ Cornet.
(5) E. Revil	.. ..	Bombardon.
(6) G. Wallis	.. ..	Trombone.
(7) F. Day	.. ..	B♭ Cornet.
(8) W. Day	.. ..	B♭ Clarionet.

The one failure was in the C standard.

No. 198.

Forwarded.

Ootacamund,
18*th June* 1895.

(Signed) E. Baring, Captain,
Ag. Military Secretary.

To the Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale.

Forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.

Lawrence Asylum,
23*rd August* 1895.

(Signed) A. W. Atkinson,
Principal and Secretary.

Tabular Inspection Report of the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, No. 4493, dated 17th July 1895.

Tabular Inspection Report of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Western Circle, No. 2921, dated 13th June 1895.

Endorsement of the same officer, No. 3020, dated 17th June 1895.

The foregoing papers are the reports of the several officers who examined the general and special education classes of the Lawrence Asylum in May and June 1895. As the Committee's report on the working of this institution for the past official year has been reviewed only recently, there are only a few matters of importance worthy of being noticed in these proceedings.

Male Branch.

2. *Staff.*—It is understood that Mr. Ambrose Perkins, the Carpentry Instructor, whose long and faithful services to the Asylum have been so favourably noticed by the Principal and Mr. Chatterton, is to retire shortly owing to advancing years. The Inspector's recommendation regarding the employment of an additional teacher may stand over until the lines on which this branch of the Asylum is to work in future have been determined. The work done by the staff was, on the whole, satisfactory.

3. *Accommodation, &c.*—Mr. Logan's remarks, in which the Principal seems to concur, regarding the untidy and cheerless appearance of the class-rooms, should be communicated to the Public Works Department. It is most desirable that the walls should be painted with brighter colours.

4. *Library and Museum.*—Better use had been made of the library since the previous inspection. Mr. Logan's suggestion for improving the character of the library should be borne in mind when budget estimates for the ensuing year are framed. The museum is a useful adjunct to the library. Its upkeep should devolve on the Asylum funds and on any gifts or donations that may be received.

5. *Strength and Attendance.*—The total strength of the Asylum towards the close of May last stood at 323 as against 336 at the previous inspection. Fourteen pupils were receiving instruction in telegraphy and 141 pupils were in the lower secondary department.

6. *Examinations*—(i) *Literary Branch.*—As observed in Proceedings, No. 9337, dated 28th August 1895, the results of the Lower Secondary Examination of December 1894 were very fair. At the inspection the pupils in all the standards acquitted themselves satisfactorily in both the compulsory and optional subjects, the percentage of passes secured in the former being nearly 90 per cent. Geography in the second standard should, however, have received greater attention. The Inspector was also well satisfied with the gymnastic and drill exercises of the pupils.

(ii) *Industrial Branch.*—The number of pupils presented under each industry was larger than in any of the preceding years, and the examiner, Mr. Chatterton, was, on the whole, satisfied with the results except in carpentry. Now that Mr. Perkins, the Carpentry Instructor, who is unable, owing to old age, to do full justice to his duties, is contemplating retirement, a thoroughly-qualified man should be appointed to fill the vacancy should it be decided to continue carpentry in the list of industries taught. The carpentry workshop should also be better equipped. Mr. Chatterton's suggestion that the scheme of examination in tailoring for Standard A be amended so as to ensure uniformity in stitching will be considered separately. The results in drawing were fairly good, but the Instructor should carefully rectify the defects pointed out by Mr. Chatterton and regularly scrutinise the drawing-books kept by the pupils. The proposal to introduce model-drawing among the advanced students may be given effect to, if it can be carried out without prejudice to the regular occupations of the pupils. The report of the Bandmaster Sergeant Taylor is encouraging.

(iii) *Telegraph Class.*—From the Principal's report read on the Founder's Day, it is observed that all the six boys who underwent the test examination of the Telegraph department in July last were successful; and, in appreciation of the good work

done by Mr. S. Atkinson, the Instructor, and for other reasons, the Committee has recommended him in a separate communication for an increase of salary and allowances.

7. *Finance.*—Particulars as to the financial condition of this branch during 1894–95 appear in paragraph 8 of Proceedings, No. 9337, dated 28th August 1895, and do not require repetition here.

8. *General.*—The dress of the pupils is reported to be capable of further improvement. There is a consensus of opinion, as far as the Principal, the Inspector and Mr. Chatterton are concerned, that the industrial training as at present obtaining in the Asylum is a mere waste of time, energy and money, and that the time spent in it may be very profitably devoted to literary education. But while Mr. Logan would abolish the industries altogether and substitute instruction in Shorthand and in Commercial subjects, the Rev. Mr. Atkinson advocates the teaching of carpentry or music to such of the boys as have failed in the Lower Secondary Examination and would like the boys who pass that examination creditably to proceed to the Matriculation course. The changes proposed are very important and require to be considered carefully and from different points of view; the Government is also anxious to have a full report on this subject. The Principal and Secretary is requested to favour the Director with the views of the Committee thereon together with a statement showing the financial result of the decision that may be come to. It would also be well to obtain information as to the courses of instruction adopted in institutions of similar character in Northern India, such as those at Sanawar and Murree. Whatever may be the decision arrived at, it is very desirable that the Telegraph class should be continued, and it is also suggested, for the consideration of the Committee, that instruction be given to the pupils in the secondary classes in one of the South Indian vernaculars—preferably Tamil—as is done in the Civil Orphan Asylums at Madras.

Female Branch.

9. *Staff.*—The work of the staff had improved considerably since the previous inspection, and Miss McCombie, the Headmistress, and her Assistants, deserve credit for the very satisfactory results shown at the inspection. Miss Sprowles should qualify for a complete teachers' certificate of the upper secondary grade.

10. *Furniture and Appliances.*—The required number of black-boards and easels should be supplied without delay. It is presumed that these can be made at the Asylum workshops.

11. *Library.*—Miss Carr's suggestions for the improvement of the library are endorsed.

12. *Strength.*—There were 68 pupils on the rolls as against 73 at the previous inspection.

13. *Examinations.*—The results of the Lower Secondary Examination of December 1894 were noticed in connection with the review of the annual report for the past year. As already observed, the girls impressed the Inspectress very favourably at the inspection.

14. *Finance.*—Table (*a*) of the tabular inspection report should have been balanced. Information as regards the financial condition of this branch during the past year is furnished in paragraph 15 of Proceedings, No. 9337, dated 28th August 1895.

General.

15. The formation of a Cadet corps is noted with satisfaction and the efficient administration of the institution is creditable to the Principal and his staff.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle.
„ the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Western Circle.
„ the Principal, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.
„ A. Chatterton, Esq., College of Engineering.
„ the Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras.

Copy to S. Taylor, Esq., of His Excellency the Governor's Band,
„ to the Chairman, Lawrence Asylum Committee,
„ to the Collector of Nilgiris,
} for information.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 1st September 1896, No. 9586-A.

Read report of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, on the working of the Asylum during 1895–96.

The printed copies of the report were received in this office so late as the 21st instant. It is hoped that it will be found possible to arrange in future for the report being in the hands of the Director by the first week of August without fail.

Male Branch.

2. *Staff.*—A few changes took place in the staff during the year, the most important of them being the resignation of Mr. H. Wilkins, the Drawing master, whose services were secured with so much difficulty from the School of Arts. The Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, should again help the Asylum in the selection of a competent Drawing master. Mr. Vigor and Miss Grant, the two new assistants, should qualify professionally. It would be of advantage to the Asylum if they were required to undergo a course of training in succession in any of the training schools. Numerous changes also took place among the Sergeant Instructors. It would be well if frequent changes of this sort could be avoided.

3. *Accommodation.*—Several improvements have been carried out to the buildings, and it is observed that further improvements and alterations are considered necessary.

4. *Library and Museum.*—These are being added to gradually and seem to have been largely resorted to by the pupils. Further additions and improvements are contemplated and the committee has consequently applied for an allotment of Rs. 400 for expenditure in this direction. It is observed from the recent inspection report of the Inspector of Schools that no taxidermist is available to give instruction in taxidermy.

5. *Strength and attendance.*—Excluding the seven day scholars, the strength of the male branch on the 1st April 1896 was 321, viz., 128 Europeans and 193 Eurasians, as against 319 on the corresponding date last year, the slight increase being due to the departures, including two deaths, having been fewer than the admissions. Of the twelve day scholars on the 1st April 1895, five withdrew from the Asylum, so that seven were left on the 31st March last, no such scholar having sought admission in the interim. The average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance during the year were 294 and 256, respectively, as against 324 and 297 in the year previous. The majority of the pupils belonged to the classes for whose benefit the Asylum was founded. Out of sixty withdrawals, twelve left without good reasons and twenty-six obtained employment, the military service and the Telegraph Department affording as usual the best field for the employment of the Asylum youths. It is to be regretted that the pupils of this institution can no longer be apprenticed to the Lawrence Asylum Press. An analysis of the departures as furnished in table D shows that the pupils had generally profited by their stay in the Asylum, those who had resided the longest having reached the highest standard of general education though the same does not quite hold good in respect of their industrial education. Half the pupils who left the Asylum during the year had resided in it for five years or upwards, viz., seven for over ten years, twelve for between seven and ten years, and the remaining eleven for between five and seven years.

6. *Sanitation and health.*—The health of the Asylum was not so satisfactory as in the year previous, the average daily sick having risen from 5·6 to 10·24. This is attributed chiefly to the breaking out of measles among the pupils towards the close of the year. Two deaths occurred under circumstances beyond the control of the Asylum authorities. The Director is glad to note that steps are being taken to protect the swimming bath and otherwise increase its usefulness.

7. *Examinations*—(i) *Literary standards.*—For the Lower Secondary Examination of December 1895, twenty-seven pupils were presented, of whom only three passed for complete certificates and twelve partially. These results do not compare favourably with those of the previous year when fourteen secured complete certificates. The question, however, of preparing all the pupils of the third form in the compulsory as well as in the optional subjects of the examination must stand over pending the decision of the committee as to the future working of the Asylum. The Inspector was favourably impressed with the results shown at his inspection.

(ii) *Industrial classes.*—The carpentry class excepted, all the classes acquitted themselves satisfactorily at the examination held by Mr. A. Chatterton, of the College of Engineering, in May 1895. Sergeant Taylor of His Excellency the Governor's Band was also satisfied with the progress made by the band class. Mr. Chatterton made some valuable suggestions which are contained in Proceedings, No. 13661, dated 19th December 1895, and to which the attention of the committee was invited. The Telegraph class was nineteen strong and six of these, having been successful at the Test examinations conducted by the Telegraph Department, have been drafted into it. The number of pupils presented for the above examination should have been reported. As in the year previous, the transactions of the carpenter's and smith's shops resulted in a nominal loss, but the other industries were profitably managed. It is not understood why in the case of the first two industries alone the labour of the pupils is not valued.

8. *Financial.*—The receipts, exclusive of opening balance, and the charges for the year amounted to Rs. 95,550 and Rs. 1,00,297, as against Rs. 1,05,017 and Rs. 99,844, respectively, in 1894–95. The average cost per boy during the year was Rs. 303 as against Rs. 286 in the preceding year. The increase in the cost has been explained in the report.

9. *General.*—In Proceedings, No. 13661, dated 19th December 1895, the reconstitution of the Asylum on improved lines was discussed and the subject was referred to the managing committee for an expression of its views and for obtaining information as to the courses of instruction followed in similar institutions in the north. No reply has as yet been received; but it is understood from the Headmaster's report that the whole question was still under the consideration of the committee, which will, it is hoped, favour the Director with its views at as early a date as possible. A few clerical and other errors seem to have crept into the report. The physical education of the pupils had received the attention it deserved.

Female Branch.

10. *Staff.*—Miss Eagles, an uncertificated mistress, was appointed in the arrangement caused by the resignation of Miss Smith. It is hoped that she will qualify professionally without loss of time.

11. *Accommodation.*—The buildings are reported to be in excellent order. Arrangements might be made for the construction of a separate dining room for the girls, the want of which seems to be keenly felt.

12. *Strength and attendance.*—The number on the rolls on the 1st April last was 64, excluding the day scholars numbering six, as against 65 boarders and four day scholars on the corresponding date last year, the withdrawals in the case of the former being in excess of the admissions by one. Of the ten newly admitted, seven were of European and three of Eurasian parentage, and of the eleven pupils who left during the year, no less than eight had been in the Asylum for periods ranging from five to eleven years. The average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance were 77 and 69 respectively.

13. *Sanitation and health.*—The general health of this branch was satisfactory, though the average daily sick had doubled. It is very gratifying to note that measles, from which the pupils of the male branch had suffered, did not extend to the female branch.

14. *Examinations.*—The results of the Lower Secondary Examination held in December 1895 should have been adverted to on page 12 of the report. From the inspection report received from the Inspectress recently it is, however, gathered that four passed, with two in the first class, out of six pupils sent up for the examination, and that at the Primary Examination (wrongly called Special Upper Primary Examination in the report) all the twelve pupils presented were successful, eight of them having been placed in the first class. These results are very encouraging. The school acquitted itself satisfactorily at the inspection also, but the results of the sixth standard or the second form were rather disappointing.

15. *Finance.*—The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 19,604 and the charges, excluding the deficit opening balance of Rs. 82, to Rs. 19,220. The charges were thus kept within the receipts. The average cost per girl during the year was Rs. 312 as against Rs. 318 in 1894–95.

16. The Principal, the Headmaster and the Headmistress are to be congratulated on the successful working of the institution during the year.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle.
" Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Western Circle.
" Superintendent, School of Arts.
" Principal, College of Engineering, Madras.
" Professor of Engineering.
Copy to S. Taylor, Esq., of His Excellency the Governor's Band.
" to the Chairman, Lawrence Asylum Committee,
" " Collector of Nilgiris,
" to Government, with C.L.,
} for information.

Order—No. 687, Educational, dated 6th November 1896.

Recorded.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council agrees with the Director of Public Instruction in considering the administration of the institution during the year to be creditable to the Principal and his staff, and desires also to thank the members of the Committee for their assistance in its control.

3. The Committee's report on the proposals to re-organize the scheme of teaching in the Asylum will be awaited.

(True Extract.)

A. T. ARUNDEL,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Committee of the Lawrence Asylum (through the Director of Public Instruction).
" Accountant-General.
Copy to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Report on the Lawrence Asylum.

[G. 24.] 1,000—15-4-95. (for orders.)

Ed. DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in proceedings:—

Asst. Secy.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 1076 of 1896, dated , from

" " " 189 , " , "

" " " 189 , " , "

ORDER. No. 687 of 6. Rec'd 1896

Recorded.

2. Mr. the Ld is C. agrees with the D.P.I. in considering the administration of the institution during the year to be creditable to the principal & her staff, & desires also to thank the members of the Committee for their assistance in its conduct.

3. The Committee's report on the proposals to reorganize the scheme of teaching in the Asylum will be awaited.

ASA 24.10.96

Mr 20.a.96

To D.P.I. 5

— Committee of the L.A. (through the D.P.I.)

— Asst. genl. 4

Copy to D.T.C. Madras Command for the info. of the L.A.C.P. 10

Note.

The D.P.I's review is very thorough & touches on every point of importance, & all of his orders seem well considered. There seems, therefore, to be no objection to the recapitulation in the proceedings.

Mr 20.a.96

N.S.

vide para 3 of G.O. 867 Ed. of 8th Nov. 1895. Mr. Chatterton's report now condemns the carpentry teaching empirically. was nothing done on last year's G.O. Some comment is necessary.

ASA 22.10.96

30/10/96 ASA 4.11.96 29/10/96

Note for Cs.

para 3. of G.O. 867. Ed. 8.11.95 refers to para 9. of the D.P.I's review (p. 2. of the G.O.) in which it is stated that Mr. Chatterton's remarks have been "fully discussed & considered & will be disposed of separately". Mr. Chatterton's remarks were made in

report of a visit which he made to the Asylum in May 1895. Copy of that report is embodied in the Dpt's Progs. No. 3661 which is enclosed in the present current. In those Progs. the Dpt. (para 8.) asked the Principal & Secretary to favour him with the views of the Asylum Committee on Mr. C's report. In para 9. of the present current Dpt. says that no reply has yet been received: that the Committee is considering: & that the Dpt. hopes it will have up- The present draft G/O. says that the Committee's report will be awaited.

It is submitted that no further action is at present necessary or possible.

25.10.96.

FROM ORDERS.

C. S.

Educational (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 1076

From

The Dir. of Pub. Instruction,
Madras.

Order

No. 9636

Dated 3 September 1896.

Received 4 " —

Registered 4th September 1896

Enclosures five

Spare copies nil

SUBJECT.

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund:-Submitting copies of the report on the working of the during 1895-96

DESPATCHED
3- SEP. 96

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	97 Sc	Edl	1-2-90
	238 "	"	25-3-90
	923 "	"	15-12-91
	783 "	"	1-11-92
	721 "	"	28-9-93
	790 "	"	13-10-94
	22 mis	"	11-1-95

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

96 mis - Edl - 5-2-95
412 " " - 16-5-95 (abs)
444 Sc - " - 27-5-95
753 mis - " - 12-9-95
867 Sc - " - 8-11-95
4 mis - " - 8-1-96
18 " - " - 15-1-96
298 Sc - " - 16-5-96

[illegible] 6-11-96

THE

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING 31st March 1896,

WITH

APPENDICES.



Madras:
PRINTED AT THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS, BY H. PLUMBE, MOUNT ROAD.
1896.

PREFACE.

The Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund was founded during 1858 in honour of the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., by whom the establishment at some Hill Station, within the Madras Presidency, of an Institution similar to the Lawrence Aylum at Sanavar, had been suggested.

The Asylum at Ootacamund was managed by a Committee of gentlemen residing at that place, and was supported by donations and subscriptions from the general public; but, as these proved inadequate to its maintenance, it was adopted by Government in 1860, and allowed a Grant-in-Aid.

A foundation, having a similar object, known as the "Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum," had been in existence since 1788, and being in a flourishing condition, it was considered desirable, for the mutual benefit of both Institutions, that they should be amalgamated, and that the inmates of the Madras Asylum should be transferred to Ootacamund.

This resolution was carried into effect on the 1st September 1871, with the approval of Government, and it was agreed that the united Asylums should be designated the "Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum."

The Lawrence Asylum is situated at Lovedale, 3 miles from Ootacamund, on the summit and centre of the Nilgiri Hills in the South of India, within the Presidency of Madras. It lies between the 11th and 12th degrees of North Latitude, and the 76th and 77th degrees of East Longitude, on the confines of the Provinces of Coimbatore and Malabar, at an elevation of 7,330 feet above the mean level of the sea, being 1,312 feet below Dodabetta, and 103 feet above the lake at Ootacamund, and 1,470 feet above the Barracks at Wellington. The mean annual temperature of the *air* at Lovedale is 58°; the mean maximum is 68°; the mean minimum is 48°; the mean annual range 16°. On or near the ground, however, water freezes nearly every night for three months in the year.

The school buildings and grounds cover 730·76 acres.

The following Table exhibits the mean temperature of the air at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, London and Ootacamund, for January, April, July and October:—

Months.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	London.	Ootacamund.
January	69°—1	77°	78°—	36°—6	50°— 2
April	87°—1	83°	89°—4	49°—9	61°— 5
July	82°—1	81°	89°	61°	56°— 26
October	82°—3	84°	85°—7	48°—4	56°

THE OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

Amalgamated with the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum on the 1st September 1871.

ESTABLISHED 6th SEPTEMBER 1858.

PATRONS.

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Right Reverend THE LORD BISHOP OF MADRAS.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Ex-officio Members.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT (*Chairman*).

THE COLLECTOR OF THE NILGIRIS (*Vice-Chairman*).

THE ASST. ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

THE ASST. QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, OOTACAMUND.

THE COMMANDANT, DEPÔT, WELLINGTON.

Non-official Members.

Colonel C. A. LIARDET. | W. E. SCHMIDT, Esq.

A. R. WINTERTON, Esq.

PRINCIPAL, SECRETARY AND CHAPLAIN,

The Reverend A. W. ATKINSON, M.A.

LADY VISITORS.

Mrs. ATKINSON.
„ COOK.
Miss LEGGATT.

Mrs. LIARDET.
„ WALSH.
„ WINTERTON.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM,

1895-96.

I.—MALE BRANCH.

Numerical Statistics.—Table A.—The school closed with 321 boys on the rolls, exclusive of day scholars, and 9 lads were shortly expected to join to complete the number, 330.

2. *Table B.*—Of the 62 admissions, 32 were of pure European parentage; 6 were pure orphans and 23 had lost their fathers, 10 were without mothers and 22 had both parents living; 59 belonged to classes 3 to 6 and the remaining 3 to class 7. These last were orphans of Volunteers, and they were admitted at a time when there were no children on the roster in the classes above them, and they were orphans; 47 belonged to the British Army, 6 were from the Native Army, 5 from the Artificer Corps, and 1 was the child of an Apothecary. Of the 62 admissions, 17 belonged the Roman Catholic persuasion. Classed according to education, 4 were in Standard V, 3 in Standard IV, and 10 in Standard III, the remaining 45 were below Standard III, 29 of the number being in the Infant Standard.

3. *Table C.*—There were no special admissions of children under 5 years of age, but there were two over 12 years.

One was a readmission, after a few days' absence, at the step-father's request, the mother having removed the boy, in the first instance. The other was just over age.

4. *Table D.*—As directed an extra column, showing the literary standard on leaving, has been added. The following is a summary of the departures :—

Enlisted in European Regiments	14
Entered the Government Telegraph Department...	6
Do. Cable do. ...	1
Removed, fathers being unable to pay fees ...	5
Do. mothers having remarried	3
Do. no reasons given	8*
Do. the mother considered he was too young	1
Do. the mother fretted for him	1
Do. as the brothers were removed	2
Do. to attend another school	2
Do. the parents leaving the Presidency ...	1
Do. owing to ill-health	1
Do. parents leaving the Asylum	2
Over age, returned to guardians	11
Died	2†
Total...	60

The Half-yearly Reports from the Government Telegraph Department continue to be very satisfactory.

Owing to the uncertain future of the L. A. Press, no boys could be apprenticed and this closes one of the outlets for providing for some of the boys of the Asylum. Thirty-five per cent. of the boys who left were provided for direct from the Asylum. Of the 11 who returned to their guardians after attaining the age of 16 years, 3 are attending other schools, 4 have obtained employment and 1 has enlisted. The names of the remaining 3 have been sent to the President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, as directed.

5. *Table E*—From this table it will be seen that there were 321 boys on the rolls on the 31st March 1896, of whom 128 were Europeans and 193 Eurasians. There were no children under five years of age. Of those over 16 years, 4 were in the Telegraph class

*7 of this number did not return after the holidays.

†One of these died while on leave. He was a very sickly lad and unfitted for residence on the Hills.

and of the others, four are pure orphans and the remaining two will soon be leaving to join their parents, if they cannot be enlisted direct from the Asylum.

6. *Table F.*—This table shows that there were 29 boys who were pure orphans, 155 without fathers, 34 who had lost their mothers and 103 who had both parents living. The fathers of 232 boys belonged or still belong to the British Army and 19 to the Native Army. Of the remainder, 14 are classed under Medical (Military) and 3 Medical (Civil), 3 belonged to the Governor's Band, 22 to the Artificer Corps, 3 were orphans of Civilians and 24 were children of Volunteers. Of the total strength, 34 are Roman Catholics.

7. *Table G.*—Fees were paid in accordance with Rule 36 by 19 fathers or step-fathers for 32 boys, 4 of whom were children of Volunteers and 23 of either effective or pensioned Soldiers. Of the remaining 5, 2 were classed under Native Army, and 3 under Military-Medical. From para 4, Table D, it will be seen that there were 5 removals during the year, owing to parents being unable to pay the fees laid down in the present rules. The amended rules, in which a new and more equitable scale of fees was laid down, have not yet been sanctioned by Government :—

8. *Table H.*—On the 31st March 1896, there were only 41* boys on the roster waiting admission, as against 84 last year. From the table it will be noted that in the Military Classes (1, 3, 5 & 6) there were only 14 boys registered.

9. *Staff.*—In addition to changes in the Teaching Staff noted in the Head Master's Report attached, the following arrivals and departures are reported.

Junior Sergeant Arnold—Services dispensed with in April 1895.

Do. Allen—Joined in April and resigned in May.

Do. Slark—Joined in April, services dispensed with owing to ill-health.

Do. Markham—Joined in June and resigned in July to take up an appointment in the Police.

* At the time of sending this report to be printed there were 23 only on the roster in classes 7 and below, and 15 of these were to be called to join shortly.

Nursery Matron, Mrs. Carter—Resigned in June.

Cook-Sergeant Pike—Resigned in July.

Do. Anker—Joined in July and had to return to his Regiment in December.

Band-Sergeant Hillman—Returned to his Regiment in September.

Sergt .Hunt—Instructor of Gymnastics, returned to his Battery in November.

Sergt.-Major Markham and Mrs. Markham—(Hospital Matron), resigned in December as the former was transferred to the Prison department.

Mrs. Blake—Hospital Matron—Joined in January and her services were dispensed with in March.

Junior Sergeant Ferguson—Joined in June.

Mrs. Forkgen, Nursery Matron—Joined in June.

Junior Sergeant Butters—Joined in July.

Band Sergeant Smith—Joined in September.

Sergeant Penn, appointed Sergeant Instructor of Gymnastics in November and promoted to Sergeant-Major in December.

Lance Corporal Mace—appointed Sergeant Instructor of Gymnastics in February.

10. *Sanitation and Health.*—The Medical Report which is appended gives the average daily sick as 10·24 for boys as against 5·61 last year. There was a serious outbreak of measles in January, on the return of the children after the Christmas holidays. Two deaths occurred, one of a lad named Durant, aged 9 years and 6 months, of inflammation of the lungs. The other death was that of a boy named Cole at Madras, while he was on sick leave.

11. *Buildings.*—The whole of the buildings were put into thorough repair by the P. W. D. The corridors, school-rooms and dormitories have been painted to a height of about six feet. The breakage of glass has considerably decreased, since the windows were covered with wire-netting. But much remains still to be done, *e. g.*, the covered play ground requires a boarded floor, the lavatories should be remodelled and the water-supply requires attention. These matters have been brought to the notice of the Executive

Engineer, who intends, it is believed, to submit estimates for these works. The day latrines were enlarged and improved during the year.

12. *Financial.*—The boys' branch closed with a credit balance of Rs. 6,007-5-8, as against the credit opening balance of Rs. 10,753-11-3. The balance would have been Rs. 5,000 more, if the third instalment of the donation from the Lawrence Asylum Press had been paid before the 31st. March 1896. The amount was received in the 2nd April, too late for incorporation into the accounts of 1895-96. The receipts, exclusive of the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 95,550-5-1 or about Rs. 5,000 less, for the reason just noted, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,00, 296-10-8 or Rs. 452-14-1 in excess of that in 1894-95. Details of receipts and expenditure are given in the Report on the revised estimates for 1895-96, so that it is unnecessary to offer further explanations here. The actual receipts were Rs. 5,760 and the actual expenditure Rs. 3,808 less, respectively, than the revised estimates. The sum of 1,700 allotted for the enlargement of the latrines was not paid during the year, the order of Government for its payment being first required.

N.B.—The payment has been passed by Government in order No. 228 of 18th May, 1896.

12. (*a*). *Carpenters and Smiths' Shop:*—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of Establishment, see App. A., V Industries. (*a*)			...	1,758	12	3
„ Material, do.	...	...	...	1,425	6	10
Add stock 1st April 1895	...	...	...	2,969	9	6
				6,153	12	7

Contra—

Value of work done during the year—	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
For the school at a valuation...	1,107	10	0			
Private work, cash	909	13	6			
				2,017	7	6
Stock remaining 31st March 1896—	Rs.	A.	P.			
In the Qr.-Master-Sergeant's Stores	1,908	14	9			
Tools and stock in shop	1,327	14	0			
				3,236	12	9
Total Rs.				5,254	4	3

This statement shows a nominal loss of Rs. 899-8-4. It is pointed out that the work of the boys under instruction in the Carpenters' shop does not carry with it any money value as in the case of the other two industries.

Boot-makers' Shop—	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of Establishment, App. A., V(*b*) ...	1,075	8	0
,, Material, do. ...	2,096	7	1
Add stock 1st April 1895	886	12	5
Rs...	4,058	11	6

Contra—

Value of the work during the year—	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
For the school, at a valuation	4,221	7	0			
Private work	632	14	0			
				4,854	5	0
Stock, 31st March 1896—						
Tools etc., in Q. M. S. Stores	409	14	8			
Do. in use	399	1	2			
				808	15	10
Rs...				5,663	4	10

The above statement shows a nominal return of Rs. 604-9-4. The private work was chiefly for the Girls' School. The work of the boys under instruction was valued at Rs. 669. Three native workmen continue to be employed.

The out-turn of work was as follows:—By the classes—676 pairs of new boots, 1,314 pairs repaired, 871 pairs of uppers stitched, 106 belts made and 6 Band Card cases repaired. The 3 chucklers were accountable for 147 pairs of new boots, 3,503 pairs repaired, one pair of gaiters, 1,542 pairs of boot-laces and for repairs to church matting, hospital slippers, cricket and foot-balls.

Tailors' Shop—	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of Establishment, App. A, II. (*a*).	1,752	8	6

Contra—

Value of work done during the year—

	RS.	A.	P.
For the School (new work)	2,432	15	0
Mending and darning, 3 tailors.	500	6	0
Rs...	2,933	5	0

The above statement shows a nominal return of Rs. 1,180-13-6. The out-turn of work was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
578 Flannel Shirts ...	289	0	0
372 Night do. ...	139	8	0
285 Bed sheets ...	35	10	0
339 Pillow slips ...	42	6	0
625 pairs Cord Trousers ...	468	12	0
30 Jack Towels ...	7	8	0
25 Pudding Towels..	3	2	0
58 Aprons	7	4	0
94 Bed cases ...	23	8	0
92 Serge Coats ...	92	0	0
152 Towels	19	0	0
8 Towels (treacle)..	0	8	0
6 Bags (tea) ...	0	6	0
4 Table cloths ...	6	4	0
34 Bibs	1	1	0
23 pairs Flannel drawers ...	5	12	0
19 Flannel Banians..	4	12	0
21 Flannel Coats ...	5	4	0
9 Curtains ...	1	2	0
15 Bath Towels ...	1	14	0
40 Pillow Cases ...	5	0	0
640 Khaki Drill Caps	300	0	0
16 Sergeants' Suits	112	4	0
67 Badges	2	6	6
88 Sunday Suits ...	263	0	0
8 Tweed do. ...	30	0	0
120 pairs Knickerbockers ...	60	0	0
60 Norfolk Jackets..	45	0	0
399 Day Coats ...	286	12	6
6 Great Coats ...	30	0	0
48 N. C. O. Coats ...	144	0	0
Alterations ...	1	0	0
Total Rs...	2,434	0	0

Of the above mentioned work the boys turned out.

99 Flannel Shirts.
92 Blue Serge coats.
34 Bibs.
625 pairs Cord Trousers.
69 Towels.

The estimated value of this work is Rs. 728-7-0. More than half the total cost of the year's work was done by contract to the advantage of the Asylum, inasmuch as the cost was less than when the tailors were paid monthly, and the clothing is now six months in advance, instead of being in arrears as heretofore.

15. *Carts, Pigs, Garden, Tea, &c.*

Expenditure, cash.	Rs.	A.	P.	Receipts, cash.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. *Supervision* ...	240	0	0	1. *Cart hire* ...	48	0	0
2. *Carts*—				2. *Gardens*—			
Drivers ... 382 11 7				Sale of vegetables ... 120 10 0			
Grass-cutters. 284 1 0				Refund of cooly hire.. 89 1 0			
Gram ... 554 0 0					209	11	0
Farrier ... 70 0 0				3. *Pigs*—			
Sheds repaired ... 48 0 0				Sale of Pork. 54 7 6			
	1,338	12	7	Do. Brewers' grain. 6 0 0			
3. *Gardens*—					60	7	6
Labour ... 435 3 0				4. *Miscellaneous*—			
Tools, &c. ... 93 6 3				Sale of Manure ...	10	0	0
Seed ... 171 0 0					328	2	6
	699	9	3				
4. *Pigs*—				Nominal Returns.			
Herding ... 90 0 0							
Feeding ... 280 0 0				Cart hire ... 1,871 0 0			
	370	0	0	Conservancy work 365 0 0			
5. *Tea Gardens*—				Fresh vegetables, 227 0 0			
Labour ... 226 11 0				Potatoes, 451 mds.451 0 0			
Picking ... 84 8 0				Pork, 305 lbs. ... 114 6 0			
Manufacturing ... 164 14 0				Tea, 1,319 lbs.... 494 10 0			
Plants ... 31 4 0					3,523	0	0
	507	5	0				
Total Rs...	3,155	10	10	Total Rs...	3,851	2	6

The operations under the above statement show a nominal profit of Rs. 695-7-8.

Live Stock.—20 pigs (chiefly suckers) died during the year and 7 pigs were slaughtered. The litters of pigs amounted to 17. The stock left at the end of the year was 9 bullocks and 13 pigs.

Garden.—The yield of vegetables was very small owing to want of rain. No garden vegetables were supplied from October 1895 to March 1896.

Tea.—The losses of the last planting were made up and another lot of 5,000 plants was put into the ground but want of rain again this year and the straying of cattle have caused considerable damage. About one-fourth of the total plants (2,500 out of 10,000) are doing well, under careful attention and watering.

The live stock, tools, &c. were valued at Rs. 814,

16. *Average cost per boy*—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total charges. Heads I. to VI., App. A. ...	98,049	12	8
Add Stock, 1st April 1896, *vide* p. 8 of last Annual Report	14,760	4	7
	Rs. 1,12,810	1	3
Deduct—			
(i) Cash recoveries for expenditure incurred in the first instance, *vide* App A.			
(*a*) IV. Industries ... 1,870 8 6			
V. Miscellaneous, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. ... 981 12 5	2,852	4	11
(ii) Stores left 31st March 1895 as per Stock Books kept :—			
(*a*) Quarter-Master-Sergeant's Stores ... 8,061 8 2			
(*b*) In Carpenters' Shop ... 1,327 14 0			
(*c*) In Boot-makers' do. ... 399 1 2			
(*d*) In Tailors' do. ... 3,980 10 0			
(*e*) Live Stock, and plant ... 814 0 0	14,583	1	4
Total Rs...	17,435	6	3

The nett result is Rs. 95,374 11-0, which divided by 315, the average number of boarders during the year, gives Rs. 302-12-5, as the average cost per boy for 1895-96, being Rs. 16-13-10 in excess of the charge for last year. The causes for the increase are chiefly the low average on the rolls for the year, caused by delays in children joining, the increment to the salary of the Telegraph Instructor, and the higher rates, which had to be paid for the iron standards for the school desks: also the unforeseen carrying charges* noted in para 12 in the report on the revised estimates of the Male branch, and the re-distribution of certain general charges between the two branches, which add somewhat to the annual expenditure of the Boys' School.

* Carriage of window and reredos for Chapel.

II.—FEMALE BRANCH.

17. *Numerical Statistics.—Table A.*—The strength of the Girls' School on the 31st March, 1896 was 64 Boarders and 6 Day Scholars.

18—2. *Tables B and C.*—There were 7 admissions of Europeans and 3 Eurasians. These had all lost their fathers who belonged to the British Army. One was of the Roman Catholic persuasion. One was placed in Standard III, one in Standard I, and 8 in the Infant Class. No girl under 5 or over 12 years of age was admitted during the year.

19—3. *Table D.*—There were 11 removals, 6 of whom were of age to help in the homes of their parents or guardians, 1 married, 1 was removed to continue her studies at another school, 1 as her mother was leaving the Hills, and another as her parents were leaving the Presidency to go up-country, and one was detained at home after the holidays.

20—4. *Tables E and F.*—The total number of boarders was 64, of whom 42 were Europeans and 22 Eurasians. None were under 5 or over 18 years of age. 6 were pure orphans, 57 had lost their fathers, and 1 only had both parents living. 53 were daughters of soldiers of the British Army, 2 of the Native Army, 8 were orphan children of Military Apothecaries and 1 of a Civil Apothecary. There were no children in the classes below 6. Of the total strength, 5 were of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

21—5. *Tables G and H.*—Fees were paid for one girl only as in the previous year; and of the 73 girls registered for admission, 58 belonged to classes 1 to 6.

22—6. *Staff.*—Miss Smith, 3rd Mistress, resigned her situation in December, when Miss Sprowles was promoted, her place being filled by Miss Eagles, who will appear for the several Teachers' Tests during the year. Miss Sprowles has passed the Practical Test.

23—7. *Scholarship.*—The scholarship given to Miss Chapman having lapsed, it was given to Miss Laura Perkins, who is studying at St. Andrews' School, Bangalore, for the Matriculation Examination. The scholarship will extend over two years and has been reduced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 20 a month.

24—8. *Equipment.*—The Library contains 476 books. During the year 420 were read by the girls. The monthly publications reported at page 11 of the last report are still subscribed for. Apparatus for physical drill and exercises are ample and the new desks, the iron standards and timber for which have arrived, will be fixed up during the next year.

25—9. *Sanitation and Health.*—The Medical Report dealing with these matters is appended. The average daily sick among the girls was ·43 as against ·22 in the previous year.

26—10. *Buildings.*—The P. W. D. carries out all important repairs, white-washing, painting, &c., and the buildings are in excellent order. A separate dining room is much wanted, as one of the class-rooms is now used for that purpose and causes much inconvenience.

27—11. *Financial—*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure in 1895-96	19,219	13	7
Add Dr. balance with which the year opened	82	3	3
Rs....	19,302	0	10
Total receipts in 1895-96	19,604	2	10
Cr. balance 31st March 1896	302	2	0

The Fixed Deposit of Rs. 20,000 remains untouched.

28—12. *Average cost per girl—*

Total Charges, Heads I. to VI., App. A., Female Branch	Rs.	A.	P.
	18,374	13	7
Add stock 1st April 1896, see page 12 of last report	3,293	8	8
Rs...	21,668	6	3

Deduct—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) Recoveries in Cash from expenditure incurred in the 1st instance. *Vide* App. A., Receipts IV. Nos. 1, 2 & 3. ...	246	2	2
(*b*) Stock left on 31st March 1896	1,481	14	10
Rs...	1,728	1	0

Date.	No.	Names.	Age.		How long in the Asylum.		Literary Standard on leaving	Industrial Standard passed.	Remarks.
			y.	m.	y.	m.			
1895									
May	6	H. Smith ...	12	4	...	2	IV.	C. 1.	
	7	A. Smith ...	11	2	...	2	IV.	T. 1.	Removed, as their father was unable to pay the school fees.
	8	C. Smith ...	9	9	...	2	III.	Nil.	
	9	E. Will ...	15	10	10	10	3-VII.	B. 2.	Enlisted in the Royal Artillery.
	10	M. Perkins ...	7	4	...	1	I.	Nil.	Mother thought he was too young for the school
	11	W. Breadmore...	5	8	6 days.		Infant.	Nil.	Mother fretted for the boy.
June	12	G. Perkins ...	10	10	...	2	2-VI.	Nil.	As his brother was removed.
July	13	A. Tims ...	16	...	2	4	3-VII.	S 2.	Over age, returned to his guardian.
	14	E Freeman ...	15	8	4	5	3-VII.	C. 3	Enlisted in the Royal Artillery.
	15	L. Brown ...	15	5	9	7	3-VII.	B. 3.	Do. do.
	16	A. Briant ...	16	4	10	1	2-VI.	C. 3.	Do. do.
	17	H. Turner ...	14	3	16	2	3-VII.	T. 2.	Enlisted in the Royal Artillery.
Aug.	18	T. Breadmore ...	13	7	3	4	1-V.	B. 2.	Enlisted in the Dorset Regiment
	19	H. Pudd ...	14	8	9	7	3-VII.	S 4.	Do. Royal Artillery.
	20	H. Keats ...	14	9	5	5	II.	C. 3.	Do. do.
	21	T. Calcott ...	14	...	8	10	2-VI.	S. 4.	Do. do.
	22	E Wigmore ...	15	6	5	11	3-VII.	T. 4.	Do. do.
	23	T. Flude ...	15	9	10	7	2 VI.	C. 3.	Do. do.
	24	J. Gilligan ...	14	...	5	4	IV.	T. 2.	
	25	T. Gilligan ..	11	11	5	4	IV.	T. 1.	Removed, mother having married again.
Sept.	26	W. Sinclair ..	17	1	10	2	L. S.	C. 3.	
	27	J. Michael ...	16	5	6	3	L. S.	T. 4.	
	28	W. Thoy ...	17	...	11	8	L. S.	T. 4.	Entered the Government Telegraph Department.
	29	R. A. Johnson ...	17	...	7	8	L. S.	T. 3.	
	30	W. McQueen ...	16	7	4	6	L. S.	C. 3.	
	31	W. Underwood...	16	2	3	12	L. S.	C. 3.	
	32	N. Mithen ...	16	1	6	8	L. S.	T. 4.	Over age, returned to his mother.
	33	R. Algar ...	14	3	5	8	2-VI.	S. 4.	Enlisted in the Royal Artillery.

Date.	No.	Names.	Age.		How in the Asylum.		Literary Standard on leaving	Industrial Standard on leaving.	Remarks.
			y.	m.	y.	m			
1895									
Oct.	34	W. Vigor ...	16	3	4	...	IV.	T. 1.	
	35	G. Green ...	9	11	..	8	III.	Nil.	To attend another school.
	36	F. Green ...	8	4	...	8	III.	Nil.	
	37	F. Francis ...	17	...	4	2	IV.	T. 2.	Over age, returned to his mother.
	38	F. Cole ...	12	11	4	9	IV.	Nil.	Died while on leave.
Dec.	39	C. Rogers ...	14	9	6	11	2-VI.	B. 1.	Parents leaving the Asylum.
	40	W. Rogers ...	12	...	6	11	1-V.	T 1.	
Jan. 96	41	D. Foote ...	16	10	10	8	L S.	C. 3.	Over age, returned to his father.
	42	J. Hart* ...	18	5	7	1	2-VI.	C.4.	Do. mother.
	43	F. Cropp ...	15	10	8	3	3-VII.	S. 4.	As he would soon be over age.
	44	W. Day ...	17	3	7	11	3-VII.	B. 3.	Entered the Cable Telegraph Company.
	45	C. Chapman* ...	16	...	7	7	3-VII.	C. 4.	Over age, returned to his mother.
	46	W. White ...	15	11	5	3	2 VI.	T. 2.	Do. do.
	47	W. Davidson ...	14	...	4	5	IV.	Nil.	Removed during the holidays, no reason given.
	48	J. Davidson ...	12	8	4	5	IV.	Nil.	
	49	H. Tripp ...	14	...	2	11	II.	Nil.	Do. do.
	50	L Tripp ...	9	8	2	11	I.	Nil.	
	51	J. Richards ...	12	11	...	10	IV.	S 1.	Do. do.
Feb.	52	A. Seaman ...	16	5	5	7	III.	C. Nil.	Over age, returned to his father.
	53	A. Barker ...	15	6	7	1	1-V.	S. 4.	Removed during the holidays, no reasons given.
	54	O. Hines ...	10	7	...	6	I.	Nil.	Do.
	55	A. Durrant ...	9	6	...	11	IV.	Nil.	Died.
March	56	J. Seaman ...	9	6	4	1	1-V.	T. 2.	As his brother had been removed.
	57	E. Foregard ...	15	11	7	10	3-VII.	C. 3.	Over age, returned to his father.
	58	W. Lambie ...	15	9	8	10	2-VI.	B. 3.	Enlisted in the Staffordshire Regiment.
	59	J. Hudson ...	14	2	4	10	IV.	C. 2.	Parents leaving the Madras Presidency.
	60	C. Kingsley ...	9	3	3	4	III.	Nil.	Removed, owing to ill health.

Note B.=Band, C=Carpentry, S.=Shoemaking, T=Tailoring. The figures denote the Standard passed.

* Passed also the Government Technical Test.

Girls.

Date.	No.	Name.	Age. Y.	Age. M.	How long in the Asylum. Y.	How long in the Asylum. M.	Standard attained on leaving.	Remarks.
1895.								
June	1	M. McManus ...	16	10	10	5	L. S. E.	To help in her home.
	2	A. Rogers ...	16	...	5	5	Form III	To attend another school.
	3	R. Holmes ...	18	...	6	5	St. IV.	Married.
Dec.	4	T. Rogers ...	13	...	5	11	Passed Primary	As her parents were leaving the Asylum.
1896.								
Jan.	5	J. Lambie ...	17	5	8	...	L. S. E.	To help at Home.
,,	6	K. Campbell ...	17	3	11	8	Do.	Do.
,,	7	A. Wolfe ...	17	10	10	7	Do.	Do.
,,	8	T. Moore ...	16	7	6	11	Form I	Do.
,,	9	M. Dempster ...	15	3	2	5	St. IV.	Do.
,,	10	P. Philben ...	14	3	4	7	Form II.	No reason given, d'd not return after holidays.
Mar.	11	C. Hudson ...	11	9	1	5	St. III.	Parents leaving the Presidency.

TABLE E.—*Boarders.*

Ages as on the 31st March 1896.	Boys. Europeans.	Boys. Eurasians.	Boys. Total.	Girls. Europeans.	Girls. Eurasians.	Girls. Total.
Between 5 and 6 years of age ...	4	2	6	2	...	2
,, 6 ,, 7 ,, ...	5	8	13	2	2	4
,, 7 ,, 8 ,, ...	6	9	15	4	...	4
,, 8 ,, 9 ,, ...	10	14	24	4	1	5
,, 9 ,, 10 ,, ...	17	17	34	3	...	3
,, 10 ,, 11 ,, ...	10	15	25	6	1	7
,, 11 ,, 12 ,, ...	17	20	37	6	2	8
,, 12 ,, 13 ,, ...	10	28	38	1	3	4
,, 13 ,, 14 ,, ...	22	29	51	4	5	9
,, 14 ,, 15 ,, ...	12	22	34	2	3	5
,, 15 ,, 16 ,, ...	12	22	34	3	3	6
Above 16 years of age	3	7	10	5	2	7
Total ...	128	193	321	42	22	64

TABLE F.—*Boarders.*

	Pure Orphans.	Fatherless.	Motherless.	With both parents living.	Service to which the Fathers belonged: British Army.	Native Army.	Military-Medical.	Civil do.	Governor's Band.	Artificer Corps.	Volunteers.	Civilians.	Marine.	Classification under Rule 29: Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	Class 5.	Class 6.	Class 7.	Class 8.	Under Rule 29 (a)	Religion: Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
Boys	29	155	34	103	232	19	14	3	3	22	24	3	1	1	...	139	37	53	64	18	2	7	287	34
Girls	6	57	...	1	53	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	55	4	...	1	...	...	...	59	5

TABLE G.—*Boarders paying Fees. Rule* 36.

No.	Service.	Monthly Incomes.	Monthly Fees. Rs.	For	Remarks.
1	Volunteer Force ...	Rs. 80—100 ...	25	3 boys	...
2	British Army ...	,, 60— 80 ...	15	2 do.	Pensioned & employed in the Gold Mines.
3	Native Army ...	Effective Sergt...	5	2 do.	...
4	Military-Medical ...	Rs. 100—150 ...	25	2 do.	...
5	British Army ...	Do. ...	25	2 do.	Pensioned & employed.
6	Do. ...	Rs. 60— 80 ...	9	1 boy	Do.
7	Do. ...	,, 100—150 ...	15	1 do.	On Staff employ.
8	Do. ...	,, 100—150 ...	15	1 do.	Do.
9	Do. ...	Sergeant ...	5	3 boys	Effective.
10	Volunteer ...	Rs. 80—100 ...	12	1 boy	...
11	British Army ...	Over Rs. 200 ...	38	2 boys	Employed in the P. W. D.
12	Do. ...	Sergeant ...	3	1 boy	Effective.
13	Do. ...	Rs. 100—150 ...	33	3 boys	Pensioned & employed in the Gold Mines.
14	Do. ...	,, 80—100 ...	12	1 boy	Employed in the Police.
15	Do. ...	Sergeant ...	3	1 do.	Effective.
16	Military-Medical ...	Rs. 100—150 ..	15	1 do.	Pensioned.
17	British Army ...	Sergeant ...	3	1 do.	Effective.
18	Do. ...	Do. ...	5	2 boys	Do.
19	Do. ...	Rs. 100—150 ...	15	1 girl	Pensioned & employed in the Asylum.
20	Do. ...	Do. ...	25	2 boys	Do.

TABLE H.—*Children registered for admission, 31st March* 1896.

	Boys.	Girls.
In Class 1	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
2	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
3	4	8
4	1	5
5	*Nil.*	24
6	9	21
7	2	2
8	14	9
Under Rule 29 (*a*).	11	4
Total...	41	73

Report of the Head Master on the working of the School Department of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, for the year 1895-96.

The school teaches up to the Lower Secondary Standard. (3rd form, VIIth standard) at present. It was recognised as a *Lower Secondary School* in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th March 1892.

Strength.—The number of pupils on the rolls on the 1st April 1894 was 329, and 330 on the 31st March 1896, the latter number including 7 day scholars, the children of employès in the Asylum. The following is the distribution of pupils according to classes:—

Telegraph Class	19
Third Form	42
Second „	34
First „	56
Fourth Class	50
Third „	28
Second „	38
First „	21
Infant „	42

Teaching Staff.—Mr. D. H. Kelly, 3rd Assistant Teacher, and Miss Wright, 7th Assistant Teacher, left the Asylum in July. Mr. Vigor, a Matriculate of the Madras University, and Miss Grant (Higher Examination for Women), were appointed to classes thus rendered vacant. Neither Mr. Vigor nor Miss Grant are Technically qualified but both will appear for examination in School Management next November. The Inspecting Officer in his Annual Report makes the following remark:—"Another teacher should be added to the Staff—the Head Master would then be able to find time for supervision."

Drawing.—Mr. H. Wilkins, the Drawing Master, resigned his appointment in January 1896, to join the College of Engineering, Madras. It is a matter for much regret that the services of a

suitable person to fill his place cannot be secured, though every effort has been made to do so. The post still remains vacant.

Examinations.—The usual quarterly School Examinations were held by the Head Master during the year. For the Lower Secondary Examination held in Lovedale (recognised as a centre of Examination) 27 pupils were sent up. Of these 15 passed—3 completing the test, 7 passing in all but one optional subject and 5 passing the compulsory portion out of 10 sent up for this part of the test. The failures in Elementary Science were due to the unusual severity of the question paper on this subject. I cannot do better than reproduce my remarks made in last year's Report under this heading. These results may not seem altogether satisfactory, but the best that can be done (in the face of want of time) is done to secure good results. In their order No. 790 dated 13th October 1894, Educational, the Government remarked:—"There are, no doubt, difficulties which prevent an industrial institution like the Asylum from securing a large number of passes at Literary Examinations." It may not be known to the outside world that the advantages enjoyed by pupils of Day Schools are altogether denied to the boys of the Asylum. The pupils here are not allowed the use of their books during their leisure moments, they prepare their work during school hours and revise what they have done during the day at night class—a period of three-quarters of an hour. Exercises in Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, &c., have to be done in class, and thus the small portion of time set apart for the teaching of the subjects laid down in the M. E. Rules has to be encroached upon for exercises on these subjects. In Day Schools, pupils do their exercises at home and prepare all their work during their leisure moments. In most of the classes of the Lower Secondary Department of this school, 2½ hours only a day can be found for teaching the subjects laid down by the Educational Department. A glance at the curriculum and a comparison of it with the time at the disposal of teachers and taught, will show at how great a disadvantage the pupils of the Asylum are trained. Anyhow, as has already been said, the best that can, in the circumstances, be done is done.

Inspection.—The annual inspection of the Asylum was held by T. T. Logan, Esq., on the 30th and 31st May, and on the

1st June 1895. The following results may be regarded as very satisfactory, representing as they do 89·2 per cent. of passes.

Standard.	No. on Rolls.	No. Examined.	Compulsory Subjects. No of Passes. Reading. Merit.	Reading. Ordinary.	Writing. Merit.	Writing. Ordinary.	Arithmetic. Merit.	Arithmetic. Ordinary.	Number passed. Per cent. Merit.	Number passed. Per cent. Ordinary.	Remarks.
VII.	38	19	6	12	9	10	8	8	2	14	
VI.	37	36	20	16	24	12	27	9	14	22	
V.	66	64	23	41	41	23	24	32	13	43	
IV.	58	52	37	6	23	29	13	30	8	35	
III.	32	33	31	...	31	...	14	16	14	16	
II.	24	24	21	3	14	9	23	...	13	9	
I.	25	24	24	...	24	...	23	1	23	1	
Infant.	29	29	19	4	22	3	21	3	16	7	
	309	279	181	82	118	86	153	99	103	147	The percentage of successes at Inspection is 89·2.

Discipline and Tone.—"The tone and discipline of the school," says the Inspector, "left nothing to be desired."

Drill and Gymnastics.—"Very good" and "good" respectively. Some changes took place during the year. Sergeant Instructor Hunt left in November, and Sergeant Instructor Penn succeeded him, Sergeant Mace succeeding Sergeant Penn in February 1896.

Library.—There were 220 books at the time of inspection and 486 issues to teachers, pupils and others. The Inspector writes:—"I am glad to notice an improvement in the matter of reading out of school-hours. The Library, however, is too small, More story books and books of travel and adventure should be purchased at an early date." (*Note.*—This want has been supplied.)

Museum.—The Inspector remarks:—"The Museum needs funds without which it cannot be expected to grow; it would be a thousand pities to let such an educational feature of this Institution languish for the lack of support in the shape of a small annual grant. The suggestion of the Head Master that one or 2 pupils be taught Taxidermy is a good one and is not likely to cost much. Many of the Natural History specimens have been ruined through a want of technical knowledge." It may be here remaked that an effort was made in this direction, but without success, the local

taxidermists not having the time at their disposal to give the necessary help.

Note.—The Asylum allots a sum of Rs. 50 annually for Museum requirements.

Circulating Library and Reading Room.—These continue the same as usual.

Registers.—These are all well and neatly kept.

The Telegraph Class.—The strength of the class on the 31st March, 1893 was 19; 6 boys having passed the Departmental Test entered the Telegraph Department on salaries of Rs. 40 each, per mensem, and 1, the Cable Telegraph Department.

Industries.—The Industrial Classes were examined by Mr. Alfred Chatterton. His able and exhaustive report is now before the Members of the Asylum Committee. Mr. Logan's remarks on the subject of Industrial training in the Asylum are annexed.

The strength of the Industrial Classes as it stood on the 31st March, 1896, is shown below:—

Classes.	Standard A.	Standard B.	Standard C.	Standard D.	Total.
Telegraph	19	...	...	...	
Band	12	9	6	...	
Carpenters	5	6	12	8	
Boot-makers	10	5	16	13	
Tailors	5	11	29	14	

Furniture.—Substantial reversible desks are now being provided. It is hoped that before the present official year expires, the whole school will be provided with new furniture.

Holidays.—The usual holidays were granted during the year.

Sports.—Cricket, Football and other out-door sports are engaged in on Saturdays and holidays.

GEO. MADDOX, B.A.,

Head Master.

Extracts from the Report of the Inspector of Schools, Western Educational Circle, Nilgiri District, for the year 1895-96.

Finance.—It is satisfactory to note that there is a credit balance of Rs. 10,753-1-3 in favour of the Asylum owing to a large donation of Rs. 15,000 from the Lawrence Asylum Press.

Teaching Staff.—All the teachers are now technically qualified, Miss Fox and Mr. A. de'Rozario having recently passed the Practical Test. The appointment of a Drawing Master is noted with satisfaction.

Industrial and Literary work.—Owing to the industrial work which, with one exception of Telegraphy, statistics prove to be a mere waste of time, the time devoted to literary work is considerably curtailed. In the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Standards only 2½ hours a day are given to literary instruction. If writing exercises are given, this already very short period of 2½ hours suffers a further reduction. The object for which this Institution was founded, was, I take it, to educate and train the children that when they go out into the world, they should be fully equipped to fight the battle of life. The attainment of this much desirable result is, I maintain, hindered by the present system of trying to do two things at the same time. I would, therefore, suggest that a large number of hours be devoted to literary work and that the standard of the school be raised. To do this the age restriction should be removed and the boys allowed to remain at the Institution till they are 18 years old. Some two or three years ago I suggested that the boys should be taught subjects such as Short-hand and Commercial Letter-writing, which would fit them for becoming useful in the business world. But the suggestion was not approved on the ground that the attainments of the boys were so low, that they were not in a position to cope with the difficulties of the subjects suggested. If my suggestion to extend the period of instruction be carried out, no reasonable objection to the teaching of commercial subjects could then be made.

Dress.—As regards dress, some improvements have been made but there is still room for more.

Class Rooms.—The old dull colour has been removed from the walls and they have been re-coloured with a terracotta wash. This work has been done so badly that the walls look, if possible, worse than they did before. They should be painted; this would, I feel sure, be cheaper in the long run than wash, and, needless to say, very much nicer to look upon.

Drawing.—Pretty fair.

Annual Medical Report of the Boys' School, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, for the official year 1895-96, dated 1st April 1896.

The average strength of of the Boys' School during the year under report was 315.

The total number admitted into hospital was 305 as against 193 in the previous year. (The increase is explained under the heading *Epidemics*). The average daily sick was 10·24 as against 5·6 for 1894-95. The general health of the children was, except for a little over two months, on the whole, satisfactory.

There was one death (boy Durrant) due to inflamation of the lungs.

Epidemics.—An epidemic of measles, generally of a mild type, though severe in a few cases, broke out soon after the return of the children after the Christmas holidays and continued till the close of the official year. The disease appears to have been imported by one of the children on his return from Madras after the close of the vacation. Eighty-eight boys were attacked. Many suffered from the complications usually attendant on measles. No case proved fatal.

Sanitation.

(*a*) *Water-Supply.*—This has been, on the whole, satisfactory.

(*b*) *Lavatories and Swimming-Bath.*—Arrangements as regards the former are good. The Swiming Bath, needing repairs, was not used for some time, the boys being taken to the Asylum Lake for their usual weekly baths. The Bath is now in the hands of the Public Works Department. It is to be enlarged and

improved in such a way as not to expose the bodies of the children to the inclemency of the weather.

(*d*) *Latrines.* The Latrine (day) has now its full complement of 40 seats, the sanction of Government referred to in the previous Report having been obtained and the work completed.

Dietary.—The supply of milk during the year was satisfactory. The supply of meat and vegetable was also good.

Gymnastics and Exercise.—These are systematically and regularly carried out with good results.

Hospitals.—The buildings needed no repairs. The furniture and fittings are ample. The permanent Apothecary, Mr. J. L. Kelly, proceeded on sick leave last January and is still away from the Asylum on other duty. Civil Apothecary D. C. deRozario is now in temporary charge. Hospital Matron Mrs. Markham, resigned her appointment during the year after rendering good and efficient service. She was succeeded by Mrs. Blake who left after a short time. Mrs. Gray who succeeded Mrs. Blake is a motherly and capable matron, and has up to date given entire satisfaction.

Vaccination.—Nil.

D. C. DeROZARIO, Resident Apothecary,
in Medical Charge.

H. D. COOK, M.B., Surgeon Lt.-Colonel,
Consulting Physician.
Lawrence Asylum Ootacamund.

Annual Medical Report of the Girls' School, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, for the official year 1895-96, dated 1st April 1896.

The strength of the Girls' School during the year was 64. The number admitted into Hospital was 15 with an average daily sick of ·43 as against 22 and ·22 in the previous year. No deaths occurred.

Epidemics.—It is satisfactary to note that during the prevalence of the measles' epidemic in the Boys' School not a single case

of measles was registered in the Girls' School. Considering that the schools are not very far apart this very satisfactory state of affiairs was due to the prompt action taken by the Consulting Physician in issuing stringent quarantine rules and thus preventing the spread of the epidemic.

Sanitation.—

(*a*). *Water-Supply.*—Both ample and good.

(*b*). *Ventilation.*—Very good.

(*c*). *Latrines.*—These are worked on the dry-earth system and are clean and well ventilated.

(*d*). *Exercise.*—Various forms of light exercise are practised under competent supervision.

(*e*) *Vaccination.*—No cases of re-vaccination during the year.

D. C. DeROZARIO, Resident Apothecary,
in Medical Charge.

H. D. COOK, M. B., Surgeon Lt.Colonel,
Consulting Physician,
Lawrence Asylum Ootacamund.

APPENDIX A.

List of Establishment with Salaries—Male Branch.

Heads to which debited.	Number.	Designation.	Salary per Mensem.	Special allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs	
I. Education ...	1	Head Master ...	300	...	
Do.	1	Second do. ...	150	...	
Do.	1	Third do. ...	85	30	As Organist ; Rs. 25 to Male Branch and Rs. 5 to Female Branch.
Do.	1	Fourth do. ...	75	...	
Do.	1	Fifth do. ...	70	...	
Do.	1	Sixth do. ...	65	...	
Do.	1	Nursery Teacher.	60	...	
Do.	1	Assistant do. ...	50	...	
Do.	1	Telegraph-Instr...	100	...	
Do.	1	Drawing Master..	50	...	
I. Education and III. Household	1	Band Sergeant ...	85	...	Rs. 42 8 0 to each head.
Do. ...	1	Sergeant-Instructor of Gymnastics.	75	...	Rs. 37 8 0 do.
I. Education and II. Clothing	1	Master Tailor ...	85	...	Rs. 42 8 0 do.
I. Education and II. Carpentry	1	Do. Carpenter.	100	...	Rs. 50 0 0 do.
I. Education and II. Boot-making	1	Do. Boot-maker.	100	...	Rs. 50 0 0 do.
II. Victualling and III. Household	1	Quarter-Master-Sergeant.	75	...	Rs. 37 8 0 to each head. Rising to Rs. 85.
III. Household ...	1	Sergeant-Major...	86	...	
Do. ...	2	Junior Sergeants.	100	...	On Rs. 45 each. Rising to Rs. 50
Do. ...	1	Upper School Matron.	50	...	
Do. ...	1	Nursery School Matron.	45	...	
Do. ...		Non-Com. Officers	22½	...	
III. Hospital	1	Matron ...	50	...	
Do. ...	1	Consulting Physician. ...	...	...	
			50	...	Rs. 42 to M. B. and Rs. 8 to F. B.
Do. ...	1	Apothecary ...	50	...	Do. do.
Do. ...	1	Principal and Secretary ...	800	...	Rs. 667 to M. B. and Rs. 133 to F. B.
Do. ...	1	Office Manager ..	200	...	Rs. 167 to M. B. & Rs. 33 to F. B.
II. Clothing ...	3	Tailors	45	...	
II. Victualling ...	1	Cook	20	...	
Do. ...	3	Assistant cooks..	24	...	
Do. ...	4	Scullions... ...	32	...	
Do. ...	1	Butterman ...	8	...	
III. Household ...	1	Nursery Maty ...	9	...	
Do. ...	1	Mussalchi ...	10	...	
Do. ...	10	Coolies	80	...	Wood-cutting.
Do. ...	1	Cooly	8	...	Cleaning doors and windows. (Contingencies).

APPENDIX A—*concluded.*

List of Establishment with Salaries—Male Branch—concluded.

Heads to which debited.	Number.	Designation.	Salary per Mensem.	Special allowances.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	
NATIVE ESTABLISHMENT.					
III. Hospital ...	1	Cook	8	...	
Do. ...	1	Maty	8	...	
Do. ...	1	Cooly	4	...	Contingencies.
III. Sanitation ...	8	Scavengers ...	64	...	Raised to Rs. eight from seven, pending sanction.
Do. ...	4	Coolies	32	...	Roads, bush-cutting, etc.
IV. General ...	1	Peon	8	...	
Do. ...	2	Gardeners ...	16	...	Allowed to Principal.
V. Industries ...	1	Maistry	20	...	
Do. ...	4	Cart-Drivers ...	33	...	
Do. ...	5	Grass-Cutters ...	25	...	
Do. ...	1	Swine-herd ...	8	...	
Do. ...	1	Cooly	8	...	Cleaning cow sheds.
Do. ...	6	Garden Coolies ...	48	...	Vegetable garden.
Do. ...	3	Chucklers ...	44	...	Boot-making.
Do. ...	2	Carpenters ...	52	...	Carpenters' Shops.
Do. ...	1	Smith	29	...	Smiths' Shop.
Do. ...	1	Bellows' boy ...	8	...	
FEMALE BRANCH.					
I. Education ...	1	Head Mistress ...	150	...	With board, &c.
	1	Second do. ...	60	...	
	1	Third do. ...	40	...	
	1	Fourth do. ...	30	...	
II. Victualling and III. Household.	1	Matron	50	...	
NATIVE ESTABLISHMENT.					
II. Victualling ...	1	Kitchen help ...	8	...	
III. Household ...	2	Men Servants ...	16	...	
III. Sanitation ...	2	Scavengers ...	12	...	

A. W. ATKINSON, M.A.,
Principal and Secretary.

31*st March* 1896.

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Accounts, 1895-96—Male Branch.

Receipts.	Sanctioned Budget, 1895-96.			Actuals, 1895-96.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I.—From Government— Opening Balance ...	9,943	0	0	10,753	11	3
1. Grant-in-Aid	31,630	0	0	31,680	0	0
II.—Profits on Asylum Property—						
1. Donation and Interest on Government Securities	36,600	0	0	35,394	6	7
2. Donation from Lawrence Asylum Press ...	15,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
III.—Special Funds—						
1. Subsistence Allowance	10,481	0	0	10,641	7	7
2. Pensions from Funds...	432	0	0	485	12	0
3. Fees	3,624	0	0	3,697	14	0
4. From Telegraph Department	840	0	0	490	0	0
IV.—Industries—						
1. Carpenters and Smiths	100	0	0	786	5	0
2. Tailors	50	0	0	24	1	0
3. Boot-makers	600	0	0	732	0	0
4. Garden, Pigs, Carts, &c.	200	0	0	328	2	6
V.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Sale of Stores ...	150	0	0	315	9	3
2. Do. Firewood	100	0	0	176	12	0
3. From the N. V. Rifles Comp. for Boots ...	150	0	0	205	8	0
4. Amounts overdrawn and returned ...	...	...	...	81	9	2
5. Other items	...	...	...	124	6	6
6. From the P. W. D	1,200	0	0	283	7	6
VI.—Advances	...	...	...	103	0	0
Total Rs...	1,11,153	0	0	1,06,304	0	4

APPENDIX B —*continued.*

Statement of Accounts, 1895-96—Male Branch—continued.

Expenditure.	Sanctioned Budget, 1895-96.			Actuals, 1895-96.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I.—Education—						
(a) *Scholastic*—						
1. Establishment	10,860	0	0	10,750	12	9
2. Books, Stationery and Prizes...	800	0	0	1,148	0	10
3. Library and Museum	400	0	0	168	9	0
4. Examination Fees	100	0	0	100	0	0
(b) *Artistic*—						
1. Music Establishment	810	0	0	793	6	8
2. Band Instruments, Music, Repairs, &c. ...	600	0	0	716	4	11
3. Gymnastic Establishment	450	0	0	400	11	7
4. Apparatus, Games, &c...	400	0	0	219	8	0
(c) *Industries*—						
1. Tailoring...	450	0	0	450	0	0
2. Carpentry	600	0	0	600	0	0
3. Boot-making	600	0	0	600	0	0
(d) *Telegraph*—						
1. Establishment	960	0	0	990	0	0
2. Premia	120	0	0	60	0	0
II.—Clothing and Victualling—						
(a) *Clothing*—						
1. Establishment	1,098	0	0	1,752	8	6
2. Material, Machines, &c.	9,860	0	0	10,408	14	5
3. Extra Tailors	746	0	0	...	...	...
(b) *Victualling*—						
1. Establishment	1,668	0	0	1,524	3	7
2. Provisions	32,000	0	0	28,619	8	5
3. Kitchen and Dining Room utensils, &c. ..	800	0	0	827	14	8
III.—Household, Hospital and Sanitation—						
(a) *Household*—						
1 Establishment	5,070	0	0	4,780	7	7
2. Washing	2,351	0	0	2,223	9	6
3. Lighting...	700	0	0	852	10	0
4. Firewood...	960	0	0	960	0	0
5. Bedding and Towelling	600	0	0	564	0	0
6. Hardware, Soap, Brushes, Combs, &c. ...	500	0	0	515	5	0
7. Furniture, Carpets, &c.	2,050	0	0	1,371	8	9
8. Labour, cleaning doors and windows. ...	...	...	...	44	0	0
9. Contingencies	150	0	0	123	12	4
(b) *Hospital*—						
1. Establishment	1,792	0	0	1,792	5	11
2. Medicines, Wines, &c.	250	0	0	342	9	0
3. Extra Nursing	150	0	0	124	9	7
4. Contingencies	50	0	0	55	14	0

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Statement of Accounts, 1895-96—Male Branch—concluded.

Expenditure.	Sanctioned Budget, 1895-96.			Actuals, 1895-96.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
III.—Household, &c.—*continued.*						
(c) *Sanitation*—						
1. Establishment	672	0	0	656	12	0
2. Tar and Phenyle	98	0	0	81	13	0
3. Repairs on roads, water-courses, drains and bush-cutting.	1,000	0	0	387	9	0
IV.—General—						
1. Establishment	10,000	0	0	10,107	0	0
V.—Industries—						
(a) *Carpenters and Smiths*—						
1. Establishment...	1,668	0	0	1,758	12	3
2. Material	1,000	0	0	1,425	6	10
3. Sawyers	...	...	...	...	..	...
(b) *Buildings and Repairs*—						
1. Labour...	} 1,500	0	0	368	14	0
2. Material				92	13	0
(c) *Garden, Pigs, Carts, &c.*	3,350	0	0	3,155	10	10
(d) *Boot-making*—						
1. Establishment	1,128	0	0	1,075	8	0
2. Material	1,800	0	0	2,096	7	1
VI.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Carrying Charges and Travelling Expenses...	} 1,600	0	0	2,153	9	5
2. Cases, freight, &c.				...	...	...
3. Postage, Advertisements and Telegrams ...	200	0	0	241	2	3
4 Audit Fee	230	0	0	458	0	0
5. Interest on over-drafts	...	..	...	...	..	...
6. Refunds	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Contingencies	120	0	0	109	4	0
VII.—Other Charges—						
1. Pensions	600	0	0	600	0	0
2. Out-boarders	60	0	0	60	0	0
3. Outfits	200	0	0	207	8	0
4. Civil Orphan Asylum	...	...	...	362	6	9
VIII.—Advances...	...	..	...	103	0	0
IX.—Extraordinary—						
1. Chapel	1,500	0	0	563	6	0
2. Enlargement of Latrine	1,700	0	0	...	...	...
3. Repairs, Covered Playground, Revetment...	...	...	...	350	9	3
Rs....	1,06,417	0	0	1,00,296	10	8
Cr. Balance, 31st March 1896, Rs....	4,682	0	0	6,007	5	8
Total Rs....	1,11,153	0	0	1,06,304	0	4

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Statement of Accounts, 1895-96—Female Branch.

Receipts.	Sanctioned Budget, 1895-96.			Actuals, 1895-96.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Opening Balance...	—49	0	0	...	...	...
I.—From Government—						
1. Grant-in-Aid	16,320	0	0	16,320	0	0
II.—Profits on Asylum Property—						
1. Interest on Fixed Deposit	600	0	0	600	0	0
III.—Special Funds—						
1. Subsistence Allowance	1,430	0	0	1,493	9	8
2. Pensions from Funds	245	0	0	305	7	0
3. Fees	180	0	0	180	0	0
IV.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Sale of Stores...	50	0	0	225	14	9
2. Fines and Deductions	...	..	...	2	0	0
3. Refunds	...	...	...	18	3	5
4. By adjustment of Salaries	...	...	...	459	0	0
V.—Advances	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rs...	18,776	0	0	19,604	2	10

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Statement of Accounts, 1895-96—*Female Branch*—continued.

Expenditure.	Sanctioned Budget, 1895-96.			Actuals, 1895-96.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I.—Education—						
1. Establishment	3,420	0	0	3,441	14	11
2. Books, Prizes and Stationery	500	0	0	603	6	6
3. Library	180	0	0	115	15	6
4. Examination Fees	36	0	0	...	...	...
5. Games, &c.	50	0	0	39	7	0
II.—Clothing and Victualling—						
(*a*) *Clothing*—						
1. Material	500	0	0	937	0	3
2. Shoeing	820	0	0	686	3	0
(*b*) *Victualling*—						
1. Establishment	396	0	0	396	0	0
2. Provisions	6,000	0	0	6,112	9	7
3. Kitchen and Dining Room utensils, &c	250	0	0	325	11	0
III—Household, Hospital and Sanitation—						
(*a*) *Household*—						
1. Establishment	492	0	0	492	0	0
2. Washing	585	0	0	572	8	0
3. Lighting	190	0	0	209	8	0
4. Firewood	110	0	0	120	0	0
5. Furniture and Repairs	500	0	0	566	10	8
6. Bedding and Towelling	110	0	0	236	5	0
7. Hardware, Brushes, Soap, &c	100	0	0	66	12	0
8. Contingencies	50	0	0	5	5	5
(*b*) *Hospital*—						
1. Establishment	200	0	0	252	0	0
2. Medicines, Wines, &c.	50	0	0	21	0	0
3. Extra Nursing	100	0	0	34	0	0
(*c*) *Sanitation*—						
1. Establishment	144	0	0	144	0	0
2. Roads, Drains, Bush-cutting, &c	200	0	0	165	11	0
3. Tar and Phenyle	55	0	0	20	12	0
IV.—Buildings and Repairs	50	0	0	3	0	0
V.—General—						
1. Establishment	1,963	0	0	2,346	0	0

APPENDIX B—*concluded.*

Statement of Accounts, 1895-96.—*Female Branch*—concluded.

Expenditure.	Sanctioned Budget, 1895-96.			Actuals, 1895-96.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
VI.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Carrying charges, Travelling expenses	400	0	0	329	6	9
2. Postage, Telegrams, Advertisements,	30	0	0	2	8	0
3. Audit Fee	120	0	0	92	0	0
4. Contingencies	30	0	0	9	3	0
5. Tuning Piano	...	...	...	28	0	0
VII.—Other Charges—						
1. Scholarship	480	...	...	440	0	0
2. Out-boarders	200	0	0	195	0	0
3. Outfits	140	0	0	210	0	0
4. Refund. Subsistence Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rs.	18,451	0	0	19,219	13	7
Add Dr. Balance 1st April 1895	...	...	...	82	3	3
Rs.	...	...	...	19,302	0	10
Cr. Closing Balance Rs.	325	0	0	302	2	0
Total	18,776	0	0	19,604	2	10

APPENDIX C.

List of Studies to 31st March 1896.

Male Branch.

See Madras Educational Rules. From "Infant Standard" to "Lower Secondary Examination."

Female Branch.

From "Infant Standard" to "Upper Secondary Examination Form IV."

A. W. ATKINSON, M.A.,
Principal and Secretary.

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

LAWRENCE ASYLUM, OOTACAMUND.

TIME TABLE.

Teacher—MR. MADDOX. CLASS.—FORM 3, STANDARD VII (*a*).

Days.	9-30—10.	10—10-30.	10-30—11-15.	11-15—11-45.	11-45—12-30.		2—2-30.	2-30—3-15.	3-15—4.
Monday ...	Scripture.	Dictation.	Grammar and Language.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Interval.	Eng. History.	Composition.	Second Optional Subject.
Tuesday ...		Transcription.	Grammar and Composition.	Indian History.			Geography.	Grammar and Language.	
Wednesday ...		Dictation.	Grammar and Language.	Geography.			Eng. History.	Composition.	
Thursday ...		Transcription.	Grammar and Composition.	Indian History.			Geography.	Grammar and Language.	
Friday ...	Examination						Examination.		

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

LAWRENCE ASYLUM, OOTACAMUND.

TIME TABLE.

CLASS.—FORM 3, STANDARD VII (*b*).

Teacher—MR. CLOSSON.

Days.	9-30—10.	10—10-30.	10-30—11-15.	11-15—11-45.	11-45—12-30.		2—5.
Monday ...	Scripture.	Dictation.	Grammar and Language.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Interval.	At Industrial work.
Tuesday ...		Transcription.	Composition.	Indian History.			
Wednesday.		Dictation.	Grammar and Language.	Geography.			
Thursday ...		Transcription.	Composition.	Indian History.			
Friday ...	Examination.						

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

LAWRENCE ASYLUM, OOTACAMUND.

TIME TABLE.

CLASS.—FORM 2, STANDARD VI.

Teacher—MR. CLOSSON.

Days.	9-30—12-30.		2—2-30.	2-30—3-15.	3-15—3-45.	3-45—4-15.	4-15—5.
Monday ...	At Industrial work.	Interval.	Scripture.	Reading and Subject matter.	Dictation.	Grammar and Composition.	Arithmetic.
Tuesday ...				Recitation and Subject matter.	Transcription or Copy-writing.	Grammar and Language.	
Wednesday ...				Reading and Subject matter.	Dictation.	Grammar and Composition.	
Thursday ...				Recitation and Subject matter.	Transcription or Copy-writing.	Grammar and Language.	
Friday ...				Reading and Subject matter.	Dictation.	Grammar and Composition.	

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

LAWRENCE ASYLUM, OOTACAMUND.

TIME TABLE.

CLASS.—FORM 1-a, STANDARD V. (*a*).

Teacher—MR. A. D'ROZARIO.

Days.	9-30—12-20.		2—2-30.	2-30—3-15.	3-15—3-45.	3-45—4-30.	4-30—5.
Monday	Industrial work.	Interval.	Scripture.	Reading and Subject matter.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.
Tuesday				Recitation and Subject matter.	Copy-writing.	Do.	Transcription.
Wednesday				Reading and Subject matter.	Dictation.	Do.	Grammar.
Thursday				Recitation and Subject matter.	Copy-writing.	Do.	Transcription.
Friday				Reading and Subject matter.	Dictation.	Mental Arithmetic.	Composition.

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

LAWRENCE ASYLUM, OOTACAMUND.

TIME TABLE.

CLASS.—FORM, 1-b, STANDARD V. (*b*).

Teacher—MR. A. D'ROZARIO.

Days.	9-30—10.	10—10-45.	10-45—11-15.	11-15—12.	12—12-30.		2—5.
Monday	Scripture.	Reading and Subject matter.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Interval.	Industrial work.
Tuesday		Recitation and Subject matter.	Copy-writing.		Transcription.		
Wednesday		Reading and Subject matter.	Dictation.		Grammar.		
Thursday		Recitation and Subject matter.	Copy-writing.		Transcription.		
Friday		Reading and Subject matter.	Dictation.	Mental Arithmetic.	Composition.		

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

LAWRENCE ASYLUM, OOTACAMUND.

TIME TABLE.

CLASS IV—STANDARD IV.

Teacher—MR. KELLY.

Days.	9-30 to 10.	10—10-45.	10-45 to 11-15.	11-15 to 11-45.	11-45 to 12-30.		2 to 5.
Monday	Scripture.	Reading and Subject matter.	Dictation.	Copy-writing.	Arithmetic (Slate and Mental).	Interval.	Industrial work.
Tuesday		Recitation and Subject matter.	Grammar.	Transcription.			
Wednesday		Reading and Subject matter.	Dictation.	Copy-writing.			
Thursday		Recitation and Subject matter.	Grammar.	Transcription.			
Friday		Reading and Subject matter.	Dictation.	Copy-writing.			

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

LAWRENCE ASYLUM, OOTACAMUND.

CLASS III—STANDARD III.

Teacher.—MR. BURBY.

Days.	9-30—10.	10—10-45.	10-45—11-45.	11-45—12 30.		2—2-45.	2.45—3-30.	3-30—4.
Monday ...	Scripture.	Reading and Subject matter.	Arithmetic.	Copy-writing.	Interval.	Meaning and Subject matter.	Dictation.	Mental Arithmetic.
Tuesday ...		Recitation and Subject matter.		Transcription.		Geography.	Grammar.	Hygiene.
Wednesday ...		Reading and Subject matter.		Copy-writing.		Meaning and Subject matter.	Dictation.	Mental Arithmetic.
Thursday ...		Recitation and Subject matter.		Transcription.		Geography.	Grammar.	Hygiene.
Friday ...	Ch. Catechism	Reading and Subject matter.		Copy-writing.		Meaning and Subject matter.	Dictation.	Mental Arithmetic.

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

LAWRENCE ASYLUM, OOTACAMUND.

SECOND CLASS—STANDARD II.

Teacher—MR. A. D'ROZARIO.

Days.	9-30—10-15.	10-15—11.	11—11-45.	11-45—12-30.		2—2-45.	2-45—3-30.	3-30—4.
Monday ...	Scripture.	Dictation.	Reading and Subject matter.	Arithmetic.	Interval.	Copy-writing.	Geography.	Mental Arithmetic.
Tuesday ...			Recitation and Subject matter.			Transcription.	Object Lesson.	Tables.
Wednesday ...			Reading and Subject matter.			Copy-writing.	Geography.	Mental Arithmetic.
Thursday ...			Recitation and Subject matter.			Transcription.	Object Lesson.	Tables.
Friday ...	Examination.					Copy-writing.	Geography.	Revision.

APPENDIX C—*continued*

LAWRENCE ASYLUM, OOTACAMUND.

TIME TABLE.

Teacher—MISS FOX. CLASS I—STANDARD I.

Days.	9-30—10.	10—11.	11—12.	12—12-30.		2—3.	3—3.30.	3.30—4.
Monday ...	Old Testament.	Reading.	Kindergarten Occupation.	Singing and Drill.	Interval.	Arithmetic.	Object Lesson.	Transcription.
Tuesday ...	New Testament.		Do.			Do.	Transcription and Spelling.	
Wednesday ...	Old Testament.		Arithmetic.			Natural History and Recitation, alternately.	Do.	
Thursday	New Testament.		Kindergarten Occupation.			Arithmetic.	Transcription.	Dictation.
Friday ...	Catechism.		Do.			Do.	Recitation.	Spelling.

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APPENDIX C—*continued.*

LAWRENCE ASYLUM, OOTACAMUND.

TIME TABLE.

Teacher—MISS WRIGHT. CLASS—INFANT.

Days.	9-30—10.	10—11.	11—12.	12—12-30.		2—2-30.	2-30—3-30.	3-30—4.
Monday ...	New Testament.	Reading.	Arithmetic.	Singing and Drill.	Interval.	Recitation.	Transcription.	Kindergarten Drawing.
Tuesday ...	Old Testament.					Object Lesson.	Kindergarten Occupation.	Transcription.
Wednesday ...	New Testament.					Recitation.	Transcription.	Kindergarten Drawing.
Thursday ...	Old Testament.					Natural History.	Kindergarten Occupation.	Transcription.
Friday ...	Catechism.					Recitation.	Transcription.	Kindergarten Drawing.

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APPENDIX C—*continued.*

LAWRENCE ASYLUM, OOTACAMUND.

FEMALE BRANCH.

TIME TABLE.

Teacher—MISS MCCOMBIE. FORM III—STANDARD VII.

Days.	9-30—10-15.	10-15—11.	11—12.	12—1.		2-30—3.30.	3-30—4.30.	7-30—8-30.
Monday ...	New Testament.	Arithmetic.	Grammar and Recitation.	English History and Composition.	Interval.	Indian Geography and Map Drawing.	Needle-Work.	Night School (Preparation).
Tuesday ...	Old Testament.	Do.	Indian History and Reading.	Dictation. and Drill.		General Geography. Free-hand Drawing.	Do.	
Wednesday ...	New Testament.	Do.	Grammar and Recitation.	English History and Composition.		Indian Geography and Map Drawing.	Do.	
Thursday ...	Old Testament.	Do.	Indian History and General Geography.	Dictation.		English History. Copy-writing.	Do.	
Friday ...	New Testament.	Do.	Grammar and Reading.	Drill.		Indian History. Free-hand Drawing.	Do.	

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

LAWRENCE ASYLUM, OOTACAMUND.

TIME TABLE.

FORMS II & I—STANDARDS V & VI.

Teacher—MISS NEWING.

Days.	Class.	9.30—10.	10—11.	11—12.	12—1.		2-30—3.30.	3-30—4.30.	7-30—8-30
Monday ...	VI.	Scripture.	Composition.	Reading.	Dictation and Drill.	Interval.	Arithmetic.	Needle work.	Night School (Preparation).
	V.		Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.			Composition.		
Tuesday ...	VI.		Map-drawing and Copy-writing. Arithmetic.	Recitation. Arithmetic.	Indian History.		Arithmetic. Map-drawing and Copy-writing.		
	V.								
Wednesday ...	VI.		Arithmetic in books.	Reading.	Dictation and Drill.		English History. Geography.		
	V.			Arithmetic.					
Thursday ...	VI.		Map-drawing & Composition. Arithmetic	Recitation. Arithmetic.	Indian History and Drill.		Arithmetic. Composition and Writing.		
	V.								
Friday ...	VI.		Arithmetic in books.	General Grammar.	English History.		Geography.		
	V.						Do.		

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

LAWRENCE ASYLUM, OOTACAMUND.

TIME TABLE.

Teacher—MISS SMITH. FOURTH CLASS, V. STANDARD.

Days.	9-30—10.	10—11.	11—12.	12—1.		2-30—3-30.	3-30—4-30.	7—8-30.
Monday ...	Scripture.	Arithmetic.	Dictation and Reading.	Hygiene and Drill.	Interval.	English History.	Needle-work.	Night Class (Preparation).
Tuesday ...			Copy-writing and Recitation.	Geography.		Grammar.		
Wednesday ...			Dictation and Reading.	Hygiene and Drill.		English History.		
Thursday ...			Copy-writing and Recitation.	Geography and Drill.		Grammar.		
Friday ...	Catechism.		Dictation and Reading.	Grammar.		English History.		

APPENDIX C—*continued*

LAWRENCE ASYLUM, OOTACAMUND.

TIME TABLE.

CLASS III.

Teacher—MISS SPROWLES.

Days.	9-30—10-15.	10-15—11.	11-15—12-15.	12-15—1.		2-30—3-30.	3-30—4-30.	7—8-30.
Monday ...	Scripture.	Arithmetic.	Reading and Dictation.	Grammar.	Interval.	Transcription.	Needle-work.	Night Class (Preparation).
Tuesday ...			Copy-writing and Recitation.	Geography.		Needle-work.	Drill.	
Wednesday ...			Grammar and Object Lesson.	Dictation.		Reading.	Needle-work.	
Thursday ...			Reading and Transcription.	Geography.		Needle-work.	Drill.	
Friday	Catechism.		Recitation and Copy-writing.	Object Lesson.		Grammar.	Drill.	

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

LAWRENCE ASYLUM, OOTACAMUND.

TIME TABLE.

CLASS II.

Days.	9-30—10-15.	10-15—11-15.	11-15—12.	12—1.		2-30—3-30.	3-30—4-30.
Monday	Scripture.	Arithmetic.	Dictation.	Reading.	Interval.	Needle-work.	Drill. Kindergarten.
Tuesday			Copy-writing.			Do.	Kindergarten.
Wednesday			Transcription.			Drawing.	Drill.
Thursday			Dictation.			Needle-work.	Kindergarten.
Friday		Geography.	Copy-writing.			Kindergarten. Drawing.	Drill.

APPENDIX C—*concluded.*

LAWRENCE ASYLUM, OOTACAMUND.

TIME TABLE.

CLASS I.

Days.	9-30—10-15.	10-15—11-15.	11-15—12.	12—1.		2-30—3-30.	3-30—4-30.
Monday	Scripture.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Dictation.	Interval.	Needle-work.	Kindergarten. Drill.
Tuesday			Transcription.	Recitation and Object Lessons.		Do.	Kindergarten.
Wednesday			Dictation.	Reading and Geography.		Drawing.	Drill.
Thursday			Transcription.	Recitation.		Needle-work.	Kindergarten.
Friday		Geography.	Copy-writing. and Object Lessons.	Reading and Subject matter.		Drawing.	Drill.

APPENDIX D.

1.—*Carpentry.*

Standard A ...
1. To make from given half-inch plank a plain box with screwed ends, such a box as entails sawing, planing, squaring, hole-making and screw-driving.
2. To mark out and cut plain mortice and tenon.

Do. B ...
1. To make right-angled mitre joint.
2. To mark out and cut double mortice and tenon.
3. To cut perfect cube from rough piece of wood.
4. To smooth-plane plank one foot wide by eight feet long.

Do. C ...
1. To saw straight without line.
2. To join two pieces of timber by grooving and slip-feathering.
3. To join two boards by rebating and dowelling.
4. To make ordinary compound dove-tailed right-angle joint.

Do. D ...
1. To make out and cut slanting double mortice and tenon.
2. To join two pieces of timber by scarfing with plug.
3. To mark out, cut, and fix hollow circle composed of four fellies.
4. To turn nave of wheel and mark out mortices for spokes.
5. To join two boards by hidden mitre compound dovetail joint.
6. To make from plan—
   1. Small cabinet with panelled doors,
   or
   2. Small chest of drawers,
   or
   3. Frame of arm chair with turned front legs.

2.—*Tailoring.*

Standard A... The use of the needle. Basting, hemming and sewing.

Standard B ...Sewing seams and button-holing. Sewing a coat and a pair of trousers—School uniform.

Do. C ...Cutting out a coat. Sewing it down, button-holing and lining it, &c., complete.

Do. D ...Cutting out an ordinary European sack coat, or pair of trousers, basting it, and sewing it down, including button-holing.

3.—*Boot and Shoe-making.*

Standard A ...To know the tools and their uses, to distinguish the different kinds of leather, blacken skins, and to dub and slick them and to stitch leather.

Do. B ...To work uppers, to stitch on golosh and vamp and all other upper work and to put in eyelets.

Do. C ...To close uppers, to stitch on insole welt, sole and heel, to slick the heels and soles and to take out the last.

Do. D ...To be able to take a correct measure of the foot, to fit a last to the same, and to finish a pair of boots or shoes completely.

4.—*Music.*

I.—*Theory of Music.*

G. F. West's Theory of Music published by Robert Cocks or Trontbeck and Dale's Music Primer (Clarendon Press Series).

Standard A.—The first five chapters in West, which include the exercises on time; or similar portions in Trontbeck and Dale's Primer.

Standard B.—From chapter VI to page 18 in West, which includes writing all the major and minor scales and placing the sharps and flats as they occur according to rule; or similar portions in Trontbeck and Dale's Primer.

Standard C.—From the question "In what order do sharps appear at the clef?" at page 18 to page 30 in West, which includes how to determine in what key a piece of music is written and in what mode. Music-copying; or similar portions in Trontbeck and Dale's Primer.

I.—Instrumental Music.

1. *Clarionet.*—Ability to play to the satisfaction of the Examiner Kappey's Clarionet Tutor, published by Boosey and Co., London.

Standard A.—The first 24 exercises.

Do. B.—From exercise 25 to exercise 30.

Do. C.—From exercise 51 to exercise 71.

2. *Cornet-a-Piston.*—Ability to play to the satisfaction of the Examiner, Distin's Cornet Tutor, Boosey and Co.

Standard A.—The first 22 exercises.

Do. B.—From page 6 to page 9.

Do. C.—From page 10 to page 14.

3. *Althorn.*—Ability to play to the satisfaction of the Examiner, Kappey's Althorn, Baritone and Saxhorn Tutor, Boosey and Co.

Standard A.—The first 23 exercises.

Do. B.—From page 7 to page 11.

Do. C.—From page 12 to page 15.

4. *Saxhorn.*—Ability to play to the satisfaction of the Examiner, the same as Althorn, omitting the exercises and studies containing passages above G, above the treble stave.

Standard A.—The first 23 exercises.

Do. B.—From page 7 to page 11.

Do. C.—From page 12 to page 15.

5. *Euphonium.*—Ability to play to the satisfaction of the Examiner, Kappey's Euphonium Tutor, Boosey and Co.

Standard A.—From page 6 to page 11.

Do. B.—From page 12 to page 17.

Do. C.—From page 18 to page 24.

6. *Bombardon in E.*—Ability to play to the satisfaction of the Examiner, Kappey's Bombardon and Contra Bass Tutor, Boosey and Co.

Standard A.—From page 7 to page 10.

Do. B.—From page 11 to page 13.

Do. C.—From page 14 to page 18.

LAWRENCE ASYLUM, 31*st March* 1896. } A. W. ATKINSON, M.A., *Principal and Secretary.*

APPENDIX E.

Dietary.

	1ST DIVISION.	2ND DIVISION.
Raw Rice for each boy	6 ounces.	6 ounces.
Mutton or Beef (without bone) for each boy	7 ,,	6 ,,
Vegetables for each boy	12 ,,	8 ,,
Bread for each boy	1 lb.	12 ,,
Ghee for each boy for curry	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
Salt for each boy per diem	$\frac{1}{16}$,,	$\frac{1}{16}$,,
Pepper for each boy per diem	$\frac{1}{32}$,,	$\frac{1}{32}$,,
Onions (for Curry, Haricot Mutton and Irish Stew)	$\frac{1}{4}$,,	$\frac{1}{4}$,,

Dietary.

DAYS.	BREAKFAST.	DINNER. 1st Division includes all Boys above 10 years old.	SUPPER.
Sunday ...	White Bread and Tea ...	Boiled Beef and Vegetables, and Plum Pudding ...	White Bread and Tea.
Monday ...	Brown do. ...	Mutton-Curry and Rice...	Brown do. do.
Tuesday ...	Do. do. ...	Stewed Beef and Vegetables, with Suet Pudding ...	Do. do. do.
Wednesday ...	White do. ...	Mutton-Curry and Rice	Do. do. do.
Thursday ...	Brown do. ...	Beef-Curry and Rice	White do. do.
Friday ...	Do. do. ...	Irish Beef Stew and Suet Pudding	Brown do. d..
Saturday ...	Do. do. ...	Mutton-Curry and Rice	Do. do. do.

For Breakfast.—Beef, curried or stewed in different ways for boys who labor and for those requiring extra nourishment.
For Supper.—The Upper School have treacle with their bread three times a week.
The Nursery boys have treacle with their bread six times a week.
Do. receive also half a pint of a milk daily at 7 A.M.

A. W. ATKINSON, M.A.,
Principal.

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

TABLE OF DIETS FOR THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM HOSPITALS.

1st Division.—For those above 14 years of age. | 2nd Division.—For those under 14 years of age.

Spoon.		Milk.		Half.	
1st Division.	2nd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	1st Division.	2nd Division.
Sago ... 2 oz. Tea ... ½ ,, Sugar ... 2¼ ,, Milk ... 6 ,, *For Congee Water.* Rice ... 2 oz. Salt ... ¼ ,,	Sago ... 2 oz. Tea ... ½ ,, Sugar ... 2¼ ,, Milk ... 6 ,, *For Congee Water.* Rice ... 2 oz. Salt ... ¼ ,,	Bread ... 12 oz. Rice ... 3 ,, Milk ... 2 pts. and 6 oz. for Tea. Butter ... ½ oz. Sugar ... 2¼ ,, including ¾ oz. for Tea. Tea ... ½ oz. Salt ... ¼ ,, 4 oz. Soojee may be used in lieu of rice.	Bread ... 9 oz. Rice ... 2 ,, Milk ... 1¼ pt. and 6 oz. for Tea. Butter ... ½ oz. Sugar ... 2¼ ,, including ¾ oz. for Tea. Tea ... ½ oz. Salt ... ¼ ,, 3 oz. Soojee may be used in lieu of rice.	Chicken ... 8 oz. or Mutton ... 10 ,, Bread ... 1 lb. Potatoes ... 8 oz. Tea ... ½ ,, Sugar ... 1½ ,, Milk ... 6 ,, Butter ... 1 ,, Onions ... 1 ,, Barley ... ½ ,, Flour ... ½ ,, Salt ... ¾ ,,	Chicken ... 6 oz. or Mutton ... 7 ,, Bread ... 12 ,, Potatoes ... 6 ,, Tea ... ½ ,, Sugar ... 1½ ,, Milk ... 6 ,, Butter ... 1 ,, Onions ... 1 ,, Barley ... ½ ,, Flour ... ½ ,, Salt ... ¾ ,,
BREAKFAST.					
Tea ... 1 pt. Sugar ... ¾ oz. Milk ... 3 ,,	Tea ... 1 pt. Sugar ... ¾ oz. Milk ... 3 ,,	Tea ... 1 pt. Milk ... ,, Bread ... 4 oz. Sugar ... ¾ ,,	Tea ... 1 pt. Milk ... ¾ ,, Bread ... 3 oz. Sugar ... ¾ ,,	Tea ... 1 pt. Bread ... 6 oz. Butter ... ½ ,,	Tea ... 1 pt. Bread ... 4 oz. Butter ... ½ ,,
DINNER.					
Sago in Jelly ... 2 oz. Sugar ... ¾ ,,	Sago in Jelly ... 2 oz. Sugar ... ¾ ,,	Rice ... 2 oz. Milk ... 1 pt. Bread ... 4 oz. Sugar ... ¾ ,, Soojee ... 4 ,,	Rice ... 2 oz. Milk ... ½ pt. Bread ... 8 oz Sugar ... ¾ ,, Soojee ... 3 ,,	Mutton in Broth... 1 pt. Or roasted or fried 10 oz. Bread ... 4 ,, Potatoes ... 8 ,,	Mutton in Broth... 1 pt. Or roasted or fried 7 oz. Bread ... 4 ,, Potatoes ... 6 ,,
SUPPER.					
Tea ... 1 pt. Sugar ... ¾ oz. Milk ... 3 ,,	Tea ... 1 pt. Sugar ... ¾ oz. Milk ... 3 ,,	Tea ... 1 pt. Bread ... 4 oz. Butter ... ½ ,,	Tea ... 1 pt, Bread ... 3 oz. Butter ... ½ ,,	Tea ... 1 pt. Bread ... 6 oz. Butter ... ½ ,,	Tea ... 1 pt. Bread ... 4 oz. Butter ... ¼ ,,

A. W. ATKINSON, M.A., *Principal.*

APPENDIX E—*concluded.*

FORMULÆ OF EXTRAS.

Arrowroot Congee, 1 pint.
Arrowroot ... ½ oz.
Sugar ... ½ ,,

Arrowroot Jelly, 1 pint.
Arrowroot ... 2½ oz.
Sugar ... ½ ,,
Milk ... 2 ,,

Barley Water, 1 pint.
Barley ... 2 oz.
Sugar ... 2 ,,

Beef Tea, 1 pint.
Beef ... 12 oz.
Salt ... ½ ,,
Pepper ... 2 ,,
Spice ... 1 ,,

Bread Pudding.
Bread ... 4 oz.
Sugar ... 1 ,,
Eggs ... Two.
Milk ... 15 oz.

Chicken Broth, 1 pint.
Chicken ... One.
Onions ... 1 oz.
Barley ... 2½ ,,
Salt ... 120 grs.
Pepper ... 60 ,,
Mint and Parsley ... 120 ,,

Chicken Cutlets.
Chicken ... One.
Ghee ... 90 grs.
Salt ... 120 ,,
Onions ... 60 ,,

Chicken Curry.
Chicken of 10 ounces One.
Ghee ... 1 oz.
Curry-powder ... ½ ,,
Tamarind ... ½ ,,
Onions ... ½ ,,
Salt ... ¼ ,,

Chicken Grilled.
Chicken ... One.
Ghee ... 1 oz.
Salt ... 120 grs.
Pepper ... 60 ,,

Chicken Jelly, 8 oz.
Chickens ... Two.
Sugar ... 3 oz.
Limes ... Four.
Eggs ... Two.
Spice ... 120 grs.
Ice ... 1 lb.

Chicken Pepper-Water, 1 pint.
Chicken ... One.
Curry-powder ... ½ oz.
Ghee ... ½ ,,
Onions ... 1 ,,
Salt ... 120 grs.
Limes ... One.

Chicken Roast.
Chicken of 10 ounces One.
Ghee ... 1 oz.
Pepper ... 60 grs.
Salt ... ¼ oz.

Congee Water, 1 pint.
Rice ... 2 oz.
Salt ... 120 grs.

Chutney, 1 oz.
Tamarind ... ¼ oz.
Green Chillies ... ¼ ,,
Mint, Coriander and Green Ginger ... ¼ ,,
Salt ... 2 drs.

Coffee, 1 pint.
Coffee-powder ... ½ oz.
Sugar ... ½ ,,
Milk ... 2 ,,

Corn Flour Congee.
Corn flour ... ½ oz.
Sugar ... ½ ,,

Curry Paste, Mixed Diet.
Chillies ... ⅛ oz.
Coriander seed ... ¼ ,,
Turmeric ... ¼ ,,
Mustard ... ⅛ ,,
Cummin seed ... ⅛ ,,
Vendiam ... ⅛ ,,
Pepper ... ⅛ ,,
Garlic ... ⅛ ,,
Tamarind ... ¼ ,,
Onions ... 1 ,,
Ghee ... 1 ,,

Curry-powder, 15 lbs.
Chillies ... 2½ lbs.
Black pepper ... 1½ ,,
Coriander ... 3 ,,
Turmeric ... 2 ,,
Cummin seed ... 1¾ ,,
Mustard ... 2 ,,
Vendiam ... 1¾ ,,
Garlic ... ½ ,,

Custard Pudding.
Milk ... 1 pint
Sugar ... 1 oz.
Eggs ... Two.
Spice ... 60 grs.

Jugged Beef Tea, 1 pint.
Beef ... 12 oz.
Salt ... 120 grs.
Pepper ... 120 ,,
Water ... 30 oz.
To be jugged for 2 hours.

Lemonade, Country, 1 pint.
Limes ... Two.
Sugar ... ¾ oz.

Mutton Broth, 1 pint with bone ... 12 oz.
Barley ... ½ ,,
Onions ... 1 ,,

Mutton Broth, 1 pint—(contd.)
Mint and Parsley. 120 grs.
Pepper ... 60 ,,
Salt ... 120 ,,

Mutton Chops, 1 lb.
Mutton ... 1 lb.
Ghee ... 2 oz.
Pepper ... 60 grs.
Salt ... 60 ,,

Mutton Curry, ½ lb.
Mutton ... 8 oz.
Ghee ... 1 ,,
Curry-powder ... ½ ,,
Tamarind ... ½ ,,
Onions ... ½ ,,
Salt ... ½ ,,

Mutton Cutlets, ½ lb.
Mutton ... 8 oz.
Salt ... 120 grs.
Ghee ... 2 oz.
Onions ... 1 ,,
Pepper ... 60 grs.
Mint and Parsley 120 ,,

Pepper-Water, 1 pint.
Chillies ... ½ oz.
Pepper ... ¼ ,,
Garlic ... 2 drs.
Tamarind ... ½ oz.
Salt ... 3 drs.

Raw Beef Juice.
Beef ... 1 lb.
Hydrochloric Acid ... 40 dps.
Salt ... ¾ oz.

Rice Pudding.
Rice ... 2 oz.
Sugar ... 1 ,,
Milk ... 15 ,,
Eggs ... Two.

Sago Congee, 1 pint.
Sago ... ½ oz.
Sugar ... ½ ,,

Sago Jelly, 1 pint.
Sago ... 2 oz.
Sugar ... ½ ,,
Milk ... 2 ,,

Sago Pudding.
Sago ... 2 oz.
Sugar ... 1 ,,
Eggs ... Two.
Milk ... 15 oz.

Soojee Congee, 1 pint.
Soojee ... ½ oz.
Sugar ... ½ ,,

Tea, 1 pint.
Tea ... ¼ oz.
Sugar ... ½ ,,
Milk ... 2 ,,

Vegetable Curry, 4 oz.
Vegetables ... 4 oz.
Curry-powder ... ¼ ,,
Tamarind ... ¼ ,,
Onions ... ¼ ,,
Salt ... ¼ ,,

A. W. ATKINSON, M.A., *Principal.*

RULES

OF THE

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

Amended Rules, 1st April 1888.

I.—Object of the Institution.

The object of this Institution is to provide for children of European and East Indian officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's Army (British and Indian) and of Europeans and East Indians in the Medical Service, Military and Civil, who are serving or have served within the limits of the Presidency of Madras, a refuge from the debilitating effects of a tropical climate and from the serious drawbacks to the well-being of children incidental to a barrack life, to afford for them a plain, practical and religious education and to train them for employment in different trades, pursuits and industries.

2. The Asylum shall consist of two separate branches, the Male and the Female.

II.—Patrons.

3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras shall be the Patrons of the Institution, and shall be at liberty to visit the Asylum at any time and to refer to the Committee, or to the Government, any matter they may consider demanding attention.

III.—The Executive and the Control to be exercised by Government.

4. The management of the Asylum shall be vested in a Committee consisting of the General Commanding the Southern District, the Collector of the Nilgiris, the Deputy Adjutant-General, the Deputy Quarter-Master General, the Senior Medical Officer at Ootacamund, the Commandant of the Depôt at Wellington, and of three members not in the service of Government resident for at least six months in each year in the Nilgiri District. These three members shall be elected by the Committee. The Committee shall be directly responsible to Government for the administration of the Asylum and shall be bound to obey all their orders relating thereto.

5. The General Commanding the District shall be *ex-officio* Chairman, and the Collector of the Nilgiris shall be *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman of the Committee. When neither the Chairman nor the Vice-Chairman is present, the Committee shall elect their own Chairman.

6. On the death or resignation of a non-official member of the Committee, or on his ceasing to reside for at least half of the year on the Nilgiri Hills, or on his failing to attend three successive monthly meetings without satisfactory reasons, he shall be held to have vacated his appointment. It shall

be the duty of the Committee without delay to elect a fitting person to fill the vacancy, and to report the appointment to Government.

7. All moneys shall be lodged with the Bank of Madras in the names of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, one of whom shall sign or countersign all drafts thereon.

8. The Chairman or, when he is absent, the Vice-Chairman shall have the power, after consulting the Committee in meeting, but with or without their consent, to refer to Government any matter he may consider demanding their attention. A copy of the letter and of any papers to be forwarded therewith shall, however, be immediately laid before the Committee.

9. The Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall have power to defer declaring a resolution to have been carried until he shall have obtained in writing the opinion of members who have been unavoidably absent from the meeting on the point at issue.

10. The Principal shall be appointed by Government on the nomination of the Committee, to whom he shall be directly responsible and subordinate. All other appointments shall be made by the Principal subject to the confirmation of the Committee. In the case of Teacherships, the Inspector of Schools shall be consulted before such appointments are confirmed.

11. All letters to Government, or intended to be submitted to Government, shall be signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

12. The Committee shall, with the sanction of Government, have power to separate the duties of Principal and Secretary; to fix the remuneration of the latter officer; and to define his duties in relation to the Principal.

13. A meeting of the Committee shall be held in the first fortnight of each month for the transaction of ordinary business. Three members shall form a quorum.

14. Any three members shall have the power of convening an extraordinary meeting, on giving the Chairman, through the Secretary, one week's notice of the same.

15. The Committee shall, at each monthly meeting, appoint two of their members to visit the Institution officially, and to record any remarks they may have to make in a book provided for that purpose. This book shall be laid on the table at each monthly meeting.

16. The Committee shall appoint six lady visitors, who shall hold office upon the same conditions as members of Committee. Two of them shall be nominated at each monthly meeting to visit the Female branch during that month, and to record any remark they may have to make in a book provided for that purpose. This book shall be laid on the table at each monthly meeting.

IV.—The Principal and other Officers.

17. The Government may dispense with the services of the Principal at any time on giving him six months' notice or six months' salary. Before

resigning his appointment, the Principal must give six months' notice, unless a shorter notice be accepted by Government.

18. The Principal shall be a person possessing educational and administrative qualifications suitable for that post, and a member of the Church of England, and a clergyman: provided that, if, at any time, a duly qualified clergyman is not available, a military officer may be appointed to the post.

19. As Principal he shall perform such duties as may be enjoined on him by the Committee, and he shall be responsible for the moral and intellectual training of all the pupils. If he be a clergyman, he shall have pastoral charge of the Institution. He shall be the executive officer of the Committee, and shall be responsible for the accounts of the Institution, and, in communication with the Committee, or such Sub-Committee as they may appoint, shall make all necessary disbursements subject to the provisions of Rule 7. He shall communicate with the Chairman or Vice-Chairman during the Chairman's absence, either directly or through the Secretary, if there be a separate Secretary, on all important matters which cannot be conveniently postponed to the next meeting of Committee, and shall generally be immediately subordinate to the Chairman or Vice-Chairman as representing the Committee.

20. If the Principal be not a clergyman of the Church of England, a clergyman of that Church shall be appointed as Chaplain and may also perform the duties of Secretary, as provided in Rule 12, in addition to his duties as Chaplain. As Chaplain, besides performing all such religious services as he may be ordered to perform by the Committee with the sanction of Government, he shall give religious catechetical instruction to all the pupils. The Chaplain shall be appointed and his salary fixed by the Committee subject to the confirmation of Government in each case.

21. The Medical Officer in charge shall visit the Asylum at least once weekly and whenever it is necessary.

22. The Head Master shall superintend the tuition in the Male branch and shall take such part in the teaching as the Committee may direct.

23. The Head Mistress shall superintend the tuition in the Female branch, and shall take such part in the teaching as the Committee may direct. She shall also be responsible for the moral and intellectual training of the girls, who shall be subject to her control both in and out of the school.

24. The Assistant Mistresses shall be subordinate to and under the direction of the Head Mistress, and shall assist her both in and out of the school as she may desire.

25. The domestic arrangements of the Female branch shall be conducted by a Matron subordinate to the Head Mistress. She shall instruct the girls in the duties of housewifery and be present at their meals. In her absence, the Head or one of the Assistant Mistresses shall be present at meals.

26. The Committee shall ordinarily remunerate the assistant and the industrial teachers on the salary results system, *i.e.*, by giving them in addition to their fixed stipends, a percentage of the grant which the Asylum may be regarded as having earned in the annual examination according to the standards in the Grant-in-Aid Code. The proportion which the fixed stipend should bear to the results portion of the total remuneration will be determined by the Committee. The total remuneration shall be paid from the funds of the Asylum.

V.—Admission and Removal of Pupils.

27. The number of children admissible is at present limited to 330 boys and 65 girls.

28. The legitimate children of Europeans and East Indians belonging to the following classes shall be admissible to the Asylum, *viz.*, officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's British and Indian Military forces, persons employed in the Military and Civil Medical Service, effective Volunteers of five years' standing, and, lastly, civilians whether connected with the public service or not.

29. The following is the order in which claims to free admission into the Institution shall be considered, *viz.*:—

(1) The orphan children of fathers who have been killed in action, or have died on service, preference being given to children of pure European parentage.

(2) Orphan children of European commissioned officers, and of civil medical officers, if left destitute.

(3) Orphan children of European officers and soldiers* and of Europeans in the Medical Service, preference being given to those who have lost both parents.

(4) Orphan children of East Indian officers and soldiers and of East Indians in the Medical Service, preference being given to those who have lost both parents.

(5) Children of any of the above whose fathers are living.

(6) Children of European or East Indian officers and soldiers, and of Europeans or East Indians in the Medical Service transferred to the invalid or pension establishments.

(7) Orphan children of Volunteers who, at the time of their death, were borne on the rolls and had five years' effective service.

(8) Orphan children of civilians, connected or unconnected with the public service, one of whose parents is or was of pure European descent, and who are destitute.

* Wherever the word "soldier" occurs, unless otherwise qualified, it is to be taken to include all those specified above.

Explanation,—In these rules, the word "East Indian" is restricted to the children of European fathers by East Indian or native mothers, or of East Indian fathers and mothers, both of whom are the children of European fathers.

29 (*a*). The children of civilians, not being orphans and destitute, may be admitted on payment of Rs. 20 per mensem for a child under 12 years of age, and Rs. 25 per mensem for a child above 12 years of age. Provided that such children shall only be admitted if vacancies exist of which no eligible children belonging to the classes specified in Rule 29 are available.

30. Donors of Rs. 300 or subscribers of Rs. 50 per annum for four years shall have the right of nominating one pupil, who shall take precedence over the other candidates in the class in which he or she is registered.

31. The cases of illegitimate orphan children shall be dealt with specially by the Committee.

32. Applications for admission must be made through Officers Commanding Regiments or the Head of the Department to which the parents or guardians belong; and in the case of pensioners through their Paymasters or employers. In cases not answering to any of the foregoing descriptions, applications may be made through any person of known respectability. All applications must be addressed to the Secretary, who will furnish printed forms of application and descriptive rolls to be filled up. The baptismal certificate of the candidate will also be required with the last pay certificate, if in receipt of the Government allowance.

33. The Secretary, in announcing to the parent or guardian the election of a candidate, will fix a reasonable time for the child to join the Institution. If the child does not join within the period named the fact shall be reported to the Committee.

34. Children labouring under any form of disease which is likely to incapacitate them from the ordinary duties of life, and (except with the special sanction of the Committee) the children of soldiers who have been dismissed the service by sentence of court-martial, are ineligible.

35. The Principal shall report to the Committee when any boy has attained the age of 16 and any girl that of 18 years. When any such boy or girl has a parent or guardian, they may be required by the Committee to remove the child. It otherwise shall be the duty of the Committee to take such measures as may seem best for his or her settlement in life. This rule, however, shall not be a bar to the Committee accepting any suitable situation for a girl who shall have attained the age of 16 years.

VI.—Fees and Charges.

36. Children whose fathers or step-fathers are above the rank of corporal shall be charged for according to the following scale, except under

extraordinary circumstances, when the power of exemption from or reduction of payment shall be exercised by the Committee:—

——	1st Child.	2nd Child.	3rd Child.	4th Child.
Sergeants	Rs. 3	Rs. 2	Free.	Free.
Sergeant-Majors	„ 4	„ 2½	1	Free.
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs. 60, but less than Rs. 80 per mensem	„ 9	„ 6	„ 3	Free.
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs. 80, but less than Rs. 100 per mensem	„ 12	„ 8	„ 5	Free.
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs. 100, but less than Rs. 150 per mensem ...	„ 15	„ 10	„ 8	Free.
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs. 150, but less than Rs. 200 per mensem ...	„ 18	„ 15	„ 10	Rs. 6
Soldiers retired or in staff or private employ, if drawing Rs. 200 and upwards ...	„ 20	„ 18	15	„ 12
In addition to the Government allowance (if any) of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem ...	...	...	...	...

37. Children of Europeans and East Indians in the Medical Service and of Volunteers shall be admitted on payment of fees according to the above scale in proportion to the salary drawn by the father or step-father.

38. The children of soldiers of the rank of corporal or private or of pensioners who are drawing only the pay of those ranks, shall be admitted free of charge.

VII.—Divine Service, Religious and Secular Instruction.

39. Divine service, in accordance with the rites of the Church of England, shall be performed twice on each Sunday.

40. On the application of a clergyman of the Church of Rome or of the Church of Scotland or of any Nonconformist or Presbyterian minister, requesting permission to celebrate Divine service on a Sunday, with such of the pupils or officers of the Institution as are members of his communion, a place shall be set apart for the purpose. Such applications, however, must be made on or before the previous Saturday to the Principal.

41. The children shall be assembled daily, morning and evening, when the sanctioned form of prayer shall be read by the Principal or by such officer as he may appoint.

42. In each school the work of the day shall commence with religious teaching. The authorised version of the Bible shall be used and the main truths of Christianity shall be taught, without allusion to controverted points of faith and practice, provided that the children of the Roman Catholic faith shall not be compelled to attend Divine service of any description conducted according to the rites of the Church of England, or to receive religious instruction except from the clergy of their own faith.

43. At the time at which religious instructions shall be given in school, clergymen of the Church of Rome or of the Church of Scotland and Nonconformist or Presbyterian ministers may attend and give instructions to the children of their respective communions in a place set apart for that purpose, on giving previous notice to the Principal.

44. Clergymen of the Church of Rome or of the Church of Scotland and Nonconformist or Presbyterian ministers shall have free access to the sick of their respective communions in the hospital, on giving notice to the Principal.

45. The course of general education shall be in accordance with the standard laid down for European schools in Appendix L of the Grant-in-Aid Code, and shall in the Boys' Asylum be limited to the Lower Secondary Examination.

46. There shall be a special class or classes for pupils preparing for the Test Examination of the Telegraph Department, but ordinarily pupils shall not be admitted to such class or classes until they have passed the 6th standard.

47. Unless specially exempted by the Committee, each boy shall, on passing the 3rd standard, be taught an industry according to the standards laid down in Schedule M under Chapter IX. of the Grant-in-Aid Code, in addition to the compulsory subjects of the 4th, 5th, 6th, or 7th standards, but he shall not be taught any of the optional subjects, unless such instruction can be given without interfering with his industrial progress: provided that no boy under 10 years of age shall be taught an industry, and that no boy under 11 years of age shall enter the Carpentry or Blacksmith class.—G.O., 4th April 1892, No. 290.

48. Each class shall be examined by the Government Inspector according to the prescribed standard in general as well as in industrial knowledge and the promotion of pupils shall be regulated by the results of such examinations.

VIII.—Educational and Inspection and Examinations, Scholarships, Pupil Teachers.

49. All classes, excepting the Telegraph class, shall be examined annually by the Inspector of Schools of the Division, assisted, in regard to art and industries, in such manner as the Director may order according to the standards in Schedule L and in accordance with the provisions of Chapters

III. and IX. of the Grant-in-Aid Code, and on the completion of the examination the Inspector shall forward to the Principal a statement, in the forms prescribed in the Grant-in-Aid Code, showing the grant at the maximum rates to which the Asylum will be entitled for each pupil presented for examination were it an Institution receiving aid under these chapters.

50. After the annual inspection and examination has been completed, there shall be a public distribution of prizes. Prior to such distribution the Principal shall arrange for the examination of those classes in the subjects not tested by the Inspector and appoint persons to conduct such examinations.

51. In addition to the annual inspection held by the Inspector of the Division, the art and industrial work of the Institution shall be reported on each year alternately by a superior officer of the School of Arts and of the College of Engineeing. The travelling expenses of such officer shall be borne by Government.

52. The accounts of the Institution shall be audited each year by a superior officer of the Account Department.

53. As an encouragement to boys who desire to appear for higher examinations, a scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two years, shall be annually awarded to any boy passing the Lower Secondary Examination in the first class to enable him to proceed to some Institution (approved of by the Committee) to study for the Matriculation Examination; and, on his passing that examination, a scholarship of Rs. 20, tenable for two years, on similiar terms, to study for the First in Arts Examination, and of Rs. 25 for the first year and Rs. 30 for the second year to study for the B. A. Examination. A scholarship-holder shall be liable to forfeit his scholarship if not favourably reported on half-yearly as regards his conduct and progress, or if he fails to pass the examination for which he should appear.

54. The Committee, as an encouragement to pupils learning arts or industries, may award annually two scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem, tenable for two or, if necessary, three years, to enable pupils, male or female, who have passed the Elementary Technical Examination test with credit in an art or in an industry, to prepare for the standard of the Intermediate Technical Examination in such art or industry in either the School of Arts or the College of Agriculture. The scholarship may be withdrawn if the scholar fails to make satisfactory progress or for any other good cause.

55. The Committee shall have power of selecting, from time to time, a limited number of the most promising girls to be trained as pupil teachers with a view to their qualifying themselves for employment in the educational Department. They shall be selected at about the age of 14 or 15 and continue under training for a period of (about) four years, entering into an agreement with the Committee for the time being to that effect. They shall receive Rs. 4 per mensem for the first year, after which, provided their progress and conduct be satisfactory, their monthly salaries shall be increased to Rs. 5 in the second, Rs. 7 in the third, and Rs. 10 in the fourth year of their

apprenticeship. During the whole period of their engagement, the half of each month's salary shall be deposited in the Government Savings' Bank, in the name of the Principal for the time being, in trust for each of them, and, should any of them be found guilty of breach of engagement, the deposit shall be forfeited to the Institution.

56. The Committee may grant annually a scholarship of the value of Rs. 40, tenable for one year, to enable a girl, who has passed the Higher Examination for Women or the Matriculation Examination with credit, to be trained as a Mistress in the Presidency Training School for Mistresses. The scholarship may be withdrawn if the scholar's progress is not satisfactory, or for any other adequate cause.

57. Capitation money, at the rate of Rs. 5 per mensem, shall be allowed for each of the pupil teachers to the Mistress entrusted with their training.

IX.—General.

58. The Committee shall, not later than the 1st March in each year, submit, for the sanction of Government, a budget for the year beginning on the 1st April following. Such budget shall be drawn up in forms corresponding with the forms in which the annual accounts are submitted. The Committee shall see that the expenditure of the year is in accordance with the budget as sanctioned by Government. When any important variations in the allotments are necessary, they shall obtain the sanction of Government for such charge.

59. The Committee shall, by the 30th August of each year, submit to Government a report upon the condition and progress of the Asylum during the preceding official year, and as appendices of the same shall be furnished the following documents relating to the said year:—

(*a*) A statement of accounts. In the accounts the actual expenditure under each head shall be compared with the budget provision.

(*b*) A list of establishment with salaries attached.

(*c*) A statment showing the studies pursued by the several classes in both branches.

(*d*) A time-table for the teachers showing the disposal of their time.

(*e*) A time-table for pupils in general, educational, science, art or industrial work; and

(*f*) A statment showing the number of pupils in each science, art and industrial class and their progress as tested by examination, public or inspectorial.

60. The Committee shall forward their annual report to the Director of Public Instruction for submission to Government. All correspondence with Government shall be through that officer.

The report of the Inspector of Schools may be added as an appendix to the same.

61. The Committee shall invest all surplus income, after providing a sufficient cash balance, in Government Securities in the names of the Trustees appointed by Government, *viz.*, the Director of Public Instruction and the Collector of the Nilgiris.

62. A copy of these rules shall be published annually in the Lawrence Asylum Press Almanac and sent to the Commanding Officer of each Regiment serving in the Madras Presidency.

3 Enclosure to
Edl 6Ltr 1076

3/ Enclosure to
Rdl to RO 1076

Government {1896} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd.	1896.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 687, 6th November 1896.

NOVEMBER.

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

Recording, with remarks, proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction reviewing the inspection reports and the report of the Committee on the working of the — during 1895–96.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From the Honourable Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 3rd September 1896, No. 9636.

I have the honour to submit three copies of the report of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, on the working of the Lawrence Asylum during 1895-96, together with copies of my Proceedings, Nos. 13661 and 9586-A, dated 19th December 1895 and 1st instant, respectively, and to state that the slight delay in their submission is owing to the printed copies of the report having been received in this office so late as the 21st August 1896.

Enclosures.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 19th December 1895, No. 13661.

Read—the following papers:—

From the Professor of Engineering, College of Engineering, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Kóttagiri, 4th June 1895.

With reference to your official memorandum, No. 4730, dated 22nd April 1895, I have the honour to report that I visited the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th and 14th of May for the purpose of examining the art and industrial work carried on in that institution.

2. The industrial work includes carpentry, tailoring and boot and shoe making, but the art work is at present confined to instruction in freehand drawing. The detailed results of my examination in each of these subjects are appended and are briefly summarized in the following tabular form:—

Art or Industry.	Standard.	Passed.		Failed.	Total.
		Merit.	Ordinary.		
Carpentry	A.	5	6	6	17
	B.	1	5	..	6
	C.	..	1	1	2
	D.	1	..	4	5
Total ..	..	..	..	..	30
Tailoring	A.	10	19	11	40
	B.	2	4	3	9
	C.	3	5	4	12
Total ..	..	..	..	..	61
Boot and shoe making	A.	4	12	4	20
	B.	3	1	..	4
	C.	5	5	2	12
	D.	4	2	..	6
Total ..	..	..	..	..	42
Freehand drawing	IV Standard.	15	11	22	49

Note.—For the IV Standard in freehand drawing the maximum number of marks obtainable was 24; for comparison with the industrial classes all boys who obtained 10 marks or more are considered to have passed, and those who obtained 15 marks or more to have passed with merit.

3. In the Carpentry class the numbers were greater than in any previous year, and for the first time five boys appeared for examination in the D standard. The results, however, were far from satisfactory, and I regret that I am unable to endorse the opinions expressed in previous reports on the working of this class. Notwithstanding the fact that the requirements necessary to secure a pass demanded but a very small amount of skill from the boys, 11 of them or 36 per cent. failed. In the D standard one boy passed with merit, but the other four hopelessly failed. They were asked "to join two boards by hidden mitre compound dovetail joint" (Test No. 5), but after working at it for two days and wasting a good deal of wood, they gave it up as too difficult. In the lower standards the percentage of failures was smaller and those boys who obtained merit passes did fairly well, but taking the class as a whole, the result was totally incommensurate with the time and money expended on the work. The boys were nearly all of them very intelligent and understood how to work from the sketches which I put upon a black-board, but they were greatly lacking in manual skill and there was ample evidence in every direction that they had not been properly taught. It would hardly serve any useful purpose to enumerate the various defects observed in nearly all the work, more especially as I have already pointed them out in previous reports (*vide* those for 1889 and 1891), and I would content myself with observing that carelessness was at the bottom of most of them. The boys are all very young, and to teach children of 11 and 12 carpentry with any advantage, it is absolutely necessary that the instructor should bestow upon each individual a much larger amount of personal attention than has evidently been the case. The workshop was not in very good order, the benches all require new tops and should be fitted with vices. A number of cast-iron vices are in stock and were procured on the recommendation of the officer who inspected the asylum in 1892, but only one of them has been fitted up and the experience of it has been unfavourable—a result which I think might have been anticipated. Personally I prefer wooden vices worked with a wooden screw; they are less expensive at the outset, less liable to get out of order and far more easily repaired. The workshops would look much neater if they were fitted up with a few shelves or almirahs for tools and some racks for chisels and gouges and if the few machine tools now in it were kept free from dust and the bright parts clean and free from rust. It is essential that workshops in which boys are trained should be kept clean and orderly, so that the boys may not be led by their dirty surroundings to fall into the slovenly habits they are so prone to. The wood in stock should be neatly stacked against the walls in one of the adjoining sheds, so that the air may have free access to it all round and it will then dry and season to a certain extent, whereas at the time of my inspection it was lying, plank upon plank, upon the ground, far too green and wet for the boys to do proper work with it.

It will be evident from the above remarks that no great improvement can be expected in this class unless a new and more energetic instructor is procured—one who is not only himself a good carpenter, but, what is really even more essential, one who also knows how to teach. The present instructor, Mr. Perkins, is a man whose integrity and high personal character inspire the greatest possible respect; but he is now in his sixty-seventh year, and he is naturally unable to give to his work the attention which is necessary. He himself is fully conscious of this and expressed to me a desire to retire, as he felt that the strain of teaching a large carpentry class for six hours a day was more than his advancing years would stand, and he hoped that the Committee of the Asylum would, with the sanction of Government, be able to grant him a retiring pension. I do not know that it altogether comes within my province to make any recommendation in the matter, but I am strongly of opinion that Mr. Perkins should be permitted to retire, and I may perhaps be allowed to express a hope that his long and honourable connection with the asylum will not altogether pass without recognition.

4. In the Tailor's class 61 boys were presented for examination as against 40 last year, and of these 43 or 70 per cent. passed, of whom 15 or 25 per cent. did so with merit—a result which may be considered highly satisfactory and creditable to all concerned. No boys appeared for the D standard, as those who passed the C standard

last year have since left the class. The work done in this class is on lines rendered necessary by the peculiar circumstances at the asylum. No outside work is done and the boys are employed exclusively in making the school uniform, which is naturally of very coarse texture and requires strength rather than neatness or finish in the work that is put into it. At the outset the boys are taught the use of the needle and practised in hemming and sewing on long strips of calico or cloth. As soon as they acquire a fair amount of dexterity with the needle, they are taught button-holing and practised in sewing up coats and trousers, and later on they are set to make up complete uniforms which are cut out for them by the instructor. The boys appearing for the A standard were required to do some hemming and to sew together strips of blue cloth with white thread. The work was, on the whole, well done; but it would have been better had more attention been paid to the regularity of the stitches, and it was observed that the boys used any pitch of stitch which their fancy dictated. In some cases there were only 8 stitches to the inch and in others there were 16, whilst the average was 11 or 12. For every kind of work there is a particular length of stitch which is most suitable, and it would be well if, in future, the instructor paid attention to this point and exercised the boys in sewing with stitches of a definite length, and I think it would probably lead to an improvement in the work if the syllabus for the A standard was amended so as to include this. In the B standard the button-holing was generally carelessly done. A properly-made button-hole should be finished square at the inner end and neatly rounded so as to form a small loop at the outer end, but many of the boys paid no attention to this and simply stitched the sides of the slit and either bungled the ends or left them to take care of themselves. In this respect the teaching has, I think, been defective, and more attention should be paid to it in the future. In the C standard the boys were required to make a coat, sew it together, button-hole and line it completely. Here the principal defects were in the button-holing and sewing together of the various parts. The seams, especially those at the junction of the sleeves with the shoulders and back, were in many cases puckered or gathered, owing to the edges of the cloth on the two sides of the seam not being the same length or to irregular fitting of them together.

5. The Boot and Shoe making class increased from 33 last year to 42, of whom 36 passed and 16 of them with merit. This class has always done well and the results this year are very satisfactory. In the A standard the tests are very easy for boys to pass who have been at work for three hours a day for from nine months to a year. The stitching was generally good, but in some instances enough care was not taken to pull the stitches uniformly tight. In the other standards all the work is done on the boots worn by the boys and girls in the asylum, and, like the uniform they wear, strength rather than finish is required and much work is allowed to pass which would never be permitted if commercial considerations in any way affected the disposal of the finished products. The boots made are very rough and afford but little opportunity for the exhibition of skilled work. For the D standard test, the boys were required to measure up and make a boot to fit, and, though they did this fairly well, the work was of by no means a high class. The instructor is a capable man and all the boys reach a fair average without any of them displaying particular skill, and I found it very difficult, owing to the rough work which the boys are accustomed to do, to distinguish between the merits of the different boys. Last year it was suggested by the officer who inspected the industrial class that a finer class of work should be taken up and that saddlery and harness-making should be taught, and with this suggestion I should cordially agree did I see any way in which it could be carried out at reasonable expense, but I do not; nor do I think that in the Lawrence Asylum it will ever be practicable to do much more than is at present being done. For fine work materials of good quality must be employed and in such large classes the amount which would be wasted would be enormous. Even the disposal of the finished products would present considerable difficulty among a community who are accustomed to procure such articles only from makers of repute and who in general prefer them to be of European manufacture.

6. In 1889, when I reported on the first year's work of the industrial classes, I recommended that drawing should be taught and nearly all subsequent reports emphasized the necessity of this, but it was only in September last that a drawing

instructor was procured and a start made; about 54 boys are at present learning freehand drawing, half of whom receive instruction for five hours in the week and the remaining half for three hours. The class room is suitable but insufficiently furnished, and when more desks and benches are provided, it will be possible to increase the number of boys in each class. At present, only one sixth of the school attend the drawing class, and it is desirable that the number should be very largely increased. Forty-nine boys were examined, the test set them being that of the Fourth standard, and 27 passed—a fair result considering that, previous to the starting of the class, the boys had probably never made any attempt to draw. The instructor, Mr. H. Wilkins, was a student at the School of Arts from January 1890 till July 1894 and has obtained the diploma for drawing in the Government Technical Examinations. He is, however, without experience as a teacher and the class has suffered in consequence. I found one class drawing with stumps of pencil two or three inches long, with which it was impossible that they should ever acquire any freedom of hand or lightness of touch. An inspection of the boys' drawing books revealed the fact that he had made no attempt to correct or point out the defects in the crude copies of the outlines he had drawn upon the black-board, and he had allowed the boys to use construction lines and measurements to an extent altogether inadmissible. The object of teaching freehand drawing is to train the eye to the perception of symmetry of form, to cultivate a sense of proportion and to train the hand to reproduce what the eye perceives. At the beginning the work should be simple and the hand should be practised in drawing straight lines, rectilinear figures and then simple curves, and when a fair amount of facility is acquired, simple outlines should be copied till the sense of proportion is cultivated sufficiently to enable a correct reproduction to be made. Afterwards symmetrical outlines should be drawn, but skill in this will not be acquired unless the eye is made to do all the work. No doubt in the earlier stages a boy will produce a better drawing if he be allowed to use guide lines and make measurements with his pencil, but he will be longer in learning to do without such aids, and it is better that from the beginning he should be made to dispense with them. Besides freehand drawing, the boys should be taught model drawing to cultivate a sense of perspective, and I would recommend that a set of models be procured as early as possible and such boys as have made fair progress with the freehand drawing should be made to spend about half the time at model drawing. In the absence of proper models, small boxes, stools or simple forms of chairs can be utilized as objects to be drawn, but it is better to begin with the ordinary white models of geometrical solids which, I believe, can be procured from the School of Arts for a comparatively small outlay. In the technique of drawing the boys exhibited every possible fault, and improvement in this can only be effected by the instructor continuously going round the class from boy to boy pointing out mistakes and showing how the work should be done by doing part of it himself.

7. It is four years since I last inspected the industrial work carried on in the Lawrence Asylum, and in that interval the number of boys learning a trade has increased from 55 to 133 and the percentage of passes from 49 to 74. Under rule 47 "each boy on passing the Third standard shall be taught an industry," and if that rule was rigidly enforced in 1891, the increase in the numbers in the Industrial classes indicates a remarkable improvement in the general educational attainments of the boys, whilst the increase in the percentage of passes indicates a corresponding improvement in the industrial work. I have felt it necessary to criticize somewhat severely the work done in the Carpentry class this year, because there is evidence that this class has not made a similar amount of progress when compared with the other classes, but it must be remembered that the Carpentry examination, as prescribed by the syllabus, is far more difficult than either the Tailoring or Boot and Shoe making examination. The work done by the boys in the two last-mentioned trades is of some value, though not of such great value as it is generally supposed to be, but experience has proved that in the carpenter's shop the outturn of work of any value is very insignificant and will, I think, always continue to be so. From information furnished me by the Principal the cost of the Carpentry class including the pay of the

instructor is about Rs. 100 per mensem and increases with the number of boys at work, whilst in the other classes the only expense is the pay of the instructors, which is more or less counterbalanced by the value of the work done by the boys which increases with the number of boys. The policy of late has evidently been to put the greater majority of the boys to these trades with satisfactory results so far as the asylum is concerned, though it is more than doubtful if the training the boys receive in these trades is likely to be of much advantage to them either from an educational point of view or in respect to their future careers. Of late a beginning has been made with a register in which is recorded the subsequent history of the boys, and at the present time information has been collected of 69 boys, the great majority of whom are in the Telegraph department. Only three cases have come to light in which the industrial work at the asylum has been of any direct use in after-life, and only one case of a boy following the trade taught him at the asylum and he is now, 25 years after leaving school, in receipt of Rs. 25 per mensem as a cutter in a firm of tailors. No doubt there are other instances could information be obtained of them, but the conclusion is irresistibly borne upon me that the industrial classes of the Lawrence Asylum have utterly failed to provide the boys with a handicraft which they can pursue in after-life and by which they can obtain a respectable livelihood. This is due to two causes—*firstly*, the training obtained at the asylum is so incomplete and of such little practical value that it exercises little or no influence as a determining factor in what a boy's subsequent career will be, and, *secondly*, to the fact that the wages of artizans in this country are fixed by the rates paid for native labour, which are quite insufficient to support country-born Europeans or Eurasians. It is true that, as chargemen or foremen in engineering shops, or as master tailors or boot-makers, there are a limited number of remunerative openings, but the men who fill them require a large amount of practical experience which can only be gained by a long course of work as artizans, during which time their pay is very small.

8. What, then, is the value of the industrial training given at the Lawrence Asylum? Very little except from an educational point of view, and even in this respect the results are in no way proportionate to the time expended in obtaining them. The boys spend three hours a day for five days a week in the workshops, and I have no hesitation in saying that the vast majority of them would be much better off when they leave the school if they had spent this time at their ordinary school work. The literary education suffers very severely, and the only gain is that some of the boys become fair amateur carpenters, others can do tailor's or chuckler's work by which they could earn from 6 to 8 annas a day in the bazaar. Of the higher branches of any of these trades they learn nothing, and, as I have already stated, I do not think it is within the power of the school authorities, with the resources at their disposal, to effect any material improvement in this direction. I fully recognize the value of manual training as a means of drawing out and developing the latent faculties and intelligence of boys, but I have, after a more extended experience of practical work in India, abandoned the idea that it is possible in a school like the Lawrence Asylum to teach trades to boys with the hope that, when they leave school, they will be able to earn their living at them. No school training will ever do away with the necessity for an apprenticeship, and I am strongly of opinion that the interests of the boys of the Lawrence Asylum would be better served if they received a more thorough literary education and left manual work alone till they are older and physically fitter for it.

9. I have discussed the question at considerable length with the Rev. A. W. Atkinson, the Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, and I find that he fully agrees with this view of the matter and that he would go so far as to abolish the Industrial classes altogether and raise the standard of education given to the boys up to that of the Matriculation examination. This I think is possibly too radical a measure of reform to institute at once, and I would suggest that, until the boys are thirteen years of age, they should go on with their school studies only and that, if at that age they have reached the Sixth or Seventh standard, they should be allowed to continue their studies up to the Matriculation examination; but if, as will undoubtedly prove the case with

many boys, their general intelligence is insufficient to enable them to reach this standard, there will probably be little use in attempting to prepare them for the entrance examination to the University, and I think they might instead spend the same proportion of their time as they do now at industrial work for which they may display more aptitude than for school work. A very large number of boys at the Lawrence Asylum belong physically and intellectually to a comparatively low class, and for them a partial manual training is probably the best solution of the difficulties which their education presents. The raising of the standard of education to that of the Matriculation examination will throw open a much higher and wider field of employment in which those boys who succeed in passing may find ample scope for their energies. It will suffice to mention the Telegraph department, the subordinate services in the Medical and Public Works Departments, which are at present only open to Matriculates, and nearly all the public offices in the Presidency, whilst the better education which success in the Matriculation examination indicates will enable the boys of the Lawrence Asylum to compete with greater prospects of success in all the varied branches of commercial work.

10. The adoption of these proposals would involve considerable changes in the working of the school and probably necessitate additions to the present staff, but I understand that, at the close of the last financial year, there was a very considerable surplus, so that on this score no difficulties are likely to arise. For the Matriculation examination a knowledge of elementary modern science is required, and it would, I think, be well if the Lawrence Asylum made a speciality of this. Mathematics can be taught anywhere, but Physics and Chemistry are of little value unless the knowledge is acquired experimentally. A good teacher, with the assistance which would always be available in the Carpenter's shop, could make a very large amount of apparatus in the school from simple and inexpensive materials, and such apparatus need not be kept for lectures or demonstrations, but could be put into the hands of the boys themselves, and they could be taught to use it, to make and to repair it without much trouble. For instance, in frictional electricity it is a simple business making electroscopes and Leyden jars from old glass jars such as are used for preserves, whilst from a beer bottle a very good electrical machine can be made. A few Daniel's or Bi-chromate batteries are not expensive, and with plenty of insulated wire it is possible to make up apparatus which will demonstrate many of the more important phenomena in both electricity and magnetism. I have mentioned these simply as examples of what might be done and what I know from personal experience is done by thousands of boys in England and because to give the boys of the Lawrence Asylum the best possible chance in after-life it is necessary to make their training as practical as possible. A purely industrial training has proved a failure and has spoiled the chances of the more intelligent boys, and in its place I advocate a more extended literary education combined with such a course of Elementary science as will develop their powers of observation and make them handy and ingenious.

From the Band Master Sergeant, His Excellency the Governor's Band, to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, dated Ootacamund, 18th June 1895.

I have the honour to forward my report on the examination of the Lawrence Asylum Band this year, and beg that you will kindly forward the same to the Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

From the Band Master Sergeant, His Excellency the Governor's Band (through the Military Secretary), to the Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Asylum, dated Ootacamund, 18th June 1895.

I have the honour to submit, herewith, my report of the examination of the Lawrence Asylum Band which took place on the 18th ultimo.

2. The strength of the Band classes is 24, divided into three standards—

B Standard (lowest)	.. ..	9
C Do. (do.)	.. ..	7
D Do. (do.)	.. ..	8
	Total ..	24

3. *Theory of Music.*—With one exception, who I regret to remark failed, the boys showed that they took every advantage of their careful tuition, and from their prompt, ready and accurate answers, clearly evidenced that they were well up in portions of text books set down for examination.

4. *Practical Music.*—To procure a definite idea of the practical training of the classes, I first put each lad to an individual test, by placing before him a short piece of music to execute, and then tried the combined band together. The instruments were better in *tune* than last year, and there was also a great improvement in *expression*—and I was convinced that marked progress had been made from the time of my last inspection.

5. I found Band Sergeant Hillman still in charge of the Asylum Band; and gathering from the interest and zeal in his work I am confident of better results at the next examination.

6. The annexed names are those who passed—

B Standard.

(1) G. Donohoe	B♭ Cornet.
(2) R. Horstead	B♭ Cornet.
(3) V. Hughes	Side Drum.
(4) C. Sprent	B♭ Cornet.
(5) I. Turner	B♭ Cornet.
(6) C. Eagles	Bombardon.
(7) H. Sullivan	B♭ Cornet.
(8) W. Worsefold	Althorn.
(9) T. Turner	B♭ Clarionet.

C Standard.

(1) C. Curties	Althorn.
(2) W. McAvoy	Trombone.
(3) H. Rolph	Bass Drum.
(4) F. Vigor	Saxhorn
(5) P. Norman	Althorn.
(6) J. Spencer	Saxhorn.

D Standard.

(1) J. Bullock	Althorn.
(2) W. Chappels	Euphonion.
(3) W. Fisher	E♭ Cornet.
(4) W. Lambie	B♭ Cornet.
(5) E. Revil	Bombardon.
(6) G. Wallis	Trombone.
(7) F. Day	B♭ Cornet.
(8) W. Day	B♭ Clarionet.

The one failure was in the C standard.

No. 198.

Forwarded.

Ootacamund,
18*th June* 1895.

(Signed) E. BARING, Captain,
Ag. Military Secretary.

To the Principal and Secretary, Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale.

Forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.

Lawrence Asylum,
23*rd August* 1895.

(Signed) A. W. ATKINSON,
Principal and Secretary.

Tabular Inspection Report of the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, No. 4493, dated 17th July 1895.

Tabular Inspection Report of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Western Circle, No. 2921, dated 13th June 1895.

Endorsement of the same officer, No. 3020, dated 17th June 1895.

The foregoing papers are the reports of the several officers who examined the general and special education classes of the Lawrence Asylum in May and June 1895. As the Committee's report on the working of this institution for the past official year has been reviewed only recently, there are only a few matters of importance worthy of being noticed in these proceedings.

Male Branch.

2. *Staff.*—It is understood that Mr. Ambrose Perkins, the Carpentry Instructor, whose long and faithful services to the Asylum have been so favourably noticed by the Principal and Mr. Chatterton, is to retire shortly owing to advancing years. The Inspector's recommendation regarding the employment of an additional teacher may stand over until the lines on which this branch of the Asylum is to work in future have been determined. The work done by the staff was, on the whole, satisfactory.

3. *Accommodation, &c.*—Mr. Logan's remarks, in which the Principal seems to concur, regarding the untidy and cheerless appearance of the class-rooms, should be communicated to the Public Works Department. It is most desirable that the walls should be painted with brighter colours.

4. *Library and Museum.*—Better use had been made of the library since the previous inspection. Mr. Logan's suggestion for improving the character of the library should be borne in mind when budget estimates for the ensuing year are framed. The museum is a useful adjunct to the library. Its upkeep should devolve on the Asylum funds and on any gifts or donations that may be received.

5. *Strength and Attendance.*—The total strength of the Asylum towards the close of May last stood at 323 as against 336 at the previous inspection. Fourteen pupils were receiving instruction in telegraphy and 141 pupils were in the lower secondary department.

6. *Examinations*—(i) *Literary Branch.*—As observed in Proceedings, No. 9337, dated 28th August 1895, the results of the Lower Secondary Examination of December 1894 were very fair. At the inspection the pupils in all the standards acquitted themselves satisfactorily in both the compulsory and optional subjects, the percentage of passes secured in the former being nearly 90 per cent. Geography in the second standard should, however, have received greater attention. The Inspector was also well satisfied with the gymnastic and drill exercises of the pupils.

(ii) *Industrial Branch.*—The number of pupils presented under each industry was larger than in any of the preceding years, and the examiner, Mr. Chatterton, was, on the whole, satisfied with the results except in carpentry. Now that Mr. Perkins, the Carpentry Instructor, who is unable, owing to old age, to do full justice to his duties, is contemplating retirement, a thoroughly-qualified man should be appointed to fill the vacancy should it be decided to continue carpentry in the list of industries taught. The carpentry workshop should also be better equipped. Mr. Chatterton's suggestion that the scheme of examination in tailoring for Standard A be amended so as to ensure uniformity in stitching will be considered separately. The results in drawing were fairly good, but the Instructor should carefully rectify the defects pointed out by Mr. Chatterton and regularly scrutinise the drawing-books kept by the pupils. The proposal to introduce model-drawing among the advanced students may be given effect to, if it can be carried out without prejudice to the regular occupations of the pupils. The report of the Bandmaster Sergeant Taylor is encouraging.

(iii) *Telegraph Class.*—From the Principal's report read on the Founder's Day, it is observed that all the six boys who underwent the test examination of the Telegraph department in July last were successful; and, in appreciation of the good work

done by Mr. S. Atkinson, the Instructor, and for other reasons, the Committee has recommended him in a separate communication for an increase of salary and allowances.

7. *Finance.*—Particulars as to the financial condition of this branch during 1894–95 appear in paragraph 8 of Proceedings, No. 9337, dated 28th August 1895, and do not require repetition here.

8. *General.*—The dress of the pupils is reported to be capable of further improvement. There is a consensus of opinion, as far as the Principal, the Inspector and Mr. Chatterton are concerned, that the industrial training as at present obtaining in the Asylum is a mere waste of time, energy and money, and that the time spent in it may be very profitably devoted to literary education. But while Mr. Logan would abolish the industries altogether and substitute instruction in Shorthand and in Commercial subjects, the Rev. Mr. Atkinson advocates the teaching of carpentry or music to such of the boys as have failed in the Lower Secondary Examination and would like the boys who pass that examination creditably to proceed to the Matriculation course. The changes proposed are very important and require to be considered carefully and from different points of view; the Government is also anxious to have a full report on this subject. The Principal and Secretary is requested to favour the Director with the views of the Committee thereon together with a statement showing the financial result of the decision that may be come to. It would also be well to obtain information as to the courses of instruction adopted in institutions of similar character in Northern India, such as those at Sanawar and Murree. Whatever may be the decision arrived at, it is very desirable that the Telegraph class should be continued, and it is also suggested, for the consideration of the Committee, that instruction be given to the pupils in the secondary classes in one of the South Indian vernaculars—preferably Tamil—as is done in the Civil Orphan Asylums at Madras.

Female Branch.

9. *Staff.*—The work of the staff had improved considerably since the previous inspection, and Miss McCombie, the Headmistress, and her Assistants, deserve credit for the very satisfactory results shown at the inspection. Miss Sprowles should qualify for a complete teachers' certificate of the upper secondary grade.

10. *Furniture and Appliances.*—The required number of black-boards and easels should be supplied without delay. It is presumed that these can be made at the Asylum workshops.

11. *Library.*—Miss Carr's suggestions for the improvement of the library are endorsed.

12. *Strength.*—There were 68 pupils on the rolls as against 73 at the previous inspection.

13. *Examinations.*—The results of the Lower Secondary Examination of December 1894 were noticed in connection with the review of the annual report for the past year. As already observed, the girls impressed the Inspectress very favourably at the inspection.

14. *Finance.*—Table (*a*) of the tabular inspection report should have been balanced. Information as regards the financial condition of this branch during the past year is furnished in paragraph 15 of Proceedings, No. 9337, dated 28th August 1895.

General.

15. The formation of a Cadet corps is noted with satisfaction and the efficient administration of the institution is creditable to the Principal and his staff.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle.
" the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Western Circle.
" the Principal, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.
" A. Chatterton, Esq., College of Engineering.
" the Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras.
Copy to S. Taylor, Esq., of His Excellency the Governor's Band,
" to the Chairman, Lawrence Asylum Committee,
" to the Collector of Nilgiris,
} for information.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 1st September 1896, No. 9586-A.

Read report of the Committee of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, on the working of the Asylum during 1895–96.

The printed copies of the report were received in this office so late as the 21st instant. It is hoped that it will be found possible to arrange in future for the report being in the hands of the Director by the first week of August without fail.

Male Branch.

2. *Staff.*—A few changes took place in the staff during the year, the most important of them being the resignation of Mr. H. Wilkins, the Drawing master, whose services were secured with so much difficulty from the School of Arts. The Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, should again help the Asylum in the selection of a competent Drawing master. Mr. Vigor and Miss Grant, the two new assistants, should qualify professionally. It would be of advantage to the Asylum if they were required to undergo a course of training in succession in any of the training schools. Numerous changes also took place among the Sergeant Instructors. It would be well if frequent changes of this sort could be avoided.

3. *Accommodation.*—Several improvements have been carried out to the buildings, and it is observed that further improvements and alterations are considered necessary.

4. *Library and Museum.*—These are being added to gradually and seem to have been largely resorted to by the pupils. Further additions and improvements are contemplated and the committee has consequently applied for an allotment of Rs. 400 for expenditure in this direction. It is observed from the recent inspection report of the Inspector of Schools that no taxidermist is available to give instruction in taxidermy.

5. *Strength and attendance.*—Excluding the seven day scholars, the strength of the male branch on the 1st April 1896 was 321, viz., 128 Europeans and 193 Eurasians, as against 319 on the corresponding date last year, the slight increase being due to the departures, including two deaths, having been fewer than the admissions. Of the twelve day scholars on the 1st April 1895, five withdrew from the Asylum, so that seven were left on the 31st March last, no such scholar having sought admission in the interim. The average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance during the year were 294 and 256, respectively, as against 324 and 297 in the year previous. The majority of the pupils belonged to the classes for whose benefit the Asylum was founded. Out of sixty withdrawals, twelve left without good reasons and twenty-six obtained employment, the military service and the Telegraph Department affording as usual the best field for the employment of the Asylum youths. It is to be regretted that the pupils of this institution can no longer be apprenticed to the Lawrence Asylum Press. An analysis of the departures as furnished in table D shows that the pupils had generally profited by their stay in the Asylum, those who had resided the longest having reached the highest standard of general education though the same does not quite hold good in respect of their industrial education. Half the pupils who left the Asylum during the year had resided in it for five years or upwards, viz., seven for over ten years, twelve for between seven and ten years, and the remaining eleven for between five and seven years.

6. *Sanitation and health.*—The health of the Asylum was not so satisfactory as in the year previous, the average daily sick having risen from 5·6 to 10·24. This is attributed chiefly to the breaking out of measles among the pupils towards the close of the year. Two deaths occurred under circumstances beyond the control of the Asylum authorities. The Director is glad to note that steps are being taken to protect the swimming bath and otherwise increase its usefulness.

7. *Examinations*—(i) *Literary standards.*—For the Lower Secondary Examination of December 1895, twenty-seven pupils were presented, of whom only three passed for complete certificates and twelve partially. These results do not compare favourably with those of the previous year when fourteen secured complete certificates. The question, however, of preparing all the pupils of the third form in the compulsory as well as in the optional subjects of the examination must stand over pending the decision of the committee as to the future working of the Asylum. The Inspector was favourably impressed with the results shown at his inspection.

(ii) *Industrial classes.*—The carpentry class excepted, all the classes acquitted themselves satisfactorily at the examination held by Mr. A. Chatterton, of the College of Engineering, in May 1895. Sergeant Taylor of His Excellency the Governor's Band was also satisfied with the progress made by the band class. Mr. Chatterton made some valuable suggestions which are contained in Proceedings, No. 13661, dated 19th December 1895, and to which the attention of the committee was invited. The Telegraph class was nineteen strong and six of these, having been successful at the Test examinations conducted by the Telegraph Department, have been drafted into it. The number of pupils presented for the above examination should have been reported. As in the year previous, the transactions of the carpenter's and smith's shops resulted in a nominal loss, but the other industries were profitably managed. It is not understood why in the case of the first two industries alone the labour of the pupils is not valued.

8. *Financial.*—The receipts, exclusive of opening balance, and the charges for the year amounted to Rs. 95,550 and Rs. 1,00,297, as against Rs. 1,05,017 and Rs. 99,844, respectively, in 1894–95. The average cost per boy during the year was Rs. 303 as against Rs. 286 in the preceding year. The increase in the cost has been explained in the report.

9. *General.*—In Proceedings, No. 13661, dated 19th December 1895, the reconstitution of the Asylum on improved lines was discussed and the subject was referred to the managing committee for an expression of its views and for obtaining information as to the courses of instruction followed in similar institutions in the north. No reply has as yet been received; but it is understood from the Headmaster's report that the whole question was still under the consideration of the committee, which will, it is hoped, favour the Director with its views at as early a date as possible. A few clerical and other errors seem to have crept into the report. The physical education of the pupils had received the attention it deserved.

Female Branch.

10. *Staff.*—Miss Eagles, an uncertificated mistress, was appointed in the arrangement caused by the resignation of Miss Smith. It is hoped that she will qualify professionally without loss of time.

11. *Accommodation.*—The buildings are reported to be in excellent order. Arrangements might be made for the construction of a separate dining room for the girls, the want of which seems to be keenly felt.

12. *Strength and attendance.*—The number on the rolls on the 1st April last was 64, excluding the day scholars numbering six, as against 65 boarders and four day scholars on the corresponding date last year, the withdrawals in the case of the former being in excess of the admissions by one. Of the ten newly admitted, seven were of European and three of Eurasian parentage, and of the eleven pupils who left during the year, no less than eight had been in the Asylum for periods ranging from five to eleven years. The average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance were 77 and 69 respectively.

13. *Sanitation and health.*—The general health of this branch was satisfactory, though the average daily sick had doubled. It is very gratifying to note that measles, from which the pupils of the male branch had suffered, did not extend to the female branch.

14. *Examinations.*—The results of the Lower Secondary Examination held in December 1895 should have been adverted to on page 12 of the report. From the inspection report received from the Inspectress recently it is, however, gathered that four passed, with two in the first class, out of six pupils sent up for the examination, and that at the Primary Examination (wrongly called Special Upper Primary Examination in the report) all the twelve pupils presented were successful, eight of them having been placed in the first class. These results are very encouraging. The school acquitted itself satisfactorily at the inspection also, but the results of the sixth standard or the second form were rather disappointing.

15. *Finance.*—The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 19,604 and the charges, excluding the deficit opening balance of Rs. 82, to Rs. 19,220. The charges were thus kept within the receipts. The average cost per girl during the year was Rs. 312 as against Rs. 318 in 1894–95.

16. The Principal, the Headmaster and the Headmistress are to be congratulated on the successful working of the institution during the year.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle.
" Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Western Circle.
" Superintendent, School of Arts.
" Principal, College of Engineering, Madras.
" Professor of Engineering.
Copy to S. Taylor, Esq., of His Excellency the Governor's Band.
" to the Chairman, Lawrence Asylum Committee,
" " Collector of Nilgiris,
" to Government, with C.L.,
} for information.

Order—No. 687, Educational, dated 6th November 1896.

Recorded.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council agrees with the Director of Public Instruction in considering the administration of the institution during the year to be creditable to the Principal and his staff, and desires also to thank the members of the Committee for their assistance in its control.

3. The Committee's report on the proposals to re-organize the scheme of teaching in the Asylum will be awaited.

(True Extract.)

A. T. ARUNDEL,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Committee of the Lawrence Asylum (through the Director of Public Instruction).
" Accountant-General.
Copy to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces.

Exd. A. Raitt.

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