

(1) Number of pages 26

(2) Date of repair May 26 1948

(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public works DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1332-33	Press Mis.
602-66	
Dated 30. 4	1848.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

my

1 ✓

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
30th April 1868.*

Read the following letters:—

No. 602. From the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, (Military Works,) to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, dated Fort William, 21st February 1868, No. 197 M:—

1. In reply to your letter No. 3,394, dated 1st November 1867, forwarding correspondence relative to certain alterations that the Madras Government has decided on making, in view to a reduction of cost, to the designs for the Lawrence Asylum buildings (Boys' Department) at Ootacamund, I am directed to communicate the following observations.

2. It will be remembered that when the original design was returned for revision to the Government of Madras, copy of a Memorandum by the Inspector General of Military Works, in which certain sanitary defects in the designs were pointed out, was at the same time sent for information, with a request that the Memorandum in question might be "taken into careful consideration and disposed of by the Government of Madras in communication with its Sanitary Officers," particular attention being directed to the objection in regard to the double row of back-to-back dormitories, with an intervening corridor, and all ventilating into this common receptacle.

3. From the papers now submitted, it does not appear that the objections contained in the Memorandum above referred to, have been met in any particular manner by the Government of Madras, with the exception of that (No. 6) relating to the want of space in the school-rooms. This space has been increased from 9·7 to 12 superficial feet per pupil.

4. It is true that certain demi-official replies have been received to Colonel Crommelin's report, and the Government of India is satisfied that local circumstances outweigh the objections specified by that Officer as Nos. 2, 7, 9, 10, and 11, but the Governor General in Council desires that official information may be furnished as to what steps have been taken in consequence of the orders contained in paragraph 4 of Public Works Department letter No. 523M, dated 29th May 1867, with reference to objections Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 8, and I am particularly to observe that the main defect noticed, viz., that of a series of dormitories ventilating into a common passage, appears to have met with no attention.

No. 603. From the Executive Engineer, Presidency, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 3rd April 1868, No. 127.

1. In reply to your Official Memorandum No. 26, dated the 6th ultimo, I have the honor to report as follows on the subject of the objections raised by Colonel Crommelin to the original plans of the Lawrence Asylum.

2. The first objection made by Colonel Crommelin was that the buildings were so arranged that they almost entirely shut in the enclosed areas, and he suggested at the same time overcoming the difficulty, by opening out the corners. In my letter No. 26, dated 7th August 1867, paragraph 2, I stated that "it was my intention in the revised plans to open out the building at the angles as suggested by Colonel Crommelin, but I found the severity of the weather so great that protection

an intervening corridor and all the

from its inclemency should be one of the first considerations." Opening out the angles of the building would allow the wind and rain to tear through the enclosed quadrangle. The Government in their Order No. 2,788, dated the 11th September, paragraph 2, approved of my view of the case.

3. The third objection raised by Colonel Crommelin was the "back-to-back" arrangement of dormitories. I tendered my explanation on this point in the 4th paragraph of the Appendix B, to my No. 162, of the 23rd March 1867, in which I stated that it was "only after careful consideration that I adopted such an arrangement, because under the peculiar circumstances of the case I considered that such an arrangement embodied the minimum number of faults." On reference being made by Government to the Sanitary Commissioner, he states, in his letter No. 198, of the 25th June, in alluding to the back-to-back arrangement, that "there can be no doubt that under ordinary circumstances, this is not a desirable arrangement, and that had abundant space been available for both Male and Female Asylums on the selected sites, it would have been better to have avoided the placing a corridor between the dormitories; at the same time, bearing in mind the moderate length of these corridors, the fact that they have ample means of ventilation at either end, that the dormitories themselves will be exceedingly well proportioned, well ventilated rooms, I can see no reason why in such a climate as that of Ootacamund there should be any accumulation of foul air, or any danger to the health of the occupants of the dormitories." In the plans I subsequently submitted to Government I retained the feature alluded to.

4. The fourth objection raised by Colonel Crommelin is purely a sanitary question, relating to the position of the privies and wash-houses, &c. On this point the Sanitary Commissioner observes—"As regards the position of the lavatories and night privies, to which objection has been raised, the general block arrangement prevents their being placed at the end of the wards. To the lavatories, I conclude, no serious objection can be made. The privies are to be Jennings' patent water closets, and will be separated from the dormitories by a well ventilated gallery. If there are double self-closing doors to this gallery, I do not think that any evil will arise."

I might mention that there will still be, in my opinion, a difficulty connected with the conservancy, and I purpose, at an early date, seeing the Sanitary Commissioner on the subject. On my recent visit to the Hills I learnt that water conservancy (the system proposed and sanctioned for the Lawrence Asylum) had utterly failed at Wellington, and it would be a pity, I think, to adopt so costly a system with so poor a chance of success.

5. The fifth objection raised by Colonel Crommelin is on the score of the superficial accommodation allowed in the dormitories. In the Memorandum alluded to above, I stated in the 5th paragraph—"I have adopted the scale of accommodation allowed in England in Institutions of the kind. In the Royal Masonic Institute, one of the latest examples (erected 1865), each boy is allowed 40 superficial and 500 cubic feet in the dormitories; I have allowed 50 superficial feet and a minimum cubical area of 600 feet." And again, in my letter No. 26, of the 7th August 1867, paragraph 3, I stated with regard to accommodation, more especially that provided in the dormitories—"I have visited 'Stonehouse' and 'Norwood'

"and find that the cubical contents of the dormitories vary from 354 to 486 cubic feet per boy, and yet the boys are reported to be very healthy indeed. Although I do not look upon these facts as evidence that so small a quantity of space is sufficient, I think they will fully establish the fact of the sufficiency of 600 cubic feet, and show that any thing above this quantity will add unnecessarily to the cost of the structure." The Government, in their Order No. 2,788 of the 11th September, were pleased to observe in the second paragraph of the Order, that they entirely agree with Mr. Chisholm that 600 cubic feet are a very ample provision of air space for each boy. The dormitory space remains as in the original plan, 50 superficial and 600 cubical feet per boy. The increased area referred to in paragraph 5 of my letter No. 61, of the 18th October, refers merely to the increase required by reason of turning the dormitories in the east wing into store-rooms. In all parts of the building 50 superficial feet and 600 cubic feet is taken as the minimum allowance per child.

6. I hope to be able to submit revised estimates for the male branch of the Asylum in May.

No. 604. From the Executive Engineer, Presidency, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated Madras, 10th April 1868, No. 134.

1. I have the honor to state in reply to your Memorandum No. 39, of the 6th April, that the only alteration made in the dining-hall in the revised plans of the Lawrence Asylum is in the proportions of the hall, as reported in my letter No. 61, dated the 18th of October last, paragraph 2, in which I report, "that the dining room originally measuring 92 feet by 51, has been reduced to 92 feet by 40," and further on I explained, that I had expressly designed an article of furniture for this room, as it was intended to make it serve as a place of worship.

2. Colonel Crommelin placed so little stress on this point, in the 8th paragraph of his Memorandum, that I scarcely looked upon his note as an objection, more especially as such a remark might be applied to every place of worship throughout the world, and indeed to every public room where a number of people meet; were the dining-hall a theatre, for instance, of equal area, it would be made to contain 620 people pinched up into the objectionable form of a horse-shoe.

No. 605. ORDER THEREON, 30th April 1868, No. 1,332. Ordered that the following letter be sent:—

MILITARY WORKS, No. 39.

(Here enter No. 1,333, dated 30th April 1868.)

(True Extract.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. T. Cartledge.

means with an intervening corridor and all ventilation

32
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
30th April 1863.

No. 1,333.

No. 606.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
SIR,

MILITARY WORKS, No. 40.

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 197 M, of the 21st February 1868, in which you

intimate the desire of the Government of India to be furnished with official information as to the steps which were taken by this Government in consequence of the Orders contained in paragraph 4 of your letter No. 533 M, dated 29th May 1867, with reference to the objections (Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 8) raised by the Inspector General of Military Works to the designs for the Lawrence Asylum buildings.

2. These objections are as follows:—

No. 1.—“The component buildings of both Male and Female Asylums are so arranged, that they almost entirely shut in the enclosed areas; ventilation of the blocks would thus be much obstructed, but the difficulty could, in a great degree, be overcome by freely opening out the corners.”

No. 3.—“The arrangement of back-to-back dormitories, having windows or doors on only one of the long sides, and with an intervening corridor, is generally considered by Sanitary authorities as being very objectionable. Whatever be the direction of the wind, one line of wards will generally interfere with the ventilation of the other; foul air is, moreover, apt to collect in the corridors and become diffused throughout the wards, and the wards and corridors will ventilate into each other, which is considered unsatisfactory.”

No. 4.—“The positions of the wash-houses and night-prives, opposite one of the long sides of the dormitories are unsatisfactory, as affluvia is liable to pass from these out-offices into the wards. The out-offices should be at the end of the wards, but the general block arrangement that has been adopted prevents their being so placed.”

No. 5.—“The floor space per child in the dormitories, viz., 54 superficial feet, seems hardly sufficient. The wards being 20 feet wide, and allowing $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet for the width of a bed, the distance between beds would be only $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet. Perhaps six running feet per child would be sufficient, this would give 60 superficial feet per child. For Soldiers in the Hills 77 superficial feet per man are allowed.”

No. 8.—The remark in objection 7 as to the advisability of providing “two or three large school-rooms the breadth of which should not exceed 24 feet” instead of one large room “applies although in somewhat less degree to the dining-hall.”

3. With regard to the first objection it will be observed from the Proceedings of this Government No. 2,788,

Copy forwarded with letter No. 3,394, dated 1st November 1867.

dated 11th September 1867, that looking to the force of the monsoon on the heights

of Lovedale and to the importance of affording protection against the inclemency of the weather, His Excellency in Council was of opinion that it would be most undesirable to open out the corners of the building in the manner suggested by Colonel Crommelin.

4. As respects objection No. 3, I am to invite attention to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner and of the Executive Engineer on the subject embodied in the accompanying copy of the Proceedings of this Government, No. 1,924, dated 27th June 1867. Both of these Officers believe that, although the proposed plan is to a certain extent objectionable, the back-to-back arrangement of the dormitories is the best that can be adopted under the circumstances, and the Sanitary Commissioner is further of opinion that, as the dormitories are exceedingly well proportioned rooms, and the corridors have ample means of ventilation at either end, there is no reason why there should be any accumulation of foul air or any danger to the health of the occupants of the dormitories.

5. With reference to the objection in connection with the privies and wash-houses, the Sanitary Commissioner observes that no serious objection can be made to the lavatories; that the privies are to be Jennings's patent water closets separated from the dormitories by a well ventilated gallery, and that if this gallery is fitted with double self-closing doors no evil will arise.

6. In regard to the objection to the extent of superficial accommodation allowed in the dormitories, it will be seen from the Proceedings of this Government of the 11th September 1867 above quoted, that the scale of accommodation adopted is that allowed in England for similar Institutions, and that after full consideration this Government consider 50 superficial feet and a minimum of 600 cubical feet to be ample provision of floor and air space for each boy in a climate like that of the Neilgherries.

7. Adverting to Colonel Crommelin's remarks regarding the arrangement for the dining-hall, I am to request attention to the Executive Engineer's report of the 8th October 1867, which accompanied my letter No. 3,394, dated 1st November 1867, wherein it is explained that the dimensions have been reduced from 92 feet x 51 feet to 92 feet x 40 feet, and that an article of furniture has been designed for the room to admit of the latter being used both as a dining-hall and as a place of worship.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. T. Cartledge.

No 197M
Government of India
Public Works Department
Military Works.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras
in the Public Works Department.

Fort William 21st February 1868.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 3394 dated 7th November 1867, forwarding correspondence relative to certain alterations that the Madras Government has decided on making, in view to a reduction of cost, to the designs for the Lawrence Asylum buildings (Boys' Department) at Ootacamund, I am directed to communicate the following observations:-

It will be remembered that when the original design was returned for revision to the Government of Madras, copy of a Memorandum by the Inspector General of Military Works in which certain sanitary defects in the designs were pointed out, was at the same time sent for information, with a request that the Memorandum in question might be taken into careful consideration and disposed of by the Government of Madras in communication with its Sanitary Officers - particular attention being directed to the objection in regard to the double row of back to back dormitories with an intervening corridor and all ventilation into

into this common receptacle.

3. From the papers now submitted, it does not appear that the objections contained in the Memorandum above referred to, have been met in any particular manner by the Government of Madras, with the exception of that (No. 6) relating to the want of space in the school rooms. This space has been increased from 9.7 to 12 superficial feet per pupil.

4. It is true that certain semi-official replies have been received to Colonel Commelin's Report, and the Government of India is satisfied that local circumstances outweigh the objections specified by that Officer as Nos. 2, 7, 9, 10 and 11, but the Governor General in Council desires that official information may be furnished as to what steps have been taken in consequence of the orders contained in paragraph 4 of Lubie No. 11 Report - ment letter No. 523 M. dated 24th May 1867, with respect to objections Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 8, and some particularly to observe that the main defect noticed, viz. that of a series of dormitories ventilating into a common passage, appears to have met with no attention.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Obedt. Servant,

W. D. D. M. S.

Secretary to the Govt. of India

12th 1868 Depd
Pro: of Govt for April
1831

From

The Secy to the Govt of
India

By 24th 1868
12th 3 March 1868

No 197 M.

Communicating ob-
servations on the Corres-
pondence submitted on
the 11th 1868 regarding
certain alterations desired
on by this Govt with a
view of reducing the cost
of the design for the High
Branch of the Lawrence
Asylum buildings.

No 602

C. 20th April 1868 N. 21st

enc 1232-41333-5 C. 20th April 1868

No 127

65

From

R. F. Chisholm Esq: C. E.
Executive Eng: Presidency

To

Col. C. A. O. R. E.
Secretary to Govt P. W. G.

Madras 3 April 1868

Sir

In reply to your Official Memo
No. 26 dated the 6th ultimo I have the honor
to report as follows on the subject of the
objections raised by Col. Crommelin to the
original plans of the Lawrence Asylum.
The first objection made by
Col. Crommelin was that the buildings
were so arranged that they almost entirely
shut in the enclosed areas, and he suggested
at the same time overcoming the difficulty
by opening out the corners. In my letter
No. 26 dated 7th August 1867 para 2 I
stated that it was my intention in the
revised plans to open ^{out} the building
at the angles as suggested by Col. Crommelin
but I found the severity of the weather
so great, that protection from its inclemency

should be one of the first considerations opening out the angles of the building would allow the wind and rain to be through the enclosed quadrangle. The Government in their Order No. 2738 dated the 11 September passed approved of my view of the case.

3 The third objection raised by Col. Crommelin was the "back-to-back" arrangement of dormitories. I tendered explanation on this point in the 16 page of the Appendix B to my No. 11 of the 23 March 1867, in which I stated that it was only after careful consideration that I adopted such an arrangement because under the peculiar circumstances of the case I considered that such an arrangement embodied the minimum number of faults on reference being made by Government to the Sanitary Commissioner. In stating his Letter No. 198 of the 21 June in alluding to the back-to-back arrangement that "I can have no doubt that under ordinary circumstances, this is not a desirable arrangement, and that had abundant space been available for both Male and Female divisions on the site that it would have been better to have arranged the placing a corridor between the dormitories at the same time, bearing in mind the moderate length of these corridors that they have no compliance of ventilation at either end, that the dormitories themselves

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will be exceedingly well-proportioned, well ventilated rooms, I can see no reason why, in such a climate as that of Ootacamund there should be any accumulation of foul air, or any danger to the health of the occupants of the dormitories. In the plans I subsequently submitted to Government I retained the feature alluded to.

4 The 10 objection raised by Col. Crommelin is purely a Sanitary question relating to the position of the privies and wash houses. On this point the Sanitary Commissioner observes "As regards the position of the lavatories and night privies, to which objection has been raised, the general block arrangement prevents their being placed at the end of the wings. So the lavatories, I conclude, no serious objection can be made. The privies are to be Jennings' patent water closets, and will be separated from the dormitories by a well ventilated gallery. If there are double self-closing doors to this gallery, I do not think that any evil will arise. I might mention that there will still be in my opinion a difficulty connected with the conservancy, and I purpose at any early date seeing the Sanitary Commissioner on the subject. On my recent visit to the Hills I learnt that water conservancy (the system proposed and sanctioned for the Laurence Asylum) had utterly failed at Wellington, and it would be a pity I think to adopt so

costly a system, with so ^{poor} a chance of success.
The 5th Objection raised by Col. Crommelin is on the score of the superficial accommodation allowed in the dormitories. In the Memorandum alluded to above I stated in the 5th para "I have adopted the scale of accommodation allowed in England in Institutions of the kind. In the Royal Masonic Institute, one of the latest examples (erected 1865), each boy is allowed 50 superficial and 500 cubic feet in the dormitories. I have allowed 50 superficial feet, and a minimum cubical area of 600 feet." and again in my letter No. 26 of the 7th August 1867 para 8 I stated with regard to accommodation, more especially that provided in the dormitories: "I have visited 'Stone House' and 'Norwood', and find that the cubical contents of the dormitories vary from 354 to 1,000 cubic feet per boy, and yet the boys are reported to be very healthy indeed. Although I do not look upon these facts as evidence that so small a quantity of space is sufficient, I think they will fully establish the fact of the sufficiency of 600 cubic feet, and show that any thing above this quantity will add unnecessarily to the cost of the structures." The Government in their Order No. 2788 of the 11th September were pleased to observe in the second para of the Order that they entirely agree with Mr. Chisholm that 600 cubic feet are a

46 ✓
very ample provision of air space for each boy. The dormitory space remains as in the original plan, 50 Super and 600 Cubical feet per boy. The increased area referred to in para 7 of my letter No. 61 of the 18th October refers merely to the increase required by reason of turning the dormitories in the East wing into Store rooms. In all parts of the building 50 superficial ft and 600 cubic feet is taken as the minimum allowance per child.

I hope to be able to submit revised Estimates for the Male Branch of the Asylum in May.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most Obedt. servant.

R. Chisholm -

Handwritten text in a cursive script, mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through. Some words are difficult to decipher but appear to be part of a continuous narrative or list.

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Handwritten text, possibly a signature or a date, located in the center of the page.

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No 134

10V

From

R. F. Whisholm Esq. C.E.
Executive Engineer Presiding

To

Col. G. A. Carr R.E.
Secretary to Govt. P. W. D.

Madras 10th April 1868

Sir

I have the honor to state in reply to your Memo No 39 of the 6th April that the only alteration made in the Dining Hall in the revised plans of the Lawrence Asylum is in the proportions of the Hall, as reported in my letter No 61 dated the 18th of October last para 2, in which I report, "that the dining room originally measuring 92 feet by 51 has been reduced to 92 feet by 40" and further on I explained, that I had expressly designed an article of furniture for this room as it was intended to make it serve as a place of worship.

Col Crommelin placed so little stress on this point, in the 8th para of his Memorandum, that I scarcely looked upon his note as an objection, more especially as such a remark might be applied to every

W. F. Whisholm Esq. C.E.
10th April 1868

Steam

W. F. Whisholm Esq. C.E.

W. F. Whisholm Esq. C.E.
10th April 1868

W. F. Whisholm Esq. C.E.

Transcribing info
machine regarding the
designs for the Lawrence
Asylum Building.

No 1003

C. 2005 of June 1868 R. 245

C. 2005 of June 1868 R. 245

Place of worship throughout the world
and indeed to every public room where a
number of people meet! were the dining Hall
a Theatre for instance of equal Area, it
would be made to contain 620 people
pinched up into the objectionable form
of a horse-shoe.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most Obedt servant.

R. Clissold.

11/2

12/2

il 1868.

W 1868
Proc. Govt for April
No 1308

From

R. F. Chisholm Esq
Exc. Eng. Machinery

10 } April 1868
15 }
No 124.

Furnishing for
this information per-
-garding the designs
for the Lawrence
Asylum buildings.

No 604

20th April 1868 Or-24th

nos 1332 & 1333 - 20th April 1868

Pub: Works Dept.

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 30th April 1868.

Read the following

from the Secretary to the Govt of India - (H. R. No 197 of 21 Feb 1868)
R. F. Chisholm Esq. I. R. (H. R. No 127 of 3rd April 1868)

no. ——— No 134 of 10th ———

Ordered that the
following letter be sent -
No 1333

To the Secretary to the

Govt of India

I am directed to
acknowledge the receipt
of your letter No 197th

of the 21st January 1868,
in which you intimate

the desire of the Govt
of India to be furnished with

official information
as to the steps which

were taken by this

Government in consequence
of the orders contained
in para 4 of your
Letter No 533^u dated
29th May 1867 with
reference to the objections
(Nos 1, 3, 4, 5, and 8) raised
by the Inspector General
of Military Works to
the designs for the
Laurence Asylum buildings-

These objections
are as follows-

No 1. "The apartment buildings of both Male and
Female Asylum are so arranged, that they almost
entirely shut in the enclosed areas; ventilation of the
blocks would thus be much obstructed, but the difficulty
could, in a great degree, be overcome by freely opening
out the corners-

No 3. "The arrangement of back-to-back dormitories,
having windows or doors on only one of the long sides, and
with an intervening corridor, is generally considered by
Sanitary authorities as being very objectionable. Whatever
be the direction of the wind, one time of winds will
generally interfere with the ventilation of the other;
foul air is, moreover, apt to collect in the corridors
and become diffused throughout the wards, and
the wards and corridors will ventilate into each
other, which is considered unsatisfactory."

No 4. "The positions of the Wash-houses and Night-
primies, opposite one of the long sides of the
dormitories are unsatisfactory, as effluvia is
liable to pass from these out-offices into the
wards. The Night-primies should be at the end
wards, but the general block arrangement
of the wards, but the general block arrangement
that has been adopted prevents their being
so placed-

No 5. "The floor space per child in the dormitory
is, 52 superficial feet, ^{which is} hardly sufficient
the wards being 20 feet wide and allowing
2 1/2 feet for the width of a bed, the distance
between beds would be only 2 1/2 feet. Perhaps
6 running feet per child would be suf-
ficient; this would give 60 superficial
feet per child. For Soldiers in the Hills
77 superficial feet per man are allowed-

No 8. "The remark in objection 7 as to the
advisability of providing two or three large
School rooms the breadth of which should not
exceed 24 feet instead of one large room
- "Applies although in somewhat less degree
to the dining hall -

Copy forwarded with
letter No 5394 of 1st Nov 67.

With regard to the
first objection it will be
observed from the Proceeding
of this Government No
2788, dated 11th Sep^r 67,
that looking to the force of

11.11
of the Bureau on the heights of
of Immobile under the
importance of affording pro-
tection against the in-
clemency of the weather.
His Excellency in Council
was of opinion that it
would be most unde-
sirable to open out the
corners of the building
in these manner sug-
gested by Colonel
Cromwell -

As respects objection
No 3, I am to draw
attention to the remarks
of the Sanitary Commission
and of the Executive
Superior on the subject
embodied in the ac-
companying copy of the
Proc of this Govt No
1924 of 27 June 1867,

111 ✓
Both of these Officers believe
that although the proposed
plan is to some extent
objectionable, the
back-to-back arrange-
ment of the dormitories
is the best that can be
adopted under the cir-
cumstances, and their
Sanitary Commission is
further of opinion that,
as the dormitories are
exceedingly well proportioned
rooms, and the corridors
have ample means of
ventilation at either end,
there is no reason why
there should be any
accumulation of foul air
or any danger to the
health of the occupants
of the dormitories -
with reference to

15 ✓
The objection in connection
with the privies and
wash-houses, the Sanitary
Commissioner observes that
no serious objection can
be made to the lavatories;
that the privies are to
be Jennings' patent water
closets separated from the
dormitories by a well
ventilated gallery, and
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closing doors, no evil
will arise.

In regard to the
objection to the extent of
superficial accommodation
allowed in the dormitories,
it will be seen from
the Proceedings of this
Soc^y of the 11th Sep^r 1867
above quoted, that the

scale of accommodation
adopted is that allowed
in England for similar
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after full consideration
this Government consider
50 superficial feet and
a minimum of 600 cubic
feet to be ample pro-
vision of floor and air
space for each boy in
a climate like that of
the Neilgherries.

Adverting to Colonel
Crommelin's remarks re-
garding the arrangement
for the dining-hall, I am
requesting attention to the
Executive Engineer's report
of the 8th October 1867, which
accompanied my letter
N^o 3394 dated 1st Nov^r 67,
wherein it is explained

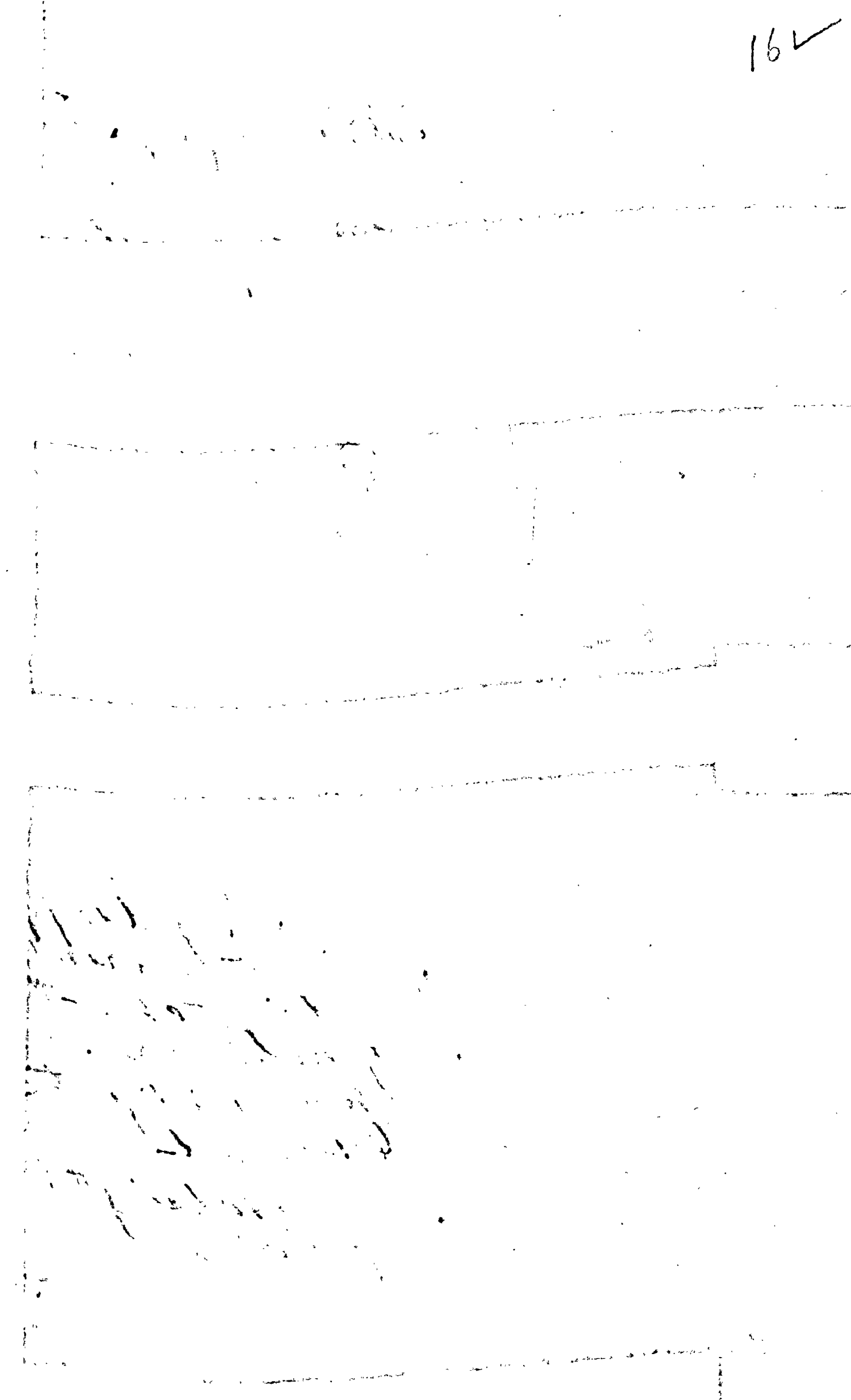
that the dimensions have
been reduced from
92' x 51' to 92' x 40'
and that an article
of furniture has been
designed for the room
to admit of the
latter being used both
as a dining hall
and as a place
of worship -

Swedish furniture
as shown in drawing

Swedish furniture
as shown in drawing
Sept 21/68
20th April 1868

Sept 21/68 with copy of
from 1924 of 1867

Swedish furniture
as shown in drawing
Sept 21/68 with copy of
from 1924 of 1867



602 & 605
Pub. Works 1868 (5) Department

Pro of Govt. for April

No. 1332 & 1333

Pro of the Madras Govt.
Of 30th April 1868

Passing orders on paper
relative to the measures taken
for reducing the cost of the
boys branch of the Lawrence
Asylum Buildings at
Cotacmandu.

Addressing the Govt.
of India on the above
Subject.

No 602 @ 605 & 606