No 2737 W d/ 14-10-87.

Communicated to the Supty: Engr. IV Circle for information

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3.11.87

[illegible]
3/11/87

R.S.
S.E. IV. Circle ✓

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PWC No 7904 ✓

Govt. of {1887} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

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Issued

Recd. ~~2-11-87~~ 7-10-87 *Encl.*

G.O., 19th September 1887, No. 517.

B No 2737 W d/ 14-10-87

SEPTEMBER.

Reports.

Reviewing the report on the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, for 1886-87.

with order

NOTE.—*To be substituted for Government Order of same number and date previously sent.*

19TH SEPTEMBER 1887, No. 517, EDUCATIONAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 28th July 1887, No. 4832.

I have the honor to submit the report of the committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum for the year ending the 31st March last, together with the report of the Inspector of Schools, dated 4th July 1887.

2. *Male Branch.*—The strength has again fallen considerably, the year having closed with only 260 boys on the rolls against 286 at the close, and 298 at the beginning of the preceding year. The number of departures, however, was exactly the same as in that year, but the admissions were 37 against 51. Of the 63 departures 40, I think, are satisfactorily accounted for. That 7 boys, or about 1 boy in 40 should have been expelled, that 11 should have been removed with no good reason, and that 5 boys should be removed for ill-health, cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Some information has been given this year, I think, for the first time, regarding a few of the lads included among the departures. I note that a boy has been sent to Bishop Corrie's Grammar School to continue his studies, I presume, to the Martriculation examination. The amount of the scholarship is not stated.

3. I beg to draw the attention of the Government to the resolution of the committee to retain lads until the age of seventeen years, involving an expenditure of, approximately, Rs. 2,500.* There are probably better reasons for this course than those assigned by the committee, the good conduct of the lads and the low strength of the institution. The increase, however, of lads of this age is small, 10 against 8 in the previous year, and of these ten, 8 are in the telegraph class and 2 pupil teachers. Comparing ages with those of 1885-86, it is noteworthy that the falling off in strength occurs mainly among boys under 6 years, boys of 10—11 and of 13—14. There is, on the other hand, a considerable increase in the boys of 12—13 years of age and of 14—15, which is not fully explained by simple advance in age all along the line.

* Rs. 250 × 10 = Rs. 2,500.

4. It is disappointing to find that the decrease in strength is chiefly among Europeans, viz., 81 against 99, whilst the Eurasians have decreased in strength by 8 only (179 against 187). No less than 14 of the Europeans (decrease) were among children under 9 years. Between the ages of 11 and 15 there has been an increase.

5. The number of orphans has considerably decreased, as also of children with both parents living. The latter especially deserves attention. The number of motherless children is practically the same as last year. The number of Roman Catholics has fallen by five.

6. The health of the Asylum appears to have been good on the whole, but it is satisfactory to learn that the committee have resolved to build, from their own funds, a detached hospital, for which the present Female Asylum was originally intended.

7. The results of the final examination in the telegraph class were highly satisfactory, as also the results of the Middle School examination in which a pupil of the Asylum passed first in the Presidency, among some 8,000 candidates, and reflect great credit on the teachers concerned.

8. The changes in the staff were numerous.

9. The receipts (Rs. 99,958, excluding industries and advances recoverable) of the year call for no remark. The total cost (Rs. 85,516, excluding industries and advances recoverable) of the Asylum was practically the same as in the preceding year, notwithstanding the decrease in strength. In clothing, the increased charge is considerable, but in each alternate year there is always an increase, due, I believe, to larger purchases of clothing once in two years, but it is not satisfactory to find only a comparatively small decrease in the cost of victualling. The way of striking the average cost, however, of each pupil is not satisfactory or favorable to the Asylum management, instead of dividing the total cost by the average strength (290), it has been divided by the strength at the close of the year, 260.

10. The carpenter's, smith's, and tailor's shops are not of interest from an educational point of view, as to all intents and purposes no boys are trained for trades in them. I do not enlarge on this subject, as the subject of the industrial organization of the institution is already before Government in connection with my proposals for the revision of the rules. I entirely demur to the Inspector's statement that a boy cannot acquire sufficient knowledge of a trade by 17 to earn anything on leaving school.

11. The report on the band class is satisfactory, but I doubt whether band-playing is a proper substitute for training in a regular industry.

12. The system adopted for gymnastic training is, I consider, unsuitable for a school of this character, whilst the cost is excessive as pointed out by Dr. Bradshaw.

13. I agree in most of Dr. Bradshaw's remarks regarding the staff, but consider that trained women-teachers are in every way preferable to men for the instruction of boys under 10 years. It is manifest from the statements in paragraph 4 that the teaching in some of the classes has not been intelligent. I note particularly the absence of a map of the Madras Presidency (paragraph 5).

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15. The success obtained in the public examinations is highly creditable, whilst the Inspector records that "the school passed a most satisfactory examination." Dr. Bradshaw's remarks in regard to school apparatus, &c., demand the attention of the Asylum authorities. The staff, which underwent no changes, is very efficient and is not expensive.

16. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 13,135, and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 17,262 besides Rs. 20,000 in fixed deposits. The expenditure, Rs. 14,645 (exclusive of advance recoverable), is very nearly the same as in the preceding year.

17. *General.*—Dr. Smith's report on the health of the Asylum is favorable, but I would beg the special attention of Government to his remarks regarding the expediency of adopting a water-carriage system of sewage. No opinion on this proposal is expressed by the committee.

18. The exact financial condition of the carpenter's and smith's shops and the tailor's shop cannot be ascertained from the report. The value of work done during the year in the former shops is given as Rs. 7,107-4-0, but it is not explained how this figure has been arrived at. The actual receipts and charges of the tailor's shop are not given in the report.

19. As I have already submitted to Government proposals for the reorganization of the scheme of education in the Asylum, I abstain from making any special remarks on its general working.

20. In conclusion, I beg that the enclosures to this letter may be returned to me, after orders are passed, in order that the report may be printed at the Asylum Press in the usual form.

ORDER—dated 19th September 1887, No. 517, Educational.

The Director of Public Instruction submits, with the foregoing letter, the annual report of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum for 1886-87, together with his remarks thereon. The Government have under their consideration the revision of the rules as proposed by the special committee appointed in G.O., 4th September 1886, No. 572, Educational, and the further proposals of the Director of Public Instruction. These proposals involve some important changes in the organization of the institution.

2. In 1886-87 the first point which calls for notice is the number of admissions and departures and the strength of the institutions. As in the preceding year, there was a marked fall in the strength of the male branch. The figures for five years are compared below :—

Year.	Admissions.	Departures.	Strength on 31st March 1887.
1882-83	42	48	307
1883-84	46	58	302
1884-85	69	71	298
1885-86	51	63	286
1886-87	37	63	260
Average ..	49	61	291

It has been stated that the introduction of the short service system in the Army is the cause of the diminution, and this explanation appears probable. The Director of Public Instruction draws attention to the fact that the decrease was much greater among children of European than among those of Eurasian parentage,—a fact which points in the same direction. The Government do not disapprove of the committee's resolution to permit the retention of boys of good character up to the age of 17 as a temporary measure, especially in the circumstances of the year, two of the boys over 16 being pupil teachers and the remainder in the telegraph class.

3. The Government agree with the Director that the causes of removal are not fully satisfactory. The removal of 11 boys without any sufficient reason being assigned and the expulsion of 7 boys in the year are not sufficiently explained. This subject has frequently attracted attention. In 1885-86 16 boys were removed without reason and in 1883-84 the same feature occurred. The Government desire that the committee will furnish a detailed report on the cases of the 18 boys referred to above. The removal of 5 boys on account of ill-health should also be referred to, the nature of the illness complained of being stated and its duration. If the reason assigned for removal is the true one, the fact is not so favorable to the sanitary condition of the Asylum as represented in the medical reports. The ages of the boys removed will also be stated, as there appears reason to suppose that they occur mostly at the ages 13 to 15. There was an unusually small number of boys under 6 admitted during the year.

4. The condition of the female branch in this, as in other matters, was much more satisfactory than that of the male branch. There was no falling off in strength; the removals were, except in two cases, sufficiently explained, and the proportion of European children increased.

5. In the important matter of health the condition of both branches of the institution was satisfactory. The report of the medical officer is good, and the successful isolation of the case of small-pox which occurred is creditable. The construction of

a separate hospital for infectious diseases was sanctioned by Government but has again been brought under consideration. His Excellency in Council observes that orders have been passed in the Public Works Department (G.O., No. 1970, dated 23rd July 1887), for investigation of the medical officer's proposals regarding water-supply and drainage.

6. The educational results of the year may also be considered highly favorable on the whole. The results of the Higher Middle School, Upper Primary and Special Upper Primary examinations and of the Telegraph examinations, especially the final, were good and creditable to the school. The report of the Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, on the results of his inspection is very gratifying as regards the female branch (he does not remember to have inspected any school in a more satisfactory state), but less so as regards the male branch. The special attention of the committee is called to the defect pointed out at the close of the first clause of the 4th paragraph of the Inspector's report, and the matter should be impressed on the notice of the Principal and Head Master. The changes proposed in the staff have already received the attention of the Government in connection with the revision of the rules, but they are of opinion that the expenditure incurred on gymnastic instruction is excessive, and should be immediately reduced.

7. The financial portion of the committee's report is wanting in detail and appears not to have been prepared with sufficient accuracy. The average strength of the boys' branch is taken at 260, which was the number on the rolls at the close of the year, but as the school opened in April 1886 with 286 pupils and many of the withdrawals usually occur towards the end of the year, during the Christmas holidays, there is reason to suppose the average given to be wrong, and the Director states, apparently from the annual returns which are not before Government, that the correct average is 290. The average population of the preceding year is also said to have been 295, whereas the statistical returns appended to the report on public instruction show it to have been 302. The net cost of the boys' branch is stated to be Rs. 82,881-10-10, and it is added that this sum divided by 260, gives Rs. 296-0-1 as the average cost per boy for the year under review. The Government observe, however, that the division of Rs. 82,881-10-10 by 260 would give an expenditure per head of Rs. 318-12-4, instead of Rs. 296-0-1, and that the latter figure appears to have been derived by dividing the total cost, Rs. 85,607, by 289, though the calculation is not then correct. It is noted that the gross cost is wrongly entered at Rs. 85,507 instead of Rs. 85,607, and the deductions made on account of stock, returns, and other payments in order to obtain the figure Rs. 82,881 are not understood. It does not appear how the entry of Rs. 254-4-0 under Tailor's shop is arrived at, nor why Rs. 1,355-8-7, sale of stores, is deducted from the total cost of the school. On the other hand, no credit is taken on account of the carpenter's shop which earned Rs. 93-15-2, nor on account of the farming and gardening operations, which produced a profit of Rs. 1,266 including free supplies to the Asylum.

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9. On the female side of the institution the average cost was Rs. 249 per head calculated at an average population of 64 and on a total expenditure of Rs. 15,949. But, although the division here is correct, the figures on which it is based are inaccurate. The total charges are shown as Rs. 14,645, the expenditure under Victualling being taken as Rs. 6,130. On reference to the accounts, however, it appears that this item should be Rs. 6,330. The accounts are, throughout, full of discrepancies. The expenditure was Re. 1 a head more than in 1885-86, but here again it is observed that the average cost of the preceding year appears to have been calculated on a wrong average population, as from the returns included in the report on public instruction, the number of girls averaged 67 and not 60. This would show that there has been a considerably greater increase in average cost than the present report allows. The committee will be so good as to submit remarks on these points also.

10. The thanks of the Government are due to the gentlemen who served on the committee during the year for their services.

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Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Committee of Management, Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.
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In 2737 W 7 14 Oct/87

Comd. to the Supg Engr. IV Circle, for information.

J. J. O.H.

T.C.C.

Kindly see if this revised order requires any alteration in the routine list -

Cdr 4/11

R K

Please arrange to ~~send~~ take 2 copies of the Revised order to Ooty office - all copies of the former issue to be destroyed please

B.H.

4c

Govt. of {1887} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 19th September 1887, No. 517.

B In 2737 W 7 14 Oct/87

6201

SEPTEMBER.

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READ—the following paper :—

From D. DUNCAN, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Coonoor, 15th July 1886, No. 151 C.

With reference to G.O., 19th March 1885, No. 186, calling upon the Director of Public Instruction, in communication with the Lawrence Asylum Committee, to submit a draft set of rules revised so as to put an end to all uncertainties and to bring them into accordance with the intentions of the promoters of the amalgamation of the Military Orphan Asylum with the Lawrence Asylum, I have the honor to inform you what steps have been taken with a view to carry out the wishes of Government.

2. The whole question appears to me to be in a somewhat chaotic state, and I am at a loss to know what steps have actually been taken by the Director and the Committee in connection with the Government Order referred to. In April last I addressed the Principal, requesting him to inform me whether, with reference to paragraph 11 of G.O., dated 19th March 1885, No. 186, Educational, any steps had been taken towards revising the rules, and asking to be favored at an early date with the views of the committee. In reply, the Principal informed me that, in conformity with the instructions conveyed in G.O., dated 12th September 1881, No. 295, the rules were revised by the managing committee, and a copy of the revised rules was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction on the 30th January 1882, with the request that he would submit them to Government for approval and sanction. These revised rules, I was at the same time informed, were printed in the 22nd report of the asylum. In submitting this report to Government, Mr. Grigg makes no mention of the rules having been revised. But an incomplete draft, without date, of a letter from Mr. Grigg to the Chief Secretary, has been found in the office. I beg to forward a copy of this draft, along with the original. In this letter Mr. Grigg, after commenting on the several changes made in the rules, expresses in paragraph 18 his dissatisfaction with the Committee's proposals thus :—"The committee have simply left the constitution of the institution as it was, have not touched upon the management, have suggested no alteration in its scope, and have left the educational position exactly as it was."

G.O., dated 4th December 1882, No. 386, Educational.

3. In G.O., dated 3rd October 1883, Mis. No. 668, sanction was accorded to a recommendation of Mr. Grigg that Mr. Monro, the then Acting Inspector of Schools, should submit a special report upon the industrial work of the Lawrence Asylum and upon its general management. Mr. Monro's report was not submitted to Government, probably for the same reason that prevented Mr. Grigg from completing and forwarding to Government his letter reviewing the changes in the rules proposed by the committee in 1881-82.

4. The above, as far as I am aware, describes the state of things at present. It will be observed from the letter of the Principal and Secretary, dated 30th January 1882, No. 2424, forwarding the revised rules, and his letter, dated 13th April 1886, No. 80, both enclosed in original, that the committee do not appear to contemplate any further revision of the rules until the orders of Government have been received on the revisions made by them in 1881-82.

5. If the Government are pleased to take the view of Mr. Grigg that the revised rules require still further revision in the direction sketched out in paragraph 18 of his draft, I would recommend that a small committee, consisting of the Principal, Mr. Monro, Inspector of Schools, and one other not from the Educational Department, be appointed to carry out the orders of Government, as expressed in G.O., dated 19th March 1885, No. 186. I mention Mr. Monro because, next to Mr. Garthwaite, who is about to proceed on sick leave, he is the educational officer most familiar with the working of the asylum, having acted as Inspector of the division for about two years and having submitted a special report on the institution.

ORDER—dated 4th September 1886, No. 572, Educational.

Early in 1885 the attention of Government was called to the unsatisfactory state of the Lawrence Asylum Rules by two distinct cases—(1) by a letter from the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, pointing out that, under the existing rules, sons of British officers were ineligible for admission to the asylum (although they would have been eligible for admission to the old Military Asylum, which was amalgamated with the Lawrence Asylum in 1871), and (2) by a letter from the Director of Public Instruction enclosing one from the Principal of the asylum, which showed that children belonging to classes not admissible under the rules had in practice been admitted to the institution. In these circumstances, the Government considered that the rules of the Lawrence Asylum should be carefully revised, so as to put an end to all uncertainties and to bring them into accordance with the intentions of those who had in 1864 and 1871 promoted the amalgamation of the old Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Lawrence Asylum. They therefore directed the Director of Public Instruction, in communication with the Lawrence Asylum Committee, to carry out such a revision of the rules as had been in prospect before the amalgamation, and as had been ordered in the Government Order of 25th May 1869, No. 188, and to submit the result to Government.

2. In the foregoing letter, the Director points out that prior to this order of the 19th March 1885, the necessity of a revision of the Lawrence Asylum Rules had been brought to notice, and that in G.O., 12th September 1881, No. 295, the Government had invited the attention of the committee of the asylum to the need for this revision. It further appears that in accordance with this G.O., the committee actually had, in 1881, carried out such a revision, and had forwarded a copy of the revised rules to Mr. Grigg in January 1882, with a request that he would submit them to Government for sanction. This request was not complied with, but the revised rules were subsequently printed in the annual report of the Lawrence Asylum for 1881-82, and have been adopted in subsequent reports; and the Director states that the committee, having revised the rules in 1881, do not contemplate undertaking any further revision with reference to G.O., of the 19th March 1885, No. 186, until orders are passed on the earlier revision. The Government are, however, unable to accept that revision as satisfactory. It is clear from Rule I of the rules, as revised in 1881, that the difficulties and uncertainties which were brought to light by the correspondence recorded in Proceedings of Government of the 19th March 1885 have not been removed, and a further and more thorough revision is therefore necessary. The Government accordingly resolve to adopt the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction, and to appoint a committee, consisting of the Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Mr. Monro, the Inspector of Schools, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Hutchins, Commandant, Nílgiri Volunteers, to carry out the revision ordered in G.O. of the 19th March 1885.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction, with three enclosures.
„ Committee of Management of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.
„ Military Department.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 4th September 1886, No. 572.

SEPTEMBER.

Lawrence Asylum Rules.

Adopting the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to appoint a committee, composed of certain gentlemen, for carrying out the revision of the —.

The Report of the Committee is still under disposal — with CS
9/1/88

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 28th July 1887, No. 4832.

I have the honor to submit the report of the committee of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum for the year ending the 31st March last, together with the report of the Inspector of Schools, dated 4th July 1887.

2. *Male Branch.*—The strength has again fallen considerably, the year having closed with only 260 boys on the rolls against 286 at the close, and 298 at the beginning of the preceding year. The number of departures, however, was exactly the same as in that year, but the admissions were 37 against 51. Of the 63 departures 40, I think, are satisfactorily accounted for. That 7 boys, or about one boy in forty should have been expelled, that eleven should have been removed with no good reason, and that five boys should be removed for ill health, cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Some information has been given this year, I think, for the first time, regarding a few of the lads included among the departures. I note that a boy has been sent to Bishop Corrie's Grammar School to continue his studies, I presume, to the Matriculation examination. The amount of the scholarship is not stated.

3. I beg to draw the attention of the Government to the resolution of the committee to retain lads until the age of seventeen years, involving an expenditure of, approximately, Rs. 2,500 *. There are probably better reasons for this course than those assigned by the committee, the good conduct of the lads and the low strength of the institution. The increase, however, of lads of this age is small, 10 against 8 in the previous year, and of these ten, 8 are in the telegraph class and 2 pupil teachers. Comparing ages with those of 1885-86, it is noteworthy that the falling off in strength occurs mainly among boys under 6 years, boys of 10—11 and of 13—14. There is, on the other hand, a considerable increase in the boys of 12—13 years of age and of 14—15, which is not fully explained by simple advance in age all along the line.

* Rs. 250 × 10 = Rs. 2,500.

4. It is disappointing to find that the decrease in strength is chiefly among Europeans; viz., 81 against 99, whilst the Eurasians have decreased in strength by 8 only (179 against 187). No less than 14 of the Europeans (decrease) were among children under 9 years. Between the ages of 11 and 15 there has been an increase.

5. The number of orphans has considerably decreased, as also of children with both parents living. The latter especially deserves attention. The number of motherless children is practically the same as last year. The number of Roman Catholics has fallen by five.

6. The health of the Asylum appears to have been good on the whole, but it is satisfactory to learn that the committee have resolved to build, from their own funds, a detached hospital, for which the present Female Asylum was originally intended.

7. The results of the final examination in the telegraph class were highly satisfactory, as also the results of the Middle School examination in which a pupil of the Asylum passed first in the Presidency, among some 8,000 candidates, and reflect great credit on the teachers concerned.

8. The changes in the staff were numerous.

9. The receipts (Rs. 99,958, excluding industries and advances recoverable) of the year call for no remark. The total cost (Rs. 85,516, excluding industries and advances recoverable) of the Asylum was practically the same as in the preceding year, notwithstanding the decrease in strength. In clothing, the increased charge is considerable, but in each alternate year there is always an increase, due, I believe, to larger purchases of clothing once in two years, but it is not satisfactory to find only a comparatively small decrease in the cost of victualling. The way of striking the average cost, however, of each pupil is not satisfactory or favorable to the Asylum management, instead of dividing the total cost by the average strength (290), it has been divided by the strength at the close of the year, 260.

10. The carpenter's, smith's, and tailor's shops are not of interest from an educational point of view, as to all interests and purposes no boys are trained for trades in them. I do not enlarge on this subject, as the subject of the industrial organization of the institution is already before Government in connection with my proposals for the revision of the rules. I entirely demur to the Inspector's statement that a boy cannot acquire sufficient knowledge of a trade by 17 to earn anything on leaving school.

11. The report on the band class is satisfactory, but I doubt whether band-playing is a proper substitute for training in a regular industry.

12. The system adopted for gymnastic training is, I consider, unsuitable for a school of this character, whilst the cost is excessive as pointed out by Dr. Bradshaw.

13. I agree in most of Dr. Bradshaw's remarks regarding the staff, but consider that trained women teachers are in every way preferable to men for the instruction of boys under 10 years. It is manifest from the statements in paragraph 4 that the teaching in some of the classes has not been intelligent. I note particularly the absence of a map of the Madras Presidency (paragraph 5).

14. *Female Branch.*—The attendance decreased from 65 to 64. The admissions were only 7 against 10 in the preceding year, but the departures (18) were twice as many. For the departures in the case of two children no particular reason is given. One girl was removed as being over age, but three over-age girls remained on the rolls, the same number as in 1885. The proportion of Eurasians has decreased from 14 to 11, or to only one-sixth of the strength, as in the Male Asylum the number of orphans has decreased by one-third. This marked decrease in the proportion of pure orphans seems to need explanation. There were more Roman Catholic children, 9 to 7.

15. The success obtained in the public examinations is highly creditable, whilst the Inspector records that "the school passed a most satisfactory examination". Dr. Bradshaw's remarks in regard to school apparatus, &c., demand the attention of the Asylum authorities. The staff which underwent no changes is very efficient and is not expensive.

16. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 13,135, and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 17,262 besides Rs. 20,000 in fixed deposits. The expenditure, Rs. 14,645 (exclusive of advance recoverable), is very nearly the same as in the preceding year.

17. *General.*—Dr. Smith's report on the health of the Asylum is favorable, but I would beg the special attention of Government to his remarks regarding the expediency of adopting a water-carriage system of sewage. No opinion on this proposal is expressed by the committee.

18. The exact financial condition of the carpenter's and smith's shops and the tailor's shop cannot be ascertained from the report. The value of work done during the year in the former shops is given as Rs. 7,107-4-0, but it is not explained how this figure has been arrived at. The actual receipts and charges of the tailor's shop are not given in the report.

19. As I have already submitted to Government proposals for the reorganization of the scheme of education in the Asylum, I abstain from making any special remarks on its general working.

20. In conclusion, I beg that the enclosures to this letter may be returned to me, after orders are passed, in order that the report may be printed at the Asylum Press in the usual form.

Order—dated 19th September 1887, No. 517, Educational.

The Director of Public Instruction submits, with the foregoing letter, the annual report of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum for 1886-87, together with his remarks thereon. The Government have under their consideration the revision of the rules as proposed by the special committee appointed in G.O., 4th September 1886, No. 572, Educational, and the further proposals of the Director of Public Instruction. These proposals involve some important changes in the organization of the institution. More attention should, in my opinion, be paid to instruction in "trades." Youths properly instructed as carpenters and smiths would, on enlisting into the Artillery, have a good prospect of promotion as "wheelers" and "smiths."

2. In 1886-87 the first point which calls for notice is the number of admissions and departures and the strength of the institutions. As in the preceding year, there was a marked fall in the strength of the male branch. The figures for five years are compared below:—

Year.	Admissions.	Departures.	Strength on 31st March 1887.
1882-83	42	48	307
1883-84	46	58	302
1884-85	69	71	298
1885-86	51	63	286
1886-87	37	63	260
Average ..	49	61	291

It has been stated that the introduction of the short service system in the Army is the cause of the diminution, and this explanation appears probable. The Director of Public Instruction draws attention to the fact that the decrease was much greater among children of European than among those of Eurasian parentage,—a fact which points in the same direction. The Government do not disapprove of the committee's resolution to permit the retention of boys of good character up to the age of 17 as a temporary measure, especially in the circumstances of the year, two of the boys over 16 being pupil teachers and the remainder in the telegraph class.

3. The Government agree with the Director that the causes of removal are not fully satisfactory. The removal of 11 boys without any sufficient reason being assigned and the expulsion of seven boys in the year are not sufficiently explained. This subject has frequently attracted attention. In 1885-86 16 boys were removed without reason and in 1883-84 the same feature occurred. The Government desire that the committee will furnish a detailed report on the cases of the 18 boys referred to above. The removal of five boys on account of ill-health should also be referred to, the nature of the illness complained of being stated and its duration. If the reason assigned for removal is the true one, the fact is not so favorable to the sanitary condition of the Asylum as represented in the medical reports. The ages of the boys removed will also be stated, as there appears reason to suppose that they occur mostly at the ages 13 to 15. There was an unusually small number of boys under 6 admitted during the year.

4. The condition of the female branch in this, as in other matters, was much more satisfactory than that of the male branch. There was no falling off in strength; the removals were, except in two cases, sufficiently explained, and the proportion of European children increased.

5. In the important matter of health the condition of both branches of the institution was satisfactory. The report of the medical officer is good, and the successful isolation of the case of small-pox which occurred is creditable. The construction of

a separate hospital for infectious diseases was sanctioned by Government but has again been brought under consideration. His Excellency in Council observes that orders have been passed in the Public Works Department (G.O., No. 1970, dated 23rd July 1887), for investigation of the medical officer's proposals regarding water-supply and drainage.

6. The educational results of the year may also be considered highly favorable on the whole. The results of the Higher Middle School, Upper Primary and Special Upper Primary examinations and of the Telegraph examinations, especially the final, were good and creditable to the school. The report of the Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, on the results of his inspection is very gratifying as regards the female branch (he does not remember to have inspected any school in a more satisfactory state), but less so as regards the male branch. The special attention of the committee is called to the defect pointed out at the close of the first clause of the 4th paragraph of the Inspector's report, and the matter should be impressed on the notice of the Principal and Headmaster. The changes proposed in the staff have already received the attention of the Government in connection with the revision of the rules, but they are of opinion that the expenditure incurred on gymnastic instruction is excessive, and should be immediately reduced.

7. The financial portion of the committee's report is wanting in detail and appears not to have been prepared with sufficient accuracy. The average strength of the boys' branch is taken at 260, which was the number on the rolls at the close of the year, but as the school opened in April 1886 with 286 pupils and many of the withdrawals usually occur towards the end of the year, during the Christmas holidays, there is reason to suppose the average given to be wrong, and the Director states, apparently from the annual returns which are not before Government, that the correct average is 290. The average population of the preceding year is also said to have been 295, whereas the statistical returns appended to the report on public instruction show it to have been 302. The net cost of the boys' branch is stated to be Rs. 82,881-10-10, and it is added that this sum divided by 260, gives Rs. 296-0-1 as the average cost per boy for the year under review. The Government observe, however, that the division of Rs. 82,881-10-10 by 260 would give an expenditure per head of Rs. 318-12-4, instead of Rs. 296-0-1, and that the latter figure appears to have been derived by dividing the total cost, Rs. 85,607, by 289, though the calculation is not then correct. It is noted that the gross cost is wrongly entered at Rs. 85,507 instead of Rs. 85,607, and the deductions made on account of stock, returns, and other payments in order to obtain the figure Rs. 82,881 are not understood. It does not appear how the entry of Rs. 254-4-0 under Tailor's shop is arrived at, nor why Rs. 1,355-8-7, sale of stores, is deducted from the total cost of the school. On the other hand, no credit is taken on account of the carpenter's shop which earned Rs. 93,152, nor on account of the farming and gardening operations, which produced a profit of Rs. 1,266 including free supplies to the Asylum.

8. The Government are thus unable to come to any conclusion as to the average cost per head of the boys' branch of the institution. Further explanation is also required as to certain details of the charges. The expenditure under Household, which was said in the report of 1885-86 to be increased by special purchases, is only Rs. 411 less than in that year, and is still Rs. 1,973 higher than in 1884-85, and very much above the average. No explanation is offered of the increase under Clothing, supervision, and sanitation; the figure under Supervision is, with one exception, the highest in the past ten years, and no details are shown in the accounts. It cannot be discovered under what head or heads the Principal's salary and allowances are debited. On these points the Government desire that the committee will submit a report. In the statement showing expenditure and returns on account of gardens, livestock, &c., it is observed that there is no credit entry for milk or butter derived from the cows, and in the carpenter's shop the profit on Rs. 7,107 worth of work was only Rs. 94, or, allowing for the cost of a special boiler smith temporarily engaged, Rs. 294.

9. On the female side of the institution the average cost was Rs. 249 per head calculated at an average population of 64 and on a total expenditure of Rs. 15,949. But, although the division here is correct, the figures on which it is based are inaccurate. The total charges are shown as Rs. 14,645, the expenditure under Victualling being taken as Rs. 6,130. On reference to the accounts, however, it appears that this item should be Rs. 6,330. The accounts are, throughout, full of discrepancies. The expenditure was Re. 1 ahead more than in 1885-86, but here again it is observed that the average cost of the preceding year appears to have been calculated on a wrong average population, as from the returns included in the report on public instruction, the number of girls averaged 67 and not 60. This would show that there has been a considerably greater increase in average cost than the present report allows. The committee will be so good as to submit remarks on these points also.

10. The thanks of the Government are due to the gentlemen who served on the committee during the year for their services.

(True Extract.)

H R Stokes

Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Committee of Management, Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.
" Military Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Accountant-General.

Exd. A. Aubert.

PWC No. 7904

Govt. of {1887} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL

Communicated to the Supdg. Engr. IV Circle for information.

Issued

Recd. 7.10.87

Encl.

G.O., 19th Sept. 1887, No. 517.

No. 2737 w a/ 14th October/87

SEPTEMBER.

Reports.

Reviewing the report on the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, for 1886-87.

S. E. IV circle

Despd. 15.10.87

Note.—To be substituted for Government Order of same number and date previously sent.

19TH SEPTEMBER 1887, No. 517, EDUCATIONAL.

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5. In the important matter of health the condition of both branches of the institution was satisfactory. The report of the medical officer is good, and the successful isolation of the case of small-pox which occurred is creditable. The construction of

a separate hospital for infectious diseases was sanctioned by Government but has again been brought under consideration. His Excellency in Council observes that orders have been passed in the Public Works Department (G.O., No. 1970, dated 23rd July 1887), for investigation of the medical officer's proposals regarding water-supply and drainage.

6. The educational results of the year may also be considered highly favorable on the whole. The results of the Higher Middle School, Upper Primary and Special Upper Primary examinations and of the Telegraph examinations, especially the final, were good and creditable to the school. The report of the Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, on the results of his inspection is very gratifying as regards the female branch (he does not remember to have inspected any school in a more satisfactory state), but less so as regards the male branch. The special attention of the committee is called to the defect pointed out at the close of the first clause of the 4th paragraph of the Inspector's report, and the matter should be impressed on the notice of the Principal and Head Master. The changes proposed in the staff have already received the attention of the Government in connection with the revision of the rules, but they are of opinion that the expenditure incurred on gymnastic instruction is excessive, and should be immediately reduced.

7. The financial portion of the committee's report is wanting in detail and appears not to have been prepared with sufficient accuracy. The average strength of the boys' branch is taken at 260, which was the number on the rolls at the close of the year, but as the school opened in April 1886 with 286 pupils and many of the withdrawals usually occur towards the end of the year, during the Christmas holidays, there is reason to suppose the average given to be wrong, and the Director states, apparently from the annual returns which are not before Government, that the correct average is 290. The average population of the preceding year is also said to have been 295, whereas the statistical returns appended to the report on public instruction show it to have been 302. The net cost of the boys' branch is stated to be Rs. 82,881-10-10, and it is added that this sum divided by 260, gives Rs. 296-0-1 as the average cost per boy for the year under review. The Government observe, however, that the division of Rs. 82,881-10-10 by 260 would give an expenditure per head of Rs. 318-12-4, instead of Rs. 296-0-1, and that the latter figure appears to have been derived by dividing the total cost, Rs. 85,607, by 289, though the calculation is not then correct. It is noted that the gross cost is wrongly entered at Rs. 85,507 instead of Rs. 85,607, and the deductions made on account of stock, returns, and other payments in order to obtain the figure Rs. 82,881 are not understood. It does not appear how the entry of Rs. 254-4-0 under Tailor's shop is arrived at, nor why Rs. 1,355-8-7, sale of stores, is deducted from the total cost of the school. On the other hand, no credit is taken on account of the carpenter's shop which earned Rs. 93-15-2, nor on account of the farming and gardening operations, which produced a profit of Rs. 1,266 including free supplies to the Asylum.

8. The Government are thus unable to come to any conclusion as to the average cost per head of the boys' branch of the institution. Further explanation is also required as to certain details of the charges. The expenditure under Household, which was said in the report of 1885-86 to be increased by special purchases, is only Rs. 411 less than in that year, and is still Rs. 1,973 higher than in 1884-85, and very much above the average. No explanation is offered of the increase under Clothing, Supervision, and Sanitation; the figure under Supervision is, with one exception, the highest in the past ten years, and no details are shown in the accounts. It cannot be discovered under what head or heads the Principal's salary and allowances are debited. On these points the Government desire that the committee will submit a report. In the statement showing expenditure and returns on account of gardens, livestock, &c., it is observed that there is no credit entry for milk or butter derived from the cows, and in the carpenter's shop the profit on Rs. 7,107 worth of work was only Rs. 94, or, allowing for the cost of a special boilersmith temporarily engaged, Rs. 294.

9. On the female side of the institution the average cost was Rs. 249 per head calculated at an average population of 64 and on a total expenditure of Rs. 15,949. But, although the division here is correct, the figures on which it is based are inaccurate. The total charges are shown as Rs. 14,645, the expenditure under Victuallin; being taken as Rs. 6,130. On reference to the accounts, however, it appears that this item should be Rs. 6,330. The accounts are, throughout, full of discrepancies. The expenditure was Re. 1 a head more than in 1885-86, but here again it is observed that the average cost of the preceding year appears to have been calculated on a wrong average population, as from the returns included in the report on public instruction, the number of girls averaged 67 and not 60. This would show that there has been a considerably greater increase in average cost than the present report allows. The committee will be so good as to submit remarks on these points also.

10. The thanks of the Government are due to the gentlemen who served on the committee during the year for their services.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Committee of Management, Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.
" Military Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Accountant-General.

Exd. T. O'Connor.