Gobt. of {1894} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

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

JUNE.

Madras Industrial School.

Passing orders on the question of transferring the — to "Grassmere" or to the Civil Orphan Asylum buildings.

Ro. 1533 h. d 22. June 1894.

Communicated to the Consg. Architect for the necessary action.

(Sd) J. P.

W

C. A. to Govt.

3. It seems to Government that the Honorable Mr. Monro's scheme will prove an eminently satisfactory solution of the difficulty. The Civil Orphan Asylum and the Industrial School are both doing valuable work but the utility of the former is restricted and the latter is almost disabled by want of means. On the other hand, the conditions of military service in India have changed so greatly that some alteration in the constitution of the Military Female Orphan Asylum is not only reasonable but essential if the resources of that institution are to be utilised in the most advantageous manner. The scheme now proposed will benefit all the institutions concerned; it will provide suitable accommodation and instruction for the pupils at the Industrial School; it will effect a much-needed reform in the system of instruction adopted in the Male Civil Orphan Asylum; it will relieve the Civil Orphan Asylum of the expense of maintaining the female branch and thus enable the directors of that institution to devote their undivided attention to the development of the male branch; it will conduce to the welfare of the girls themselves who will obtain the advantages of the superior supervision and the more liberal treatment which the resources of the Military Female Orphan Asylum enable it to provide; and, finally, it will extend the operations of the Military Female Orphan Asylum in a manner consonant with the requirements of the present time.

4. But it is impossible to pass final orders upon the Honorable Mr. Monro's proposals as they stand. They indicate merely the outline of a scheme which must be elaborated in communication with the authorities most nearly concerned before it can be adopted. In particular, the financial results of the proposed arrangements will have to be worked out in detail and with care. The first step to be taken is to obtain the general approval of the governing bodies of the Military Female Orphan Asylum, the Civil Orphan Asylum and the Industrial School to the new scheme. The next question to be decided is whether the Military Female Orphan Asylum has room at its disposal for the accommodation of the forty girls whom it is proposed to transfer from the Civil Asylum. The Honorable Mr. Monro's remarks on this subject are not quite accurate. It appears from the correspondence read in G.O., dated 12th October 1886, No. 667, Educational, that the then Sanitary Commissioner expressed an opinion that the accommodation available in the Military Asylum is sufficient for only 180 inmates and, in consequence of this statement, the number of girls transferred from the Civil Asylum in that year was thirty-three and not fifty-five as originally proposed. It seems that there are now 189 girls on the rolls of the Military Asylum so that the asylum is already over-crowded if the opinion given by the Sanitary Commissioner in 1886 was correct. The Director of Public Instruction and the Lady Superintendent concur, however, in thinking that the Military Asylum can provide room for 240 pupils and, if this be so, no difficulty will result from the proposed transfer of pupils. Otherwise two courses are open, namely, either to enlarge the Military Asylum buildings or to provide room by removing some of the girls who are now enjoying the benefits of the Military Asylum. It is not necessary to determine between these courses at the present stage; it is sufficient to observe that the Military Asylum contains many pupils who are not orphans and that such pupils might fairly be required to make way for orphans from the civil institution. The next question for decision is the best method of preserving the individuality of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum, that is, of preventing its total absorption in the Military Female Orphan Asylum. The proposal to amalgamate the two institutions is not a new one; it was raised and discussed by the committee whose report was considered in G.O., dated 26th August 1886, No. 555, Educational. The project was then abandoned on the ground that the amalgamation would destroy the interest of the Eurasian community in the Civil Asylum and would affect the amount of private subscriptions. But neither of these results need follow if the Directors of the Civil Asylum are sufficiently represented on the governing body of the united institution and if, as proposed by the Honorable Mr. Monro, a guarantee is given that a specified number of civil orphans, to be selected by the Directors of the Civil Asylum, shall invariably be borne upon the rolls. Another question to be settled relates to the hospital attached to the Civil Female Orphan Asylum. This is to be fitted up as a workshop for the boys of the Civil

Orphan Asylum and the Industrial School. Accommodation for about 160 boys has thus to be provided and it is very doubtful if the building will prove to be large enough.

5. The above are the most important questions which must be decided before any definite orders can be passed by Government. The Director of Public Instruction will accordingly obtain and communicate to Government the views of the governing bodies of the Civil Orphan Asylum, the Military Female Orphan Asylum and the Industrial School upon his scheme. The Sanitary Commissioner and the Consulting Architect will inspect the premises of the Military Female Orphan Asylum and report whether they are capable of accommodating 240 girls and, if not, will submit a rough estimate of the cost of the necessary additions. The Consulting Architect will also inspect the Civil Female Orphan Asylum buildings and report what alterations it will be necessary to make if 100 school-boys are to be accommodated in the Civil Female Orphan Asylum building and 160 school-boys are to be trained in the workshops to be formed out of the existing hospital. If these preliminaries are settled satisfactorily, it will be necessary to appoint a committee of a representative character to work out the details of the scheme.

6. As remarked above, the financial effects of the new scheme require to be brought out more clearly. The Government does not fully understand the calculation in paragraph 8 of the Director's letter and observes that it will probably be necessary to revise entirely the grants at present made to the various institutions concerned. The question of the establishment to be provided must depend upon the decision come to in respect of the association of the boys in their literary as well as in their industrial studies; it is observed from the correspondence read in G.O., dated 19th August 1890, No. 589, Educational, that Mr. Grigg objected to the boys of the two institutions living together but there is probably no objection to their being trained and taught together. The meaning of the Director's remark that half the cost of the Superintendent of the workshop will fall on the committee is not clearly understood. It is noted that the Honorable Mr. Monro proposes to restrict the instruction given in the workshop to boot-making and metal-working and to require the boys to attend the School of Arts for lessons in carpentry and drawing. The Government doubts whether this arrangement will prove satisfactory. The School of Arts is already crowded and the boys would probably learn much more if taught on the asylum premises.

7. The questions now under consideration should be settled as soon as possible. The delay which has already occurred in connection with the transfer of the Industrial School from its present position is much to be regretted.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Public Works Department.
" Military Department.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Governors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum.
" Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum.
" Committee of the Madras Industrial School.

Exd. J. Moses.

details of the amalgamation and revise the rules of both the Asylums. According to the Financial Statement for 1892–93, the Civil Female Orphan Asylum cost on the whole Rs. 8,568, of which the net cost to the Directors was Rs. 1,855, after taking into account Provincial grants amounting to Rs. 1,838 drawn during the year. By the proposed amalgamation, the Directors will not only be relieved of the annual deficit on this branch, but will also be able to find funds which may be best utilized in improving the industrial side of the Male branch, and thus fit youths for useful employment in after life—which is the main object for which the public subscribed early this century.

7. There are now about 50 students in the Industrial School. These may at once be transferred to the Civil Female Orphan Asylum premises, where they will be boarded and lodged, the charges being borne by the Industrial School Committee. Students of the Industrial School and the Civil Male Asylums who are taught carpentry will be sent for instruction in that subject to the School of Arts. Blacksmith's work and boot and shoe making—the remaining trades now taught in the Industrial School, Black Town—may be taught in the Asylum premises, and the building now used by the Female Orphan Asylum as a hospital can, at a trifling cost, be converted into workshops for the teaching of the above trades. The apparatus and tools in the Industrial School may be taken over and added to, if necessary. The initial expenses will probably not exceed Rs. 1,000 in all. Whenever practicable, instruction in one or two additional industries will be provided for, and deserving pupils will be employed as apprentices in the School of Arts and encouraged to qualify as drawing or industrial teachers—(Please see paragraph 8 of my letter recorded in G.O., No. 58, dated 1st February 1894). All the Industrial pupils will be required to attend the School of Arts in batches for instruction in drawing.

8. The following scale of establishment for the teaching of industries will, I think, suffice for the present :—

	Rs.
Superintendent	75
First Instructor in blacksmiths' work	30
Second do. do.	20
First Instructor in boot and shoe making	30
Second do. do.	20
Storekeeper	25
Peons	22
Total ..	222

The committee will bear half the salary of the Superintendent for his work in connection with the supervision of pupils. A sum of Rs. 15½ may be provided for contingencies, so that the monthly scale of charges may be fixed at Rs. 200. An annual expenditure of Rs. 1,600 will be necessary for the purchase of raw material and for sundry and cooly wages. Out of the annual expenditure of Rs. 4,000, as proposed above, Rs. 1,200 at least may be expected to be recovered from the sale of school manufactures, after allowing for the loss of materials used for teaching purposes. A salary grant of Rs. 83–12–0 per mensem, or Rs. 1,005 a year, is now drawn by the Civil Female Orphan Asylum, and of Rs. 76–14–0 per mensem, or Rs. 922 a year, by the Industrial School, Black Town. The Female Orphan Asylum also draws an annual lump grant of Rs. 400 from Government. These amounts (Rs. 1,005, Rs. 922 and Rs. 400 = Rs. 2,327) together with results-grants which the above institutions have been allowed to draw under the present Code, but which under the Revised Code they are not entitled to, should cover the cost of the proposed arrangements. As regards the general or literary education of the Industrial School students, I think that they might attend the Male Civil Orphan Asylum classes, if the committee have no objection. An additional teacher would be required, whose salary might be paid by the Industrial Committee. It would seem a waste of power to maintain two schools of general education in such close proximity.

9. The plans and estimates for the additional buildings are herewith re-submitted to Government, to be lodged in the records, for the present.

10. Should the arrangements herein suggested be approved, the "Grassmere" premises might, for the present, be retained by this department. They might be useful if, at some future time, it may be necessary to extend the industries of the amalgamated institutions.

11. The draft rules for the working of the institution drawn by the committee are submitted to Government. From the enclosed copy of my Proceedings, No. 73, dated 8th January 1894, it will be seen that some corrections are necessary ; but these will be made, together with such other modifications as will be needed, on receipt of the final orders of Government on the proposals now submitted.

12. In conclusion, I would strongly urge that the arrangements recommended above may be favorably considered and that speedy steps may be taken to carry them into effect. If the proposals be approved, the Military Asylum will have a full complement of strength, and the Civil Male Orphan Asylum will be placed in possession of sufficient funds to carry on its work to much greater advantage than at present, especially as the Directors have consented to send the boys to the workshops to be established for the boys of the Industrial School. Under the general control of the Superintendent of the School of Arts, the industrial education of the boys of both the institutions is likely to be better looked after than at present.

Order—dated 1st June 1894, No. 381, Educational.

The correspondence read above relates to the transfer of the Madras Industrial School to "Grassmere," a building acquired by Government in 1890 as a set-off against a portion of the expenditure incurred by the State in connection with the improvement of the Civil Orphan Asylum buildings. It was Mr. Grigg's idea that the Madras Industrial School should be transferred to "Grassmere," that workshops should be constructed there and that the boys of the Industrial School and the Civil Orphan Asylum should receive instruction together in the workshops. This suggestion having found favour with Government, a detailed scheme was called for and the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum were invited to express their opinion upon Mr. Grigg's proposals so far as they affected the asylum boys (G.O., dated 19th August 1890, No. 589, Educational). The Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum intimated their cordial approval of Mr. Grigg's proposals shortly afterwards but great delay occurred in the preparation of a detailed scheme. In November 1890 the General Committee of the Industrial School appointed a sub-committee for the purpose of elaborating Mr. Grigg's proposals and, in September 1891, the sub-committee reported that it was necessary to provide at "Grassmere" (1) dormitory and living accommodation for one hundred boys, (2) a school-room to hold one hundred boys and (3) a workshop large enough for one hundred and sixty boys and fitted with appliances for instruction in carpentry, shoe-making and working in metals. But the plans and estimates of the new buildings necessary to give effect to the views of the sub-committee were not ready until July 1892 and Dr. Duncan did not submit them to Government until February 1893. Even then, the scheme was placed before Government in so incomplete a form that it was found impossible to pass final orders thereon and the plans and estimates had to be returned with a request for further particulars (G.O., dated 8th March 1893, No. 174, Educational).

2. The Honorable Mr. Monro now comes forward with a new scheme. He considers it unnecessary to undertake expensive works at "Grassmere" for the purpose of accommodating the Industrial School and proposes the following arrangements :—

(1) the female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum to be amalgamated with the Military Female Orphan Asylum ;
(2) the Industrial School to be removed into the buildings now occupied by the Civil Female Orphan Asylum ; and
(3) the hospital of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum to be fitted up as a workshop for the boys of the Industrial School and Orphan Asylum.

Read—also the following paper:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 17th March 1894, No. 2420.

In July 1890, Mr. Grigg submitted to Government certain proposals for the removal of the Industrial School, Black Town, to the "Grassmere" premises in Egmore, and for the provision of suitable accommodation for boarding and teaching 100 pupils and for the erection and maintenance by Government on the same premises of suitable workshops for the benefit of the pupils belonging, not only to the above school, but also to the Civil Male Orphan Asylum. He also observed: "The advantage of having the two Asylums in close proximity for the economical working of industrial classes seems to me indisputable, whilst there can be little doubt that, if these classes are conducted by Government agency, their administration will be more efficient and probably also more economical. The Industrial committee will really lose nothing, because their Industrial department, which is not self-supporting, will devolve on Government, whilst they will be set free with subscriptions and Government aid to develop the general education of their pupils and to devote more attention to their boarding and lodging."

Government accepted the above proposals generally in its order, No. 589, Educational, dated 19th August 1890, but directed, before arriving at a final decision on the matter, the preparation and submission of a detailed scheme for the working of the institution on the new lines suggested by Mr. Grigg, with full particulars as to the cost of the proposals.

2. A special committee, including the Consulting Architect to Government, the Superintendent of the School of Arts and two Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylums, was appointed toward; the close of 1890. The Consulting Architect prepared plans and estimates for new buildings and workshops towards the close of 1892. Owing to several changes in the *personnel* of the first committee, a new committee was appointed in December 1892, with two Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylums, to consider the plans and estimates and to elaborate, as so on as possible, a scheme for the working of the institution. The plans and estimates were approved, but the committee wanted time to draw up rules, and Mr. Havell, who could alone advise as to the requisite plant and apparatus needed for the workshops, was then on furlough. Pending Mr. Havell's return, which was then shortly expected, and the receipt of detailed rules, Dr. Duncan submitted to Government in February 1893 the plans, with estimates amounting to Rs. 25,620, apparently with the view of informing Government as to what was being done in the matter and to enable Government to make the necessary provision in the Public Works Department budget. In the absence, however, of full information as to the cost of staff, apparatus, &c., Government expressed its inability to sanction the plans and estimates and returned them for resubmission in a complete form (G.O., dated 8th March 1893, No. 174, Educational).

3. As Mr. Havell obtained an extension of furlough, Mr. Holder, his *locum tenens*, was required to join the committee, and the committee was requested to elaborate its scheme at once. The Consulting Architect reported that the proposed workshops could accommodate 160 pupils and that the fittings would cost about Rs. 1,000. But the committee submitted its final proposals and rules only on the 13th September 1893, and Dr. Duncan was, owing to press of work, unable to dispose of the paper before he proceeded on leave on the 27th idem, especially as the committee desired that, as Mr. Grigg incidentally suggested in paragraph 6 of his letter quoted above *in extenso*, Government should not only provide the requisite accommodation and workshops, but should also bear the cost of industrial education of the pupils of the Industrial School, the committee undertaking to provide board, lodging, clothing and religious and literary (general) education for the sons of poor and destitute Europeans and East Indians.

4. Since I assumed charge of the office, the Reverend Dr. Brandon, Secretary of the Madras Industrial School, has repeatedly urged on me the necessity of relieving

the Industrial School of the cost of industrial education, in view of the embarrassed condition of the committee's finances, and asked me whether I could advise Government to take over the industrial department of the school immediately. To this end I consulted Mr. Holder as to whether instruction in industries could be given in the School of Arts to the pupils of the Industrial School. He reported that carpentry only could be taught. I therefore decided on waiting to see whether Government would be in a position to allot funds in the Public Works Department budget for 1894–95 for the erection of new buildings and workshops on the "Grassmere" premises and to see whether funds could be found for undertaking the industrial education of Dr. Brandon's pupils. But Government has not been able to allot money for the new buildings in 1894–95. Meanwhile, it has been suggested to me that the pupils of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum might be transferred to the Military Female Orphan Asylum and the Industrial School pupils accommodated in the premises so vacated. I visited the Military Female Orphan Asylum and have ascertained that the Civil Orphan Asylum girls could be well accommodated there, and I have also again inspected the Civil Orphan buildings.

5. On further consideration, I have come to the conclusion—as the best practicable solution of the existing difficulties—(i) that it is quite unnecessary, for the present, even if funds be forthcoming—which can hardly be expected for some years—to erect new buildings or workshops on the "Grassmere" premises, (ii) that the Female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum should be transferred to the Military Female Orphan Asylum at once, (iii) that the Industrial School should be located in the buildings occupied by the Civil Female Orphan Asylum, and (iv) that the hospital attached to the Female Orphan Asylum should be fitted as workshops for the Industrial School students and for such students of the Civil Orphan Asylum as may wish to be taught industries. I am led to make the proposal, not only on the ground of greater economy and greater efficiency of administration, but also on the ground that the location of the Male and Female Orphan Asylums in such close proximity is, for obvious reasons, undesirable.

6. From the correspondence recorded in G.O., No. 555, Educational, of the 26th August 1886, it will be seen that the question of the amalgamation of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum was once raised by Government, but, in view of the unwillingness of the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylums, only 55 girls were then transferred to the Military Asylum. In the above order, Government has fixed a maximum limit of 200 girls as the number that can conveniently be accommodated in the Military Asylum. There are now 189 girls on the rolls and in the Civil Female Orphan Asylum there are about 40 girls. It is, I think, possible to accommodate all the girls of both the Asylums in the Military Asylum and to raise the maximum strength to 240 girls. In this view the Lady Superintendent of the Military Female Orphan Asylum concurs. From the correspondence recorded on page 39 of the above order, I gather that the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum were averse to the proposed amalgamation of the two Female asylums, under an apprehension that the privilege of selecting girls for admission would thereby be taken away from their hands and that, in the event of a sufficiently large number of girls belonging to the military classes and possessing, therefore, a preferential claim for admission seeking to enter the Military Asylum, the claims of the orphan girls of the non-military classes for admission would be prejudiced and that thus the Civil Female Orphan Asylum would run the risk of becoming extinct. If, after consulting the Military authorities, Government can give the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum an assurance that arrangements will be made with the Asylum for the education of a minimum number of Civil orphan girls, —say, 40—whom the Directors may select from time to time, and if the Directors of the Military Asylum be required to furnish the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum annually with a general report on the progress of the Civil girls, especially on the progress of the girls on the "Woolley" and "Carr Compassionate" funds, I think it probable that the Directors will not object to the proposed amalgamation. I would suggest that, with the view of giving effect to these proposals, if Government approve them, the governing bodies of the Civil and Military Orphan Asylums be requested to select three of their members to form themselves into a sub-committee to settle the

Order—dated 10th October 1891, Mis. No. 766, Educational.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

G.O., dated 8th March 1893, Mis. No. 174, Educational.

Read—again the following papers:—

G.Os., dated 19th August and 12th December 1890, Nos. 589 and 801.
" " 20th February and 10th October 1891, Nos. R. 31 and 766.

Read—also the following paper:—

From D. DUNCAN, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 10th February 1893, No. 1243.

With reference to G.O., dated 19th August 1890, No. 589, Educational, and in continuation of this office letter, No. 11031, of the 18th September 1891, I have the honour to submit, for approval and sanction, the accompanying plans and estimates for constructing buildings to accommodate the Industrial School, Black Town, on the "Grassmere" premises, and to forward also the proceedings of the sub-committee formed to elaborate a scheme for conducting the school.

2. Provision is made for school-rooms, dormitories, workshops, and other requirements for a maximum strength of 100 boys. The sub-committee, while approving generally of the plans and estimates, recommends the erection of an additional shed for the storage of carriages. The necessity for this addition may be considered after the buildings have been completed.

3. In this office Proceedings, No. 16255, of the 8th December 1892, copy enclosed, the sub-committee was requested to draw up a set of rules for the working of the institution on the new lines, but the committee desires to take time to consider the subject. Mr. Havell, an important member of the sub-committee, is now on furlough. As he must be consulted, I think it would be well to postpone further deliberations till his return.

4. The total estimated cost is Rs. 25,620. In an office memorandum which Mr. Grigg has left, he has stated that he would be prepared to recommend an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 on the new buildings. The expenditure proposed will thus be within the above limit. In my letter, dated 22nd December 1892, No. 16985, I have recommended that provision be made for the execution of the works in the Public Works Department budget for 1893–94.

Enclosures.

Proceedings of the Sub-Committee meeting held in the Madras Industrial School on Monday, the 19th December 1892, in accordance with Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 16255, dated 8th December 1892.

Present:

Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. H. D. Cook, M.B. (in the Chair).
Reverend A. C. Taylor, M.A.
Reverend Dr. R. J. Brandon, LL.D.
James Gray, Esq.
E. Holder, Esq.
C. Hall, Esq.
H. Irwin, Esq., C.I.E.
H. C. Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Madras Industrial School.

This meeting having met and considered the plans and estimates, dated 24th July 1892, for constructing building to accommodate the Industrial School in the Grassmere premises as referred to in the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 16255, dated 8th December 1892, do unanimously approve of the same and request that officer to obtain the sanction of Government for their erection and allotment of funds as early as possible.

The Committee will during the construction of the building draw up rules as requested by the Director in his Proceedings, No. 16255, dated 8th December 1892.

They would point out that when these buildings are being erected, an additional shed at a small additional cost for the storage of carriages, &c., under repair will be necessary.

(Signed) H. D. COOK,
Chairman.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 16255, dated 8th December 1892.

With reference to paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 589, Educational, dated 19th August 1890, the undermentioned gentlemen will be requested to be good enough to form themselves into a committee and to meet at the premises of the Civil Orphan Asylum or at a convenient centre and, after considering the revised plans and estimates prepared by the Consulting Architect for providing accommodation and workshops on the "Grassmere" premises for the Industrial School, to favour the Director with their views thereon. They are also requested to elaborate a scheme for its working. Their proposals for the working of the school on the new lines may well be drafted in the form of a set of rules drawn up like the rules which regulate the work of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and the Reformatory School, Chingleput.

The Rev. A. C. Taylor.
H. C. Taylor, Esq.
H. Irwin, Esq., C.I.E.
J. Gray, Esq.
F. Rowlandson, Esq.
Dr. H. D. Cook, M.B.
D. Ross Johnson, Esq.
C. Hall, Esq.

2. The Secretary of the Madras Industrial school will be requested to be good enough to convene the committee.

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

To E. Holder, Esq., Ag. Superintendent, School of Arts.

Order—dated 8th March 1893, Mis. No. 174, Educational.

The plans of the workshops apparently provide accommodation for only 100 boys, but in the Proceedings of the sub-committee forwarded with Dr. Duncan's letter, No. 11031, dated 18th September 1891, it was suggested that they should be large enough for 100 boys of the Industrial School and 60 boys of the Civil Orphan Asylum, or 160 boys in all; the cost of the plant required for the workshops has not been estimated nor has any attempt been made to work out the financial effect of the scheme in spite of the orders contained in G.O., dated 19th August 1890, No. 589, Educational. The delay in reporting on the scheme is most unsatisfactory, and the report, now that it has been received, is in so incomplete a form that it is impossible for Government to dispose of the question. The plans and estimates will accordingly be returned to the Director of Public Instruction, with the request that the scheme may be fully worked out with as little delay as possible in consultation with the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum. When re-submitting the plans, the Director of Public Instruction should explain what it is proposed to do with the existing buildings at Grassmere.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Public Works Department.

The scheme proposed appears to be as follows:—

(1) That the Government will establish and maintain as a branch of the School of Arts a workshop which will be under the control and management of the Superintendent of the School of Arts, and will be worked entirely and solely by him and independent altogether of the Madras Industrial School Committee.

(2) That the Government will build quarters for the boys in the Grassmere ground, and that the lads will, in consideration of this, be expected to attend at the branch workshop for a certain number of hours per day.

(3) That any profit accruing from the work of the boys will go to the credit of the Government workshop, but that a scheme would probably be introduced by which the boys would be personally credited with a certain sum per month for their labour.

(4) That the Madras Industrial School Committee will be responsible for the clothing and feeding, scholastic teaching, and discipline of the boys, and that Government will make to the committee grants-in-aid for these purposes as at present and would, the Director thinks, further, in consideration of the fact that the profits of the workshop will cease to come into the coffers of the Industrial School Committee, be willing to increase, if necessary, the amount of their grants, in the event of the subscriptions or other income of the school not being sufficient to meet expenditure.

(5) That admission to *the workshops* will be confined entirely to the pupils of the *Madras Industrial School* and the *Civil Orphan Asylum*, or to *day boys*, not resident in one or other of the above *institutions*, subject in such cases to the nomination of one of the abovesaid committees.

(6) The Sub-Committee are of opinion that the establishment of the proposed scheme would be attended with great advantages to the boys and to the Eurasian population of Madras generally, and, as it would further relieve the Madras Industrial School Committee of a considerable financial responsibility, they consider that the General Committee would do well to cordially accept it, and that in view of this the Sub-Committee to elaborate the scheme referred to in paragraph 3 of G.O., of the 19th August 1890, should, as requested, be appointed.

From the remarks of the Director this Sub-Committee are convinced that the Government would be willing to give the fullest consideration to the wishes and opinions of the Madras Industrial School Committee, and that the intention of the Director is to assist the committee by all means in his power.

(Signed) C. E. PHIPPS.
(„) A. C. TAYLOR.
(„) D. ROSS JOHNSON.
(„) C. H. PELLY, Hony. Secy.

24th November 1890.

Resolution.—The General Committee, accepting the report of the Sub-Committee, cordially approve of the scheme set forth in G.O., No. 589, Educational, dated 19th August 1890, as explained in the report.

They resolve to appoint the following gentlemen to be a sub-committee to elaborate the scheme under the Presidency of the Director of Public Instruction, as requested by paragraph 3 of the above Government Order:—

Reverend A. C. Taylor.
Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook.
C. E. Phipps, Esq.
D. Ross Johnson, Esq.
F. Rowlandson, Esq.
Reverend C. H. Pelly, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Madras Industrial School.

Order—dated 20th February 1891, R. No. 31, Educational.

Recorded, pending receipt of the detailed proposals promised.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

G.O., dated 10th October 1891, Mis. No. 766, Educational.

Read—the following paper:—

From D. DUNCAN, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 18th September 1891, No. 11031.

Adverting to official memorandum, dated 18th July last, calling for proposals towards the removal of the Industrial School, Black Town, to the "Grassmere" premises, Egmore, I have the honour to submit, for information, a copy of the proceedings of the sub-committee constituted for elaborating the scheme set forth in G.O., No. 589, dated 19th August 1890, and to state that the detailed recommendations will be submitted on receipt of the plans and estimates for the necessary buildings.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of the Sub-Committee meeting held in the Industrial School on Saturday, the 1st September 1891, in accordance with Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 9011, dated 5th August 1891, to decide what steps should be taken to give effect to the order of Government regarding the removal of the Industrial School to "Grassmere."

Present:

The Revd. A. C. Taylor (in the Chair).
Captain Ellis, Offg. Consulting Architect to Government.
Mr. A. Chatterton, Professor of Engineering.
Mr. E. B. Havell, Superintendent, School of Arts.
Mr. James Gray.
Mr. F. Rowlandson.
Mr. C. E. Phipps.
Dr. H. D. Cook, M.B.
Mr. D. Ross Johnson.

After discussion it was resolved that the sub-committee, having met as requested in the Acting Director of Public Instruction's No. 9011, of the 5th August, record that in order to carry out the proposed scheme, it would seem to them to be necessary to provide buildings in the Grassmere compound as follows:—

(1) Dormitory and living accommodation for 100 boys.

(2) A school-room large enough to hold 100 boys, of whom 25 per cent. would be under 12 and 75 per cent. between 12 and 18.

(3) A workshop large enough to hold 160 boys (100 being Industrial School and 60 Civil Orphan Asylum boys) fitted up with all the necessary appliances for carrying on the several trades which would be taught in the school and which the sub-committee presume would include carpentry, shoemaking and blacksmithing.

The present arrangements with regard to the working hours in the Industrial School are, that each boy does four hours' industrial work and three hours' scholastic a day, and the sub-committee supposes that the same system would be adopted in the new premises; so that the school-house and workshop would have to be so designed as to accommodate, respectively, about half the total number of boys in the institution, excepting that for the school rooms it would not be necessary to provide accommodation for the boys belonging to the Civil Orphan Asylum, who would, as at present, receive their school training in the Asylum.

It was further recorded that—

In order to arrive at an approximate estimate of the cost of establishing this school the following gentlemen—

the Consulting Architect to Government,
the Superintendent, School of Arts,
the Professor of Engineering,

have kindly agreed to meet and draw out, for the information of this sub-committee, plans, so far as they can, estimates of the necessary buildings and plant that will have to be provided.

(Signed) A. C. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

- prying the building from the date of its original construc- tion.

I have &c.

Lieut W.V. Baker

Off. Executive Engineer

No. 239 W of 11th June 1894.

Copy. Submitted to the Chief Engineer, P.W. Department, for favor of orders.

2. It is observed that G.O. No. 1224 W dated 18th May 1894 did not dispose of the Executive Engineer's No. 219 dated 26th April 1894 bearing this office Endorsement No. 189 W dated 2nd May 1894.

1297 W dt. 5.94.

7.

H Hamilton

Superintending Engineer

H. 12

O.L.S.1

1st June 1894, No. 381, Educational.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers:—

G.O., dated 20th February 1891, R. No. 31, Educational.

Read—the following paper:—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 13th December 1890, No. 12728.

With reference to G.O., dated 19th August last, No. 589, Educational, I have the honour to submit, for information, the accompanying copy of the Proceedings of the General Committee of the Madras Industrial School, from which it will appear that they approve of the scheme set forth in the above order and that a sub-committee has been appointed to elaborate it.

2. The Consulting Architect to Government has expressed his willingness to serve on the committee. Mr. Havell, the Superintendent, School of Arts, and Mr. Chatterton, Professor of Engineering, have also been requested to join the committee.

3. I shall formulate proposals with the assistance of the committee, and after obtaining the opinions of the committees of the Civil Orphan Asylum and Madras Industrial School, submit them early in 1891 for the orders of Government.

I trust this course will be approved by Government.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of a special meeting of the General Committee of the Madras Industrial School held on the 24th November 1890.

Present:

The Hon'ble J. Grose, Vice-President—*Chairman.*
The Hon'ble Justice J. W. Handley.
F. Rowlandson, Esq.
Reverend J. M. Walker.
James Gray, Esq.
H. C. Taylor, Esq.
Reverend C. H. Pelly, M.A., Hony. Secy.
} *Members.*

The meeting was opened with prayer by Reverend C. H. Pelly.

Read the report of Sub-Committee appointed under Resolution ii of a special meeting of General Committee held on 25*th September* 1890 to report on the proposal of Government to remove the school to Egmore.

The Sub-Committee beg to report for the information of the General Committee that they met the Director of Public Instruction on the 10*th November* 1890 and had a long interview with him.

RENT No. 4417

No 3389 W of
10 W of 5-
3242C of 2-
3243C of 2-10-
3-4 W of 2-1-94
369-70 W of 10-2-9
903 W of 3-4-94
426 W of 15-2-94
1633C of 11-4-94
1224 W of 18-5-94
1297 W of 24-5-94

The Supg. Engineer
IV. Circle:

C.F. 73.

Date taken out.	For what purpose.			Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			

Requesting orders regarding Connection with the refund of the difference of

O.L.S. 135. 2116.

Executive Engrs office
West Coast Division
Calicut 7th June 1894

No-353 S.E.

From.

W.V. Baker Esq.
Offg: Executive Engineer
West Coast Dn.

To.

The Supdg: Engineer
4th Circle,

Sir.

As Government order
No 1224 W dated 18th May 1894
Communicated with your
endorsement No 255/C dated 2
June 1894 does not fully dis-
-pose of the points raised in
this office No 219 S.E. dated the 2
April 1894 I have the honor t
request distinct instructi
as to whether the Refund of th
difference of excess Recovere
of R[illegible] to be made to a
of [illegible] who have been acc
-pi

report for the infor
truction on the 10th

RENT No. 4417

No 3389 W d/
10 W d/ 5-
3242C d/ 2-
3243C d/ 2-10-
3-4 W d/ 2-1-9
369-70 W d/ 10-2-9
903 W d/ 3-4-94
426 W d/ 15-2-94
1633C d/ 11-4-94
1224 W d/ 18-5-94
1297 W d/ 24-5-94

The Supg. Engineer
IV. Circle:

Dated 11th June 1894
Dupd 12th June 1894
Recd: 13-6-94

No. 239
W.

House Rent-

Requesting orders regg Con-
-nection with the refund of
the difference of

O.L.S. 135. 2216.

No. 353 S.E.

Executive Engrs office
West Coast Division
Calicut 7th June 1894

From,

W. V. Baker Esq.
Offg: Executive Engineer
West Coast Dn.

To

The Supdg: Engineer
IV Circle

O. F. 73—530,091—30-10-28.

Paper taken out of the Records from the charge of the Referencer.

Press / ~~Miscellaneous~~ / ~~Routine~~ No. 1531/W dated 22-6-1894 DEPARTMENT.

Date taken out.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.			Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			
11-X-29	Dn Rd	797	29	KKR	7/11/29	
7-5-30	Mn	3444	30	BM		

Request distinct ... as to whether the Refund of th... difference of excess Recovere... of R... to be made to a... of ... who have been acc... -pa...

report for the infor... truction on the 10th ...

Govt. of {1894} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

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

JUNE.

C. A. Gyott.

Madras Industrial School.

Passing orders on the question of transferring the — to "Grassmere" or to the Civil Orphan Asylum buildings.

R. 1533 W dt 22 June 1894.

Communicated to the Consg Architect for necessary action

(Sd) J. P. W

Da

3. It seems to Government that the Honorable Mr. Monro's scheme will prove an eminently satisfactory solution of the difficulty. The Civil Orphan Asylum and the Industrial School are both doing valuable work but the utility of the former is restricted and the latter is almost disabled by want of means. On the other hand, the conditions of military service in India have changed so greatly that some alteration in the constitution of the Military Female Orphan Asylum is not only reasonable but essential if the resources of that institution are to be utilised in the most advantageous manner. The scheme now proposed will benefit all the institutions concerned; it will provide suitable accommodation and instruction for the pupils at the Industrial School; it will effect a much-needed reform in the system of instruction adopted in the Male Civil Orphan Asylum; it will relieve the Civil Orphan Asylum of the expense of maintaining the female branch and thus enable the directors of that institution to devote their undivided attention to the development of the male branch; it will conduce to the welfare of the girls themselves who will obtain the advantages of the superior supervision and the more liberal treatment which the resources of the Military Female Orphan Asylum enable it to provide; and, finally, it will extend the operations of the Military Female Orphan Asylum in a manner consonant with the requirements of the present time.

4. But it is impossible to pass final orders upon the Honorable Mr. Monro's proposals as they stand. They indicate merely the outline of a scheme which must be elaborated in communication with the authorities most nearly concerned before it can be adopted. In particular, the financial results of the proposed arrangements will have to be worked out in detail and with care. The first step to be taken is to obtain the general approval of the governing bodies of the Military Female Orphan Asylum, the Civil Orphan Asylum and the Industrial School to the new scheme. The next question to be decided is whether the Military Female Orphan Asylum has room at its disposal for the accommodation of the forty girls whom it is proposed to transfer from the Civil Asylum. The Honorable Mr. Monro's remarks on this subject are not quite accurate. It appears from the correspondence read in G.O., dated 12th October 1886, No. 667, Educational, that the then Sanitary Commissioner expressed an opinion that the accommodation available in the Military Asylum is sufficient for only 180 inmates and, in consequence of this statement, the number of girls transferred from the Civil Asylum in that year was thirty-three and not fifty-five as originally proposed. It seems that there are now 189 girls on the rolls of the Military Asylum so that the asylum is already over-crowded if the opinion given by the Sanitary Commissioner in 1886 was correct. The Director of Public Instruction and the Lady Superintendent concur, however, in thinking that the Military Asylum can provide room for 240 pupils and, if this be so, no difficulty will result from the proposed transfer of pupils. Otherwise two courses are open, namely, either to enlarge the Military Asylum buildings or to provide room by removing some of the girls who are now enjoying the benefits of the Military Asylum. It is not necessary to determine between these courses at the present stage; it is sufficient to observe that the Military Asylum contains many pupils who are not orphans and that such pupils might fairly be required to make way for orphans from the civil institution. The next question for decision is the best method of preserving the individuality of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum, that is, of preventing its total absorption in the Military Female Orphan Asylum. The proposal to amalgamate the two institutions is not a new one; it was raised and discussed by the committee whose report was considered in G.O., dated 26th August 1886, No. 555, Educational. The project was then abandoned on the ground that the amalgamation would destroy the interest of the Eurasian community in the Civil Asylum and would affect the amount of private subscriptions. But neither of these results need follow if the Directors of the Civil Asylum are sufficiently represented on the governing body of the united institution and if, as proposed by the Honorable Mr. Monro, a guarantee is given that a specified number of civil orphans, to be selected by the Directors of the Civil Asylum, shall invariably be borne upon the rolls. Another question to be settled relates to the hospital attached to the Civil Female Orphan Asylum. This is to be fitted up as a workshop for the boys of the Civil

Orphan Asylum and the Industrial School. Accommodation for about 160 boys has thus to be provided and it is very doubtful if the building will prove to be large enough.

5. The above are the most important questions which must be decided before any definite orders can be passed by Government. The Director of Public Instruction will accordingly obtain and communicate to Government the views of the governing bodies of the Civil Orphan Asylum, the Military Female Orphan Asylum and the Industrial School upon his scheme. The Sanitary Commissioner and the Consulting Architect will inspect the premises of the Military Female Orphan Asylum and report whether they are capable of accommodating 240 girls and, if not, will submit a rough estimate of the cost of the necessary additions. The Consulting Architect will also inspect the Civil Female Orphan Asylum buildings and report what alterations it will be necessary to make if 100 school-boys are to be accommodated in the Civil Female Orphan Asylum building and 160 school-boys are to be trained in the workshops to be formed out of the existing hospital. If these preliminaries are settled satisfactorily, it will be necessary to appoint a committee of a representative character to work out the details of the scheme.

6. As remarked above, the financial effects of the new scheme require to be brought out more clearly. The Government does not fully understand the calculation in paragraph 8 of the Director's letter and observes that it will probably be necessary to revise entirely the grants at present made to the various institutions concerned. The question of the establishment to be provided must depend upon the decision come to in respect of the association of the boys in their literary as well as in their industrial studies; it is observed from the correspondence read in G.O., dated 19th August 1890, No. 589, Educational, that Mr. Grigg objected to the boys of the two institutions living together but there is probably no objection to their being trained and taught together. The meaning of the Director's remark that half the cost of the Superintendent of the workshop will fall on the committee is not clearly understood. It is noted that the Honorable Mr. Monro proposes to restrict the instruction given in the workshop to boot-making and metal-working and to require the boys to attend the School of Arts for lessons in carpentry and drawing. The Government doubts whether this arrangement will prove satisfactory. The School of Arts is already crowded and the boys would probably learn much more if taught on the asylum premises.

7. The questions now under consideration should be settled as soon as possible. The delay which has already occurred in connection with the transfer of the Industrial School from its present position is much to be regretted.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Public Works Department.
" Military Department.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Governors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum.
" Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum.
" Committee of the Madras Industrial School.

Exd. J. Moses.

details of the amalgamation and revise the rules of both the Asylums. According to the Financial Statement for 1892–93, the Civil Female Orphan Asylum cost on the whole Rs. 8,568, of which the net cost to the Directors was Rs. 1,855, after taking into account Provincial grants amounting to Rs. 1,838 drawn during the year. By the proposed amalgamation, the Directors will not only be relieved of the annual deficit on this branch, but will also be able to find funds which may be best utilized in improving the industrial side of the Male branch, and thus fit youths for useful employment in after life—which is the main object for which the public subscribed early this century.

7. There are now about 50 students in the Industrial School. These may at once be transferred to the Civil Female Orphan Asylum premises, where they will be boarded and lodged, the charges being borne by the Industrial School Committee. Students of the Industrial School and the Civil Male Asylums who are taught carpentry will be sent for instruction in that subject to the School of Arts. Blacksmith's work and boot and shoe making—the remaining trades now taught in the Industrial School, Black Town—may be taught in the Asylum premises, and the building now used by the Female Orphan Asylum as a hospital can, at a trifling cost, be converted into workshops for the teaching of the above trades. The apparatus and tools in the Industrial School may be taken over and added to, if necessary. The initial expenses will probably not exceed Rs. 1,000 in all. Whenever practicable, instruction in one or two additional industries will be provided for, and deserving pupils will be employed as apprentices in the School of Arts and encouraged to qualify as drawing or industrial teachers—(Please see paragraph 8 of my letter recorded in G.O., No. 58, dated 1st February 1894). All the Industrial pupils will be required to attend the School of Arts in batches for instruction in drawing.

8. The following scale of establishment for the teaching of industries will, I think, suffice for the present :—

	Rs.
Superintendent	75
First Instructor in blacksmiths' work	30
Second do. do.	20
First Instructor in boot and shoe making	30
Second do. do.	20
Storekeeper	25
Peons	22
Total ..	222

The committee will bear half the salary of the Superintendent for his work in connection with the supervision of pupils. A sum of Rs. 15½ may be provided for contingencies, so that the monthly scale of charges may be fixed at Rs. 200. An annual expenditure of Rs. 1,600 will be necessary for the purchase of raw material and for sundry and cooly wages. Out of the annual expenditure of Rs. 4,000, as proposed above, Rs. 1,200 at least may be expected to be recovered from the sale of school manufactures, after allowing for the loss of materials used for teaching purposes. A salary grant of Rs. 83–12–0 per mensem, or Rs. 1,005 a year, is now drawn by the Civil Female Orphan Asylum, and of Rs. 76–14–0 per mensem, or Rs. 922 a year, by the Industrial School, Black Town. The Female Orphan Asylum also draws an annual lump grant of Rs. 400 from Government. These amounts (Rs. 1,005, Rs. 922 and Rs. 400 = Rs. 2,327) together with results-grants which the above institutions have been allowed to draw under the present Code, but which under the Revised Code they are not entitled to, should cover the cost of the proposed arrangements. As regards the general or literary education of the Industrial School students, I think that they might attend the Male Civil Orphan Asylum classes, if the committee have no objection. An additional teacher would be required, whose salary might be paid by the Industrial Committee. It would seem a waste of power to maintain two schools of general education in such close proximity.

9. The plans and estimates for the additional buildings are herewith re-submitted to Government, to be lodged in the records, for the present.

10. Should the arrangements herein suggested be approved, the "Grassmere" premises might, for the present, be retained by this department. They might be useful if, at some future time, it may be necessary to extend the industries of the amalgamated institutions.

11. The draft rules for the working of the institution drawn by the committee are submitted to Government. From the enclosed copy of my Proceedings, No. 73, dated 8th January 1894, it will be seen that some corrections are necessary ; but these will be made, together with such other modifications as will be needed, on receipt of the final orders of Government on the proposals now submitted.

12. In conclusion, I would strongly urge that the arrangements recommended above may be favorably considered and that speedy steps may be taken to carry them into effect. If the proposals be approved, the Military Asylum will have a full complement of strength, and the Civil Male Orphan Asylum will be placed in possession of sufficient funds to carry on its work to much greater advantage than at present, especially as the Directors have consented to send the boys to the workshops to be established for the boys of the Industrial School. Under the general control of the Superintendent of the School of Arts, the industrial education of the boys of both the institutions is likely to be better looked after than at present.

Order—dated 1st June 1894, No. 381, Educational.

The correspondence read above relates to the transfer of the Madras Industrial School to "Grassmere," a building acquired by Government in 1890 as a set-off against a portion of the expenditure incurred by the State in connection with the improvement of the Civil Orphan Asylum buildings. It was Mr. Grigg's idea that the Madras Industrial School should be transferred to "Grassmere," that workshops should be constructed there and that the boys of the Industrial School and the Civil Orphan Asylum should receive instruction together in the workshops. This suggestion having found favour with Government, a detailed scheme was called for and the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum were invited to express their opinion upon Mr. Grigg's proposals so far as they affected the asylum boys (G.O., dated 19th August 1890, No. 589, Educational). The Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum intimated their cordial approval of Mr. Grigg's proposals shortly afterwards but great delay occurred in the preparation of a detailed scheme. In November 1890 the General Committee of the Industrial School appointed a sub-committee for the purpose of elaborating Mr. Grigg's proposals and, in September 1891, the sub-committee reported that it was necessary to provide at "Grassmere" (1) dormitory and living accommodation for one hundred boys, (2) a school-room to hold one hundred boys and (3) a workshop large enough for one hundred and sixty boys and fitted with appliances for instruction in carpentry, shoe-making and working in metals. But the plans and estimates of the new buildings necessary to give effect to the views of the sub-committee were not ready until July 1892 and Dr. Duncan did not submit them to Government until February 1893. Even then, the scheme was placed before Government in so incomplete a form that it was found impossible to pass final orders thereon and the plans and estimates had to be returned with a request for further particulars (G.O., dated 8th March 1893, No. 174, Educational).

2. The Honorable Mr. Monro now comes forward with a new scheme. He considers it unnecessary to undertake expensive works at "Grassmere" for the purpose of accommodating the Industrial School and proposes the following arrangements :—

(1) the female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum to be amalgamated with the Military Female Orphan Asylum ;
(2) the Industrial School to be removed into the buildings now occupied by the Civil Female Orphan Asylum ; and
(3) the hospital of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum to be fitted up as a workshop for the boys of the Industrial School and Orphan Asylum.

Read—also the following paper:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 17th March 1894, No. 2420.

In July 1890, Mr. Grigg submitted to Government certain proposals for the removal of the Industrial School, Black Town, to the "Grassmere" premises in Egmore, and for the provision of suitable accommodation for boarding and teaching 100 pupils and for the erection and maintenance by Government on the same premises of suitable workshops for the benefit of the pupils belonging, not only to the above school, but also to the Civil Male Orphan Asylum. He also observed: "The advantage of having the two Asylums in close proximity for the economical working of industrial classes seems to me indisputable, whilst there can be little doubt that, if these classes are conducted by Government agency, their administration will be more efficient and probably also more economical. The Industrial committee will really lose nothing, because their Industrial department, which is not self-supporting, will devolve on Government, whilst they will be set free with subscriptions and Government aid to develop the general education of their pupils and to devote more attention to their boarding and lodging."

Government accepted the above proposals generally in its order, No. 589, Educational, dated 19th August 1890, but directed, before arriving at a final decision on the matter, the preparation and submission of a detailed scheme for the working of the institution on the new lines suggested by Mr. Grigg, with full particulars as to the cost of the proposals.

2. A special committee, including the Consulting Architect to Government, the Superintendent of the School of Arts and two Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylums, was appointed toward the close of 1890. The Consulting Architect prepared plans and estimates for new buildings and workshops towards the close of 1892. Owing to several changes in the *personnel* of the first committee, a new committee was appointed in December 1892, with two Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylums, to consider the plans and estimates and to elaborate, as soon as possible, a scheme for the working of the institution. The plans and estimates were approved, but the committee wanted time to draw up rules, and Mr. Havell, who could alone advise as to the requisite plant and apparatus needed for the workshops, was then on furlough. Pending Mr. Havell's return, which was then shortly expected, and the receipt of detailed rules, Dr. Duncan submitted to Government in February 1893 the plans, with estimates amounting to Rs. 25,620, apparently with the view of informing Government as to what was being done in the matter and to enable Government to make the necessary provision in the Public Works Department budget. In the absence, however, of full information as to the cost of staff, apparatus, &c., Government expressed its inability to sanction the plans and estimates and returned them for resubmission in a complete form (G.O., dated 8th March 1893, No. 174, Educational).

3. As Mr. Havell obtained an extension of furlough, Mr. Holder, his *locum tenens*, was required to join the committee, and the committee was requested to elaborate its scheme at once. The Consulting Architect reported that the proposed workshops could accommodate 160 pupils and that the fittings would cost about Rs. 1,000. But the committee submitted its final proposals and rules only on the 13th September 1893, and Dr. Duncan was, owing to press of work, unable to dispose of the paper before he proceeded on leave on the 27th idem, especially as the committee desired that, as Mr. Grigg incidentally suggested in paragraph 6 of his letter quoted above *in extenso*, Government should not only provide the requisite accommodation and workshops, but should also bear the cost of industrial education of the pupils of the Industrial School, the committee undertaking to provide board, lodging, clothing and religious and literary (general) education for the sons of poor and destitute Europeans and East Indians.

4. Since I assumed charge of the office, the Reverend Dr. Brandon, Secretary of the Madras Industrial School, has repeatedly urged on me the necessity of relieving

the Industrial School of the cost of industrial education, in view of the embarrassed condition of the committee's finances, and asked me whether I could advise Government to take over the industrial department of the school immediately. To this end I consulted Mr. Holder as to whether instruction in industries could be given in the School of Arts to the pupils of the Industrial School. He reported that carpentry only could be taught. I therefore decided on waiting to see whether Government would be in a position to allot funds in the Public Works Department budget for 1894–95 for the erection of new buildings and workshops on the "Grassmere" premises and to see whether funds could be found for undertaking the industrial education of Dr. Brandon's pupils. But Government has not been able to allot money for the new buildings in 1894–95. Meanwhile, it has been suggested to me that the pupils of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum might be transferred to the Military Female Orphan Asylum and the Industrial School pupils accommodated in the premises so vacated. I visited the Military Female Orphan Asylum and have ascertained that the Civil Orphan Asylum girls could be well accommodated there, and I have also again inspected the Civil Orphan buildings.

5. On further consideration, I have come to the conclusion—as the best practicable solution of the existing difficulties—(i) that it is quite unnecessary, for the present, even if funds be forthcoming—which can hardly be expected for some years—to erect new buildings or workshops on the "Grassmere" premises, (ii) that the Female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum should be transferred to the Military Female Orphan Asylum at once, (iii) that the Industrial School should be located in the buildings occupied by the Civil Female Orphan Asylum, and (iv) that the hospital attached to the Female Orphan Asylum should be fitted as workshops for the Industrial School students and for such students of the Civil Orphan Asylum as may wish to be taught industries. I am led to make the proposal, not only on the ground of greater economy and greater efficiency of administration, but also on the ground that the location of the Male and Female Orphan Asylums in such close proximity is, for obvious reasons, undesirable.

6. From the correspondence recorded in G.O., No. 555, Educational, of the 26th August 1886, it will be seen that the question of the amalgamation of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum was once raised by Government, but, in view of the unwillingness of the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylums, only 55 girls were then transferred to the Military Asylum. In the above order, Government has fixed a maximum limit of 200 girls as the number that can conveniently be accommodated in the Military Asylum. There are now 189 girls on the rolls and in the Civil Female Orphan Asylum there are about 40 girls. It is, I think, possible to accommodate all the girls of both the Asylums in the Military Asylum and to raise the maximum strength to 240 girls. In this view the Lady Superintendent of the Military Female Orphan Asylum concurs. From the correspondence recorded on page 39 of the above order, I gather that the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum were averse to the proposed amalgamation of the two Female asylums, under an apprehension that the privilege of selecting girls for admission would thereby be taken away from their hands and that, in the event of a sufficiently large number of girls belonging to the military classes and possessing, therefore, a preferential claim for admission seeking to enter the Military Asylum, the claims of the orphan girls of the non-military classes for admission would be prejudiced and that thus the Civil Female Orphan Asylum would run the risk of becoming extinct. If, after consulting the Military authorities, Government can give the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum an assurance that arrangements will be made with the Asylum for the education of a minimum number of Civil orphan girls, —say, 40—whom the Directors may select from time to time, and if the Directors of the Military Asylum be required to furnish the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum annually with a general report on the progress of the Civil girls, especially on the progress of the girls on the "Woolley" and "Carr Compassionate" funds, I think it probable that the Directors will not object to the proposed amalgamation. I would suggest that, with the view of giving effect to these proposals, if Government approve them, the governing bodies of the Civil and Military Orphan Asylums be requested to select three of their members to form themselves into a sub-committee to settle the

Order—dated 10th October 1891, Mis. No. 766, Educational.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

G.O., dated 8th March 1893, Mis. No. 174, Educational.

Read—again the following papers:—

G.Os., dated 19th August and 12th December 1890, Nos. 589 and 801.
" " 20th February and 10th October 1891, Nos. R. 31 and 766.

Read—also the following paper:—

From D. DUNCAN, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 10th February 1893, No. 1243.

With reference to G.O., dated 19th August 1890, No. 589, Educational, and in continuation of this office letter, No. 11031, of the 18th September 1891, I have the honour to submit, for approval and sanction, the accompanying plans and estimates for constructing buildings to accommodate the Industrial School, Black Town, on the "Grassmere" premises, and to forward also the proceedings of the sub-committee formed to elaborate a scheme for conducting the school.

2. Provision is made for school-rooms, dormitories, workshops, and other requirements for a maximum strength of 100 boys. The sub-committee, while approving generally of the plans and estimates, recommends the erection of an additional shed for the storage of carriages. The necessity for this addition may be considered after the buildings have been completed.

3. In this office Proceedings, No. 16255, of the 8th December 1892, copy enclosed, the sub-committee was requested to draw up a set of rules for the working of the institution on the new lines, but the committee desires to take time to consider the subject. Mr. Havell, an important member of the sub-committee, is now on furlough. As he must be consulted, I think it would be well to postpone further deliberations till his return.

4. The total estimated cost is Rs. 25,620. In an office memorandum which Mr. Grigg has left, he has stated that he would be prepared to recommend an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 on the new buildings. The expenditure proposed will thus be within the above limit. In my letter, dated 22nd December 1892, No. 16985, I have recommended that provision be made for the execution of the works in the Public Works Department budget for 1893–94.

Enclosures.

Proceedings of the Sub-Committee meeting held in the Madras Industrial School on Monday, the 19th December 1892, in accordance with Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 16255, dated 8th December 1892.

Present:

Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. H. D. Cook, M.B. (in the Chair).
Reverend A. C. Taylor, M.A.
Reverend Dr. R. J. Brandon, LL.D.
James Gray, Esq.
E. Holder, Esq.
C. Hall, Esq.
H. Irwin, Esq., C.I.E.
H. C. Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Madras Industrial School.

This meeting having met and considered the plans and estimates, dated 24th July 1892, for constructing building to accommodate the Industrial School in the Grassmere premises as referred to in the Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 16255, dated 8th December 1892, do unanimously approve of the same and request that officer to obtain the sanction of Government for their erection and allotment of funds as early as possible.

The Committee will during the construction of the building draw up rules as requested by the Director in his Proceedings, No. 16255, dated 8th December 1892.

They would point out that when these buildings are being erected, an additional shed at a small additional cost for the storage of carriages, &c., under repair will be necessary.

(Signed) H. D. COOK,
Chairman.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 16255, dated 8th December 1892.

With reference to paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 589, Educational, dated 19th August 1890, the undermentioned gentlemen will be requested to be good enough to form themselves into a committee and to meet at the premises of the Civil Orphan Asylum or at a convenient centre and, after considering the revised plans and estimates prepared by the Consulting Architect for providing accommodation and workshops on the "Grassmere" premises for the Industrial School, to favour the Director with their views thereon. They are also requested to elaborate a scheme for its working. Their proposals for the working of the school on the new lines may well be drafted in the form of a set of rules drawn up like the rules which regulate the work of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and the Reformatory School, Chingleput.

The Rev. A. C. Taylor.	F. Rowlandson, Esq.
H. C. Taylor, Esq.	Dr. H. D. Cook, M.B.
H. Irwin, Esq., C.I.E.	D. Ross Johnson, Esq.
J. Gray, Esq.	C. Hall, Esq.

2. The Secretary of the Madras Industrial school will be requested to be good enough to convene the committee.

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

To E. Holder, Esq., Ag. Superintendent, School of Arts.

Order—dated 8th March 1893, Mis. No. 174, Educational.

The plans of the workshops apparently provide accommodation for only 100 boys, but in the Proceedings of the sub-committee forwarded with Dr. Duncan's letter, No. 11031, dated 18th September 1891, it was suggested that they should be large enough for 100 boys of the Industrial School and 60 boys of the Civil Orphan Asylum, or 160 boys in all; the cost of the plant required for the workshops has not been estimated nor has any attempt been made to work out the financial effect of the scheme in spite of the orders contained in G.O., dated 19th August 1890, No. 589, Educational. The delay in reporting on the scheme is most unsatisfactory, and the report, now that it has been received, is in so incomplete a form that it is impossible for Government to dispose of the question. The plans and estimates will accordingly be returned to the Director of Public Instruction, with the request that the scheme may be fully worked out with as little delay as possible in consultation with the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum. When re-submitting the plans, the Director of Public Instruction should explain what it is proposed to do with the existing buildings at Grassmere.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Public Works Department.

The scheme proposed appears to be as follows :—

(1) That the Government will establish and maintain as a branch of the School of Arts a workshop which will be under the control and management of the Superintendent of the School of Arts, and will be worked entirely and solely by him and independent altogether of the Madras Industrial School Committee.

(2) That the Government will build quarters for the boys in the Grassmere ground, and that the lads will, in consideration of this, be expected to attend at the branch workshop for a certain number of hours per day.

(3) That any profit accruing from the work of the boys will go to the credit of the Government workshop, but that a scheme would probably be introduced by which the boys would be personally credited with a certain sum per month for their labour.

(4) That the Madras Industrial School Committee will be responsible for the clothing and feeding, scholastic teaching, and discipline of the boys, and that Government will make to the committee grants-in-aid for these purposes as at present and would, the Director thinks, further, in consideration of the fact that the profits of the workshop will cease to come into the coffers of the Industrial School Committee, be willing to increase, if necessary, the amount of their grants, in the event of the subscriptions or other income of the school not being sufficient to meet expenditure.

(5) That admission to *the workshops* will be confined entirely to the pupils of the *Madras Industrial School* and the *Civil Orphan Asylum*, or to *day boys*, not resident in one or other of the above *institutions*, subject in such cases to the nomination of one of the abovesaid committees.

(6) The Sub-Committee are of opinion that the establishment of the proposed scheme would be attended with great advantages to the boys and to the Eurasian population of Madras generally, and, as it would further relieve the Madras Industrial School Committee of a considerable financial responsibility, they consider that the General Committee would do well to cordially accept it, and that in view of this the Sub-Committee to elaborate the scheme referred to in paragraph 3 of G.O., of the 19th August 1890, should, as requested, be appointed.

From the remarks of the Director this Sub-Committee are convinced that the Government would be willing to give the fullest consideration to the wishes and opinions of the Madras Industrial School Committee, and that the intention of the Director is to assist the committee by all means in his power.

(Signed) C. E. PHIPPS.
(„) A. C. TAYLOR.
(„) D. ROSS JOHNSON.
(„) C. H. PELLY, Hony. Secy.

24th November 1890.

Resolution.—The General Committee, accepting the report of the Sub-Committee, cordially approve of the scheme set forth in G.O., No. 589, Educational, dated 19th August 1890, as explained in the report.

They resolve to appoint the following gentlemen to be a sub-committee to elaborate the scheme under the Presidency of the Director of Public Instruction, as requested by paragraph 3 of the above Government Order :—

Reverend A. C. Taylor.
Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook.
C. E. Phipps, Esq.
D. Ross Johnson, Esq.
F. Rowlandson, Esq.
Reverend C. H. Pelly, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Madras Industrial School.

Order—dated 20th February 1891, R. No. 31, Educational.

Recorded, pending receipt of the detailed proposals promised.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

G.O., dated 10th October 1891, Mis. No. 766, Educational.

Read—the following paper :—

From D. DUNCAN, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 18th September 1891, No. 11031.

Adverting to official memorandum, dated 18th July last, calling for proposals towards the removal of the Industrial School, Black Town, to the "Grassmere" premises, Egmore, I have the honour to submit, for information, a copy of the proceedings of the sub-committee constituted for elaborating the scheme set forth in G.O., No. 589, dated 19th August 1890, and to state that the detailed recommendations will be submitted on receipt of the plans and estimates for the necessary buildings.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of the Sub-Committee meeting held in the Industrial School on Saturday, the 1st September 1891, in accordance with Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 9011, dated 5th August 1891, to decide what steps should be taken to give effect to the order of Government regarding the removal of the Industrial School to "Grassmere."

Present :

The Revd. A. C. Taylor (in the Chair).
Captain Ellis, Offg. Consulting Architect to Government.
Mr. A. Chatterton, Professor of Engineering.
Mr. E. B. Havell, Superintendent, School of Arts.
Mr. James Gray.
Mr. F. Rowlandson.
Mr. C. E. Phipps.
Dr. H. D. Cook, M.B.
Mr. D. Ross Johnson.

After discussion it was resolved that the sub-committee, having met as requested in the Acting Director of Public Instruction's No. 9011, of the 5th August, record that in order to carry out the proposed scheme, it would seem to them to be necessary to provide buildings in the Grassmere compound as follows :—

(1) Dormitory and living accommodation for 100 boys.

(2) A school-room large enough to hold 100 boys, of whom 25 per cent. would be under 12 and 75 per cent. between 12 and 18.

(3) A workshop large enough to hold 160 boys (100 being Industrial School and 60 Civil Orphan Asylum boys) fitted up with all the necessary appliances for carrying on the several trades which would be taught in the school and which the sub-committee presume would include carpentry, shoemaking and blacksmithing.

The present arrangements with regard to the working hours in the Industrial School are, that each boy does four hours' industrial work and three hours' scholastic a day, and the sub-committee supposes that the same system would be adopted in the new premises; so that the school-house and workshop would have to be so designed as to accommodate, respectively, about half the total number of boys in the institution, excepting that for the school rooms it would not be necessary to provide accommodation for the boys belonging to the Civil Orphan Asylum, who would, as at present, receive their school training in the Asylum.

It was further recorded that—

In order to arrive at an approximate estimate of the cost of establishing this school the following gentlemen—

the Consulting Architect to Government,
the Superintendent, School of Arts,
the Professor of Engineering,

have kindly agreed to meet and draw out, for the information of this sub-committee, plans, so far as they can, estimates of the necessary buildings and plant that will have to be provided.

(Signed) A C. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

Rx. 376,353 during the year. The figures (exclusive of outlay from Excluded Local funds and Contributions) compare as follows:—

	1891-92.	*1892-93.*	*Difference.*
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial	882,329	773,509	—108,820
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Incorporated local ...	1,651,761	1,714,593	+ 62,832
Total ...	4,995,205	4,650,459	—344,746

It is observed that while there has been a considerable decrease both under Imperial and Provincial expenditure, there has been an increase under Local; the net decrease therefore amounts to Rx. 344,746.

5. Of the total outlay by departmental and civil officers during the year under review, much more was expended on new buildings than on new roads, the figures being Rx. 971,710 and Rx. 783,932 respectively against Rx. 1,139,469 and Rx. 902,759 respectively in the previous year. In the matter of repairs Rx. 1,328,493 were spent on communications and Rx. 289,899 on buildings against Rx. 1,333,048 and Rx. 312,719 respectively in 1891-92.

The Government of India, in inviting attention to the remarks in paragraph 5 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 96 A. G., dated 20th April 1892, and in paragraph 3 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 90 A. G. of the 3rd June 1893, trust that works of communication, particularly feeder roads to railways, will have the first claim on the annual assignments for expenditure on public works.

6. The percentages of establishment given in paragraph 15 of the Accountant General's note are calculated on the total outlay by departmental officers exclusive of establishment. The ratio which the establishment charges bear to the outlay on works and repairs only for the past five years is given below:—

1888-89	26·30 per cent.
1889-90	26·80 „
1890-91	25·97 „
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1892-93	27·48 „

The average for the five years ending 1892-93 is 25·68 per cent. The percentage charge is necessarily high owing to the establishment itself being more or less fixed, while the expenditure in 1892-93 was lower.

7. It is observed that the net direct charge to the State in 1892-93 on account of the Royal Indian Engineering College amounted to £480 exclusive of salaries of passed students detained in England and passages of officers on appointment which amounted respectively to £4,537 and £761; the total of these three items amounting to £5,778. On the other hand, the net debit on account of the Thomason College at Roorkee was Rx. 12,614.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay (General), Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Military Works.

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F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Document accompanying.

Note by Accountant General, Public Works Department, with accompaniment.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 145 P. W. D., A. G.—5·6 94.—1300.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers:—

G.O., dated 20th February 1891, R. No. 31, Educational.

Read—the following paper:—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 13th December 1890, No. 12728.

With reference to G.O., dated 19th August last, No. 589, Educational, I have the honour to submit, for information, the accompanying copy of the Proceedings of the General Committee of the Madras Industrial School, from which it will appear that they approve of the scheme set forth in the above order and that a sub-committee has been appointed to elaborate it.

2. The Consulting Architect to Government has expressed his willingness to serve on the committee. Mr. Havell, the Superintendent, School of Arts, and Mr. Chatterton, Professor of Engineering, have also been requested to join the committee.

3. I shall formulate proposals with the assistance of the committee, and after obtaining the opinions of the committees of the Civil Orphan Asylum and Madras Industrial School, submit them early in 1891 for the orders of Government.

I trust this course will be approved by Government.

ENCLOSURE.

PROCEEDINGS of a special meeting of the General Committee of the Madras Industrial School held on the 24th November 1890.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble J. Grose, Vice-President—*Chairman.*
The Hon'ble Justice J. W. Handley.
F. Rowlandson, Esq.
Reverend J. M. Walker.
James Gray, Esq.
H. C. Taylor, Esq.
Reverend C. H. Pelly, M.A., Hony. Secy.
} *Members.*

The meeting was opened with prayer by Reverend C. H. Pelly.

Read the report of Sub-Committee appointed under Resolution ii of a special meeting of General Committee held on 25*th September* 1890 to report on the proposal of Government to remove the school to Egmore.

The Sub-Committee beg to report for the information of the General Committee that they met the Director of Public Instruction on the 10*th November* 1890 and had a long interview with him.

Rx. 376,353 during the year. The figures (exclusive of outlay from Excluded Local funds and Contributions) compare as follows:—

	1891-92.	*1892-93.*	*Difference.*
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial	882,329	773,509	—108,820
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Total ...	4,995,205	4,650,459	—344,746

It is observed that while there has been a considerable decrease both under Imperial and Provincial expenditure, there has been an increase under Local; the net decrease therefore amounts to Rx. 344,746.

5. Of the total outlay by departmental and civil officers during the year under review, much more was expended on new buildings than on new roads, the figures being Rx. 971,710 and Rx. 783,932 respectively against Rx. 1,139,469 and Rx. 902,759 respectively in the previous year. In the matter of repairs Rx. 1,328,493 were spent on communications and Rx. 289,899 on buildings against Rx. 1,333,048 and Rx. 312,719 respectively in 1891-92.

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6. The percentages of establishment given in paragraph 15 of the Accountant General's note are calculated on the total outlay by departmental officers exclusive of establishment. The ratio which the establishment charges bear to the outlay on works and repairs only for the past five years is given below:—

1888-89	26·30 per cent.
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The average for the five years ending 1892-93 is 25·68 per cent. The percentage charge is necessarily high owing to the establishment itself being more or less fixed, while the expenditure in 1892-93 was lower.

7. It is observed that the net direct charge to the State in 1892-93 on account of the Royal Indian Engineering College amounted to £480 exclusive of salaries of passed students detained in England and passages of officers on appointment which amounted respectively to £4,537 and £761; the total of these three items amounting to £5,778. On the other hand, the net debit on account of the Thomason College at Roorkee was Rx. 12,614.

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The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
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F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Document accompanying.

Note by Accountant General, Public Works Department, with accompaniment.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 145 P. W. D., A. G.—5-6 94.—1300.

No. 94 A. G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
General.

Simla, 4th June 1894.

Review of the Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the Accounts of the Government of India for the official year 1892-93.

READ—

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the Accounts of the Government of India for 1892-93.

RESOLUTION.—The main points worthy of notice are:—

I.—The improvement in Revenue and the decrease in Expenditure as compared with 1891-92.

II.—The cost and return from buildings occupied as residences, *vide* paragraph 4.

III.—The relative outlay on civil buildings and communications, *vide* paragraphs 9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 22 to 26, and 29 to 33.

IV.—The percentages of establishment charges on outlay, *vide* paragraph 15.

V.—The net charge to the State on account of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Coopers Hill and the Thomason College at Roorkee, *vide* paragraphs 5 and 11.

2. The figures of Revenue compare as follows with those of 1891-92:—

	Rx.
1892-93	607,914
1891-92	577,330
Increase ...	30,584

The increase is due chiefly to larger receipts from sale of 'produce' and 'old materials' and to larger contributions realized in the Civil Department for public works. In the note under review contributions are classed separately, whereas in that for 1891-92, they were included under the head "Miscellaneous." There was also a slight improvement in the profits from the Roorkee workshops.

3. Under the head "Rents of buildings" there was an improvement in the total receipts which amounted to Rx. 45,835. This is considerably in excess of any figure attained during the past five years. The net return from buildings occupied as residences (excluding those allotted rent-free) amounted to 1·64 per cent. against 1·72 in 1891-92 and 1·50 in 1890-91. The small return in 1892-93 is due chiefly to certain buildings having been brought on to the Capital and Revenue Accounts of buildings for the first time, for which the rents assessed were inadequate; it is also partly due to the delay in the revision of rents in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of buildings which are under-rented.

4. The total expenditure from all sources amounted to Rx. 4,969,615 against Rx. 5,345,968 in 1891-92, so that there has been a decrease of

Rx. 376,353 during the year. The figures (exclusive of outlay from Excluded Local funds and Contributions) compare as follows:—

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RESOLUTION.—The main points worthy of notice are:—

I.—The improvement in Revenue and the decrease in Expenditure as compared with 1891-92.

II.—The cost and return from buildings occupied as residences, *vide* paragraph 4.

III.—The relative outlay on civil buildings and communications, *vide* paragraphs 9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 22 to 26, and 29 to 33.

IV.—The percentages of establishment charges on outlay, *vide* paragraph 15.

V.—The net charge to the State on account of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Coopers Hill and the Thomason College at Roorkee, *vide* paragraphs 5 and 11.

2. The figures of Revenue compare as follows with those of 1891-92:—

	Rx.
1892-93	607,914
1891-92	577,330
Increase ...	30,584

The increase is due chiefly to larger receipts from sale of 'produce' and 'old materials' and to larger contributions realized in the Civil Department for public works. In the note under review contributions are classed separately, whereas in that for 1891-92, they were included under the head "Miscellaneous." There was also a slight improvement in the profits from the Roorkee workshops.

3. Under the head "Rents of buildings" there was an improvement in the total receipts which amounted to Rx. 45,835. This is considerably in excess of any figure attained during the past five years. The net return from buildings occupied as residences (excluding those allotted rent-free) amounted to 1·64 per cent. against 1·72 in 1891-92 and 1·50 in 1890-91. The small return in 1892-93 is due chiefly to certain buildings having been brought on to the Capital and Revenue Accounts of buildings for the first time, for which the rents assessed were inadequate; it is also partly due to the delay in the revision of rents in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of buildings which are under-rented.

4. The total expenditure from all sources amounted to Rx. 4,969,615 against Rx. 5,345,968 in 1891-92, so that there has been a decrease of

No. 94 A. G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.
General.

Simla, 4th June 1894.

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