

26TH OCTOBER 1894, No. 747, POLITICAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From H. DALY, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 12th October 1894, Circular No. 3622-I.

The attention of the Government of India has recently been directed to the question of the currency in which Government officials serving in Native States should receive their salaries.

2. The cases which may arise will ordinarily fall under one of two heads—

- (a) those of officers lent to Native States; and
- (b) those of officers employed in Native States who remain in the direct service of the Government of India, but, by a tripartite arrangement, receive from the State concerned the salary fixed for them by the Government of India.

3. An officer whose services are lent to a Native State is ordinarily entitled, by the terms under which his transfer was sanctioned, to a certain salary in Government rupees; but he receives his salary from the State as its servant, and, in such cases, there need be no objection, from the point of view of the Government of India, to the State arranging with the officer concerned to pay his salary in the local currency at any fixed or varying rate of exchange.

4. As regards officers whose employment in Native States is treated as British service, the local Government are under the twofold obligation of arranging, on the one hand, that they shall not receive less than the salaries promised, and, on the other hand, that the States shall not pay anything in excess of the amount contemplated. Where a Darbar prefers to make payment in British rupees, no difficulty, of course, arises; but if it pays in its own coin, the exchange between the Native and British currency must be so regulated as to leave to the officer concerned as nearly as possible the equivalent of his salary in Government rupees.

5. I am to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council, the principles above indicated may be followed should occasion arise.

ORDER—dated 26th October 1894, No. 747, Political.

Communicated to Political officers for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

Hedrickhise
Chief Secretary.

To Political Officers.

„ the Accountant-General.

Copy to Revenue Department.

„ to Public Works Department.

„ to Military Department.

Exd. A. Raitt.

P. H. CORRECTION 8342

Gobt. of {1894} Madras.
POLITICAL.

Issued 10.5.94

Recd. 3.11.94

Encl.

G.O., 26th October 1894, No. 747.

OCTOBER.

Government Officials serving in
Native States.

Communicating to Political officers letter from
the Government of India explaining the principles
to be followed in deciding the question of the
currency in which — should receive their salaries.

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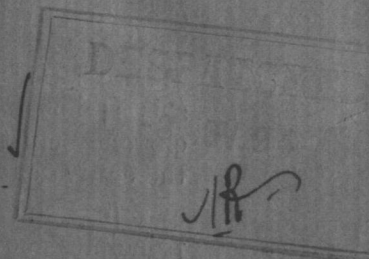
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22ND OCTOBER 1894, No. 801, EDUCATIONAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following paper:—

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

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on the question of transferring the Madras Industrial School to
“Grassmere” or to the Civil Orphan Asylum buildings.

READ—also the following papers:—

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, 4th August
1894, No. 7267.

With reference to paragraph 5 of G.O., dated 1st June last, No. 381, Educational,
I have the honour to submit the enclosed letters, in original, from the Honorary
Secretaries, Civil Orphan Asylums and Madras Industrial School, and also from the
Secretary, Military Female Orphan Asylum, communicating the general approval of
the respective managing committees to the scheme proposed in the above Government
Order.

ENCLOSURES.

From the Rev. C. H. MALDEN, Honorary Secretary, Madras Industrial School, to the Director
of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 4th July 1894, No. 733.

I have the honour to state that the following resolution was passed at a meeting of the
Committee of the Madras Industrial School on the 20th June 1894:—

“XII. Read G.O., dated 1st June 1894, No. 381, Educational.

“Resolved.—The Secretary is requested to write to the Director of Public Instruction and to
express the general approval of the scheme proposed in G.O., dated 1st June 1894, No. 381,
Educational, so far as it affects the Industrial School.”

I have the honour to ask that Mr. C. Pinsent may be recognized as Secretary and Manager of
the school in my place, as I am leaving Madras.

From J. T. GREATOREX, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Civil Orphan Asylums, to the Acting
Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 16th July 1894, No. 120.

Acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated 10th July 1894, No. 6375, I have the
honour, in reply, to acquaint you that the Directors of the Madras Civil Orphan Asylums approve
generally of the scheme proposed in G.O., dated 1st June 1894, No. 381, Educational, subject to
the necessary consent of the subscribers being obtained to the detailed scheme when worked out.

2. With reference to the concluding clause of your letter, I have the honour to report that the present strength of the several forms and classes in the male and female branches of the asylums are as follows:—

<i>Male Asylum.</i>										NOS.
Form III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
" II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
" I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Class IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
" III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
" II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
										74
Pupil-teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Working outside	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Attending girls' school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Vacancies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Sanctioned strength including three boarders										94

<i>Female Asylum.</i>										NOS.
Teacher on the rolls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" attending Presidency Training School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pupil-teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Form III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Class IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
" III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Infant class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
										39
Vacancies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sanctioned strength including one boarder										43

Boys and girls are being called on to fill the vacancies.

In addition to the above, 10 boys and 3 girls will be transferred to the asylums from the Waltair Orphan Asylum under G.O., dated 29th June 1894, No. 482, Educational, which will bring the strength of the Male Asylum up to 104 and of the Female Asylum to 46.

From C. PINSENT, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Madras Industrial School, to the Acting Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 17th July 1894, No. 760.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6375, dated 10th instant, which appears to have crossed letter No. 733, dated 4th July 1894, from the Rev. C. H. Malden, informing you of the approval of the Committee of the Industrial School of the proposed transfer to the buildings now occupied by the Civil Female Orphan Asylum.

2. The school building accommodates 50 destitute lads, and this has been generally the strength of the school, but at present there are only 28, the committee having lately been adverse to admitting new pupils pending final settlement of the question of transfer to Egmore, owing to the present financial position and the difficulty of satisfactorily carrying on the institution in its present quarters.

From Captain T. BAKER, Secretary, Military Female Orphan Asylum, to the Acting Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 25th July 1894, No. 503.

Having laid the subject-matter of O.G., No. 380, dated 1st June 1894, Educational Department, and your No. 6376, dated 10th July 1894, before a special general meeting of the Governors of this asylum, I have been directed to furnish you with the following information:—

- (i) that the Governors approve generally of the amalgamation of the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan and Military Orphan Asylums;

(ii) the present strength of the several forms and classes is as follows:—

<i>North Class Room.</i>										NOS.
Infants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Standard Class I, Division II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
" I, " I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Standard II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
" III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
										99
<i>South Class Room.</i>										NOS.
Standard IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Form V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
" VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
" VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Work class and variously employed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
										69
Normal school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Total										183

(iii) the number of pupils not orphans is 52;

(iv) in regard to accommodation I am directed to invite your attention to paragraph 5, page 11 of Order of Government above quoted wherein Government have requested the Sanitary Commissioner and the Consulting Architect to report on this question;

(v) it is considered that an additional teacher on a salary of Rs. 45 per mensem will be necessary on the proposed amalgamation taking place.

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Acting Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 5th September 1894, No. 1670-S.

With reference to G.O., dated 1st June 1894, No. 381, Educational, I have the honour to forward herewith the proceedings of the committee therein appointed in connection with the Military and Civil Female Orphan Asylum buildings.

ENCLOSURE.

PROCEEDINGS of the committee appointed under G.O., dated 1st June 1894, No. 381, Educational, to consider the feasibility of the existing Military Female Orphan Asylum being utilized for the accommodation of a total of 240 resident pupils, and of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum buildings containing 100 resident and 60 non-resident pupils.

The committee having inspected the premises of the asylum buildings begs to submit the following report:—

The question before the committee resolves itself into a consideration of what the superficial and cubic space should be in dormitories for pupils ranging from about 6 years to 37 years. In dealing with this question, it must be conceded that opinions of authorities vary, but it is noteworthy that, as time advances and experience at disposal is greater, the tendency always has been steadily to increase the amount of space required. This difference of opinion has been chiefly founded upon the consideration that the smaller excretions of carbonic acid gas in the case of young persons demands that less initial cubic space shall be available than for adults. But against this has to be balanced the fact that the difference is not great, and that it is generally held that this should be entirely ignored, seeing that the impurity to be feared is not so much the carbonic acid as the animal organic matter thrown off during respiration. But the ages of the population of the two asylums include no less than 62 persons above 15 years of age. Any attempt, therefore, to make a deduction of the space advisable with reference to age in this instance, would be unwise. The assertion made by the Educational Department that 240 pupils could be accommodated in the Military Asylum (G.O., No. 381, Educational, dated 1st June 1894, page 4) would presuppose that 400 cubic feet per head must be regarded as sufficient. In corroboration of this

it might be stated that the minimum accepted by the English Educational Department for Poor Law Commissioners school dormitories is lower, namely, 360 cubic feet. But this small allowance, which in practice is frequently exceeded, has received strong condemnation from modern sanitarians. The space allowed should in reality be 1,000 feet, with ventilation so arranged as to cause a full change of the air of the room not less than three times per hour. But economy demanded that sanitary requirements should be made, so as to approach the margin of safety. Dr. Dukes and Mr. Paget, both eminent authorities upon the question of school hygiene, holding economy in view, nevertheless insist that 800 cubic feet and 70 superficial feet should be allowed. But it may be pleaded that in this warm climate with doors and windows open the greater part of the year this is more than requisite. All that can be allowed in regard to such an argument is that a draught of warm air is more tolerable than one of cold, and that therefore the change of air in a certain cubic space may be made with greater rapidity and with a greater degree of safety; but this certainty does not cover the question of comfort, as directly a current becomes perceptible to the skin, discomfort ensues. Moreover, in the tropics large rooms are required with reference to radiation of heat from walls and the fact that air more rarefied than in a cold climate is available. This principle is at least followed by Government in regulating the size of barracks for British troops in this country; whilst in Britain 600 cubic feet is considered sufficient; double that amount is provided in this country.

Taking the above facts into consideration, we consider that, consistent with strict economy, the minimum that should be required is 600 cubic feet per head in dormitories. This coincides fairly well with the opinion of Surgeon-General Bidie, when Sanitary Commissioner in 1886, as mentioned in the Government Order under reference, who advised that the minimum should be fixed at 550 cubic feet. In advising this amount, i.e., 600 cubic feet to be allowed, we bear in mind the very decided disadvantage the pupils in both asylums possess in their education being conducted in the same rooms that are used at night as dormitories. We may here state that an inspection of the annual medical returns from the asylum shows that the rates of admission for sickness have been in inverse proportion to the amount of cubic space available, having regard to the total strength, and that the incidence of disease has been especially such as would be favored in spread by overcrowding—*vide* the annexed statement:—

Years.	Strength on the last day of each year.	Admissions into the hospital during the year.	Percentage of admissions to strength.	Chief diseases.			
				Ophthalmia.	Eczema.	Ring-worm.	Febricula.
1870	188	531	282.4	29	31	..	16
1871	196	504	257.1	6	30	..	24
1872	175	271	154.9	3	..	..	17
1873	155	74	47.7	1	4	..	17
1874	162	214	132.1	..	..	..	17
1875	166	158	101.3	6	5	..	7
1876	166	66	39.8	..	..	..	17
1877	181	74	40.9	3	..	..	29
1878	185	92	49.7	*2	..	..	*18
1879	181	183	101.1	33	2	..	44
1880	183	151	82.5	10	..	..	65
1881	165	84	20.6	2	3	..	5
1882	157	71	45.2	4	7	..	9
1883	150	47	31.3	1	..	..	14
1884	147	138	93.9	10	1	..	16
1885	159	86	54.1	3	1	1	16
1886	151	110	72.8	1	3	..	48
1887	182	257	141.2	43	11	..	49
1888	185	255	137.8	7	10	..	32
1889	185	190	102.7	4	..	..	27
1890	183	128	69.9	3	1	..	4
1891	184	180	97.8	..	1	..	102
1892	186	244	131.2	8	13	..	82
1893	187	235	125.7	18	12	14	64

* Represents the statistics of five months, information for the remaining months of the year not being available.

In the case of workshops, where sedentary occupations are pursued, we consider a minimum of 400 cubic feet should be allowed, and, where heavy labour is pursued frequently in the midst of dust, 600 cubic feet should be allowed.

In no case should the available cubic space be reckoned as existing above a height of 13 feet.

On the above basis, we find that the Military Female Orphan Asylum is capable of accommodating only 163 pupils, and that it would, therefore, be necessary to provide for 77 more resident pupils at the following cost:—

Military Female Orphan Asylum—

	RS.
A new dormitory for accommodation of 77 resident pupils.	15,000
Additions and alterations to latrines	450
Do. do. to kitchen	850
Improvements to flooring and walls of existing dormitories.	2,000
Total ..	18,300

In the case of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum we find that if the hospital now utilized be abandoned (as would be the case) there would be available accommodation for the full number of resident pupils, namely, 100. This full utilization of available space, however, necessitates the erection of a new workshop and certain alterations to the latrines and lavatory as shown below:—

Work to be done at the Civil Orphan Asylum—

	RS.
Alterations to the latrine and lavatory	300
Heavy labour workshops	1,800
Total ..	2,100

ORDER—dated 22nd October 1894, No. 801, Educational.

The maximum strength of the Military Female Orphan Asylum was fixed at 200 in G.O., dated 26th August 1886, No. 555, Educational, but, according to the Sanitary Commissioner and the Consulting Architect, the present buildings suffice to accommodate 163 girls only. This estimate may be accepted as theoretically correct (though it proceeds upon an assumption as to the effect of draughts upon bodily comfort which is, at least, contestable), but the strength of the Asylum has for several years regularly exceeded the maximum now fixed and, apparently, the health of the girls has not suffered in any way. It seems, therefore, unnecessary to construct additional accommodation so long as the present strength is not exceeded. Of the girls now in the Military Asylum, 52 are not orphans and the Governors of the institution will be invited to consider the propriety of removing these girls to make room for the inmates (42 in number) of the Civil Asylum.

2. The report on the accommodation available in the Civil Asylum for the boys of the Industrial school is not quite so clear as it might be. Provision is made for building a new workshop, so it seems probable that the report contemplates the use of the hospital as a dormitory and it is plain that the number of pupils to be moved from the Industrial school has been reckoned at 100, that being the figure given in paragraph 5 of G.O., dated 1st June 1894, No. 331, Educational. But the actual strength of the Industrial school is only 28, and 50 is said to represent the usual number of pupils. For the present, at all events, it seems unnecessary to contemplate an increase beyond this latter figure and it is probable that, for some time to come, the accommodation rendered available by the removal of the girls from the Civil Asylum will be ample for the needs of the Industrial school. The Sanitary Commissioner will now be requested to report the exact number of boys who can be (1) accommodated and taught sedentary work in the living apartments to be vacated by the female civil orphans and (2) taught "heavy labour" in the present hospital. The Consulting Architect will also be requested in the Public Works Department to make a rough estimate of the cost of fitting up the hospital for use as a workshop.

3. The purpose to which the building "Grasmere" should be applied has now to be settled and the principal heads of departments will be consulted on the subject

in the departments of the Secretariat concerned. In 1890 the Commissioner of Police wanted the building for use as a Police station, but he has probably since suited himself otherwise. It is understood that the buildings vacated by the Industrial school will be wanted for the Poor school, as stated in paragraph 9 of Mr. Grigg's letter, read in G.O., dated 19th August 1890, No. 589, Educational.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

- „ the Public Works Department.
- „ the Military Department.
- „ all other Departments of the Secretariat.
- „ the Sanitary Commissioner.
- „ the Governors of the Madras Female Orphan Asylum.
- „ the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum.
- „ the Committee of the Madras Industrial School.
- „ the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

Govt. of {1894} Madras.
EDUCATIONAL.

No. 2848 W. d. 8th November 1894

Communicated to the Consulting Architect in continuation of the undermentioned orders.
G.O. 2543 W. d. 30th Sept 1894
" 683 W. - 13th March 1895
" 1533 W. - 22nd June 1894

The rough estimate called for in para 2 of the present Proceedings should be submitted as soon as practicable

(Sd) J.P.

CA to Govt.

The Civil and Military Orphan Asylums and Industrial School.

Considering it unnecessary to provide additional accommodation in the Military Female Orphan Asylum buildings on account of the inmates of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum, and requesting the Sanitary Commissioner to report as to the extent of the accommodation available for boys of the Industrial school in the building to be vacated by the civil female orphans.

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Exd. A. Raitt.

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G.O., 26th October 1894, No. 747.

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Native States.

Communicating to Political officers letter from the Government of India explaining the principles to be followed in deciding the question of the currency in which — should receive their salaries.

No. 28474 d, 8 November 1894

Recorded

(S) J. P. W.

E. P. W.

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Exd. A. Raitt.

Gobt. of {1894} Madras.
POLITICAL.

No. 2847W. dt 8 November 1894

Recorded.

(S/J.P.W.)

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 26th October 1894, No. 747.

Ex P.W.A.

OCTOBER.

Government Officials serving in
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Communicating to Political officers letter from
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