Public Works (1896) Department.

G.O., No. 2092 W

DATED 17 July 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Civil and Military Orphan Asylums and Industrial School — Proposed Education Dept regarding the amalgamation of the Consg Architect Communicated to the

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1,000—5-8-96.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

ERRATUM.

In the sixteenth line of clause 2 of paragraph 7 of G.O., No. 363, Educational, dated 15th June 1896, passing orders on the Committee's report on the Civil and Military Orphan Asylums and the Industrial School, *for* " Civil Orphan Asylum " *read* " Industrial School ".

(By order.)

(Signed) W. FRANCIS,
Ag. Under Secretary.

OOTACAMUND,
25th July 1896.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Governors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum.
„ the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum.
„ the Committee of the Industrial School.
„ the Administrator-General.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again G.O., No. 53, Educational, dated 22nd January 1895.

Read—also the following papers :—

From the Honourable Mr. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 24th September 1895, No. 10454.

I have the honour to forward three copies of the report of the Committee appointed in G.O., No. 53, Educational, dated 22nd January 1895, to draw up a detailed scheme for the amalgamation of the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum and the removal of the Madras Industrial School into the buildings now occupied by the girls of the Civil Orphan Asylum.

Enclosures.

Report of the Committee appointed in G.O., No. 53, Educational, dated 22nd January 1895, to draw up a detailed scheme for the amalgamation of the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum, and the removal of the Madras Industrial School into the buildings now occupied by the girls of the Civil Orphan Asylum.

Our Committee consisted of the following members :—

The Hon'ble Mr. D. DUNCAN (Chairman).
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. ARUNDEL.
The Venerable Archdeacon ELWES, } Governors of the Military Female Orphan
Colonel H. W. H. COX, } Asylum.
Rev. C. H. PELLY, } Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum.
C. HALL, Esq., }
Rev. Dr. BRANDON, Member of the Committee of the Industrial School.
H. IRWIN, Esq., C.I.E., Consulting Architect.

In accordance with the orders of Government we beg to submit our report on the several points referred to us for consideration.

2. With regard to the amalgamation of the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum, we recommend that 42 girls nominated by the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum be always borne on the rolls of the Military Female Orphan Asylum. The number 42 has been adopted, because that was the number on the rolls of the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum at the time when the proposal to transfer the girls was made. It is understood that the Military Female Orphan Asylum shall bear all the charges for the boarding, clothing and education of the 42 girls.

As regards the organization of a joint committee for the amalgamated Female Orphan Asylum, we propose that two of the Directresses and two of the Governors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum shall be appointed by the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum.

The above proposals as to the transfer of the girls on condition of the charges being entirely met by the Military Female Orphan Asylum and as to the formation of a joint committee were referred to the Secretary of the Civil Orphan Asylum with a view to ascertain the opinion of the subscribers. The proposals were laid before the subscribers at a meeting held on the 15th June and met with approval, with the addition that the two Directresses and the two Governors should be appointed from among the elected Directresses and Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum. We see no objection to the amendment made by the subscribers.

3. At present Government gives an annual donation not exceeding Rs. 1,200 to the Civil Orphan Asylum. Of this sum Rs. 800 are allotted to the Male Branch and Rs. 400 to the Female Branch. We recommend that Government continue this donation, but that the sum of Rs. 400 hitherto given to the Female Branch be in future given to the Military Female Orphan Asylum, which has incurred a loss in dismissing boarders to make room for the Civil Orphan girls. This grant of Rs. 400, which will only partially compensate for the above loss, is intended to be in addition to the capitation and other grants now given by Government to the Military Female Orphan Asylum.

With reference to the funded capital of the Civil Orphan Asylum, we have been informed that, as regards the largest portion of it, the history is so little known that it would be inadvisable to attempt to transfer any portion of it to the Military Female Orphan Asylum. There is, however, one endowment which has quite recently been bestowed on the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum. In 1892, the Administrator-General of Madras handed over from the estate of the late Mrs. Juliana Jane Huntly Rs. 7,000, of which the interest on Rs. 4,000 was for the maintenance of an orphan in the Male Asylum in memory of the late Mr. John Spankie Edward Huntly, her husband, and the interest of Rs. 3,000 for the maintenance of an orphan in the Female Asylum in memory of the late Mrs. Claridge, her mother. This sum of Rs. 3,000 may, in our opinion, be transferred to the Military Female Orphan Asylum.

We have revised the rules of the Military Female Orphan Asylum so as to bring them into conformity with the new state of things. A copy with the suggested changes is enclosed (see also Appendix A). It seems to us that the present designation of the institution should be changed into "Female Orphan Asylum."

4. The foregoing remarks seem to embrace all the points we have been called upon to consider in connection with the Military Female Orphan Asylum. We have now to deal with the proposal to remove the Industrial school into the vacated premises. The general consent of the Industrial School Committee and of the Civil Orphan Asylum Directors was accorded to the proposal in July 1894 (see letters read in G.O., No. 801, Educational, dated 22nd October 1894), but the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum qualified their consent by adding that it was "subject to the necessary consent of the subscribers being obtained to the detailed scheme when worked out." But when we came to work out the details of the scheme and to formulate such proposals as we considered to be the best in the interests of both institutions, we found that our deliberations were seriously impeded by the consideration that whatever scheme we might devise it might not meet with the approval of the subscribers. According to No. 19 of the Civil Orphan Asylum Rules, "the Directors may suggest any alterations in the rules and submit them for approval by the subscribers, qualified under rule 5, at a special meeting convened for that purpose." No new rule or alteration of an existing rule can be made without the assent of four-fifths of the subscribers. It therefore seemed to us to be necessary to obtain the general consent of the subscribers to the buildings being lent to the Industrial school, and, further, to get the subscribers to authorize the Directors to make such alterations in the rules as might seem necessary to cary out the scheme. We accordingly requested the Directors to be good enough to obtain the opinion of the subscribers on the following points:—

(*a*) Whether the subscribers will agree to lend the premises vacated by the girls to the Madras Industrial School Committee, the boys of the Civil Orphan Asylum being allowed to attend the Industrial school for industrial training.

(*b*) Whether, in the event of the two foregoing propositions being approved (the first proposition being that relating to the amalgamation of the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum), the subscribers will authorize the Directors to make such alterations in the rules as will enable the Directors to carry out the details of the scheme.

At the meeting of the subscribers referred to in paragraph 2 above, it was resolved that questions (*a*) and (*b*) should be remitted to us for a fuller statement of the wishes of Government as to the proposed nature of the connection between the Industrial school and the Civil Orphan Asylum.

This decision on the part of the subscribers left us in the same state of doubt as before, and we had to consider whether it was expedient to proceed to lay out the details of a scheme which might eventually be summarily rejected by the subscribers. We decided that our best course was to work out a scheme which, in our opinion, would best promote the interests of both institutions, leaving the responsibility of accepting or rejecting it to the subscribers and Government.

5. As we understand the instructions of Government as conveyed in the orders noted in the margin, the only change of importance made in the original proposals, which have been under consideration for years, is the substitution of the premises occupied by the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum for the Grassmere premises. We have endeavoured, therefore, to follow as much as possible the proposals first formulated by Mr. Grigg and affirmed in subsequent orders of Government, in Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction and in resolutions of the Industrial School Committee.

G.O., No. 381, Educational, dated 1st June 1894.
" " 801, " " 22nd Oct. 1894.
" " 53, " " 22nd Jan. 1895.

6. In paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 589, Educational, dated 19th August 1890, Government, while approving generally of Mr. Grigg's proposal to remove the Industrial school to Grassmere, called for complete estimates showing what the cost of the proposed buildings or adaptation of buildings for the accommodation of the school, the provision of workshops, furniture, &c., would amount to. Plans and estimates for school-rooms, dormitories, workshops and other requirements were submitted in February 1893. The expenditure was estimated at Rs. 25,620, and it was stated that Mr. Grigg had left it on record that he would be prepared to recommend an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 on the new buildings. It was clearly Mr. Grigg's intention that the whole of the expenditure on buildings should be borne by Government.

In paragraph 4 of his letter read in G.O., No. 589, dated 19th August 1890, Mr. Grigg says that Government will "provide plain but suitable accommodation for boarding and teaching (general)," &c., and that Government will "erect and maintain suitable workshops" which he designates "Government workshops." The proposal now before us to occupy the premises of the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum obviates the necessity to provide for the large expenditure on buildings which the occupancy of Grassmere would have entailed. But as the original estimated outlay on buildings was to be met wholly by Government, we see no reason why the diminished outlay involved in the scheme we are now considering should not be met from the same source. The Civil Orphan Asylum was to have the use of the workshops, but the Directors were not to be called upon to contribute towards the erection of the buildings. We do not, therefore, recommend that any portion of the cost of the buildings required to fit the Female Branch premises for the Industrial school be borne by the Civil Orphan Asylum. Nor do we propose to charge any portion of this outlay to the Industrial school, seeing that such a contribution formed no part of the original proposal made to the School Committee, that the Industrial school has, up till now, been provided with a building at the Government expense, and that the Committee has absolutely no funds wherewith to meet such a charge. We abide therefore by the original scheme according to which the whole of the outlay on account of buildings is to be met by Government.

7. The industries carried on in the school at present are carpentry, blacksmithing, boot and shoe-making, rattan-work and painting. We are unanimously of opinion that boot and shoe-making is not a suitable industry for European and Eurasian boys of the class attending the school. A European or Eurasian boy, if he has received a good education and is of average intelligence, may rise to be a foreman or a master boot and shoe-maker. But the majority of the boys attending the Industrial school leave it with a very low standard of education and intelligence and with a handicraft skill in no way superior to that possessed by the ordinary native chuckler, if, indeed, his skill is so good. Thus equipped he cannot possibly hold his own against the native chuckler in the struggle for existence. This conclusion is supported by the careers as far as they can be traced of the boys who have left the school after learning boot and shoe-making.

Similarly with regard to rattan-work. It cannot by itself enable a European or Eurasian to earn a competency when competing with native workmen. Rattanning will have to be carried on as an adjunct to carpentry, but beyond that we do not think it expedient to go.

We are of opinion that more attention than hitherto should be devoted to fitter's work. Hitherto this has not been distinguished from Blacksmith's work; but considering the excellent openings there are in the railway and other workshops for boys with a knowledge of fitter's work, we think that special importance should be given to it in the scheme of industrial training. We understand that standards in fitter's work have recently been added to the curricula for Industrial schools laid down in Chapter V of the Madras Educational Rules. The subject is also included in the Technical Examination notification.

Drawing is taught at present, but more as a subject of general education. We propose to make it part of the industrial curriculum and to lay particular stress on its industrial aspects.

The repair of carriages has long been one of the most paying of the industries carried on in the school. It comes partly under carpenter's and blacksmith's work, but includes also painting. We propose therefore to teach painting—carriage-painting and house-painting.

The industrial instruction would therefore embrace—

Drawing as applied to industrial work.
Carpentry and cabinet-making, blacksmithing and fitter's work.
Painting.

8. As regards the utilization of the existing buildings belonging to the Female Branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum—the Industrial school boys will occupy the buildings now occupied by the Civil Female Orphan Asylum, and the hospital attached to the Civil Female Orphan Asylum will be converted into a workshop for the Industrial and Civil Orphan Asylum boys. In its Order, No. 248, Educational, dated 25th March 1895, Government decided to retain the Grassmere premises for future utilization by the Educational Department, if required for the purposes of the Industrial school.

The expenditure on new buildings and on repairs to the main building is estimated at Rupees 2,000, of which Rs. 100 will be required for alterations to the main building, Rs. 300 for alterations to the latrine and lavatory, and the balance for a heavy labour workshop — *vide* Report

read in G.O., No. 801, Educational, dated 22nd October 1894, page 5, and the Consulting Architect's letter recorded in G.O., No. 53, Educational, dated 22nd January 1895. This expenditure is unavoidable and must be incurred by Government.

9. The furniture and appliances at present in use for the board and lodging of the Industrial school boys will be transferred to the asylum premises along with the boys; also the school appliances for general education. As for the materials, tools and plant of the industrial classes, these are of little value, but they will be handed over to Government to form a nucleus for the working of the industries at Egmore. The following is a list of the serviceable articles at present possessed by the school:—

Blacksmiths' Department.

Tools and plant.	Number in use.	Tools and plant.	Number in use.
Anvils, 2½ cwt.	2	Squares, iron	1
Bellows, 36″	2	Shears, tinker	1
Tongs	9	Brace, iron	1
Hammers, sledge	2	Vice, standing, 56 lb.	2
Do. hand	5	Wrenches, box	3
Chisels, cold	5	Table for vice	1
Screw-plate, with taps	2	Weighing scale, with weights for 20 lb.	1
Racket, brace	1		

Carpenters' Department.

Teakwood benches	3	Saws, hand, 24″	2
Planes, jack, with iron	3	Do. panel, 20″	1
Do. joining, with iron	1	Do. compass, 18″	1
Brace, carpenter, with one set of 24 bits.	1	Do. tenon, 16″	1
Chisels, firmer, of sizes	5	Do. dove tail, 10″	1
Gouges, one set of 12	1	Shave, spoke, 3½″	1
Gimlets, of sizes	5	Do. do. 4″	1
Auger do.	4	Squares, carpenter, of sizes	4
Glue kettle	1	File, saw, 3 square, 6″	1
Hammers, claw	1	Vice, standing, 56 lb.	1
Nail extractor	1	Cramps, joiners	1
Hones	1	Lathe, 6″ centre, incomplete	1
Plough, plain, with 7 irons	1	Grindstone with trough	1
Saw rebate, plane	1		

The above will not suffice for the wants of the school after the transfer, for not only will the instruction given aim at a higher excellence than heretofore, but tools and plant will have to be provided for a larger number of pupils. It was at one time intended to provide workshop accommodation for 100 Industrial school pupils and 60 Civil Orphan Asylum pupils. As the number of boys in the Industrial school is at present only 26, and as it is not likely that more than 50 or 60 boys will come from the Civil Orphan Asylum, it is improbable that more than 100 boys will make use of the school at the outset. Taking the figure of 160, the tools and plant necessary for carrying on the industries which we propose should be taught will cost approximately as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
2 Carpenter's benches, with iron screws, at Rs. 25 each	50	0	0
10 Carpenter's benches, common, without screws, at Rs. 15 each, length 6 feet, breadth 2 feet, height 2 feet 6 inches.	150	0	0
1 Grind-stone, with trough 24 inches diameter	40	0	0
4 Chests of tools, carpenter's, complete, at Rs. 85 each	340	0	0
1 Lathe 6 feet bed, complete, for wood work and metal screw-cutting	400	0	0
5 Smith's forges, in brick work	20	0	0
2 „ anvils, 2 cwts., at Rs. 32 each	64	0	0
2 „ „ 2½ „ at „ 40 „	80	0	0
1 „ anvil, 3 „ at „ 45 „	45	0	0
5 Vices, standing, 60 lb., at Rs. 22–8–0 each	112	8	0
3 „ „ 40 „ at „ 15	45	0	0
1 Vice „ 80 „ at „ 30	30	0	0
2 Benches vices, 28 „ at „ 10–8–0	21	0	0
2 Hand „ 5 „ 16 oz., at Rs. 3	6	0	0
2 „ „ 4 „ 12 „ at „ 2–4–0	4	8	0
5 Bellows, smith's, with screws, pipe nozle 30″, at Rs. 60	300	0	0

				Rs.	A.	P.
2 Hammer, sledge, cast steel, 10 lb., at Rs. 5 each	..	..	..	10	0	0
5 „ „ „ 7 „ at „ 3–8–0 each	..	..	..	17	8	0
3 „ „ „ 3 „ at „ 1–4–0 „	..	..	..	3	12	0
1 Beak iron, standing, 56 lb.	..	..	..	15	0	0
1 Sewage block, 14″ × 14″ × 4½″, 1½ cwt.	..	..	..	18	0	0
1 Chest screw stock with taps and dies ¼″, ⅜″, ½″, ⅝″, ¾″, one set.				65	0	0
Jack planes, smoothing planes, files, chisels, braces with bits, saws, oil-stones, hammers, &c.	..	..	..	82	0	0
Extra tools for fitter's work	..	..	..	80	0	0
Total	..	..	..	2,000	0	0

The whole of this expenditure should be borne by Government. The Industrial School Committee will hand over all the serviceable tools, &c., in the school at the time of transfer; beyond this it is not in a position to go. It has not been proposed that the Civil Orphan Asylum should bear any part of the cost of fitting up the workshops. In Mr. Grigg's original scheme it is laid down that the Government was not only to erect, but to maintain the workshops, and in our opinion it is not practicable to charge any portion of the original outlay for tools and plant to the Industrial School Committee or to the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum.

10. The staff and establishment fall next to be considered. It being proposed that the general education of the boys as well as their board and clothing shall continue as at present to be managed by the Committee either with or without the co-operation of the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum, the Committee will maintain the necessary staff and establishment. Feeding and clothing grants and salary grants for teachers and domestic supervision will continue to be given as at present in accordance with the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code; but the Industrial department being a Government institution will be staffed at the cost of Government. We recommend the following establishment for the Industrial department. If some of the proposed salaries seem high it should be borne in mind that, unless the instruction is of a superior quality, the school will fail utterly in realizing the end in view in maintaining it. It has also to be remembered that the up-bringing of many of the boys before admission is such as to require firmness and prudence in a specially high degree in their instructors:—

	Rs.
Superintendent	100
Instructor in car entry and cabinet-making	50
Assistant Instructor in carpentry and cabinet-making	25
Instructor in blacksmith's work	30
Instructor in fitter's work	40
Instructor in carriage-painting	15
Drawingmaster	50
Storekeeper	25
Writer	25
Menial establishment (peons, sweeper, scavengers)	25
	385
Contingencies ..	25
Total ..	410

Against this outlay has to be set the savings effected by the cessation of the salary grants now drawn on behalf of the Industrial teachers and the Drawingmaster. The total of these grants is at present Rs. 88–14–0 per mensem. Salary grants amounting to Rs. 83–12–0 per mensem are being drawn for the Civil Female Orphan Asylum. This sum will also be available to meet the cost of the Industrial School. The net additional cost to Government will thus be (Rs 410—172–10–0) Rs. 237–6–0 per mensem or nearly Rs. 2,850 per annum. It is premature to calculate how much of this cost will be met from profits from the sale of articles manufactured at the workshop. In the beginning, at any rate, the profit, if any, will not be much. But if the school work with success, the profits may be expected to cover a material portion of the extra cost. An annual lump grant will be required to enable the school to purchase raw materials from time to time. But this will be recovered from sales, even after allowing a margin for the necessary wastage of materials in imparting instruction.

11. It was at one time intended to work the school in connexion with the School of Arts. Indeed, its proximity to the School of Arts, was one of the reasons which first drew Mr. Grigg's attention to the Grassmere site. And in paragraph 4 of his letter read in G.O., No. 589, dated 19th August 1890, he proposes that the workshops should be maintained as a branch of the School of

Arts. There is much to be said in favour of such an arrangement, but we doubt whether it is practicable. For one thing the School of Arts is already proving too heavy a responsibility for one Superintendent, and it would certainly suffer if the control of the Industrial School were thrown upon his hands. Article 2 of the proposed rules for the School of Arts read in G.O., No. 471, Educational, dated 7th June 1895, provides for the inspection of industrial schools by the Superintendent. Doubtless the school will benefit in many indirect ways from its proximity to the School of Arts. The mistake is frequently made of assuming a dull level of tastes and aptitudes among boys and of providing only for this, thus depriving boys of promise of the opportunity of cultivating the gifts with which they are by nature endowed. Considering their parentage and up-bringing, we do not expect that many of the boys of the Industrial School will show very marked taste or aptitude for a particular industry or art, but we wish to provide for it, and therefore we recommend that such of the boys of the Civil Orphan Asylum or the Industrial School as show a special aptitude for drawing or industrial work shall be sent to the School of Arts for higher training.

12. The general education of the pupils of the Industrial School will remain as at present under the management of the Committee. Two questions have had to be considered: first, whether the boys of the Industrial School are to receive their general education along with the Asylum boys or separately; and, second, whether such of the Civil Orphan Asylum boys as are to be taught industries shall be taught along with the Industrial School boys or separately. With regard to the first question, Mr. Grigg seems to have contemplated the general education of the pupils of the two institutions being carried on separately and their industrial education together (see paragraph 7 of his letter read in G.O., No. 589, Educational), dated 19th August 1890. In paragraph 8 of his letter read in G.O., No. 381, Educational, dated 1st June 1894, Mr. Monro says: "As regards the general or literary education of the Industrial School students, I think that they might attend the Civil Orphan Asylum classes, if the committee have no objection. An additional teacher would be required, whose salary should be paid by the industrial committee. It would seem a waste of power to maintain two schools of general education in such close proximity." In paragraph 6 of the order just mentioned Government remarks: "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; and it is observed from the correspondence read in G.O., No. 589, Educational, dated 19th August 1890, 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." When we addressed the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum requesting them to call a meeting of the subscribers, it was partly with a view to ascertain the opinion of the subscribers on this point and to get them to authorize the Directors to make such alterations in the rules as might be deemed necessary for carrying on the instruction of the pupils together. As the subscribers declined, with the information before them at the meeting to express any opinion on the subject, we can only make such recommendations as seem to us best, leaving it to the subscribers to accept or reject them as they may think fit. We agree with Mr. Monro in thinking that it would be a waste of power to maintain two schools for general education. The Industrial Schools boys will be better taught in the Civil Orphan Asylum classes and the Civil Orphan Asylum boys will not be worse taught owing to the presence of a few boys from the Industrial School. We are aware that there is a feeling amongst some of the Civil Orphan Asylum subscribers that the presence of the Industrial School boys in the Civil Orphan Asylum classes will have a deteriorating effect on the boys of the latter institution. While admitting that some of the Industrial School boys may come from lower strata of society than the average Civil Orphan Asylum boy, we do not anticipate any evil to follow from their association together. It seems to be supposed that the Industrial School boys will crowd into the Asylum during school hours and give a new character and tone to the school. How groundless is such a fear is manifest when it is remembered that the Industrial School boys will be distributed among the several classes. The class distribution of these boys on the 31st March last was as follows:—

Third Form	2
Second „	..
First „	5
Fourth Standard	7
Third „	9
Second „	3
Total ..	26

At the outset, at least, there need be no fear that the tone of the classes in the Civil Orphan Asylum will be lowered by this small influx of pupils from the Industrial School into the several classes. If the subscribers of the Civil Orphan Asylum object to the Industrial School boys reading in the Asylum classes, it will be necessary for the Committee to continue the general education classes as at present, receiving salary grants from Government.

The question of the co-education of the pupils of the two institutions in their industrial work can, in our opinion, receive only one answer. If the Civil Orphan Asylum is not to be called

upon to contribute towards the maintenance of the industrial classes, it cannot claim to have separate instruction for the boys whom it wishes to be trained. Government cannot maintain two separate establishments for the industrial training of at most 160 boys. As no proposal to have separate industrial classes for the two institutions has been made to us, and as co-education in industrial work seems to be taken for granted in the papers before us, we do not feel the necessity of justifying what seems to us the only practicable arrangement.

We would only add here that, if the boys of the Civil Orphan Asylum are to receive industrial training from Government free of cost, the Directors and subscribers of the Asylum should regard it as only a fair return to allow the Industrial School boys to attend the general education classes in the Asylum.

13. We have not thought it necessary to draw up rules for the internal working of the Industrial School Workshop. As a Government institution it will be worked in accordance with the rules of the Educational Department.

14. We have now to consider the financial aspect of the foregoing recommendations.

(1) As regards the Military Female Orphan Asylum we consider that no increase in the teaching staff will be necessary in consequence of the transfer of the Civil Orphan pupils. According to the annual returns there were only 32 and 114 pupils, respectively, on the rolls of the Civil and Military Female Orphan Asylums and they were spread over the several forms and classes as shown in the margin. The amalgamation of the two Asylums will not render any form or class unwieldy for the present, so as to necessitate the employment of additional teachers. The transfer to the Military Asylum of the lump grant of Rs. 400 hitherto drawn for the Civil Female Orphan Asylum will help the former institution to make up the loss it may sustain from the removal of boarders.

	Civil Female Orphan Asylum.	Military Female Orphan Asylum.
Third Form	3	3
Second "	5	5
First "	10	14
Fourth Standard	6	19
Third "	2	28
Second "	4	33
First "	1	10
Infant "	1	2
Total ..	32	114

(2) As regards the Civil Orphan Asylum we observe that the Female Orphan Asylum cost the management Rs. 4,980, Rs. 5,344 and Rs. 6,086, respectively, during the past three years. The Asylum authorities will thus be relieved of an average expenditure of Rs. 5,470 a year. This saving should enable the Directors to maintain the Male Asylum in a more efficient condition than at present.

(3) If our proposals are adopted, the Committee of the Industrial School will, on the one hand, be relieved of all the expenditure at present incurred in carrying on the industrial work of the school. On the other hand, it will no longer enjoy the receipts derived from the work carried on. The lodging, feeding and clothing of the boys will continue to be borne by the Committee, the salary, feeding and clothing grants admissible under the Code being drawn as at present. If our recommendation is accepted—namely, that the boys shall receive their general education along with the Civil Orphan Asylum boys—the Committee will be relieved of the charge of maintaining a school for general education, though it may be required to bear the cost of any increase that this arrangement may necessitate in the Asylum teaching staff and in the appliances.

(4) The financial effect of our proposals, as far as Provincial funds are concerned, will be as follows:—

An immediate expenditure of Rs. 2,200 on buildings and of Rs. 2,000 on furniture and appliances.

A net monthly charge of Rs. 237-6-0 on establishment for the Industrial School.

An allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum for the purchase of raw materials to be recovered in whole or in part from sales of manufactured articles.

15. The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel and the Rev. C. H. Pelly proceeded to England on furlough and were consequently unable to be present at our two last meetings. The Rev. Dr. Brandon was not present at our final meeting owing to absence from Madras. Mr. Irwin did not attend any of our meetings, but he was good enough to meet several of the members of the Committee at the Female Orphan Asylum premises and to give us the benefit of his professional advice regarding the changes necessary in the buildings to adapt them to the wants of the Industrial School.

(Signed) D. DUNCAN.
(") W. WESTON ELWES.
(") H. W. H. COX.
(") C. HALL.
(") R. J. BRANDON.
(") HENRY IRWIN.

APPENDIX A.

If the proposals made by the Committee are adopted, the following alterations in the rules of the Military Female Orphan Asylum will be necessary :—

Rule 2.—*Add :* "Two of the Directresses will be elected by the Committee of the Civil Orphan Asylum."

Rule 3.—*Add :* "Two of the Governors will be elected by the Committee of the Civil Orphan Asylum"

Rule 5.—*Add :* "Provided that, when a Governor or Directress elected by the Civil Orphan Asylum Committee vacates office, the vacancy shall be filled up by the Committee of the Civil Orphan Asylum."

Rule 120.—After Class VII insert : "VIII.—Orphans of non-military parents nominated by the Committee of the Civil Orphan Asylum subject to the limit of 42 at one time."

Note.—On the occurrence of a vacancy in Class VIII, the Secretary shall intimate the fact to the Secretary of the Civil Orphan Asylum with a view to its being filled up by the Committee of that institution. A girl nominated by the Civil Orphan Asylum Committee shall be admitted at once, subject to the conditions of Rules 121 and 122, and on being certified by the Surgeon to the Military Female Orphan Asylum to be free from mental and bodily disease.

In the same Rule 120 after the words "sanction of the Governors" insert, "In calculating the proportion of East Indian children to be received under Classes III, V and VI, children received under Class VIII shall be left out of account.

APPENDIX B.*

Proposed modifications in the rules of the Civil Orphan Asylum if the girls of the Civil Female Orphan Asylum are removed to the Military Female Orphan Asylum and the buildings now occupied by them are handed over to the Industrial School.

Rule 11.—Add as paragraph 3 : "They shall also elect two of their number to sit as their representatives on the governing body of the Military Female Orphan Asylum."

Rule 12.—*Paragraph* 1.—*Instead of* "twelve" *insert* "six," and *after* "Directresses" *add* elected by the Directors."

Paragraph 2.—*Before* "Directresses" *insert* "elected." *Instead of* "twelve" *insert* "six." *Instead of* "remaining Directresses" *insert* "Directors."

Omit paragraph 3 and insert : "Two of these eight Directresses shall be elected by the Directors to sit on the governing body of the Military Female Orphan Asylum."

Rule 28.—Omit paragraph 1 and insert instead : "The masters of the Asylum shall be required to reside on the premises."

Paragraph 2.—*Instead of* "children" *insert* "boys" and *after* "life" *add* "and shall, if required by the Directors, attend the workshop of the Industrial School and, whilst there, be under the control of the Superintendent of the workshop."

Instead of paragraph 3 insert : "The girls elected on the Female Asylum foundation shall reside at the Military Female Orphan Asylum where they will be boarded, clothed and educated and be entirely under the control of the Governors of that institution."

Rule 33.—Omit "and girls."
"or her."
" 34.—Omit "and Headmistress."
" 35.—Omit "and Headmistress,"
"each."
" 36.—Omit "and Headmistress, respcetively."
"and Headmistress."
"and Headmistress."
" 38.—Omit "of both institutions."
" 39.—Omit "and Headmistress."
Instead of "make" *insert* "makes."

At the end of rules, insert the Government Order regarding transfer of girls to the Military Female Orphan Asylum and the Industrial School to the Civil Female Orphan Asylum premises.

* These proposed alterations will be slightly affected by the resolution of the subscribers referred to at the end of paragraph 2 of the report.

APPENDIX C.

MADRAS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL RULES.

	Rules.		Rules.		Rules
Constitution	1– 2	Officers	13–17	Religious Instruction.	31–32
Object	3	Staff	18–19	Education	33
Control	4–12	Pupils	20–30	General	34–52

Constitution.

The Madras Industrial School is a Church of England Institution.

2. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras shall be the Patrons and also the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, respectively. All European and Eurasian clergymen of the Church of England in charge of districts in Madras, St. Thomas' Mount and Perambúr shall be ex-officio members of Committee.

Object.

3. The object of the institution is to provide board, lodging, and general education, as well as religious instruction in accordance with the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, for poor and destitute European and Eurasian boys of the Madras Presidency.

Control.

4. The management of the institution shall be vested in the patrons, the ex-officio members of Committee, and two gentlemen nominated by the Director of Public Instruction, together with ten other gentlemen subscribers of not less than Rs. 12 per annum, of whom at least four shall be Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum and two officers of the Army or Indian Medical Services.

5. On the resignation of a non-official member of Committee, or on his failing to attend three successive monthly meetings without satisfactory reason, or on his ceasing to be a subscriber to the institution, or having been elected a member of this Committee because he was a Director of the Civil Orphan Asylum and ceasing to be a Director of the Civil Orphan Asylum, he shall be held to have vacated his appointment. It shall be the duty of the Committee without delay and by the affirmative votes of four-fifths of the members to elect a fitting person to fill such vacancy.

6. The Committee shall have power to make such by-laws as are necessary for the government of the institution; but such by-laws must be passed by an affirmation vote of four-fifths of the members. The Committee, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction and by an affirmation vote of four-fifths of the members, may amend, alter, or cancel any of the rules, but not the constitution in rules 1 and 2 and the rules relative to the investment of funds in rule 52. The rules and by-laws shall be published in the Annual report, which shall be published immediately after the accounts have been audited and the auditor's report accepted by the Committee.

7. A meeting of the Committee shall be held in the first fortnight of each month for the transaction of business. The Honorary Secretary shall give at least four clear days' notice of a meeting. Five members shall form a *quorum*.

8. Any three members of the Committee shall have the power of convening through the Honorary Secretary an extraordinary meeting, on giving him one week's notice of the reason for calling the meeting. The Committee shall have power to refuse to allow more than two extraordinary meetings to be called by the same three persons in any one official year.

9. When neither the Chairman nor the Vice-Chairman is present, the Committee shall elect its own Chairman. In the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casting vote. A subject decided at one meeting of the Committee shall not be re-opened until a period of six months shall have elapsed.

10. The Committee shall at each monthly meeting appoint two of its members to visit the institution (see rule 17).

11. The Chairman for the time being shall have power to defer declaring a resolution to have been lost or carried until he shall have obtained in writing the opinion of members, who have been unavoidably absent from the meeting, on the point at issue.

12. The Committee shall maintain a book in which minutes of the proceedings of its meetings shall be recorded. The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chairman and, when practicable, initialled by each member present.

Officers.

13. The *Chaplain* shall be appointed by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras. He shall be responsible for the religious education of the boys.

11. The *Honorary Medical Officer* shall be appointed by and from amongst the members of the Committee. He shall visit and inspect the boys and the premises and grounds of the institution at least once a month and whenever it may be necessary.

15. The *Honorary Secretary* shall be appointed by and from amongst the members of the Committee. He shall be manager of the institution and all appointments other than those mentioned above shall be made by him, subject to the confirmation of the Committee. He shall have power, subject to the confirmation of the Committee, to dismiss, suspend or fine any one appointed to office by him. As the executive officer of the Committee he shall perform such duties as may be enjoined on him by the Committee, and shall in consultation with the Chairman or Vice-Chairman attend to all important matters which cannot be conveniently postponed to the next meeting. He shall control all expenditure, and regulate the administration of the institution in all matters not expressly provided for by the orders of the Committee. He shall keep a constant watch over the receipts and expenditure of the school and satisfy himself by frequent inspections that the registers and books are written up, that all returns and forms are properly attended to, and that the cash balances correspond with those entered in the books, that the daily entries are made in the day books, and that outstandings are not allowed to accumulate. He shall arrange for the due scrutiny monthly of all expenditure. He shall frequently inspect the premises and grounds of the institution, and the food, clothes and bedding of the boys, and at least once a month muster all the pupils and give every boy an opportunity for submitting to him personally any representation or complaint he may wish to make. He shall inspect the records of all punishments inflicted and shall initial each entry (see rule 18). He shall in communication with the Honorary Medical Officer take all the necessary precautions in case of an outbreak of epidemic or contagious diseases to protect the inmates and to prevent the spreading of such disease. He shall obtain the sanction of the Committee for the placing out of any boy leaving the institution.

16. The *Honorary Treasurer* shall be appointed by and from amongst the members of the Committee. He shall be responsible for the accounts of the institution and shall make all necessary disbursements passed by the Honorary Secretary subject to the provision of the first clause of rule 51.

17. One of the *Visitors* shall visit the institution officially at least once a week and write any remarks he may have to make in the book provided for that purpose. It shall be the duty of the visitors to see that the book is placed on the table at each monthly meeting of the Committee.

Staff.

18. The *Steward* shall be under the immediate control of the Honorary Secretary whose orders in all matters appertaining to the institution he shall implicitly obey. He shall be responsible for the general domestic management of the whole institution, for the moral training of the boys while present in the dormitories or grounds, for the maintenance of the order and general discipline of the school and for the whole of the property of the boarding institution. He shall control the domestic staff who shall obey and assist him at all times on the discharge of his duties. He shall have power to punish any pupil by (*a*) solitary confinement, or (*b*) corporal punishment. He shall maintain all the books, registers, accounts, correspondence, forms, certificates, rolls, papers, documents, &c. He shall keep office copies of all correspondence, forms, returns, statements, estimates and contracts and carefully attend to all receipts, disbursements and office-work. He shall be responsible for defalcations on the part of the domestic establishment if it be shown that such defalcations were facilitated by neglect of any rule, regulation, by-law or order on his part. He shall prepare or have prepared for the signature of the Honorary Secretary all returns, forms, &c. He shall keep a report book, to be known as the "Book of daily occurrences" and make in his own handwriting in it notes of all important occurrences and of any matter requiring the orders of the Honorary Secretary or any member of Committee, and shall show such notes to the Honorary Secretary or Member of Committee during each visit and obtain their orders or initials against the entries. He shall maintain a "Punishment book" into which full particulars of all punishments inflicted by him shall be entered, together with the nature of the offence and the names of the offenders. He shall have each entry initialled by the Honorary Secretary. He shall attend to all orders of the Medical officer and procure all medicine ordered, and see that these medicines are given in the doses and at the times directed. He shall keep safely the medicines, instruments and other medical properties. He shall see that the patients get their diet regularly as ordered by the Medical officer at his visits and he shall keep such forms, rolls, registers, and books as may be prescribed by the Medical officer. He shall carry out forthwith all urgent written instructions of the Medical officer regarding the sick and report all cases of sudden or violent death to the nearest Police Inspector and the Honorary Secretary. He shall report to the Honorary Secretary when a pupil is unable from any cause to attend to his duties, the absence without leave and return from such absence of any pupil. He shall bring before the Honorary Secretary for his orders any pupil whose period of residence is about to expire. He shall inform the Honorary Secretary fully and immediately of all matters of an urgent and important nature connected with the health, discipline and executive administrations of the institution. He shall accompany any

member of the Committee officially inspecting the institution and bring to his notice any matter requiring his special notice. He shall remind each pupil who has been four and a half years in the school or who is seventeen and a half years of age that he must leave the school in six months. He shall be responsible for the storing and cooking of the food, and shall see the rations weighed and served out to the cooks, and shall examine the food at its distribution and see that the distribution is fair. He, or some responsible person under his orders, shall be present at all meals and assemble and dismiss the pupil at meal times. He shall see that the mess-tables are scrubbed and washed by the pupils at least three times a week. He shall be responsible for the provision of proper clothing and bedding and for the protection, upkeep, mending and washing of the clothing and bedding of the pupil inmates, and shall see that they bathe and keep themselves clean, and that the premises and grounds are kept in good sanitary condition. He shall be constantly with the pupils during the hours of play and listen patiently to all complaints and grievances and acquaint himself with the conduct and character of each pupil. He shall inspect the dormitories at night at least once a week and without previous notice, and at that time muster the pupils. He shall see that the entrance gate is guarded by a peon day and night. He shall take stock on the 31st March each year and make a valuation of all articles belonging to the domestic establishment and shall obtain sanction for the writing off of any amount by which such articles may have been depreciated in value since the previous stock-taking.

19. The members of the *staff* shall reside in such place or locality as may be directed by the Committee.

Pupils.

20. (*a*) Sons of destitute or very poor Europeans or Eurasians living in the Presidency of Madras shall be admissible as free pupils (*b*); sons of poor Europeans or Eurasians living in the Presidency of Madras shall be admissible as paying pupils.

21. Donors of Rs. 360 or subscribers of at least Rs. 72 per annum for the preceding five years shall have the right of nominating one free pupil, who shall be admitted to the first vacancy if not intelligible.

22. Application for admission may be made through any subscriber or contributor to the funds of the institution. All applications shall be addressed to the Honorary Secretary who shall cause to be forwarded the printed form of application and descriptive roll to be filled up and returned to him. The baptismal certificate, if procurable, and a medical certificate shall be forwarded with the form of application when it is returned to the Honorary Secretary.

23. (*a*) No pupil above fifteen years of age, nor under eleven years, shall be admitted, excepting under very special circumstances; (*b*) pupils labouring under any form of disease which is likely to incapacitate them from the ordinary duties of an industrial life are ineligible.

24. The number of pupils shall depend on the state of the funds of the institution and the accommodation available.

25. The following is the order in which claims to free admission of destitute or poor boys shall be considered:—

(1) Boys whose parents are both dead.
(2) Boys whose father is dead or incapacitated for work.
(3) Boys whose parents are destitute or very poor.
(4) Boys who are illegitimate.

The cases of illegitimate boys shall be dealt with specially by the Committee.

26. No boys shall be admitted as a free pupil, excepting under special circumstances at the discretion of the Committee, unless it can be satisfactorily proved that his near relatives are unable to undertake his maintenance or unless circumstances render it unsafe to leave him in their hands.

The amount of fees payable for a paying pupil shall be fixed in each case by the Committee. Paying pupils can be admitted only if vacancies exist (1) for which no eligible boys belonging to the classes specified in rule 20 (*a*) are available, or (2) that the funds of the institution do not allow such vacancies to be filled by the classes specified in rule 20 (*a*). In this latter case the fees charged must cover all the expenses of food, clothes, medicine, and a fair share of cost of staff. Preference shall be given in all cases to boys whose parents were contributors to the funds of this institution. All applications for admission shall be registered and laid before the Committee, and if passed they shall be countersigned by the Chairman and the boy admitted in due course. The Honorary Secretary in announcing to the parent or guardian the election of a candidate shall fix a reasonable time for the boy to join the institution; if the boy does not join within the period named, the fact shall be reported to the Committee. Medical certificates of boys from the mofussil shall be furnished not only at the time of application but also of admission. The Committee may decline receiving a boy either as a free pupil or as a paying pupil and may remove or cause to be removed any boy without assigning any reason.

27. Schools, societies or institutions sending paying pupils shall be responsible for the fees payable.

28. All fees except those provided for under rule 27 shall be paid one month in advance, failing which the names of those in default shall be struck off the rolls. Paying pupil shall receive the same diet, dress and treatment as free pupils.

29 A strict enquiry shall be made in May and November each year into the financial condition of the parent or near relative of each pupil in the institution. In the event of the parent or near relative of a free pupil or a paying pupil not paying full cost of board, being after the boy's admission able to support him, the Committee shall call on the party or parties to remove such pupil from the institution or to contribute such sum towards his maintenance as the Committee shall consider just. A paying pupil may be made a free pupil if his parent or near relative becomes unable through poverty or destitution to pay the boarding fees.

30. Any pupil refusing to accept suitable employment when it is provided for him shall be forthwith removed from the institution. No pupil shall he allowed to remain more than five years, or beyond the age of eighteen years, without the permission of the Committee. The Honorary Secretary shall report to the Committee when any pupil has been close on five years in the institution or is about to attain eighteen years of age. When any such pupil has a parent or guardian they may be required by the Committee to remove him. Otherwise it shall be the duty of the Committee to take such measures as may seem best for his settlement in life. This rule, however, shall not be a bar to the Committee accepting a suitable situation for the pupil at any time. A parent, guardian or friend wishing to withdraw a pupil shall do so only with the consent of the Committee.

Religious Instruction.

31. Pupils shall be marched by the Steward or other responsible person to and from divine service twice each Sunday at such place as shall be ordered by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras. They shall be assembled daily morning and evening, when the form of prayer sanctioned by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras shall be read by the Chaplain or by such officer as he shall appoint. The religious instruction shall be in accordance with the principles of the Church of England and shall be given to all pupils belonging to the Church of England immediately before the commencement of general instruction.

32. No person shall be appointed to any important and responsible domestic office unless the applicant is a consistent member and communicant of the Church of England.

Education.

33 All the pupils shall attend for general education the classes in the Civil Orphan Asylum, the Headmaster of which shall be responsible for the conduct and general education of the pupils during the hours they are attending these classes. For industrial work they shall attend the workshop at such hours as may be prescribed. During the hours of attendance at the Industrial School the pupils shall be under the orders of the Superintendent of the Industrial School.

General.

34. A register shall be kept giving full particulars about each pupil: his parents or relatives; date of admission; examinations passed and conduct each year; date of leaving and address, &c.

35. Monitors and Corporals (on the recommendation of the Chaplain) shall be appointed as occasion may require from amongst the pupils by the Honorary Secretary. They shall have general charge of the pupils placed under them, and shall report misconduct to the Steward.

36. The pupils shall rise at day-break, and after attending to their private devotions, shall clean the premises and grounds, wash and dress, and assemble for roll-call and prayers. There shall be three meals in the day—breakfast at 7 A.M., dinner at noon, supper at 7 P.M. The hours devoted to general and industrial instruction shall be in accordance with the time-tables of the Civil Orphan Asylum and Industrial School Workshops. At 7-30 P.M. there shall be roll-call and evening prayers shall be said. Lessons shall then be prepared and at 9 P M. the pupils shall attend to their private devotions and afterwards retire to bed. All other hours during the day may be devoted to recreation. Every Saturday the premises shall be thoroughly washed out by the pupils. At least two hours daily shall be allowed for recreation. The pupils shall be encouraged to play games so long as the games are of a harmless nature; and their movements shall, during play-hours, be as unrestricted as possible. At least once a week, ordinarily on Saturdays, the pupils shall be taken for recreation beyond the limits of the school; during work and school hours play shall be strictly interdicted.

37. When the annual inspections and examinations are completed, there shall be a public distribution of prizes.

38. Parents, guardians and friends shall be permitted to visit the pupils between 1 P.M. and 6 P.M. on the last Saturday in the month, and on other days only with the written permission of the Honorary Secretary. Parents, guardians and friends may correspond with the pupils in writing; but shall forfeit this privilege by misconduct. Parents or guardians or the nearest relatives shall receive notice of serious illness or when suitable employment is provided for a pupil.

39. Holidays, for such periods as the Honorary Secretary, Chaplain, and responsible officers for general and industrial education determine, shall be granted at Christmas, Midsummer and Easter; but no pupil shall be allowed to go during the holidays to friends whose character (which must be good) is not personally known to some member of the Committee; where there is an approved guardian at hand, the pupil shall not be allowed to spend the holidays with any other party without such guardian's consent In addition to the above holidays, the following shall be allowed, viz., Saturdays, Ash Wednesday, Ascension Day, the Queen's Birthday and Prince of Wales' Birthday. Special leave shall be granted to boys by the Honorary Secretary when good reasons are assigned and when the Steward makes no objection on the ground of misconduct. No leave shall be granted on a Sunday, except on emergency. Pupils who overstay their leave shall not be re-admitted unless satisfactory explanation be given for their absence. No pupil shall be re-admitted after the holidays unless he produces a medical certificate of good health and freedom from contagion, or is passed by the Honorary Medical Officer of the institution.

40. No pupils shall be kept in solitary confinement for a period exceeding twenty-four hours. Corporal punishment shall be administered after the manner of school discipline with a light cane, and the number of stripes shall in no case exceed twelve.

41. The following shall be deemed forbidden articles, the possession of which shall be punished by the Steward: (*a*) spirits, (*b*) intoxicating drugs, including tobacco, (*c*) unripe and unwholesome fruit.

42. Pupils shall not be allowed to go beyond the walls of the institution without special authority.

43. The Steward may detail pupils for serving meals, washing plates, assisting in the kitchen, and performing other duties as occasion may require. Each pupil in turn shall take his fair share of detail work.

44. The members of the Committee shall use their best efforts from time to time to procure suitable employment for the pupils. When a pupil leaves he shall be furnished with the following certificates: (*a*) certificate showing his conduct while connected with the institution; (*b*) the standards he has passed in the general and industrial classes; (*c*) baptismal certificate; (*d*) marriage certificate of his parents, provided he has no brother remaining in the institution. A note shall be made in the register of what certificates have been given. On a pupil leaving the institution the Committee shall consider what allowance for clothing, if any, shall be made to him. Pupils who have left the institution and who have borne and still bear a good character shall be encouraged to keep up their interest in the institution.

45. The dress and bedding of the pupils shall be plain and decent, and shall be regulated from time to time and periodically inspected by the Committee. The Steward shall report in writing to the Committee in January, April, July and October of each year on the state of the clothing, bedding and school property. The diet of the pupils shall be according to a scale fixed by the Honorary Medical Officer and approved by the Committee. The scale shall be exhibited during meal hours in a frame placed in the dining hall.

46. A responsible officer shall be in charge of the pupils at night and shall sleep in the dormitory.

47. The names of pupils absent at roll-call or from their duties and the cause of absence shall be noted by the Steward in his "Book of daily occurrences."

48. No strangers shall be allowed on the premises without permission and not until they have first entered their name, occupation, address, time of calling, and reason for calling in the visitors' book, which shall be kept by the gate-peons. The pupils shall be prevented as much as possible from having any communication with outsiders or natives.

49. The staff and servants on the establishment shall be employed exclusively on duties appertaining to the institution and shall not engage in or carry on any business, concern, or trade on their own account.

50. In the matter of short leave (one or two days) the Steward shall be under the orders of the Honorary Secretary. In the matter of long leave application must be made to the Committee through the Honorary Secretary. All leave shall be entered in the "Book of daily occurrences," with the hours of leaving and returning.

51. All moneys shall be lodged in a bank in the name of the institution, and all drafts thereon shall be signed by the Honorary Treasurer and countersigned by the Honorary Secretary. The Honorary Secretary shall see that vouchers are provided in support of all payments. The accounts of the institution shall be audited immediately after the close of each official year by a competent accountant.

52. With a view to form an endowment, an account shall be opened in the Government Savings Bank, to which shall be transferred monthly 6¼ per cent. of all subscribers' donations, offertories or other profits, as also all legacies; and from the amount accumulated investments shall be made from time to time in Government or other suitable securities. The whole of the

funded property of the institution shall stand in the names of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras. The interest on the invested property shall be credited to the funds of the institution.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 14th Nov. 1895, No. 12244.

Abstract.—Submitting a copy of the Military Female Orphan Asylum Rules.

Order—No. 363, Educational, dated 15th June 1896.

In the order read above the Government appointed a committee of eight gentlemen to work out in detail a scheme, suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Monro when acting as Director of Public Instruction, for the amalgamation of the female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum and for the removal of the Industrial School into the buildings now occupied by the girls of the Civil Orphan Asylum. The present Director's letter read above transmit the report of this committee, and the Government now proceeds to pass orders upon the matter.

2. The Hon'ble Mr. Monro's scheme was devised with the object of benefiting all three of the institutions with which it was concerned, and Government has already, in paragraph 3 of G.O., No 381, Educational, dated 1st June 1894, recorded the opinion that it should prove an eminently satisfactory solution of the difficulties which at present surround them. The Civil Orphan Asylum and the Industrial School are undoubtedly both doing valuable work, but Government was of opinion that the utility of the former was restricted, while the latter was almost disabled by want of means, and that, on the other hand, the conditions of military service in India have changed to such an extent that some alteration in the constitution of the Military Female Orphan Asylum was not only reasonable but, if its resources were to be utilized in the most advantageous manner, essential. Mr. Monro's scheme provides suitable accommodation and instruction for the Industrial School pupils, effects a reform in the system of instruction at the Male Civil Orphan Asylum, relieves the Civil Orphan Asylum of the expense of maintaining a female branch, affords to the girls of that institution the advantages which the superior resources of the Military Female Orphan Asylum enable it to provide, and finally extends the operations of this latter institution in a manner more consonant with the requirements of the present time.

3. In G.O., No. 801, Educational, dated 22nd October 1894, it has already been decided that, so long as the present strength of the Military Female Orphan Asylum is not exceeded, it will not be necessary, on sanitary grounds, to increase the accommodation there available, and that the proposal to amalgamate with it the female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum will not result in any addition to its strength, inasmuch as the inmates of that branch are fewer in number than the girls now in the Military Asylum who are not orphans and who can be removed to make room for them. It has further been found that the accommodation which will become available in the Civil Orphan Asylum on this transfer being effected will be ample for the boys of the Industrial School, and that little more will be necessary than to provide a shed and plant for the use of the boys engaged on "heavy labour," such as blacksmith's work and carpentry.

4. It was suggested in paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 53, Educational, dated 22nd January 1895, that the hospital in the female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum would apparently provide ample accommodation for those engaged on light labour, that the upper floor would probably be available for the European Superintendent, and that other members of the staff might also perhaps be quartered in the buildings vacated by the girls. The committee was invited to decide upon these points and it approves the first suggestion, but is silent as regards the last two. These appear, however, to be details which the Civil Orphan Asylum Directors and the Industrial School committee are peculiarly competent to settle, and as the present committee has made no demur to the proposals it may perhaps be assumed that they are unobjectionable.

5. There remain the other points upon which the committee was requested to report. An initial difficulty in the way of any final decision upon these is the fact, mentioned by the committee, that the subscribers to the Civil Orphan Asylum (the assent of four-fifths of whom is necessary to any alterations in the existing rules of that institution) have stated that they hesitate to assent to the present scheme until its details have been worked out and laid before them. The Government accordingly proposes to now set out in such detail as is at present possible a scheme which appears to it to adequately consider the interests and claims of each of the three institutions concerned, and the subscribers to the Civil Orphan Asylum will be invited to offer an expression of their opinion upon it, and, unless they consider any part of it to be open to objection, to confer on the Directors of the Asylum authority to alter the rules of the institution in such manner as may be necessary to permit of its introduction.

6. *Control.*—The committee proposes that forty-two girls nominated by the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum shall in future be always borne on the rolls of the Military Female Orphan Asylum, which shall bear all charges for their board, education and clothing, and that a joint committee to manage the "Female Orphan Asylum," as the amalgamated institution may hereafter be called, should be constituted by appointing from among the elected Directresses and Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum two of the Directresses and two of the Governors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum. These suggestions are approved.

7. *Finance.*—At present, in addition to sums paid under the Grant-in-aid Code, the Government subscribes Rs. 1,200 per annum to the Civil Orphan Asylum (under G.O., No. 101, Educational, dated 30th March 1874,) if its receipts from private subscriptions amount to Rs. 3,000, and under G.O., No. 186, Educational, dated 27th February 1890, makes a capitation grant to the Military Female Orphan Asylum of Rs. 5 per mensem for every child in the institution under the age of 18 years. The committee states that the former sum is usually divided into two parts of Rs. 400 and Rs. 800, of which the former is spent upon the female, and the latter upon the male, branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum, and it recommends that the former sum (Rs. 400) should hereafter be paid to the Military Female Orphan Asylum in consideration of the fact that it has now taken upon its shoulders the duty of maintaining the girls who formerly belonged to the Civil Orphan Asylum. This proposal is approved. The sum of Rs. 800 will continue to be annually paid to the Civil Orphan Asylum on the existing condition, viz., that its annual subscriptions from other sources amount to not less than Rs. 3,000.

The committee recommends that the Government should considerably increase the pecuniary assistance that it has hitherto given to the two institutions. A certain amount of initial outlay is naturally requisite to establish the present scheme on a proper footing. The committee reports that Rs. 2,200 will require to be expended in alterations and repairs to the present Civil Orphan Asylum buildings to fit them for the Industrial School boys and on the erection of a heavy labour workshop. Tools and appliances to the value of Rs. 2,000 are also stated to be necessary for the Industrial School after its enlargement. The committee recommends that these sums be provided from Provincial funds, and the Government will accordingly be prepared to make an allotment not exceeding this amount on the receipt of detailed estimates which the Public Works Department will be requested to prepare and submit. The committee further requests that an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 for raw material for the workshops should be made from Provincial funds. The Government is willing to provide Rs. 1,000 for the first year to enable the shops to start operations, but in succeeding years the proceeds of the sales of manufactures in them should enable the authorities at the Civil Orphan Asylum to replace the raw material expended. Should they thereafter, however, be in a position to show that the sales in any year have not brought in sufficient to enable them to keep on hand raw material to the value of Rs. 1,000, the Government will be prepared to consider the question of making an extra grant to permit of this being done.

Industrial School.

The committee further proposes that Government should pay the cost of the establishment in the Industrial department, amounting to some Rs. 4,920 per annum, and thus practically take upon itself the whole expense of its maintenance. This

suggestion appears to be open to several objections. The institution is not, in the first place, open to boys of all creeds, and for the Government to undertake its upkeep would constitute a departure from the policy in such matters which has hitherto been always adhered to. The establishment of the department as a Government institution would moreover tend at once, to the great loss of the school, to cause all private interest in it and private efforts for its welfare and improvement to die out. Finally, a committee of private gentlemen such as that which will control it is without doubt better fitted than the Government to manage the department with success. The Government prefers, therefore, to make the institution sufficient grants to enable it to make a fair start on its course and thereafter to leave its control in the hands of the committee. The committee's suggestion at the close of paragraph 3 of its report, that the endowment of Rs. 3,000 given by the late Mrs. Huntly for the maintenance of a female orphan in the Civil Orphan Asylum should now be transferred to the Military Female Orphan Asylum, will be referred to the Administrator-General for remarks.

8. *Instruction.*—The committee proposes that the boys of the Civil Orphan Asylum and the Industrial School should receive both their literary and their industrial education together. The Government, upon a careful consideration of the matter, has decided that it would be preferable that both the industrial and the general literary education of the two sets of boys should be conducted separately. To attempt to teach industries to the two sets of boys together would appear to be very likely to result in failure, for the class of instruction needed by the one differs very considerably from that required by the other. No extra expense need be involved in carrying out this plan if the hours of work of the two sets of boys are so fixed that they may use the workshops at different times of the day. The committee of the Industrial School will accordingly be requested to make such arrangements as are necessary to permit of these suggestions being followed.

The proposals in paragraph 7 of the committee's report as to the subjects which should be taught in the Industrial department are approved, as is the suggestion in paragraph 11, that, though the department should be worked independently of the School of Arts, those of the boys of either the Civil Orphan Asylum or the Industrial School who show any special attitude for drawing or industrial work should be sent there for higher training.

9. Until details of the scheme have been more definitely decided upon, it appears to be unprofitable to discuss the modifications proposed by the committee in the rules for the Civil Orphan Asylum, the Military Female Orphan Asylum, and the Industrial School. As soon as final orders upon this matter have been passed, the authorities concerned will be requested to forward to Government, for approval, revised rules for the three institutions and for the Industrial department.

(True Extract.)

W Francis

Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the Public Works Department
(with reference to paragraph 7).
„ all other Departments of Secretariat.
„ the Governors of the Military Female Orphan Asylum.
„ the Directors of the Civil Orphan Asylum.
„ the Committee of the Industrial School.
„ the Commissioner for Government Examinations.
„ the Administrator-General (with reference to concluding portion of paragraph 7).

Exd A. Raitt

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Govt. of {1896} Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

105.C

Read: 3-7-96

No. 2092/W. dated 17th July 1896

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., No. 363, 15th June 1896.

JUNE.

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The Civil and Military Orphan Asylums and the Industrial School.

Passing orders on report of the Committee appointed to draw up a scheme for the amalgamation of the female branch of the Civil Orphan Asylum with the Military Female Orphan Asylum, and the removal of the Madras Industrial School into the buildings now occupied by the girls of the Civil Orphan Asylum.

Communicated to the Comp. Architect for submission of the detailed estimates called for in Clause 2 of para 7.

7/7/96

1st Reminder issued 14.12.96.

DESPATCHED
18 JUL. 96

C.A. to Govt.

by AL 1232 25/11/97