

(1) Date of receipt 26

(2) Date of receipt 2-8-42.

(3) Initials of the Referencer

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1472	Press
		~~Mis~~
Dated	5 th November 1877.	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

5th November 1877, No. 1472.

Medical College.

Read again—

Memorial from the Inhabitants of Madras on the subject of the proposed closing of the Senior Department of the Medical College, dated 15th September 1877.

Read also the following papers:—

No. 24. *From Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 23rd October 1877, No. 4465.*

I have the honor, in submitting a letter from the Surgeon-General, No. 655, of the 18th instant, to offer the following remarks.

2. From an educational point of view it is to be regretted that any necessity should have arisen for placing restrictions on fresh admissions to the Senior Department of the Medical College, but the exigencies of the public service, as shown by the Surgeon-General, have rendered the measure unavoidable, and the memorialists have, I think, failed to point out any other satisfactory mode of meeting the difficulty.

3. It will be seen from the statement annexed by the Surgeon-General to his letter that, notwithstanding the temporary restriction which has been placed on fresh admissions, the number of students in the Senior Department is unusually large.

4. As a matter of fact there is no Government College in which an indefinite number of students can be regarded as having a claim to be admitted as a right. In every case the admission of students must, to some extent, be regulated by the capability of the institution to receive them. Until very lately the number of Civil Students in the First Department of the Civil Engineering College was actually limited to seven, and, although this restriction has been recently removed, it is on the understanding that the number of students is to depend on the accommodation and teaching power available. In the Arts Colleges it is quite conceivable that a state of things might arise under which it might become necessary to place a limit on the number of admissions.

5. The Senior Department of the Medical College is, it must be remembered, only one branch of the institution, which is mainly a Medical School for educating Military and Civil Medical Subordinates.

6. As the Surgeon-General intimates that the restriction of which the memorialists complain is not likely to be of very long duration, I trust that the inconvenience which is likely to result from the measure will not be less than they seem to suppose.

No. 25. *From Surgeon-General G. SMITH, M.D., Indian Medical Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Director of Public Instruction), dated Fort St. George, 18th October 1877, No. 655.*

With advertence to G.O., No. 2430, dated 3rd October 1877, and to the accompanying memorial, I have the honor to submit the following remarks for the consideration of His Grace the Governor in Council.

2. Memorialists petition Government that the Order marginally noted "so far as it places in abeyance the Senior Department of the Medical College may be reconsidered," they being of opinion that questions of greater breadth and importance than those involved in mere departmental necessities had been overlooked when Government issued the Order complained of.

3. The reasons which alone influenced me in recommending the temporary closure against new entrants of the Senior Department of the Medical College are fully given in my letter, No. 121, dated 27th February 1877. The recommendation objected to by the memorialists constituted one of several calculated, when combined, to secure the end urgently desiderated, namely, the restoration to efficiency as regards numbers of the Subordinate Medical Department, at that time as now the most pressing of the departmental questions before Government.

4. The details of the embarrassment and of the proposals for its ultimate removal need not be specified here for they are well known to Government, and the communication which sets them forth in order is in the hands of the memorialists. I may merely add that the safety of the Senior Department is in no way imperilled by the action taken by Government on my proposals, and that the inconvenience to the general public complained of by the memorialists, already materially diminished by an unforeseen cause, will not, in all probability, be of long duration.

5. The memorialists, leaving the simple question of the temporary abeyance of the Senior Department to enable this office to meet the urgent wants of Government as regards its supply of Medical Subordinates, wax warm and eloquent on such topics as the destruction of their hopes and prospects, the closure of avenues for the employment of their children, the injustice inflicted upon deserving members of the community, and of the power of manifested or of hidden jealousy in depriving them of their rights. Into this ground I decline to follow the memorialists beyond hazarding the remark that they have misread the history of the development of the College and the consistent policy in connection therewith of the individual whose present acts are so warmly assailed.

6. The Medical College of Madras, unlike the Medical Colleges of Calcutta and of Bombay, was primarily, and is still primarily, an institution for the education of Medical Subordinates for the service of the State. All arrangements of the Institution therefore must, more especially in seasons of necessity, bow to this recognized principle, and no officer in my position would be justified in allowing secondary rights and privileges to interfere with the clear and practical acceptance of that principle.

7. The memorial is a gratifying proof to Government of the interest felt in the welfare of the Medical College by the general public of Madras. During the four decennia of the existence of the institution no such earnest and vivid recognition of its value has been recorded. It is possible that the appreciation may have existed in days when Government was the only patron, but if so, the appreciation did not take the form of liberal donations, of bursaries, scholarships, or of prizes as in the experiences of the Colleges of Calcutta and of Bombay. A better day is evidently at hand. The memorial possesses also another feature of great interest as shown in the readiness expressed by the memorialists to pay for the advantages obtainable by their children in connection with the higher departments of the College. It is time that eleemosynary education in connection with the Senior Department were abolished, seeing that the general public demands the change.

8. The existing suspension will soon, I trust, come to an end; its incidence is even now less than was intended as will be seen from the return appended. I fail to see in what way, consistent with honest medical training and with meeting the pressing demands of Government for Medical Subordinates, the suspension complained of could have been avoided, nor have the memorialists been able to help me with any practical solution of the difficulty. The Medical College can only educate as many as the General Hospital can clinically train, and the capabilities of that hospital are alike limited and defective.

Statement showing the total number of students of all classes and grades in the Medical College on the 13th October 1877.

	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.
Senior Department.. { Students for University Degrees ..	7	6	2	..	..
Do. do. Licences ..	3	7	5	..	..
Hospital Apprentices, Military ..	6	..	..	..	..
Do. do. Civil ..	33	6	9	..	..
Second " .. { Do. do. Singapore ..	2	6	2	..	..
Female Students ..	..	..	4	..	..
Medical Pupils, Civil ..	19	32	..	..	..
Do. Mysore ..	..	12	..	..	..
Junior " .. {	3*	..	..	..	..
Private Students attending lectures on payment ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total number of Students of all grades ..	66	69	22	..	..
	157				

* Of these two are female students attending lectures in chemistry only.

In addition—

Mysore Students, Junior Department ...	8
Conjeveram Local Fund Board, Junior Department ...	2

have been transferred to the Royapooram Medical School as fresh entrants in addition to the fifty pupils now under Dr. Thompson.

It will be observed that the closure of the Senior Department during this year has been very imperfectly carried out. This has arisen from the fact that, subsequent to the issue of the Government Order, several young men presented written permissions from the late Surgeon-General and from the Principal of the College to join the classes at the opening of the institution. These permits could not be ignored.

No. 26. ORDER THEREON, 5th November 1877, No. 1472.

The Governor in Council having again considered the subject of the temporary closure of the Senior Department of the Medical College, in communication with the Surgeon-General and Director of Public Instruction, regrets that the exigencies of the public service and the limit of the teaching capabilities of the Medical College and Presidency Hospitals preclude the Government from abandoning the resolution already arrived at, but they hope that the suspension of admissions to the Senior Department of the College will not be of long duration.

2. In the mean time the Surgeon-General will submit proposals, financial or otherwise, for placing the department on a more self-supporting footing, especially as the memorialists express themselves ready to pay more liberally for the superior education, hitherto given gratis.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.
" Hon. J. G. Coleman.

Ed. J. W. Fischer.

Govt. of (1877) *Madras*.

PUBLIC.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated November, 5th.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 5th November 1877, No. 1472.

NOVEMBER.
Nos. 24—26.

Medical College. — Orders passed on papers regarding the proposed closing of the Senior Department of the College.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

3rd October 1877, No. 2430.

Medical College.

Read the following paper :—

No. 24. *From the Hon. J. G. COLEMAN, Chairman of the Meeting, to Captain P. J. HANKIN, R.N., Private Secretary to His Grace the Governor, dated Madras, 15th September 1877.*

I beg you will do me the favor of laying the enclosed memorial, on the subject of the proposed closing of the Senior Department of the Medical College, signed by certain of the inhabitants of Madras and Bangalore, before His Grace the Governor, and trust it may meet the most favorable consideration.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

To

HIS GRACE THE MOST NOBLE RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL
NUGENT BRYDGES CHANDOS GRENVILLE,
DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS,
Governor in Council.

The humble Memorial of the Inhabitants of
Madras in Public Meeting assembled.

SHOWETH,—That being aggrieved, with reason, at the passing of G.O., Financial Department, No. 1420, dated the 4th May 1877, your Grace's memorialists venture to approach your Grace with the prayer that that Order, so far as it places in abeyance the Senior Department of the Madras Medical College, may be reconsidered.

Your Grace's memorialists are convinced that the Order, so far as it is now appealed against, is the result of inadequate information—information which directed towards departmental necessities has not brought into view questions of greater breadth and importance.

Your Grace's memorialists respectfully submit that though the question of placing in abeyance the Senior Department of the Medical College was quite within the competency of your Grace's Government to decide, it was beyond the jurisdiction of the officers—the Surgeon-General, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Principal of the Medical College—whom your Grace's Government consulted; and that in consequence the advice upon which your Grace's Government has acted was not entitled to the weight which has been attached to it.

Your Grace's memorialists by the foregoing paragraph do not mean to affirm that the advice of the officers referred to ought not to have been sought. They merely desire to represent that before the question was carried to a decision the advice of those who have a right to pronounce an opinion—the voice of the people—ought to have been heard, or, at least, that timely warning of the intention of Government to close the Senior Department should have been given, and your Grace's memorialists would point to the fact of three years' notice having been given in England when the change in the ages at which applicants for the Covenanted Civil Service was lately ordered.

The decision now under appeal has extinguished (for only a time it is true) the rights and privileges of your Grace's memorialists—rights and privileges most graciously conferred by Her Majesty the Empress of India; but, inasmuch as there has been deprivation, it becomes the duty of your Grace's memorialists, so long as they are loyal subjects, to make use of the constitutional means at their disposal, to press your Grace's Government to a reconsideration of the Order, and to thus reinstate themselves in the position previously occupied by them; and they feel sure that on a reconsideration of the whole question this Presidency will not be allowed to stand at a disadvantage with the sister Presidencies of Calcutta and Bombay, where the Senior Departments are still kept open.

From the letter of the Surgeon-General on which the Order has been based, it appears that "the information required by Government" "was limited in great measure to the supply of Medical Subordinates for Local Fund and Municipal dispensaries;" and, such being the case, it seems only natural that the officers consulted should have had their consideration withdrawn from the grave injustice which would be committed by even a temporary abolition of the Senior Department. They gave the best advice which circumstances demanded of them; but if they had had the same interest as your Grace's memorialists have, in the continuance, without break, of the department in question, it is only reasonable to suppose that they would have reviewed every possible expedient before recommending a step charged with such disadvantages to your Grace's memorialists.

It is unnecessary for your Grace's memorialists to discuss the importance of maintaining the Senior Department of the Medical College. When Principal, in his report for 1873-74, the Surgeon-General wrote with reference to suggestions to abolish the Senior Department: "But besides this, were the proposed suggestions translated into action, the effect would be to suppress one of the great objects of the institution; to cause the College to lose its position among the Indian schools of Medicine; to destroy its hard-earned prestige; to close up the solitary outlet open to the sons of respectable European and East Indian parents in this Presidency; to sweep away the higher degrees in Medicine of the University; and to tear in pieces that *Magna Charta* of Indian education, the celebrated despatch of 1854." And again, in the historical portion of the same report, the Surgeon-General details the difficulties under which the Medical College had reached the proud position which it occupied at the time—a position due to a very great extent to the Surgeon-General himself.

Your Grace's memorialists, from the above, can easily imagine the pain it must have caused the Surgeon-General to make his recent recommendation—a recommendation involving the destruction of his own handiwork; and they cannot but attribute so marked a change to anything but the requirements of official duty, which demanded that every consideration, every conviction held by the Surgeon-General as a scholar and a man of eminence in his profession, should be sacrificed at the shrine of expediency.

The same requirements manifest themselves in the coincidence of opinion on the part of the Director of Public Instruction and the Acting Principal of the Medical College, Dr. Dickenson; but, as may be expected, these officers, with less responsibility upon them, have laid stress on the undesirability of giving an eleemosynary education to those whose sole object is to compete for Medical Commissions in England.

Your Grace's memorialists feel that an answer to them may be attempted in the assertion that "the abolition of the Senior Department is only temporary, and that no great harm will be done;" but your Grace's memorialists would urge in deep earnestness, and with all the force in their power, that your Grace's Government ought not to put further trust in so dangerous and even fatal an idea. The work of destruction is easy, that of building up slow and painful, and frequently unsuccessful. The Senior Department represents the toil and growth of many years, and European Medical Science, so important an item in the civilization and government of this great Empire, is still a plant of the most delicate nature. To institute a check therefore at the present moment is but to stifle; and your Grace's memorialists are convinced that so unbenevolent an intention as the latter can never receive the sanction of an enlightened Government such as that over which your Grace presides.

Were your Grace's memorialists living under a Government of Representation, they would through their Representative bring to notice that they are being heavily taxed for the support of the Medical College. For mere departmental necessities they believe that a Medical School without heavily-paid Professorships would suffice. But, inasmuch as it is the pleasure of your Grace's Government to maintain a College, they respectfully submit that it is nothing but just, in view of the taxes they pay, that the College should make a direct return to them.

In saying the above your Grace's memorialists must not be understood as even remotely objecting to the payment of taxes for the College as a College. They are proud of the institution. They have a most lively sense of its utility in the way of their own advantage, and they are even prepared to secure permanently for themselves the benefits they have hitherto derived *by contributing such equivalent as your Grace's Government, in its wisdom, may prescribe.* It is with regret therefore that your Grace's memorialists have seen that the advice given to your Grace's Government contains not one word expressive of the sentiments which so strongly influence your Grace's memorialists. Such of your Grace's memorialists as are likely to avail themselves, in the persons of their children, of the advantages held out by the Senior Department, are not paupers, nor do they seek the immunities of pauperism; and if they have not hitherto made the contribution with which it now seems the Senior Department should of necessity be associated, it is simply because they have never been called upon to do so! It is hard therefore that they should be discredited for what was never a fault on their side.

Your Grace's memorialists have not overlooked the fact that two of the reasons given by the Surgeon-General for proposing the temporary abolition of the Senior Department are want

of accommodation in the College premises and want of opportunities for clinical instruction; and it is noteworthy that no addition to the College staff has been considered to be necessary. If more accommodation is needed your Grace's memorialists respectfully suggest that such accommodation may be found for the Junior Department. It is not absolutely necessary that the superior accommodation of the College premises should be preferentially given to students drawn from humble stations in life, and your Grace's memorialists venture to think that if an inexpensive leaf pavilion were erected in the compound it would answer every purpose and even prove attractive to those whose ideas do not range beyond the simple habitations in which they were born and bred. As a case in point your Grace's memorialists would state that not long ago the Free Church Mission College and School were held in a leaf pavilion on the Esplanade for a very considerable time.

Your Grace's memorialists admit that the want of opportunities for clinical instruction is a more serious matter; but they would respectfully urge that in view of the importance of keeping up the Senior Department as shown conclusively by the Surgeon-General himself, of the cruel blow the even temporary abolition of that department has inflicted upon them, and of their *readiness to contribute towards extra cost*, your Grace's Government will take such steps as are necessary to provide whatever may be deemed requisite by the Surgeon-General, say by opening up the "Lungar Paupiah" and Royapettah Hospitals, or any or all of the Native Infantry Hospitals, for clinical instruction; and in this connection they would bring to mind that the Monegar Choultry Hospital will soon be opened as a field for clinical instruction.

Your Grace's memorialists do not pray for a reconsideration of the Order on the narrow ground of personal interest alone, for they believe that the question has a political and social bearing the importance of which it is impossible to overrate. Under the gracious proclamations of Her Imperial Majesty, freedom has been given to the country: all its inhabitants are British subjects: the law sees no difference in them: and it has been commanded that they shall be admitted impartially into the public service of every grade.

With the educational opportunities offered in the Presidency and the progress made by the people, it is but to be expected that the market of mental labor should become overstocked, and it follows as a serious matter for your Grace's memorialists if some at least of the avenues of employment towards which they have been looking are suddenly closed to them. But besides this, where education has been high, where men have lived a life of self-respect, the ambition of achieving higher and better results is sure to assert itself; and your Grace's memorialists do not hesitate to say that especially in a country like India it would be most impolitic and most unwise if the development of that ambition does not receive all legitimate encouragement.

The Statesmen of England foresaw the day when just aspirations would characterize the people of this country, such as your Grace's memorialists are. They foresaw the day when British Government would come to be looked upon as the legitimate Government of the country. That day is fast arriving, if it has not already arrived, and it seems to be the time for putting in force the liberal principles which years ago actuated Indian Parliamentary legislation. The true safety of this country consists in instilling into the minds of the people the conviction that they are living under the best Government possible, that the ruin of that Government is their ruin; and there is no better mode of teaching these lessons than by drawing the cream of the population into the closest identity with the Government itself.

The opportunity of passing into the Covenanted Civil Service is one great boon which has been conferred on the children of your Grace's memorialists. That of obtaining Medical Commissions is another. In the former case it is unfortunate that conditions are to a great extent prohibitory; but the best proof of the estimation in which the second boon is held is the fact that so many of the alumni of the Madras Medical College have been found to study, to venture, and to succeed.

To close the Senior Department, then, is, as the Surgeon-General has observed, "to close up the solitary outlet open to the sons of respectable European and East Indian parents in this Presidency,"—your Grace's memorialists would add, Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee—to inflict a very substantial evil, and—to defeat the great and generous policy of the Home Government.

Your Grace's memorialists do not forget that it would be still open to their children to proceed to England in order to pass through their entire course of study; but, in addition to the great expense involved therein, your Grace's memorialists feel that under parental care and supervision the distaste for and the difficulty and drudgery of study, in its early stages, are more likely to be overcome; for there is no risk run when skill acquired makes study a pleasure. And your Grace's memorialists would add that in putting forward the above pleas they do not put themselves on any higher level than parents who habitually reside in England.

Your Grace's memorialists distinctly challenge the idea, unfortunately prevalent, that Covenanted Civil Service appointments and Medical Commissions should preferentially be held by gentlemen born and bred in Europe. They indeed go so far as to affirm that the appointments and commissions in question should be held preferentially by gentlemen born and bred in the country and who can show residence in England for a reasonable period. The idea has come

down from the days of the Company, but it does not seem to be understood how inconsistent it is and how inapplicable to the altered conditions of Government. Under the Company, office was hereditary, so to speak, and your Grace's memorialists seek to revive the practice with but the modification that it should apply to the whole population and not to a section only thereof; but with open competitive systems of examination, with a Government for the distinct benefit of a population, and not for that of a Corporation, it appears perfectly unfair to hold that the population of India should be held back for the benefit of those who have no Indian connexion whatever. The time will come for the fallacy of present conclusions to manifest itself: when all Indian officials and those interested in the country will hold that their children ought to have preference in the selection for Indian administrative work; but as that time is still in the distant future, your Grace's memorialists earnestly pray that your Grace's Government will somewhat advance it.

It is with great regret your Grace's memorialists represent that the most baneful prejudices are extant in this country; and the Medical College has, on several occasions, shown itself as a centre around which such prejudices have hotly circled. War has been waged from time to time for at least a quarter of a century, ever since some of its first students proceeded to England and obtained commissions; and although your Grace's memorialists are firmly convinced from the utterances of the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction that those officers are above the prejudices in question, they would still state that in disposing of this appeal the prejudices should not be left altogether out of consideration.

On former occasions every effort was made, so far as your Grace's memorialists are aware, by altering the curriculum of the College and by other steps, to disqualify the students of the College for the Home examination for a commission, but what reasonable and proper object was to be gained by that it is difficult to state. With an open competitive system, commissions could not run in families, and the only inference to be drawn was that the students of the College were to be kept out, whatever might be the impropriety of letting strangers to India in. The action thus taken soon brought the consequences of illiberality into view, for there was an immediate and distinct fall, socially as well as intellectually, in the quality of the lads who applied for admission. The worst days of the College arrived, and many a lament may be read in the College reports of the day.

Your Grace's memorialists believing, after the College had been affiliated to the University and recognized by the Colleges in England, that no further changes in the way of retrogression were possible, came to look upon the Senior Department as one which could be trusted to found a career for their children. Their disappointment over the recent Order therefore is extreme, for its tendency is to destroy their most cherished hopes and prospects.

In begging that your Grace's Government will give their prayer the most careful and liberal consideration, your Grace's memorialists would bring to notice that many of them have spent the greatest part of their lives in the service of the local Government; that all of them are peaceful and loyal citizens; that they pay taxes and create and spend wealth in the country; that they are destined to die on the soil; and that they will leave many behind them who will follow undeviatingly in their footsteps. If these are not claims for consideration, it is impossible to tell what are; and when to them are joined the facts that your Grace's memorialists' children are inured to the climate; that they know the people, their diseases, and their languages; that their education and medical skill are equal to the standard prescribed; that their training has been that of gentlemen; and that they possess the energy and courage to try their fortunes in England, it would be but reasonable procedure to give them chances of competing at least equal to those enjoyed by students in England. Indeed, your Grace's memorialists would go so far as to say that a certain number of commissions should be reserved for them, for they are just the persons the India of the day requires.

Your Grace's memorialists would not venture so advanced a statement if the commissions fell to the children of Indian officials other than themselves, but it is notorious that many men now come out to India in office whose parents have had no connexion whatever with the country, and your memorialists might be permitted with due respect to ask whether an inhabitant of London or other city in the United Kingdom should have more opportunities of getting his son an Indian Medical Commission than one who has served the Government with fidelity for at least a quarter of a century. And yet the Order now appealed against is calculated to continue the state of things memorialists petition against. The London parent may keep his son by his side and for a few pounds educate him for Indian service; but the Indian parent, under present circumstances, must bear the great expense of outfit and passage and of his son's residence and education in England, with all the risk that absence from his roof entails. By the preliminary education given to their children in the Senior Department, the inequality between your Grace's memorialists and the London parent was reduced to a minimum, but this is no longer the case, and your Grace's memorialists feel that they have again been subjected to overweighting.

Your Grace's memorialists have now said all that they have to say in support of their prayer. If they have in the least overstepped the limits of respectful representation, or gone into matter not quite relevant, they beg that your Grace will pardon them on account of the strong necessity

which has led them to speak. The Government of India is a Government of neutrality and equity; a Government which favors neither caste, creed, nor color; a Government based on the most enlightened principles which in the present characterize human thought. Fortunate in living under such a Government your Grace's memorialists might be permitted to ask, Are they never to emerge from their condition of depression? If it is to be so, are they not to see those for whom they care sharing the higher offices and the elevated social positions which such offices give? The desire to move onward and upward is the sentiment above all others which makes civilized human beings what they are; and it is a sentiment which cannot but command the sympathy of your Grace's Government. In asking, therefore, that their prayer may be granted, your Grace's memorialists ask no more than that your Grace's Government should legislate in accordance with the great principles professed in Sir Stafford Northcote's Act, in the Duke of Argyll's correspondence with the Furlough Committee, and in the Proclamations of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India.

For which, as in duty bound, your Grace's memorialists shall ever pray.

(Signed) J. G. COLEMAN,
And 405 others.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Inhabitants of Madras held at Patcheappah's Hall on Monday, the 20th day of August 1877, for the purpose of presenting a Memorial to His Grace the Governor in Council praying for a reconsideration of a Financial Order so far as it affected the closing of the Senior Department of the Medical College.

The Hon. J. G. Coleman presided on the occasion.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, we have met here this evening to take into consideration a respectful memorial to His Grace the Governor in Council praying for the reconsideration of an Order of Government in the Financial Department. A draft memorial will be presented to you containing all the necessary points to be brought to the notice of Government. This memorial will be read to you, and it is quite open to any one present here to suggest any alterations or any amendments. It is not the duty of a Chairman to make a long speech and take the wind out of the sails of those who come after him. I leave that duty to the several speakers and movers. I will, therefore, call on Mr. White to read the memorial, and all I ask is that, in whatever speeches you make, let your sentiments be couched in respectful language, bearing in mind that you are asking a favor and not forcing a concession. (Applause.)

Mr. White then proceeded to read the memorial.

Mr. J. V. Bindon then addressed the Meeting. He said:—I have been asked to propose the first resolution, which is—

“That this memorial be sent by the Chairman to His Grace the Governor, through the usual channel, after obtaining the necessary signatures thereto, and that the Honorable the Chairman be requested to forward the same in due course.”

And I have much pleasure in doing so, though, at the same time, I could have wished that some one with more influence and more experience had been asked to do so. Certain gentlemen insist more particularly on the injustice and hardship exhibited by the particular way in which this Order has been issued—its suddenness in fact—and I must say I can confirm anything they may express in that way from my own personal experience. But I wish to dwell rather on the retrograde nature of the step. When the Medical School was first established it was intended for Medical Subordinates for the service of Government, but it was recognized, even at that time, that such an establishment was not broad enough, nor did it exhibit that foresight which might have been expected from Statesmen, so that in 1852 we find the present Senior Department, though I believe not exactly in the same form as now established. It is undoubtedly too true that that Senior Department has not been taken that advantage of which might have been expected, but there are several reasons for that. The other day we saw that our Government was found considerable fault with because it had transgressed the laws of supply and demand. I do not see why the Governor here should be found fault with for transgressing such laws in a matter of famine, when all of us are supposed to be superior to them in matters that concern ourselves personally. There has really been no demand for higher medical education yet, and that might easily be made one argument for abolishing this Senior Department. But I think any one who looks at the state of the case will see that during the past few years there had been signs—and signs that are not at all doubtful—of some of these conditions passing away. Dr. Smith in his report for 1873-74 mentioned that there were three outlets for the Senior Medical Students, viz., Medical Commissions in England, inferior appointments under Government as Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and under Local Fund Boards, and thirdly as private practitioners. Now, in all these matters I desire to point out that the outlet is practically closed. In the case of private practitioners, the people of the country have not yet, at any rate,

been awakened to the advantage of European and Western schooling in medicine. But we have been receiving very interesting accounts of late of several Local Fund dispensaries, and Medical Missions in various parts of the country; and in reading this we notice that the Government has been gradually sowing the seed by establishing these Local Fund dispensaries, of a better appreciation of a higher class of medical treatment, and in closing the Senior Department just at this moment they are treating this seed much as the heavens are treating the natural seed at present. As regards the second point that Dr. Smith mentions, viz., Sub-Assistant Surgeons, these, I contend, may be dismissed with the observation that after fourteen years' service the highest pay allowed to them is only Rupees 200 per mensem. As regards Local Fund Boards, those who are invited to enter are, as a rule, pensioned men; and the fact of their being pensioned is sufficient to prove that they have given up their active professional careers by reason of age or infirmity. With regard to medical commissions at Home, the report was written at a time when not so many men had gone there as of late; and this was attributed to the fact that the expense of sending them Home, and maintaining them there for a certain time, with a prospect of failure in the end, was enough to deter them from running the risk. If that is the case, how enlarging the period for residents at Home from one year, or eighteen months, to five or six years, is likely to increase the probability of gentlemen being sent Home, not to speak of sending them so far from Home, to a country strange to most of them, I desire to know. It may be said, however, and it has been said, and in language to which I need not particularly allude, that the Government has been put to a lot of expense in giving eleemosynary education to people who go Home to compete, when there are already at Home any number of candidates. The latter point is doubtful. Within the last few years, owing partly to the explosion of idea that India is a sort of El Dorado, there has been great difficulty found in procuring candidates. When there are fewer competitors there is, as a consequence, a worse class of men coming out. The professions are so overstocked at Home, and people have so commenced to discover the superior advantages of colonization, that there will be an increasing deficiency every year. Now, it has been mentioned in the memorial that the sons of Anglo-Indians—including in that term all Natives of India, of every creed or race—it has been said that they have a preferential claim. I won't say anything about abstract rights, about anybody because he lives in India having an abstract right to be employed in India, because I am no great believer in abstract rights. But if we look at the matter from the point of experience and justice we should find that it would be to the advantage of India if such a course were adopted, and more encouragement given to the Natives of India of every class to enter the service of Government while it would be in accordance with the repeated pledges of Government. It is strange that just at the very time that steps have been taken to introduce Natives of this country to such important posts as those of Collectors and Judges, the Government has seen fit to close this means of entrance into the Medical Service. If the Natives of the country are fit to govern a district with a million or so of men in it, surely they may be trusted to look after the health of a few hundreds. There are other points also sufficiently insisted on in the memorial; there is the fact that the greater acquaintance with the country and with those who are born in it, the greater interest will they have in it. And they are not on the look-out for that happy period uppermost in their minds when they shall take their pensions and go Home. Again, they will not require to be constantly running Home whenever privilege leave can be obtained, as England will not be their home, but India. It seems to me that it is the policy of the English Government to give appointments to men who will make the country their home. They must necessarily take greater interest in it; and they must necessarily do their work better than when constantly looking forward to a sort of Paradise in the happy distance.

He then formally moved the resolution which, having been seconded, was carried unanimously.

The Chairman.—I may mention that I have received several letters from Bangalore requesting that this memorial may be forwarded to them, so that they may attach their signatures to it. (Applause.)

Mr. V. Kristnama Charriar was next called on to move the second resolution, which was to the following effect:—

"That a copy of the proceedings of the Meeting be sent with the memorial to His Grace the Governor in order that His Grace might know the sentiments of those most interested in the subject of the memorial."

In moving the resolution Mr. Kristnama Charriar said that the case must be a very strong one indeed to justify the extinction of the Senior Department of the Medical College, which was the only one in the whole of Southern India, so far as the higher culture in the science of medicine for its population was concerned. He felt that this—the oldest of the Colleges in this Presidency—fairly fulfilled the intentions of the Government by which it was established on behalf of the people and out of the resources of the people, and he felt also that there was no part of India where such a College was more important. He would not follow the advocates of the extinction of the Senior Department of the College into the money appraisal of each student. He was sure that every one present would protest against the whole system of estimating the utility of the College as an auctioneer or a salesman would estimate it, and he was

sure that even the Surgeon-General, who above all others was well known for his high culture and his great scholarship and experience, could not attach much importance to that line of argument. He would far more willingly rest the question upon the quality of the work done and the success achieved than upon the quantity or cost. As to the quality of the work done there was no question, as the Madras Medical College had received recognition from the best schools of medicine in Great Britain, and its students had secured conspicuous places in examinations side by side with European candidates, who are supposed to be stronger both intellectually and physically, in the British College in competition for the public service and for an honorable professional career in this country. While therefore, educationally, the Madras Medical College was a decided success, it could not be considered altogether a failure numerically. If numerically it was not absolutely a success, that was the result of circumstances over which no particular class of the community could have any control. Of course, all would be glad to see on the rolls of the College as many students as the Government might desire. But the College now had more students than it had ten years ago, and the caste Natives and even Brahmins had really begun to take kindly to the College. It must not be forgotten that this College was started several years ago when the place as well as the time was inhospitable to medical learning; but as a result of the contact with the civilization and learning of the West and with the advanced ideas of Modern Science, young men of even better classes of Native families had begun to see that the medical profession was an honorable one and an outlet for their energies, and were seeking to study the higher branches of Medicine and Surgery with other classes of the community irrespective of their religious creeds and caste, and this united education was itself an object which a civilized Government and its European doctors should encourage and support. It was therefore somewhat less than just and certainly much less than generous to think of suppressing the Senior Department of the College now that a Civil Department had been opened for the training of medical practitioners for the civil population of the country, and female students were being taught the art of medicine, the result of which was looked forward to with great interest by Native families considering their social scruples and privacy of their lives, which require the aid of female medical practitioners rather than that of men imported from Europe unacquainted with Native languages and Native patients, and who could not therefore sufficiently sympathize with Native patients. Yet, in the face of all this, it was proposed to close the Senior Department of the College. It might as well be proposed to extinguish the Madras Lighthouse, to pull it down because the dhonies could get on without it. There was a great need of a very large supply of medical men here, and certainly the Surgeon-General or other advisers of Government could not say that medical men were a superfluous article in Madras, and it was still to be hoped that the Government here and in England would not be so ungenerous as to deprive the people of the only medical light we had, which was found to be an advantage and may still prove a great blessing to this Presidency. The College had outlived its early difficulties, and had survived the attacks of its enemies by holding through good and evil report to its own path of duty. Now, suddenly, in the moment of its greatest usefulness, and with signs of a fairly prosperous career in the future, the Medical Officers purposed to cut off its head, and with it the University degree in Medicine. Emulating the fame of the man who, according to the poet, was described as having done

"The double sacrilege to things divine,
First robbed the relic, then defaced the shrine,"

they proposed to blot out the College from the face of the city which it adorned and remove it from the people of Madras in whose affections it had begun to find a place.

Mr. Willie Grant expressed his pleasure in seconding the proposition before the Meeting, and said:—We have heard the memorial read, and it appears to me that it sets out three reasons which the Medical authorities have apparently assigned for the closing of this Senior Department, which has worked so well, and which has been so great a credit to the College and this Presidency. One of these reasons appears to be the want of Medical Subordinates, and I ask whether it is a satisfactory reason to argue that, because we want Medical Subordinates of a particular class, we shall therefore deprive other people who are prepared to give their sons wider, more liberal, and better education; we are to deprive them of that; and that we should close our Senior Department, though it only may be for a time, without timely notice, with a stroke of the pen: take from them the privileges of the superior education, because of the existence of the famine from which we are suffering, and through which we have to feel the want of Medical Subordinates? Now, as I understand it, this class of the Medical College is one which was started by Government on all fours with the College classes in our Presidency College; and is one quite as able to carry them through a course of medical education as is the latter to lead them to their B. A. and M. A. degrees. I presume that this branch of the Medical College is all fours also with the Engineering College, and conducted likewise on the same footing as that in which the education is given to the B. A.'s and M. A.'s of our Presidency College, who can go Home and compete for the Indian examinations to return here with considerable success. Why, if all that is permitted, should have it that at this moment the Senior Department of the Medical College is to be closed? It cannot be said that in India medicine is not a matter of considerable importance, or that it is unnecessary to train the Indian youth, or the inhabitant of India, who knows, as the Director says, the habits of the people, their language, their wants, and the Indian medicines which are supplied. Why is it that this class should be shut but that other gentlemen

who are prepared to compete should be allowed to go Home to pass for the Indian Civil Service, or are permitted to come here and compete for the Engineering Civil Service? The second reason, I take it, is that the College premises are insufficient. Can it be presumed that gentlemen of the Medical Department would consent to its closing because there is not sufficient room for a small class of ten or twelve students, at the most? That is the second point which appears to be urged in this memorial. The third ground is that there are no opportunities for clinical instruction. Do they not get such instruction in the Junior Department? Cannot such instruction be administered in the General Hospital, the Monegar Choultry, or any other place? I ask whether it is on that ground, or in consequence of jealousy? None of the causes put forward can be regarded as sensible reasons for shutting up an institution which has hitherto been looked upon as a credit to Madras. Why should Madras again, and those who happen to live in Madras, be placed in a worse position than those in Bombay and Calcutta? Why should Bombay and Calcutta be prepared to send their inhabitants Home and allow them to have a short training there, and then to take their medical commissions; why should they have that advantage over this Presidency? Is it that we are retrograding, or that the famine has paralyzed all efforts in Madras for our advancement? If the Senior Department of the Medical College is to be sacrificed, I submit that it is because of the pressure of the famine or an underlying jealous pressure which has been brought to bear against it.

The Rev. Mr. Hobday in supporting the resolution said:—The preceding speakers have said enough to recommend the memorial to Government, but still I will say a word or two. In the first place Government has been putting us on tonics in this matter of education, for the purpose of creating an appetite, and I think it is rather unfair, after that appetite has been created, they should deny the food for which they have prepared us. (Applause.) That is what they are doing. I have special reasons myself for feeling rather sore upon this point, because I have been made, on behalf of lads related to me, the subject of this appetite. I think also, in the next place, that it is very unfortunate for the argument of the Surgeon-General of the Medical Department—I mean for his clinical argument in favor of closing the College—that he should have presented it at this time when sickness and disease prevail so very widely all through the city, and I may say through the Presidency. It is not unlikely that this sickness and disease will continue to prevail for almost as long as it will be required to close the College doors: and I say again it is very unfortunate, for the argument put forward, that it is urged at this particular time, and that the Government should thrust it out neck and shoulders. Now, with regard to the jealousy that the Natives of India suspect has suggested this movement, I would like to say a word or two. I think it is not a matter for surprise if such suspicion of jealousy in regard to Englishmen—English-born Englishmen—should exist. We know what the intention of the Government with regard to Her Majesty's subjects is, viz., to give equal rights to all. As a matter of fact the Government has not been able to accord these rights to all its subjects. It cannot do so for special reasons. One reason is that for many of the appointments in the service the people in India are not quite prepared; and, therefore, as a matter of fact, many of the highest appointments have not yet fallen into the hands of the Natives of India. I have no doubt that they will do so in time, and that the Government will prove that their avowed intentions are sincere. But that full rights are not yet, in fact, accorded will suggest the suspicion to which I have referred. But we know that there are facts, which have come to public notice, to justify the suspicions which they have with reference to this jealousy. And I think it is quite proper on the part of Her Majesty's Indian subjects to resist such jealousy—and certainly, not to acquiesce in it. We can only gain our full rights by protesting against any show of support to such jealousy on the part of the Government. The Government will not wilfully commit an injustice: they may do it through limited information, and sometimes in a little haste. But I am sure, if Her Majesty's subjects will represent the matter respectfully, the Government will always give them full, free, and liberal consideration. Having added these few remarks to what has gone before, I may very well now support this resolution.

The resolution was then formally put to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

MADRAS,
15th September 1877.

(Signed) J. G. COLEMAN,
Chairman of the Meeting.

No. 25. ORDER THEREON, 3rd October 1877, No. 2430.

Referred to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, for remarks in communication with the Director of Public Instruction.

(True Extract.)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.
Exd. A. S. Rodgers.

Heaven

Very much

St. Louis, Mo. Aug. 21, 1892

Fort Chiswick
20 Oct 1973.

Bobt. of 1877

FINANCIAL.

To
THE SURGEON-GENERAL,
INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated October, 1911.

Issini

Rev.

Finch.

G.O., 3rd October 1877, No. 2430.

OCTOBER.
Nos. 24-25.

Medical College.—Memorial signed by the inhabitants of Madras and Bangalore on the proposed closing of the Senior Department of the College, referred to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, for remarks in communication with the Director of Public Instruction.

La Fol. No. 1889/177

MADRAS, 20th October 1877.

No. 4465.

From

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort Saint George.

SIR,

I have the honor in submitting a letter from the Surgeon General No 655 of the 18th Instant to offer the following remarks.

From an educational point of view it is to be regretted that any necessity should have arisen for placing restrictions on fresh admissions to the Senior Department of the Medical College, but the exigencies of the public service, as shown by the Surgeon General, have rendered the measure unavoidable, and the Memorialists have, I think, failed to point out any other satisfactory mode of meeting the difficulty.

3. It will be seen from the statement annexed by the Surgeon General to his letter that notwithstanding the temporary restriction which has been placed on fresh admissions, the number of students in the Senior Department is unusually large.

4. As a matter of fact there is no Government College in which an indefinite number of students can be regarded as having a claim to be admitted as a right. In every case the admission of students must to some extent be regulated by the capability of the institution to receive them. Until very lately the number of Civil Students in the First Department of the Civil Engineering College was actually limited to seven, and although this restriction has been recently removed, it is on the understanding that the number

number of students is to depend on the accommodation and teaching power available. In the Arts Colleges it is quite conceivable that a state of things might arise, under which it might become necessary to place a limit on the number of admissions.

5. The Senior Department of the Medical College is, it must be remembered, only one branch of the institution which is mainly a Medical School for educating military and civil medical subordinates.

6. As the Surgeon General intimates that the restriction of which the Memorialists complain is not likely to be of very long duration, I trust that the inconvenience which is likely to result from the measure, will not be less than

than they seem to suppose.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant

H. M. Maiden

Director of Public Instruction

Encl. A.R.

Public Dept. 1877.
From
The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.
To
The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort Saint George.

Dated 23rd October 1877.
Received 25th -

No. 2 Enclosures.

Submitting with
remains letter from
the Surgeon General
J. W. B. in connection
with the Memorial on
the subject of the
Medical College
of the Medical College

N^o 655

Office of Surgeon General Smith
Fort St. George 18 October 1877.

From

Surgeon General George Smith M.D.
Indian Medical Department

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Financial Department

Sir

With a reference to G.O. 122430 dated
3^d October 1877 and to the accompanying
Memorial, I have the honor to submit the
following remarks for the consideration of
His Grace the Governor in Council.

N^o 1420 of 4th
May 1877-

2. Memorialists petition Government
that the order marginally noted, "so far
as it places in abeyance the Senior
Department of the Medical College may
be reconsidered," they being of opinion that
questions of greater breadth and importance
than those involved in mere departmental
necessities had been overlooked when
Government issued the order complained
of.

3. The reasons which alone influenced
me in recommending the temporary
closure

closure against new entrants of the Senior Department of the Medical College are fully given in my letter No 121 dated 27 February 1877. The recommendation objected to by the Memorialists constituted one of several calculated, when combined, to secure the end urgently desiderated, namely, the restoration to efficiency as regards numbers of the Subordinate Medical Department. at that time as now the most pressing of the Departmental questions before Government.

4. The details of the embarrassment and of the proposals for its ultimate removal need not be specified here for they are well known to Government, and the communication which sets them forth in order is in the hands of the Memorialists. I may merely add that the safety of the Senior Department is in no way imperilled by the action taken by Government on my proposals, and that the inconvenience to the general public complained of by the Memorialists, already materially diminished by an unforeseen cause, will not in all probability be of long duration.

duration.

5. The Memorialists, leaving the simple question of the temporary abeyance of the Senior Department to enable this office to meet the urgent wants of Government as regards its supply of Medical Subordinates, was warm and eloquent on such topics as the destruction of their hopes and prospects, the closure of avenues for the employment of their children, the injustice inflicted upon deserving members of the community, and of the power of unmanifested or of hidden jealousy in depriving them of their rights. Into this ground I decline to follow the Memorialists beyond hazarding the remark that they have misread the history of the development of the College, and the consistent policy in connection therewith of the individual whose present acts are so warmly assailed.

6. The Medical College of Madras, unlike the Medical College of Calcutta and of Bombay, was primarily and is still primarily an institution for the education of Medical Subordinates for the service of the state. All arrangements of the Institution therefore must, more especially in

in seasons of necessity, but to this recognized principle, and no officer in my position would be justified in allowing secondary rights and privileges to interfere with the clear and practical acceptance of that principle.

7. The memorial is a gratifying proof to Government of the interest felt in the welfare of the Medical College by the general public of Madras. During the four decennia of the existence of the Institution no such earnest and vivid recognition of its value has been recorded. It is possible that the appreciation may have existed in days when Government was the only Patron, but if so, the appreciation did not take the form of liberal donations, of bursaries, Scholarships or of Prizes as in the experiences of the Colleges of Calcutta and of Bombay. A better day is evidently at hand. The memorial possesses also another feature of great interest as shown in the readiness expressed by the Memorialists to pay for the advantages obtainable by their children in connection with the higher departments of the College. It is time that clamosynary education in connection

23
connection with the Senior Department were abolished seeing that the general public demands the change.

8. The existing suspension will soon, I trust, come to an end; its incidence is even now less than was intended as will be seen from the return appended. I fail to see in what way, consistent with honest Medical training and with meeting the pressing demands of Government for Medical Subordinates, the suspension complained of could have been avoided, nor have the Memorialists been able to help me with any practical solution of the difficulty. The Medical College can only educate as many as the General Hospital can clinically train, and the capabilities of that Hospital are alike limited and defective.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. S. S. M.D.
Surgeon General C. S. M.D.

Statement

CW

25

Statement showing the total number of Students of all
classes and grades in the Medical College on the 13th October 1877.

	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year	4 th Year	5 th Year
Senior Department { Students for University degrees — 7	6	2	"	"	"
Do Licences — 3	7	5	"	"	"
Hospital Apprentices Military — 6	"	"	"	"	"
Do Civil — 33	6	9	"	"	"
Do Singapore — 2	6	2	"	"	"
Female Students —	"	"	4	"	"
Junior Department { Medical Pupils Civil — 19	32	"	"	"	"
Do Mysore —	"	12	"	"	"
Private Students attending lectures on payment — 3	"	"	"	"	"
Total number of Students of all grades — 66	69	22	"	"	"

of these 2 are of the 1st B class and 5 of the 2nd B class
 of these 6 are of the 1st B class and 10 of the 2nd B class
 of these 2 are female students attending
 lectures in Chemistry only.

In addition 157

Mysore Students Junior Department — 8 } have been transferred to the
 Cojimar L. J. Board — Do — 2 } Cojimar Medical School
 as fresh entrants in addition
 to the 50 pupils under Dr. Thompson.

It will be observed that the closure of
 the Senior Department during this year
 has been very imperfectly carried out. This
 has arisen from the fact that subsequent
 to the issue of the Government order several
 young men presented written permissions
 from the late Surgeon General and from
 the

the Principal of the College to join the
classes at the opening of the institution.
These permits could not be ignored.

Pro Sauto
Surgeon General, U.S.A.

Pub. Co. 1877. September
from Medical College
The Surgeon General

Dr. J. W. 1877

At the Chief Secretary to
Government
San Francisco Sept. 17

Sept. 1877

Dec. 1877

No 655

Subject.

Sanitary Remarks on
the disease spread by the
inhabitants of the
and the disease in the
hospital during of the
disease September of the
College.

No. 255

San. Pub. Co. 1877

No. 1839.

From *Director of Public Instruction*
Dated *28 Oct. 1877.*

FOR ORDERS.

*Closure of the Senior Department of the
Medical College.*

*There is no room here to
- consider the order - permitting
the temporary closure of the Se-
nior Dep't of the Med. College
to students - at present
But I think the Gov. might
well express a hope that it will not
be long before the restriction can
be removed. In the mean time I
will ask the Sup't of the State
Hospital - to provide for the
placement of the students in
self support. The Gov.
expresses some interest in
laying more emphasis on
the matter. I am
Sincerely & the importance of an*

*certified
1/11/78 30/10*

- Jyoti out a scheme of
Prov. Med. Schools - to
relieve the teaching power
here & provide for up
country students to learn
their homes.

The Madras College
doctors have a large se-
nior class, drafted for
elaborate & complete
their higher education.

29/10 M.

Dr. to the Memorialists
that having again considered
the subject in connection with
the L.G. & S.D. the Govt.
report that the difficulties
of the public service &
the limits of the teaching

capacities of the
Medical & the Army
Hospitals. precludes
them from abandoning
the resolution already
arrived at. but that
it is hoped the suspension
of admissions to the
British & Foreign
Hospital duration?

- It is proposed
by the Med. Regent the
L.G. & further ideas
into shape for making
the Med. Coll. more
self supporting.

Wm

Chancellor of the Law
Dept of the Medical
College -

FOR ORDERS.

5th Dec. 1872

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

again
READ the following letter *Memorandum*

from the Inhabitants of Madras, on the subject of the proposed closing of the Senior Department of the Medical College, dated 15th September 1877.

Read also letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, of 23rd Oct 77, N^o 4465, enclosing a letter from the Surgeon General, S. M. Dept., of 18th Oct 77, N^o 655.

Order thereon 5th Nov 1877. No. 1472

The Governor in Council having again considered the subject of the temporary closure of the Senior Department of the Medical College, in communication with the Surgeon General and Director of Public Instruction,

regrets

regrets that the exigencies
of the public service and
the limit of the teaching
capabilities of the Medical
College and Presidency Hos-
pitals, preclude the Government
from abandoning the resolution
already arrived at, but they
hope that the suspension of
admissions to the Senior
Department of the College,
will not be of long duration.

2. In the meantime the
Surgeon General will sub-
mit proposals - financial
or otherwise - for placing
the department on a more
self supporting footing, es-
pecially as the Memorial-
ists express themselves ready
to pay more liberally for
the Superior education -
hitherto given gratis.

(H. M. S. S. S.)

Q. U. L.

Sub-
status.

To the Director of Public Instruction
" Surgeon General, M. S. S. S. S.
" Honble J. G. Coleman (Order, etc.)
12/11

