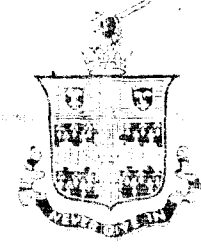


SANAWAR



PRESENTS

The Gondoliers

With a Cast of 43 girls & 37 boys
of The Lawrence School.



By

W. S. Gilbert & Sir Arthur Sullivan

On Saturday 15th October at 6-00 p. m.

The Lawrence School, Sanawar

The Lawrence School, Sanawar, was founded in 1847 by Sir Henry Lawrence and his wife Honoria. Seeing the appalling conditions of the barrack-room life and the debilitating effect of the tropical climate of the plains on the growing children of British soldiers in this country, they conducted a vigorous campaign through the press and secured unstinted support for a school which would verily be an asylum and give such advantage to these children as would be available in England.

Starting with 14 boys and girls in the summer of 1847, by 1853, the school had grown to 195 pupils. Lord Dalhousie presented the school with the Colours, which now hang in the school chapel. (A new Colour was presented to the School by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, in 1922. This Colour was laid up at a solemn parade in 1957). But the main financial burden of this school continued to be borne by Sir Henry Lawrence till his death in the siege of Lucknow. As a mark of esteem for his memory, the Government assumed the responsibility for the finances for the school. Lady Lawrence had died earlier in 1854. Her memory, so dear to Sanawar, is perpetuated by a memorial window subscribed to by the students, staff and friends.

The bulk of the workers, excluding the teaching staff, are recruited from the neighbouring hill villages. Efficient, hardworking and honest, their loyalty to the school is unequalled. Father has been succeeded by son and no finer body of men could be found anywhere.

The first Principal, Rev. W. Parker, working ungrudgingly under continuous strain, suffered a stroke while at prayer and died of it on January 1, 1862. The school observed a six-week mourning as a tribute to his memory.

The development of Sanawar continued steadily under the direction of the next two Principals, the Rev. J. Cole and the Rev. A. H. Hildesley. But it was under Rev. G. D. Barne, that Sanawar became a modern institution. He introduced the Prefectorial and House systems and placed games on an organised basis. Cambridge examinations were introduced, the school was affiliated to London University and graduates with good Degrees were employed. It was during the 20 years of his stewardship that the reputation of the school was built up. Rev. Barne retired in 1932, and his death in 1954 was mourned by Sanawarians all over the world.

From 1932 to 1947, the School continued to make steady progress under four Principals—Rev. E. S. Hunt (1933), Rev. E. A. Evans (1933--41), Rev. C. G. O'Hagan (1941—1946) and Rev. H. E. Hazell.

The Centenary year 1947 was crucial. With Independence, troops were returned to England and children were withdrawn in batches. The bulk of pupils and staff left in 1947. However, Sardar Baldev Singh, presiding on Founder's Day, announced that the school would continue, but it would be transferred from the Ministry of Defence to the Ministry of Education and would function as a Public School. That transfer took place on April 1, 1949. On January 1, 1953, it ceased to be a government institution and passed under the control of an autonomous Board of Governors.

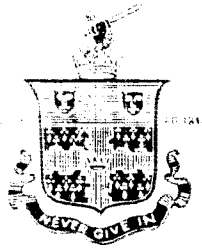
The Aztecs
would have
none of the wheel
and so missed
the machine;
instead they went
places
on sleds,
spun
and wove,
sculpted
and chased,
and were
great guys
for handicrafts —
which proved their undoing!



COTTAGE INDUSTRIES INDIAN COOPERATIVE UNION
ON JANPATH NEW DELHI
THE SHOP WITH THE BEST IN HANDICRAFTS & HANDLOOMS

Printed and published at
The Lawrence School Press, Sanawar.

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BUCKINGHAM PALACE

*Message from The King to the Lawrence Royal Military School, Sandhurst,
on the occasion of its centenary celebration*

Many great events have happened in India during 1947 and not the least of them is the celebration by your famous school of its centenary.

As you all know, the school was originally for the sons and daughters of British soldiers. Recently it has entered on a new phase of its life, and it is now open to both Indians and British alike. Your school is therefore marching along with the times.

It is in the school and on the playing fields where bonds of friendship are forged. You children who come from different parts of the world therefore have a unique opportunity to form close bonds of friendship which will not be broken when you grow up.

By building up faith and trust in each other and with other peoples of the world you will do a great service to mankind.

The Queen and I wish you and your school every success in the future.

GEORGE R.

23rd September 1947.

The Gondoliers

A Comic Opera

ACT I (In Venice)

1. "Roses white and roses red" ... Contadine
2. "Buon' giorno" ... Marco and Guiseppe
3. "We're called gondolieri" ... Marco and Guiseppe
4. "Thank you gallant gondolieri" ... Gianetta and Tessa
5. "From the sunny Spanish shore" ... Duke of Plaza-Toro, Duchess, Casilda and
6. "In enterprise of martial kind" ... Duke of Plaza-Toro
7. "When alone together" ... Casilda and Luiz
8. "There was a time" ... Casilda and Luiz
9. "No possible doubt whatever" ... Don Alhambra
10. "Bridegroom and bride" ... Contadine and Gondoliers
11. "When a merry maiden marries" ... Tessa
12. "You cannot have the heart" ... Gianetta
13. "A regular, royal Queen" ... Marco, Guiseppe, Gianetta and Tessa
14. "All shall equal be" ... Marco and Guiseppe
15. "Hail, o king" ... Contadine and Gondoliers

ACT II (At the Court of Berateria)

1. "Of happiness the very pith" ... Gondoliers
2. "Rising early in the morning" ... Marco and Guiseppe
3. "Take a pair of sparkling eyes" ... Marco
4. "Here we are at the risk of our lives" ... Contadine
5. "Tell us all about it" ... Gianetta and Tessa
6. "Dance a cachucha" ... Contadine and Gondoliers
7. "There lived a king" ... Don Alhambra
8. "In a contemplative fashion" ... Marco, Guiseppe, Gianetta and Tessa
9. "With ducal pomp" ... Chorus with Duke and Duchess
10. "On the day when I was wedded" ... Duchess
11. "The spark of a swindle" ... Duke and Duchess
12. "I am a courtier grave and serious" ... Duke
13. Finale ... The Cast

THE CAST

The Duke of Plaza-Toro (<i>an impoverished grandee from Spain</i>)	...	...	...	Anil Kak
Luiz (<i>his suite</i>)	...	...	...	Ranjit Nagrath
Don Alhambra del Bolero (<i>Grand Inquisitor</i>)	..		...	Ravi Wadwani
Marco Palmieri	}	<i>Gondoliers</i>	...	Anil Thomas
Guiseppe Palmieri			...	Hanwant Singh
Francesco			...	Siddharth Kak
Giorgio			...	Kamal Katoch
The Duchess of Plaza-Toro	...	...	...	Maja Manekshaw
Casilda (<i>her daughter</i>)	...	...	...	Veena Khosla
Gianetta	}	<i>Contadine</i>	...	Sunita Malgonkar
Tessa			...	Asha Bery
Fiametta			...	Bharati Chauhan
Inez (<i>a former nurse</i>)	...	...	...	Shahnaz Menon

Chorus of Gondoliers ---

A. K. Mahajan, Ardamanjit Singh, P. V. S. Savhney, S. K. Madan, R. S. Pathania, D. S. Dhillon, S. Tika Ram, S. M. Singh, R. Marwaha, Vijay Singh, J. S. Ahluwalia, M. S. Pannu, S. S. Bedi, Mahijit Singh, A. Bhagwat, Jatinder Chibh, M. S. Sekhon, K. K. Dhar, Vinay Mehra, R. S. Virk, Sanjava Varma, Victor Gill.

Chorus of Contadine (*flower girls*):—

Timki Singh, Madhu Katoch, Usha Rani, Sonali Moitra, Meera Badhwar, Pushpa Lata, Veena Sabrawal, Neeta Deva, Renu Shivdial, Shiela Barla, Ranita Suri, Veena Rani, Sukhinder Kaur, Sudha Anand, Munju Badhwar, Madhu Badhwar, Mala Khanna, Roop Som Dutt, Renu Chahil, Neelu Sharma, Sanobar Sahni, Kiran Tandon, Gunmala Bhagat, Suniljit Butalia, Devika Sehgal, Sunita Oberoi, Deepali Sharma, Sunita Bhan, Gita Lal, Gurparveen Ghoman, Prabha Kashyap, Geeta Taneja, Sudha Stokes, Rekha Kashyap, Zareen Antia, Asha Tika Ram, Radha Taneja.

Guards :— Arjun Batra, Partha Biswas, Lalit Verma.

Pages :— Ramakant Raizada, Ashok Sabhlok, Sangram Singh Ghoman.

The Gondoliers : a synopsis

ACT I (In Venice)

The contadine, gay flower-girls of Venice, are revealed tying garlands of "roses white and roses red", for their beloved Marco and Guiseppe, two dashing gondoliers, with whom they are all in love. Marco and Guiseppe arrive in a gondola and "undertake to marry any two (of the contadine) they catch" in a game of blind man's buff. They catch Gianetta and Tessa, who "happen" to be their favourites, and go off to be married.

Next arrives the Duke of Plaza-Toro, an impoverished nobleman from Spain, with his Duchess and his daughter Casilda and "suite" (one drummer-boy—Luiz). Casilda, it appears, was married in babyhood to a boy who has become King of Barataria, who is at present somewhere in Venice. The Plaza-Toros have come to Venice to claim him as Casilda's husband, and go into the Grand Inquisitor's palace to find out where this king is. Casilda, left alone with Luiz, shows that it is he that she adores but, because of her impending marriage, they must renounce their love.

Don Alhambra, the Grand Inquisitor, appears and explains that there is a "shadow of possible doubt" as to who is the real king of Barataria; he is either Marco or Guiseppe, now modest gondoliers. Marco and Gianetta, Guiseppe and Tessa, now married, reappear, but are interrupted in their marital rejoicings by Don Alhambra who announces that one of them is in fact King of Barataria. Despite their "republican principles" they accept, and decide to rule "as one individual". They will have to leave their wives behind but are allowed to take their gondolieri friends with them. The curtain falls as Marco and Guiseppe depart for their island kingdom.

ACT II (At the Court of Barataria three months later)

Marco and Guiseppe find that, despite the disadvantages of being led "as one individual", life at the court of Barataria is great fun; they thoroughly enjoy "running on little errands for ministers of state." Soon, however, Marco becomes nostalgic about the "pair of sparkling eyes" that he left behind in Venice. Just then to everyone's delight, the contadine appear. Their arrival is celebrated by a banquet and a dance. Their revels are interrupted, however, by the Grand Inquisitor, Don Alhambra, who is rather put out by seeing a "Lord High Footman" mixing with Lord High Chancellors etc. He demonstrates that "when everyone's somebody, then noone's anybody." He further explains that either Marco or Guiseppe was married to Casilda and that she will soon be arriving to claim her husband. The two kings have three wives!

The final party appear and the Duke himself, enriched by turning himself into a limited company, gives a few lessons in royal etiquette. The situation is further tangled by Casilda still being in love with Luiz. At the last minute, Luiz, the former nurse of the prince, arrives from the torture-chamber to announce that Luiz, whom she substituted for her own son, to prevent him being taken to Venice, is in fact the real king. He mounts the throne and the gondoliers and their ladies return happily to Venice.

Printed and published at
The Lawrence Schol Press, Sanawar.

ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A Meeting of Headmasters of Anglo-Indian Schools was held at the Catholic Club, on Friday, the 5th August 1921, to consider the question of Anglo-Indian education as it would be affected by the changed conditions in India.

Colonel H. A. F. Gidney presided and the following gentlemen were present :—

Dr. C. A. Owen.

Mr. H. A. Stark.

The Reverend Mr. Gillespie.

The Reverend Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Busher.

Mr. Adcock.

Mr. Hammond.

Mr. Weir.

Father E. Blatter.

Brother Culhane.

Father Fallon.

Father Doyle.

Colonel Gidney in opening the proceedings said that it was an extreme honour and a great pleasure to him to meet the members present. They were actuated by one motive and that was the advancement of the community to which he had the honour to belong and which they had the privilege of training and making useful citizens. He would not trouble them with a long speech because they had a lot to do. With these remarks he would proceed to declare the meeting open.

They would now proceed to discuss certain matters and the Hon'ble the Member for Education and the Secretary of the Education Department would attend the next day to hear what they had to say and to give them the views of Government on certain matters in which changes were proposed to be made.

He had great pleasure in welcoming their Roman Catholic brethren, who, he was glad to see, had come in numbers and he was sure all would enjoy their valuable advice and assistance in their deliberations on a matter to which they had devoted their lives and which he did not think any body of men in India had been so successful in carrying out as the Roman Catholics. He thanked them for coming.

The first matter that he thought they wanted to discuss would be the present feeling or rather the present action of certain legislative councils, where a very serious and determined effort had been made practically to emasculate European education. They knew that in the Central Provinces, in the United Provinces

and in the Punjab efforts had been made by their Indian brethren, for reasons which were best known to themselves, to cut down grants for European education, in fact seriously to oppose the continuance of the grant that they had hitherto enjoyed for their educational needs, and it behoved them now, as a body of men who represented education in India, to put their best leg forward and to come to some decision as to what counter-move they would make in this direction or what opinions they were prepared to put before Government and what demands they were prepared to make, because the time had come for very serious and very quick action. He would like members present to give him their views on this matter, so that they could come to some conclusion and put it before the Government Member for Education on the following day.

Various ideas had been put forward and the one that seemed to find favour amongst most people was the imperialisation of European education. This seemed to him to have many difficulties. He had discussed the matter with Mr. Sharp, the Secretary in the Education Department, and Mr. Sharp was distinctly against them. He (Mr. Sharp) was of opinion that, whereas European education was a provincial reserved subject and was subject to the discussion of the provincial legislatures, where Anglo-Indians had a certain position and weight, this would be lost were the subject imperialised. Because if they imperialised it, they would be stepping from the frying pan into the fire, since the Legislative Assembly would tear it to pieces.

Another objection raised by the Education Secretary was where would the Central Government obtain its funds for the maintenance of European education.

The next objection was that it would be introducing the racial element which would be distinctly antithetical to the Reform Scheme.

At the same time one had to remember that if they imperialised the education of their boys they would protect it, inasmuch as they would have the direct control of that education in the hands of the Government of India; but then the Central Government was subordinate, much more so perhaps, to the Legislative Assembly than was a provincial Government to the provincial legislature. So it would be doubtful whether they would not be stepping from the frying pan into the fire if they demanded imperialisation. He had spoken to the Viceroy, who had given a very sympathetic hearing to what he (the speaker) said. The Viceroy was very surprised to hear that the Central Provinces Council could have made such a determined attempt to reduce their grant. The impression created in his mind was that the Viceroy viewed, alike with him, the danger that was ahead of the community. It appeared to him that this was an attempt to force their hands to admit a very much larger percentage of Indians into their schools or, as a threat, to reduce their grants. They now had before them a very awkward and a very dangerous position for the future of European education, and they had to discuss what would be the best means of thwarting that attempt.

Mr. Stark said that this matter of having their education transferred from the financial control of the provinces to the Central Government was mooted by him as far back as 1912 and came up before the Simla Conference that year. It was

then turned down chiefly, he understood,—he was not a member of that Conference—by Mr. Sharp, and, as Mr. Sharp was still in office, he quite expected that he would not view it favourably. On the other hand, an Indian Member speaking at the Budget debate in the Bengal Council pointed out that as they did not contribute in any appreciable measure to the finances of Bengal, they had no right to count on the Bengal Government for their educational grants. He thought it was more than admitted that Europeans and Anglo-Indians did not contribute to the provincial revenues. As they knew, the bulk of that revenue was derived from the land; they did not pay any land revenue. They had, however, a large share in the indirect taxes customs duties, postal, telegraph and things of that kind, and, as these were Imperial sources of revenue, they really did contribute to the Imperial exchequer, and it seemed to him that they had a right to ask that a certain amount of that money should be set aside for their education.

The question had been raised, where would the Central Government get the funds. As a matter of fact they all knew that in the past, before the reforms were introduced, the provincial revenues gave certain educational allotments, and not infrequently they got special grants direct from the Imperial Government. If the Imperial Government did on those occasions find money within their gift to assign to European education, it seemed to him that that question had been settled and that the Central Government did know from where it could get money to give them. In heaps of cases they had not only capital grants from India called doles and fairly handsome doles at times, but recurring grants transferred to the provinces, and it did seem to him that that was not really a difficulty in their way. In the past the Central Government had found funds for them, and in the future they ought to be able to do it quite well, simply by setting aside a certain sum realised from the community in the shape of taxation.

Besides, at present, the prospect was that in various parts they would be at the mercy of their respective provincial councils. It might so happen that in one province the opposition to them was not so great as in another province, and it was quite likely that in a short time they would find one province receiving much more sympathetic help from the provincial council than in another province, and, if that were the case, then education would make an advance or keep its head up in one province and go down in another province, simply because it was being starved in the latter case by the provincial council. It was much better for them to have dealings with one Government than to have dealings with a number of Governments. If they had difficulties from the Imperial Legislative Assembly they had difficulties with one body, whereas the prospect now was that they would be having difficulties all over the country.

As to the transfer of their financial control to the Central Government being resented, he did not think the resentment would be any more than the resentment already existing because European education was a provincial reserved subject. So far as the provincial reserving went it seemed to him quite ineffectual unless with it they were able to secure their finances. This year his experience in the Bengal Council was that there was a member, Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur, who moved for the reduction of their grants blindly. For instance, there was a grant of Rs. 20,000 being given to the Loretto Convent, which was an orphanage in Entally in Calcutta. Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur simply halved

it. In the same way he proposed to cut down the grant for the Calcutta Free Schools from Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 4,500. No arguments were adduced for this action ; it was simply that this Member wanted reduction. In the same way with capital grants, he wanted them cut down by Rs. 54,000 but why Rs. 54,000 he could not tell the speaker. But for the opportunity of meeting members of the Council in the lobby and discussing the question with them, he did think that the Resolution would not have been withdrawn as it had been. They had got the grants through this year but he doubted if they would get them through again.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers said that in the Central Provinces the matter was dropped on the promise of a mixed committee of Indians and Europeans to discuss it.

Mr. Hammond thought that as European education was a reserved subject, and it was certainly treated as such in Bombay, that the Councils had no right to discuss it. In Bombay the vote was brought in by the Home Member and, as it was a reserved subject, there was no discussion. It would be worth while finding that out.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers said that the loophole of attack in the Central Provinces was that part of the Inspector's salary was met by European education and part from Imperial education.

Col. Gidney said that there was no such thing as Imperial education now.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers said that it was contended in the Central Provinces that, as the Inspector's salary was not being met by the Central Provinces Government, he was really serving in a dual capacity.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie said that in the Punjab it was not a question of that sort, so far as he could see. He thought the thing ought to have been squashed at the very beginning.

Mr. Stark said that, so far as they understood it in Bengal, although European education was a reserved subject, still the funds were voted except in the excluded areas, which in Bengal were the Darjeeling district and the Tippera hill tracts. It so happened that in Darjeeling they had a number of their most important schools, and, as it was an excluded area, the Councils had nothing to do with the financing of education in those areas. But at the last meeting of the Bengal Council a Resolution was carried that Darjeeling must be brought within the scheme.

Mr. Hammond said that he did not see what was the use of European education being a reserved subject at all in that case.

Mr. Stark (continuing) said that the next point urged against the imperialisation of European education was that it accentuated the racial problem. He did not think the racial problem needed accentuating anywhere. It was so prominent already, and it was not only prominent so far as they were concerned, but it was prominent among the Indians themselves. The Muhammadans insisted on having a separate form of education. They insisted on having their Koran schools, their Mukhtabs and their Madrassahs. They refused to listen to any proposals to exclude from their schools the teaching of the Koran. Government had already set a powerful precedent in this matter by having a Calcutta Madrassah establish-

was, by Warren Hastings and no Hindu or anybody else could ever get into the Calcutta Madrassah. In the same way, they had a Hindu school, purely a Government institution, in Calcutta. Formerly, nobody but a Brahmin could get into that school. So they would find schools of this type maintained throughout the country. Government had recognised it as the only possible thing to give Hindus and Muhammadans a certain form of education up to a certain stage. In certain places they would find that, where the Muhammadans were in the majority as in Eastern Bengal, where the Muhammadans were something like 73 per cent. of the entire population, the Muhammadans carried everything before them and the Hindus were only too glad to get the crumbs. In Western Bengal the position was reversed, the Muhammadans were in the minority. Then they had the Namasudras, aborigines, etc. In a country like India they could not obliterate racial distinctions; they did exist. Under the new *regime* Anglo-Indians were asking for a continuation of what had been established by practice and custom. Indians did not want their system of education to be interrupted, nor did Anglo-Indians want their system of education to be interrupted.

As to the objection that they would be jumping from the frying pan into the fire by having their education transferred to the Central Government, he did not see it at all. To his mind the position resolved itself into this that Mr. Sharp was of the same opinion now as he was nine years ago; that was all. If they did get their money from the Central Government they were only getting money from a Government which received its income from them and not going to the Provincial Governments which were not receiving money from them.

Dr. Owen said that he would only just like to emphasize the fact that in the provincial councils—he was speaking only of the Punjab of which he was a member of Council—there was a very strong feeling by the Indians against giving any grants to European education and in every case, particularly in the Ghora Gali case, they suggested reduction just simply to bring this matter forward. It had not even stopped at that, it had gone even as far as the European cemeteries. They wanted to object to the grant for European cemeteries unless they were assured that similar grants would be made for Muhammadan cemeteries. He thought they were up against a very strong opposition, in the Punjab certainly, and he did not think the Indians would like to give up the power of voting. Therefore, if they were going to do anything it must be done very quickly. He thought anything would be better than leaving it to the provincial councils; if they did they would be starved. In the case of the Ghora Gali school the question was the grant for electric lights for that school, and the Indians brought up the instance of the hostel attached to the Government College in Lahore, where there were electric lights in the body of the hostel but there was not a light in the quadrangle. On that ground they objected to electric lights being given to Ghora Gali, and he did not think they could have been squashed. If Sir John Maynard and the big people could have got out of it, they would certainly have done so rather than put the question to the vote in the Council.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie said that he was afraid he had not got very much to say; he was rather thirsting for information. Personally he was very keen on the idea of imperialising education. He thought that a unified system throughout the country was infinitely better than the present state of affairs which were cer-

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As to the objection that they would be jumping from the frying pan into the fire by having their education transferred to the Central Government, he did not see it at all. To his mind the position resolved itself into this that Mr. Sharp was of the same opinion now as he was nine years ago; that was all. If they did get their money from the Central Government they were only getting money from a Government which received its income from them and not going to the Provincial Governments which were not receiving money from them.

Dr. Owen said that he would only just like to emphasize the fact that in the provincial councils—he was speaking only of the Punjab of which he was a member of Council—there was a very strong feeling by the Indians against giving any grants to European education and in every case, particularly in the Ghora Gali case, they suggested reduction just simply to bring this matter forward. It had not even stopped at that, it had gone even as far as the European cemeteries. They wanted to object to the grant for European cemeteries unless they were assured that similar grants would be made for Muhammadan cemeteries. He thought they were up against a very strong opposition, in the Punjab certainly, and he did not think the Indians would like to give up the power of voting. Therefore, if they were going to do anything it must be done very quickly. He thought anything would be better than leaving it to the provincial councils; if they did they would be starved. In the case of the Ghora Gali school the question was the grant for electric lights for that school, and the Indians brought up the instance of the hostel attached to the Government College in Lahore, where there were electric lights in the body of the hostel but there was not a light in the quadrangle. On that ground they objected to electric lights being given to Ghora Gali, and he did not think they could have been squashed. If Sir John Maynard and the big people could have got out of it, they would certainly have done so rather than put the question to the vote in the Council.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie said that he was afraid he had not got very much to say; he was rather thirsting for information. Personally he was very keen on the idea of imperialising education. He thought that a unified system throughout the country was infinitely better than the present state of affairs which were cer-

tainly going to be worse. From the attitude adopted in the Councils of the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the Punjab, he thought it was clear that they would be up against very strong opposition. It was therefore essential that they should get out of the clutches of the provincial councils. Col. Gidney had mentioned that if the question of their education were brought before the Legislative Assembly it would be torn in pieces. He would like to ask were they likely to meet with more opposition in the Assembly than they were from the provincial councils. He was under the impression that they were likely to get more support in the Assembly than they were in the provincial councils.

Col. Gidney said that what he meant was that whereas now they were getting pinpricks they would get thorns, because in the Legislative Assembly they had representation from all India, so that they would have concerted action from the various parts of India hurled at them. The reflection of the opinion of the provinces would be thrown at them in the Legislative Assembly in a body. When he had discussed this quite privately with Government members, they gave him to understand that this would lead to such a racial bias that the remedy might be worse than the disease. If they took the past as a criterion for the future, so far as the Anglo-Indian community was concerned, he could say with the greatest assurance that Indians would welcome anything for the advancement of the community. The Indians had always supported him in anything that he had wanted; in fact they had welcomed it.

Col. Gidney then asked Mr. Gillespie if he was in favour of imperialisation.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie said that he certainly was as far as he could see, but he would like to have more information about it. If they were going to meet with more opposition in the Assembly then of course it was better to stay as they were.

Col. Gidney said his advice was not to trouble trouble till trouble troubled them. He asked Mr. Gillespie if he had anything to say about the matters by which they could put this forward as a demand to Government.

The Revd. Gillespie said that the only thing that occurred to him was the question of finance. As the domiciled community paid income-tax he wanted to know why European education should not be met out of that tax.

Col. Gidney said that if that was put forward it would necessitate a double entry of income-tax because the Government would only pay for their education from the tax derived from the community which roughly had a wage-earning population of from 50,000 to 70,000.

Mr. Stark thought they should take the income-tax paid by all the large firms.

Col. Gidney asked if Mr. Stark would include the Europeans.

Mr. Stark replied in the affirmative. He said further that it was significant that the member who opposed the grant for European education in Bengal had said that the community did not contribute to the Provincial Government but to the Imperial Government. Why then, it was asked, should they come to the Provincial Government and not go to the Imperial Government to whose funds they did contribute.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers said that the question of Europeans having a separate system of education, Muhammadans having their system and Hindus their system had been recognised by Government as perfectly justifiable. In the Central Provinces the Muhammadans formed 4 per cent. of the population and yet in one small town Government had spent two lakhs of rupees to build a Muhammadan institution. In the town of Amraoti Government had got a Muhammadan and Hindu institution in the very same place for 500 pupils. In Berar, part of the Central Provinces Government had provided institutions for 500 pupils and maintained all the masters in that institution. Not only that but Government maintained a Normal Training School for those 40 teachers. So that in the Central Provinces they would be hard put to it to defend themselves. The real question that he thought they wanted to consider most seriously was the higher cost of education in European schools. In the Central Provinces the Indian Member of Council pointed out that it cost Government Rs. 67-8 to maintain a European in their schools and 12 annas to maintain an Indian. He had shown that that was absolutely incorrect. It cost Government more. It cost Government 43-10-6 for Indians and 42-8-0 for Europeans. Those were Government figures. They had a very good and strong case in the Central Provinces, but he did not believe that they would have the same case in other provinces.

Col. Gidney said they wanted to stick to one point first, *viz.*, whether they should imperialise their education. This was a very important point.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers said that he was trying to get to the point that it was easier for him in the Central Province than it would be for them in the Imperial Government to prove their case. It was quite simple for them in their Local Government. His point was that in their provinces they had a very good case; they did not cost the Government very much money, whereas in the Imperial Government they would cost very much more money. Therefore, they would be much more subject to attack than they would be in their own Central Provinces Government.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie enquired whether this was not a question of education for India as a whole. Surely Mr. Rogers was interested in boys who came up to Simla for their education from the Central Provinces.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers replied in the affirmative. He was of opinion that if they got more plums thereby, let them imperialise it. What he wanted to do was to look after his own people entirely.

Mr. Stark asked whether it would prejudice education in the Central Provinces if they did imperialise it.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers did not think they would get so much support from official members in the Imperial Government as they did from official members in the provincial council.

Colonel Gidney said that from Mr. Rogers' figures he would take it that they only got Rs. 18,000 in the Central Provinces in 1920-21.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers said they got Rs. 1,61,000—almost as much as Madras. He thought they were treated more liberally in the Central Provinces than other people elsewhere.

Col. Gidney enquired if Mr. Rogers disapproved of the imperialisation of European education.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers said that he did not disapprove of it, but he wanted to hear a little more about it.

Col. Gidney asked if there was anything that Mr. Rogers could say in support of the maintenance of this education as Imperial education.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers said that as Chaplains were in some mysterious way a reserved subject and nobody was going to attack them, why could not European education be reserved in the same way. He would not like to say anything on this subject. He would like to hear more about it. He would like to keep an open mind, but he felt that they would get more support from their own Government officials.

Mr. Busher said that it seemed to him that the discussion as far as it had gone resolved itself into two parts, one was administration and the other was finance. He asked why they were wanting European education to be imperialised. It seemed to him that their chief reason was to get a unified system of administration. Was that what they were aiming at? That was the question he would like to ask.

Mr. Stark said that if they were to get their finances from the Imperial Government then they would get a unified system of control.

Col. Gidney said that Government admitted that their education was in jeopardy.

Mr. Busher asked in what way.

Col. Gidney replied by reason of these attempts on the part of Indians.

Mr. Busher said that Indians could not prevent them from having a unified system of education. Surely they could proceed to evolve a system for themselves. Then the question arose what would be the best way to bring this about.

Col. Gidney asked if they might not reserve that for a side issue. He asked them to stick to the main point first. The administration of it would be a subject entirely for Government. What they wanted to get at now was whether they should ask Government to imperialise their education or whether they should remain as they were.

Mr. Busher said he did not think that they were likely to get it, so what was the good of aiming at the moon.

Col. Gidney said that the only people who got anything in India now were those who shouted. The Government could say "no" to them but they would feel that the community was alive to its requirements.

Mr. Busher said that if there was any chance of getting anything by shouting he was willing to shout as loud as anybody.

Col. Gidney asked if Mr. Busher was not decided at all.

Mr. Busher said that he was not decided as yet. He did not think they had gone far enough. He thought a motion might be put afterwards.

Col. Gidney asked whether he could take Mr. Busher's opinion as being on the fence and that Mr. Busher would jump to either side if he thought it would be to their advantage.

Mr. Busher said that it was not a position that he liked. He would prefer to decide one way or the other.

Col. Gidney asked if Mr. Busher thought that it would be to their advantage if education was an Imperial subject.

Mr. Busher replied in the affirmative.

He also wished to ask for some information. Some one had mentioned something about no Imperial money being available for European education.

Col. Gidney said he had done so.

Mr. Busher asked in that connection what about the Imperial grant till quite recently sanctioned in the United Provinces. They got building grants under two heads, an allotment from the Imperial Government and an allotment from provincial. The Imperial grant came about at the time of the King's visit to India, at the Durbar.

Col. Gidney thought that had all been squashed.

Mr. Busher thought that there ought to be a lot of money still left.

Mr. Hammond said that the Provincial Governments got the money and they made the grants, but the money originally was allotted by the Imperial Government to the Provincial Governments. It was called the Durbar grant.

Col. Gidney said that now the provincial councils would have the disposal of that. There would be no such thing as an Imperial grant now; at least he thought that that would be continued if the local legislature accepted it.

Mr. Hammond said that the grant was earmarked as an absolutely definite sum every year for European education. In Bombay his school got Rs. 1,100.

Mr. Adcock said that he was one of the headmasters that attended the Conference at Jubbulpore and he thought he was right in saying that they unanimously passed a resolution in favour of imperialising European education, but he thought that they acted entirely on educational grounds. They did not go into the political aspect of the question at all. It was undoubtedly the case that on educational grounds it would be better to have a central authority which would perform inspections and allot certain grants.

Now, at home, they had big educational authorities like the London County Council and so on, who ran their schools; they had the big public schools which had their endowments, and in some cases the big public schools declined Government inspection and therefore did not get grants. In every case, however, the inspection was carried out by the Central Government, by a Board of Education Inspector and in due course the schools, were given grants. Well, it seemed to him that some similar system was required in India. They would have their central inspectorate and the local authorities could give more if they wished. If a man wished his boy brought up as a Hindu, another man wanted his boy brought up as a Christian and another man as a Muhammadan, well he would have to pay

for it ; that was his own particular fad ; but for the secular part of the education the Central Government should pay.

Col. Gidney : On educational grounds you think that European education should be imperialised.

Mr. Adcock : Yes, certainly. As to the political grounds it seems to me that the real objection that Indian members have is that while at home a school is open to anybody, here we close any particular type of education to other people. For example, if an Indian wants to send his son to a European school, the school can refuse him on the ground that they have 15 per cent. of Indians in that school. Naturally, the man does not like to contribute largely to a school in which he cannot have his boy. I do not know whether it is the case that a European would be refused admission to a Madrassah. Suppose a European wished to study Sanscrit, Persian and that kind of thing, will he be refused admission into a Madrassah ?

Mr. Stark : Definitely so. I was principal of the Calcutta Madrassah College for seven years. The only person I could admit was a professing Muhammadan and for a time each Muhammadan applying for admission had to furnish a certificate of respectability to show that he was a good Muhammadan, and we had very nearly 2,000 boys in that institution.

Mr. Adcock : Possibly that was your private regulation ?

Mr. Stark : No. It was made by the Government, it was made by Warren Hastings.

Mr. Adcock : Of course, at home you have your conscience clause, and it once you get a conscience clause introduced in all the schools I think it would ease matters considerably. After all, the kind of Indian who gets into these big Assemblies is very often the very man who is sending his boy home to Winchester or Harrow. If he wants to enter his boy in an English public school he can do so. The boy has to fall into the habits of the school and he has the right to exercise his conscience clause. But the difficulty is that if he wants to enter his boy here, he is refused, not on the grounds of habits and customs, but simply on racial grounds.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie : But the English schools pick and choose. If they get a certain number of Indians they say we won't have any more.

Mr. Adcock : I think the political side might be modified if we do not insist that these places should be the private preserve of Europeans. That is the whole cause of objection, is it not ?

Col. Gidney : In other words you mean that would be eradicated if we gave freer entrance of Indians into our schools ?

The Revd. Mr. Rogers : We already give a liberal percentage, namely, 15 per cent. in the Central Provinces.

Mr. Hammond : We give 20 per cent. in Bombay.

Col. Gidney : Your view, Mr. Adcock, would be that you agree to imperialisation on educational grounds, but that on the political side you come up against

stone wall. But you think possibly that could be avoided if we had a freer entrance of Indians into our schools?

Mr. Adcock: If we define European schools to be schools conducted on European lines and in which every pupil is compelled to conform to European customs.

Mr. Stark: In a large number of our schools, owing to constitution and endowments, such a thing would be impossible.

The Revd. Father Blatter thought that the better class of boys would not come at any cost.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie thought that if freer admission of Indians was allowed the European schools would simply become Indian High Schools admitting a few Europeans.

Mr. Hammond said that he would like to mention, as regards the racial question, that in the debate in the House of Commons to which reference had been made, Mr. Montagu, who had not been listening to the debate, said he could not introduce any racial distinction at all as it would be against the whole spirit of the reforms. Then Sir Henry Craik got up and said it was absolutely against the whole idea of the Functions Committee that European education should be handed over to Indians, and that view was apparently accepted in that debate.

Col. Gidney read out portions from the debate.

Mr. Hammond said that Mr. Montagu did not know that there was a separate system of European education in India. In the course of the debate he enquired of two or three people what it was all about and then he discovered that there was a separate system of European education in India.

He thought that disposed of the racial argument to a certain extent. He thought they could get tremendous support from the other end if they were downed in any way. The system of education was definitely for Europeans and it had been established long before the system of education for Indians.

Col. Gidney asked whether Mr. Hammond thought that any voice from a distance of 8,000 miles would be listened to.

Mr. Hammond replied in the affirmative. The Bill had to be revised in ten years, probably before then.

Col. Gidney said that, according to Mr. Sharp, it was impossible to have this imperialised European education owing to certain rules under section 45-A of the Act. He enquired how those rules could be amended and thought they could only be amended when the time for revision came, *i. e.*, in ten years or less.

Mr. Hammond said that if that was so, then they were up against it.

Col. Gidney read a letter on the subject from Mr. Sharp.

Mr. Hammond thought that if that was so, they might just as well stop talking.

Col. Gidney replied that if they stopped talking and allowed these things to go on without raising a protest, they would find themselves in a very bad position.

Mr. Stark asked if they were not preparing the way ten years hence to get what they were asking for.

Mr. Hammond said the other point was how they were going to meet the attack that Government paid more for European education per head than they did for Indians. Of course they did on the whole.

Col. Gidney : The average cost for European schools is Rs. 121-6-0 and Rs. 14-3-0 for Indians.

Mr. Hammond said that that did not agree with their returns. There was no doubt that European education did cost more, but, on the other hand, they paid considerably more for their education than Indians did. The latest provincial figures showed that provincial revenues contributed Rs. 34 lakhs for European education, while fees and endowments paid by the European community amounted to Rs. 55 lakhs, that is to say, that they paid considerably more for their education than Government did. If they looked at the figures for Indian education they would find that Government paid something like 63 per cent. of the total cost, *i. e.*, they were paying a bigger proportion of the cost for Indian Schools than they were for European schools.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers said that in the Central Provinces they contributed 19-30ths and the Government 11-30ths.

Col. Gidney: You want to point out that really Government contributes more to Indian education than it does to European education, *per capita*.

Mr. Hammond : Comparing European education with Indian, of course Government certainly pay considerably more for European education ; but, on the other hand, European education is bound to be more expensive per head than Indian education from the point of view of staff. That staff had to live in a more sumptuous way. Consequently you have got to pay European and Anglo-Indians considerably more than you do Indians. We must cost more per head; because Europeans must be paid more than Indians, and the education naturally costs more to support. On the other hand we can say that the European community, the people who have given endowments, the parents of the children who pay fees, and so forth, pay considerably more than the Government does towards the cost. From the figures for 1917-18, the proportion is roughly 55 to 34. In Bombay itself we apparently pay a good deal more in proportion to the Government than they do for the whole of India.

Col. Gidney : Do you agree to the Imperialisation of all grants ?

Mr. Hammond : Yes, educational grants and others.

Col. Gidney : You think that Government could maintain this say from income-tax and customs, which are Imperial revenues ?

Mr. Hammond : Yes. I do not know whether Government has separate returns of income-tax paid by Europeans and European firms and by Indians. I think one could get the funds from that. After all if we were let down a little bit over that I do not see why we should not have a cess on Europeans and Anglo-Indians. If a man were living at home he would have to pay a much bigger income-tax and he would certainly have to pay local rates for education

amounting in some places to 5-5 s in the £. We do not pay much income-tax here.

Col. Gidney : Then you agree on that. Have you anything more to say about that ?

Mr. Hammond : No, except that I do not agree with Mr. Adcock in admitting more Indians. I think we admit quite enough as it is.

Mr. Adcock : May I explain. I did not say that we should admit more Indians, but I suggested that would be a way of getting over this political difficulty.

Mr. Hammond : Indian education is supported in very many cases by contributions from Europeans. Take all these missionary schools and so on. The contributions come from Europeans entirely for Indian education, and I do not know, certainly I have never heard, of a case where an Indian has given a small donation for European schools.

Mr. Weir : Practically everything that I have got to say has already been said ; Mr. Adcock has taken the words out of my mouth. Mr. Hammond has told us that it is legally fixed that education for Europeans would be a provincial, reserved subject and, therefore, we can do nothing for ten years. That is the idea I have got, that we are simply bound down for ten years and cannot shift ourselves. We may howl but nothing will be done. I myself am strongly in favour of imperialisation on the ground of having a uniform system, but at the same time I see that by so doing we separate ourselves from the rest of India and that is exactly what the reform scheme has against it. It means that the people in India should join together and try and work harmoniously, and, therefore, in cutting ourselves off from the rest of India, I think we should be doing the Anglo-Indian community an injury instead of benefiting them. The Anglo-Indian community is in the minority, and so long as we prefer to isolate ourselves from the Muhammadan and the Hindu, so long will these people have an antipathy to us and will scratch us. If, on the other hand, we say " we people here are born in India, we know no other home ; we are Indians, and we claim all the rights and privileges of Indians." I think much of the hostility that is at present manifested will die down.

Another point is that much of the criticism directed against our schools and our grants is because we do not open the doors freely to Indians. If the doors were opened, it would be like the apples growing in Cornwall, where they are available for nothing, nobody wants them. I think that these people who have been criticising our schools are largely extremists and the fact that the motions have been withdrawn in all these councils, shows that there is a considerable amount of common sense prevailing in these Councils, which I think will ultimately prevail over the extremists who are putting up the present trouble. I know that a recent motion in the United Provinces Council was withdrawn without any trouble. We had 34 people speaking on the matter, Indians and Europeans, and the motion was quite easily withdrawn. I feel sure that, if we meet the Indians in a temperate spirit and say " You want to come into my school. All right, if you are willing to take on European habits and conform to the general rules of my school, very well come in." If we adopt that spirit of conciliation and openhandedness

towards the Indian, I think he will stop pin-pricking us and will be out to meet us. The high fees that we levy will help the finances of our schools. That is a very important point. I myself have opened the Martiniere in Lucknow to Indians as day scholars and I find that the fee is always cheerfully accepted. Many of the parents who have come to see me say, "We are quite willing to fall in with all your conventions of food and religious services; please admit our boys." And I cannot do it. I feel that if we could meet such parents as are Indians and want to give their boys an English education out here in India, that we should squash a great deal of the trouble and should take the wind out of our opponents' sails. The demand is in my opinion largely fictitious that was brought up in the Council down in Lucknow and I think the feeling was that there was no great demand for boarders coming into our schools. Then there is this about it, that we have got to look ahead. What is going to happen ten years hence. If we are successful in maintaining our insularity now, are we going to be successful ten years hence? What is going to be our position ten years hence? The power comes along into the hands of the Indians then very probably, and they will say, "we have got you." The point in favour of imperialisation was not the point of taxation and revenue. From an educational point of view I think a uniform system should be adopted all over India, and, therefore, I am in favour of the imperialisation of administration, but from the racial point of view I am quite antagonistic to any segregation of the Anglo-Indian community from the people of India. I must say that I have found the Indians that come into my school very decent fellows, and anxious to play games. I know their parents, and I think we are making a mistake in working against them instead of co-operating with them.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie enquired whether Mr. Weir charged the same fees for Europeans and Indians.

Mr. Weir replied that in the Martiniere they charged Rs. 6 for European, and Rs. 15 for Indians. Personally he was quite willing to come down and make the fees the same, but at present he was using those extra fees for financial reasons.

Mr. Hammond said that in Bombay they charged Indians double fees.

Mr. Rogers asked Mr. Weir whether if a *chamar* wanted to get into his school he would admit him. If he said "no" he would be asked why.

Mr. Weir said that the view he had got from Government was that Indians, who were the sons of respectable parents, were to be admitted. He did not think they should keep out or would be justified in rejecting anybody.

Mr. Weir (continuing) said: There was a meeting of the headmasters of the various schools of the United Provinces in January of this year, which was held in the Lucknow Martiniere. One of the questions that arose there was the higher education of European boys. I pointed out that many of the schools were running the top classes at a loss and the meeting came to the resolution that schools should, after the boys had passed their Senior Cambridge, concentrate on two institutions only in the United Provinces. One was the Muir College, Allahabad, where there was an Anglo-Indian hostel and the other was St. Joseph's Naini Tal. These two were specially selected and the meeting endorsed that opinion. I entirely endorse that opinion that we should take advantage of the facilities that Government has given us for higher education. I am talking of the United

Provinces. There is the Muir College, where a first-class education is available at Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 a month. There is an Anglo-Indian hostel attached to that college, where a student can live at a very reasonable rate, and my own opinion is that we should certainly avail ourselves of the education provided by Government in the Muir College and not try and segregate ourselves in our own little colleges.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie : Might I ask you how many applications you have had from Indians during the last year ?

Mr. Weir : I only opened the school to Indians in September last and had four admissions. This year I have admitted 16, I have admitted everybody who applied, barring one, who was unwilling to pay the fee of Rs. 15.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie : I have had 50 applications in the past 12 months.

Mr. Adcock : I think it is fairly generally known that La Martiniere, Calcutta, does not admit Indians even up to 15 per cent. I have had 20 applications, even from Ruling Chiefs.

Mr. Stark : In St. Paul's, Darjeeling, Indians are private boarders with the Rector.

Father Blatter : Mr. Weir is in favour of a uniform system of education for Anglo-Indians all over India. Now, have we got a uniform system with regard to Indian education. We have certainly not got it. We have different systems of education in different provinces—University education is different in different provinces. Is it advisable to have a uniform system for Anglo-Indians ? There is another point—I do not know much about it, but I suppose the social conditions of the Anglo-Indians are different in different provinces. If the social conditions and the economic conditions are different—it seems so to me, though I have no experience of other parts of India except Bombay—would you say your education depended on its market value or the market value depended on the education ? From the real point of view you would say education does not depend on the market value. I think we must be practical in this respect.

Col. Gidney : Do I understand you to say you are against the unification of education ?

Father Blatter : I am against a uniform system of education as far as my present knowledge of it goes and also against a uniform system of administration. I know that the trouble is the migratory character of the population; to-day it is in Jubbulpore, to-morrow it is in Bombay.

Father Fallon thought that unification should be obtained in the same grade of schools, high schools, middle schools, orphanages, girls' schools.

Col. Gidney : Father Blatter, you have heard Mr. Weir's able opinion on the disadvantages of continuing the racial basis. Do you agree with what Mr. Weir says ?

Father Blatter : Well, I suppose racial differences will always remain in India. Whether we climb down and give in or not, I am sure Hindus, Muham-

madans and Parsis will not give in. There will always be racial differences. Why should not we stick to our racial differences ?

Col. Gidney : Mr. Weir is the one man who has gone against that and he had adduced some very sound arguments in favour of it.

Mr. Weir : I am only asking the Conference to look ten years ahead. If we do not hold out the hand of friendship just now, they will kick you by and by. I am sure the Indian is not a bad fellow. The Indian is not against us ; that is my feeling.

Father Blatter : There is no doubt we require more money for our schools than the Indians. How do you know that, if you hold out the olive branch to them they will give us more money for our schools than for the Indian schools.

Mr. Weir : I think the Indian in the Council is willing to support English schools provided you allow his boys to attend.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie : Do you advocate unlimited admission ?

Mr. Weir : Yes.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie : Then you would probably get one European and nine Indians.

Mr. Weir : I do not think so.

Mr. Hammond thought that if this was agreed to his school would be swamped by Parsis.

Mr. Weir : You are carrying on a school on European lines. If 500 Parsis want to come in, why should they not get education on European lines ? They get education in the vernacular in their schools. Why should we keep them out of ours ? In the United Provinces there are not a large number of English schools. There are plenty of Government schools where education is conducted in the vernacular up to Class VIII, but, if the fellow who is paying the bill, that is to say, the Indian, wants to come into my school, I think he has a right to come in. I do not think I am going to be swamped.

Father Blatter : It seems to me in that case the chief question is to decide whether we want European schools or not. Then we can say whether we should imperialise them or not.

Mr. Adcock : Could Mr. Stark tell us anything about Hastings House, the school which was started by Lord Curzon. That was a school intended to be run on English public school lines for Indians. It has since been closed.

Mr. Stark : There was a great talk among the Indians in Bengal that they wanted to have a school in Bengal which they thought would be the Eton of Bengal, as they called it. Government having a house for which they had no use at the moment, Hastings House in Alipur, started this school. They got Mr. Papworth down to act as headmaster and they meant to have the whole thing run on the lines of the public school in England. The charge was Rs. 150 a month. The moment it was announced that the charge was Rs. 150 a month, up went their hands in horror. They started with three boys and at the end of the experiment of 3 years, they had 22 boys. In the meantime it was costing something like

Rs. 5,000 a month over and above the Rs. 150 coming in from each boy. At the end of three years Government was only too glad to drop it like a hot potato.

Father Blatter in reply to a question put by the President said : I do not see on the whole why Indians should not be charged more. After all these schools are European schools. They have been founded by men who came out to India ; they have been supported for many years by Europeans. In addition teachers have to be brought out from England or other parts of Europe. I think we ought to charge something extra for that, and I do not think there is any injustice if we charge Indians who want to profit by European education more for that.

Father Blatter enquired if anybody knew how many Anglo-Indians there were in India.

Col. Gidney : Yes, it is roughly estimated at about 200,000.

Mr. Stark : 250,000 would be nearer than 200,000.

Col. Gidney : I tried to work out the census figures for Anglo-Indians when I was giving my evidence before the Franchise Committee, but I could not get an accurate census.

Mr. Weir : The number of scholars in Anglo-Indian schools up to the 31st March 1918 was 44,000.

Col. Gidney : I think we are going beside the mark because we are not catering for Anglo-Indians only but for the domiciled community, those people who have made India their home. Including them the population would certainly come up to 300,000.

Brother Culhane : I have come to the Conference and I have had no time at all to confer with my colleagues in the other Christian Brother schools. As a matter of fact I did not know at all what the subject to be discussed was, and so what I say is just my own opinion in the matter. It seems to me that perhaps we are aggravating the evil ahead by moving a little too fast. Why not rather wait. After all, if some of the members of the provincial councils have brought in motions threatening to withdraw our grants, there is no one that has agreed to this. We are supposing that they are going to and are taking the bull by the horns and aggravating the racial difficulty by our very action. In the United Provinces, on the contrary, a similar motion was turned down or rather withdrawn at once. More than that, a motion was brought in a couple of months ago suggesting that the grants for European schools should be increased by 25 per cent. and the Indian members very sportingly supported the motion.

Col. Gidney : You are against any action because you think it is too precipitate ?

Brother Culhane : I think it will aggravate feeling. We are in the Indians' country. Why not go on and trust them. I think we ought not to precipitate any action between the two races. We might wait a little longer and bide our time. The motion for imperialisation cannot be realised for ten years. Where is the good in bringing up the measure just now. The Indians will regard it as a slur cast on them, not trusting them in the provincial councils to do the fair thing by the European.

Col. Gidney : The question of dyarchy in the Central Government, which is directly opposed to the reform scheme, is going to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly this session and I have been asked for my views on the matter.

Brother Culhane : Then this would come all right with that.

Mr. Hammond : If this is passed this year, it will come about at once.

Col. Gidney : Yes, if the legislature demand it as a law.

Mr. Hammond : In other words, this revision after ten years would be a dead letter.

Col. Gidney : Yes.

Mr. Weir : It will be *ultra vires*. I think public opinion at home and out here is quite content to wait ten years and let the experiment run that time. I do not think Lord Reading would encourage any attempt to interfere with the present arrangements.

Col. Gidney : Possibly, but I think our eyes will be opened by the concessions made by the Prince of Wales when he comes.

Brother Culhane : Let us go easy and not give the Indians any proof of hostility.

Col. Gidney : You are of the same opinion as Mr. Weir that we should wait and see ?

Brother Culhane : Yes.

Col. Gidney : You don't think it will be too long you are waiting ?

Brother Culhane : You can terminate the waiting whenever you like. I would extend the hand of friendship to Indians in so far as I could without sacrificing the interests of the Anglo-Indian community. I do not think I would go so far as Mr. Weir and say European schools should be thrown open to Indians without any limit. I think it would be directly against the interests of the Anglo-Indians to destroy the very character of the European schools.

Col. Gidney : Would you accept an increase in the present percentage ?

Brother Culhane : I would not be in favour of any increase.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie : The line I have taken is that, so long as Europeans are not provided for, I do not see why I should admit Indians. Are Government prepared to back up this 25 per cent. by providing increased grants and increased accommodation, so as to be sure that every European shall be provided for.

Col. Gidney : I think the idea underlying this increase is this, that if the Indian sees that the European school is thrown open liberally to his children, he will say, " I see no reason to cut down this grant. I think it is a jolly good thing to increase the grant." The idea is to throw out a sprat to catch a mackerel.

Brother Culhane : I would rather leave the percentage as it is.

Father Fallon : I am afraid that if we yield on this point a little too much there will be a tendency on the part of Indians to increase their interference by interfering not only in the matter of admission but in the matter of the management

of education and so on. It seems to me that it is a matter on which we should not yield too easily. My own experience is this, that in St. Xavier's College in Calcutta, there are 530 boys, and the percentage of Indians is about 27 per cent., much higher than what is allowed. Now there was a discussion last year on the point of admitting Indians, especially Hindus of the better class into the boarding school. To that we replied that we could not do so as our boarding school was only open to Catholic boys for Catholic instruction. A proposal was made by one of our Fathers to open a hostel which would take the place of the Hastings School and would be opened by means of funds that would be raised among the Hindu community. Lord Sinha, Sir Rajendra Nath Mukherjea and many others were in favour of that. They held meetings in favour of it and so on. This year, all of a sudden, the whole thing was dropped when Government suppressed Hastings House. It was absolutely ignored and the Hindu community remained aloof from it.

Another point is this. There are every week seven or eight applications for admission of Hindus and Muhammadans into St. Xavier's College. I am sure that at the end of the year, when I take up the admission file, there are more than 350 applications from Indians of the better class for admission into St. Xavier's College. They are charged exactly the same fees as Europeans and Anglo-Indians except in the case of poor Anglo-Indians who get a reduction. The question has been raised that in Calcutta there are better class Indians who want admission into the European schools. On the other hand, in the existing schools there is no room for poor boys. The case that was brought forward by Mr. Stark is purely a question of charity. The Rs. 20,000 given to the Entally Convent are simply meant for the feeding of orphans. The fact is that we need three times that much for feeding these children. So the question is exceedingly complicated. If European education is imperialised it may give us uniformity; it may give us many advantages; it may give us a larger amount of grants; but I think that the charities and the special conditions of each town and each place will not be sufficiently provided for. I think that it would be better to separate the grants which are simply charitable grants from those which are educational grants. The charity grants should be entirely reserved to the provinces and I think that the Indians will not resist the charity grant but will grant it. But, if the Indians are excluded from our schools, the educational grants will not be granted by the provinces. I am in favour of the imperialisation of European education but I am afraid the poorer schools will suffer, and I am here rather to defend them; they have asked me to push their existence.

Col. Gidney : You mean to say that the finances of charity schools and their control should be provincial ?

Father Fallon : Yes. As for the matter of unification of education, it should be by grades of schools.

Father Doyle : I would not mind if the examinations for European schools were imperialised. With regard to imperialising the finances, I think it is rather premature to mention it at all. There is one place in India, Bangalore, where the finances are imperialised, and they are much worse off, and it will probably be the same all round.

With regard to the admission of Indian boys, I do not at all agree with Mr. Weir that we should throw our schools open to them. I think it would spoil the character of the Anglo-Indian altogether. They are brought up in a different atmosphere, have a different home life and with different ideals. It would lower the schools I think to have them overrun by Indians. We would succeed in spoiling our schools with no advantage to Anglo-Indians whatever.

Mr. Weir : On the other hand, it would be a great advantage to the Indians. The Indians want an uplift.

Father Doyle : I understood we were here to consider Anglo-Indian welfare.

Mr. Weir : Politically, the Anglo-Indian is an Indian. This is his home, his country.

Col. Gidney : Generically speaking, he is, but the Government call an Anglo-Indian a European for offensive and defensive purposes, but he is called a statutory native of India, when they do not want to recognise him.

Col. Gidney : Father Doyle, are you against the imperialisation of European education ?

Father Doyle : Yes. I would be in favour of the unification of examinations but against the imperialisation of finances.

Some one mentioned that children in orphanages should not have the same standard of education as others. I do not at all agree with that. I see no reason why, because a boy is an orphan, he should have a different standard of education and should not have an opportunity of developing himself as much as anybody else. I would not make any distinction between the teaching in orphanages and other schools for Anglo-Indians.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers : May I just explain this point to Father Doyle. He has got a wrong idea of it. I said there is nothing in Indian education corresponding with this to show that when you work out the average cost of education of an Anglo-Indian boy and compare it with the average cost of an Indian boy, it is very unfair to include these charges. We do not want orphanage charges included in this general table when we work out the relative cost.

Mr. Adcock : You don't want what is given for feeding the hungry included ?

Father Doyle : I do not think so just now.

Mr. Stark : While we have been talking, have we not overlooked education for girls in our girls' schools and also the education in our mixed schools for boys and girls. Would you admit Indians without restrictions into these schools ? We must remember that while we have got girls' schools, Indians have hardly got any girls' schools at all, and if you apply one principle to the boys' schools and another principle to the girls' schools, I do not know whether we would be quite consistent. As we know, in most of our girls' schools in the lower classes we have little boys. We have also mixed schools where you have both boys and girls. There again you would be up against a very practical difficulty. I do think that Anglo-Indians and Europeans would object to Indian boys of 14 being admitted to these schools.

When I was defending the budget allotments for our European schools grants in the Bengal Council I said, "what would Indians do without our high schools for girls. Take the Loretto Convent in Calcutta. What would Indians do without our girls' schools admitting their girls into the higher classes. It has been urged in connection with what Mr. Montague said that it would be introducing racial distinctions. We know that Mr. Montague was opposed to granting the franchise on national divisions. He said that it only tended to perpetuate differences, and you must expect him to have the same view when he comes to talk about education. But it is not as if he were introducing it. It is here already and has been here for generations and centuries.

Mr. Hammond: When I saw Mr. Montague in town he was perfectly willing to support this central control.

Mr. Stark (continuing): We have got to take India as we find it. These racial distinctions are here and they are going to continue, and we have yet to see how it works out as between Hindus and Muhammadans and Sikhs and Parsis. Why should we try and merge into the others in our education when they will not have us and they will not have each other. The 15 per cent. was not meant for Muhammadans and Hindus; it was really for Jews, Parsis and Armenians.

Then again, Mr. Weir was saying that we were cutting ourselves off from the Indians. We always were cut off from them and the Indians will persist in keeping us separate from them. I have quite a good standing in the Council, so far as friendliness goes, with the Indian Members and they tell me openly, many of them "We cannot possibly become one with you socially, as long as we have a zenana system and as long as we keep our women from coming out. We cannot take on your religion, a Hindu is born a Hindu; but where we would like to have unity is in education." That is as far as they can possibly go. That is as far as they can go; otherwise, they are absolutely in water-tight compartments as against us. They do not desire merging with us; they resent it much more than anything else. We certainly are a permanent people in India and we claim our rights in education just as any other Indian section. Take what they are doing in the case of Muhammadans. Only recently an order has been passed by the Education Department that on every Friday every school is to close down for half an hour to give the Muhammadans an opportunity to go and say their prayers. In the Legislative Council at Calcutta, when we sit from 3 to 7, they break up at sundown for the Muhammadans to go and say their prayers, and then they come back and resume work. What I mean to point out is that there are these differences and we are not going to obliterate them, do what we like, and if we are going to submerge ourselves and give up our individuality, we will be committing racial suicide.

Mr. Weir: Suppose the Parsi demands imperial control of his education.

Mr. Stark: Then let him start his schools. We have got ours. As an Inspector of Schools in Orissa I have been to inspect a school and have found half a dozen boys sitting outside their schools. I have known what it is. They are the untouchables, and a boy holds his slate at a respectful distance from the teacher. You get the Namasudras in Eastern Bengal; they are several millions and are not allowed to enter a school. I say let the Indians obliterate these distinctions as

between themselves before they ask us to obliterate the distinctions as between us and them.

Now, if it is true that they will come into our schools even by paying high fees, I would ask you to picture what would be the state of our poorer schools such as the Catholic Male Orphanage and St. Joseph's Free Department. What would happen if we threw open the doors to Hindus and Muhammadans without restriction. Why, they would simply come into these free departments of our schools and absolutely swamp them. I do not know other parts of India, but I do know Bengal, and I do know that we have not got a single class in any of our schools which is not absolutely full to the number permitted in that class. Our schools are not sufficient to afford education to all our children. I can only speak for Bengal and Bengal has the largest number of Anglo-Indians, and I can tell you that their parents have come to me, not this year not last year, but for years running, and asked me to find places for their children. Lord Curzon in his report on Education said there were 7,000 Anglo-Indian and European children going without education, because there was no accommodation for them in the schools. If you are going to admit 25 per cent. of Indians into our schools without exception, then you have got to increase the number of our schools, because 25 per cent. of the children in our schools or some percentage will have to be turned out to make way for those Indians. As for our free schools, if you had no limit, they would be absolutely swamped by Indians. We are talking only of those schools which are away at the top and are charging high fees, which the ordinary Indian cannot afford. If you are going to apply that rule to all our schools, that is the position that is going to take place. I can tell you a little instance of a certain school which was started, where half the number of children were French and half English. They were put under a headmaster whose father was a Frenchman and whose mother was an English woman. The English children were going to teach the French children English and the French children were going to teach the English children French. Things went on splendidly for a short time. Then antagonism began to show itself until within six months race consciousness became so acute and strong, that they were at each other's throats, and they had to smash up the school. I do not care, where you introduce such a system, racial consciousness will break out, and I would myself feel sorry for the Indian boys in the European schools. In a short time, within six months, you will be up against a very large problem, and a problem that would have far more serious consequences than the one which exists at present.

Col. Gidney: The questions which I would like you to consider are:—

- (1) Do we need European schools as distinct and separate institutions?
- (2) Do we propose the imperialisation of European education?
- (3) Do we approve of the freer admission of Indians into European schools? and if the answer is in the affirmative, do we exclude them from mixed and girls' schools.

At this stage the conference adjourned for lunch.

The Conference re-assembled after lunch, and Mr. Stark continued his remarks. He said: It was observed by somebody that in orphanages we cannot

these schools away from the Directors of Public Instruction and put them under Inspectors of European Schools. Madras, Bengal and the Punjab have whole-time Inspectors.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie: The Punjab has not now.

Mr. Stark: The Central Provinces I think have their own. In Bihar and Orissa the Inspector of Indian Schools is Inspector of Indian Schools in one division and Inspector of European Schools for the whole province. What we want really is to have nothing to do with Indian Schools and to make the man fully responsible, so that you would have to give him a sufficient number of schools to keep him fully occupied. The result would be you would have to take schools from two provinces at least. Whom would these men serve? From what I know of the general administration of the Provinces, I think that the Local Governments would raise a very strong objection to that.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie enquired who was going to pay the Inspector.

Mr. Stark: He would have to be paid from the same Imperial grant.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie: I think the two things would have to go hand in hand. If you are going to have unification of administration, the finances must go with it.

Mr. Weir: We have two Inspectors of European Schools in the United Provinces.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie: Does he not do something else as well?

Mr. Weir: No, the work was too heavy for one man.

Mr. Stark: If you get European education under one system, you would get the one curriculum for all the schools. At present there are some of our provinces that have not taken up the Cambridge Senior Examination, and in fact the whole thing is mixed up. There is no uniformity even within a province.

The Conference then adopted the following Resolutions:—

1. In the opinion of this Conference it is necessary that European Schools should be continued as distinct and separate educational units. ✓
2. The Conference views with grave concern recent attempts in various Provincial Councils to reduce the grants to European educational institutions. ✓
3. While declaring its friendly attitude to Indians, the Conference is of opinion that the European and Christian character of our schools would be jeopardised by the unconditional admission of Indians into them. ✓
4. The Conference considers desirable the unification of the system of European education throughout India, and recommends therefore that the control of European education be centralised. ✓
5. For these reasons the Conference recommends that European education be made an Imperial subject.

Col. Gidney said that the next question for discussion was the question of the Senior Cambridge Examination. He thought the Government intended to stop that examination.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie thought that the Government proposed to institute a central examination and they proposed to get it recognised by all the public bodies which at present recognised the Senior Cambridge Examination.

Mr. Stark said that great changes were coming over education in India. The whole outlook had been changed by three factors. In the first place they had the scheme of the Calcutta University Commission which gave them an Intermediate Examination with parallel courses. It had been already introduced at Dacca, they were just about to introduce it at Calcutta, and probably other provinces would fall into line. Then they had the reforms which made a very serious change. In addition to that, they had got a worldwide movement just now, brought about by the Congress of Universities, and obviously the idea there was for the various Universities all over the world to approximate to one ideal. The Senior Cambridge Examination had, on the whole, not served the purpose which it was expected to serve. A few boys who had gone to England after passing that examination had generally found that they had still to matriculate, while the many who had stayed back in India found that they had not been taught all those groups of subjects which were required for the B. A. Now that the Intermediate Class would be the top class of High Schools, when the Board of Matriculation and Intermediate College had been established, he thought they should adopt the Intermediate, more especially as by so doing, it would give boys an opportunity for going on with their degrees, at least locally, and not sacrifice the majority who would complete their education in India to the minority who would do so in England. What he would therefore propose was that their high schools and secondary schools should lead up to the Intermediate Arts or Intermediate Science of any Indian University, only one, because they wanted unified studies throughout India. They would select which University they would adopt, and then, as they wanted their education to be unified, they would have as a corollary to this to get the Government of India to arrange with the Board of the University to conduct their Intermediate Arts or Intermediate Science Examination in whatever part of the country their schools were situated. Suppose they took the Allahabad University, then the Government of India would have to arrange with the Allahabad University to conduct their examinations in Benga', the Central Provinces, Bombay, or anywhere at all.

He moved the following Resolution :—

“ This Conference will welcome the adoption by European Secondary Schools of the Intermediate Arts or Intermediate Science Examination of an Indian province, provided that that examination be accepted by those bodies which now accept the Senior Cambridge Examination as admission to higher University or professional studies.”

As there was no seconder to this proposal, it fell through.

The Conference then adopted the following Resolution :—

“ This Conference will welcome the establishment by Government of a standard examination of such grade that it will be recognised on the one hand by Indian Universities as equivalent to their Intermediate Examination and on the other hand by the same bodies as now recognise the Cambridge Senior Examination.

Col. Gidney : The next question that I should like to bring forward is that it has struck many people that Government fail in their duty towards Europeans

in the matter of primary education. Is it the opinion of this Conference that Government should provide free primary education for Europeans and Anglo-Indians ?

Mr. Adcock : I should like to see free education provided for these children provided it is compulsory.

Col. Gidney : Does this Conference accept a Resolution to the effect that we recommend to Government the granting of free and compulsory primary education for children of the domiciled community coupling with it an educational cess upon members of the domiciled community.

Mr. Adcock : If the cess is imposed on the community as a whole, you will have to consider the case of the parent who is scraping his all together to send his children home. It will be hard on that parent, who will not only have to pay for his own children but for those of the submerged tenth.

Mr. Weir : As Indians are being provided with free and compulsory primary education, I think it is the duty of the Government to provide free and compulsory primary education for the domiciled community.

The Conference unanimously adopted the following Resolution :—

“ This Conference recommends the establishment of free and compulsory primary education for the domiciled community throughout India.”

The Conference then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Saturday, the 6th August 1921.

The Conference met again at 10 a. m. on Saturday, the 6th August 1921, at the Catholic Club, Col. H. A. F. Gidney, presiding.

Col. Gidney first read out all the Resolutions passed the previous day and said that these Resolutions would be put before the Government Members when they came to the Conference. He then called upon Mr. Hammond to give the Conference his views about the Anglo-Indian University.

Mr. Hammond said : I did not come prepared for this at all, but, as you know, at the last annual conference of the Headmasters' Association, held at Jubbulpore, in February, we thought it was desirable to found a University College for Anglo-Indians. There was a long discussion on the matter and the chief point that was discussed was whether the college should be affiliated to a Western University or to an Indian University. The principle of the establishment was accepted by everybody as desirable, and that was the only point of difference. As you have seen in the newspapers the idea was made public and in some cases it raised a certain amount of controversy. Great publicity has been given to the idea and, as a consequence, I have received an extraordinary number of letters containing suggestions. Many of the suggestions are so extraordinarily useful, and were not considered at the Headmasters' Conference, that I thought it better not to push the matter at present but to wait a while until we had another conference to discuss the various points put forward, to see what modifications were necessary. I do not think it is at all likely that the Headmasters' Conference will make the slightest alteration in their determination that it is absolutely necessary to have a University, but whether the constitution should be such as we originally decided

or not is a matter that will probably be modified. For instance, one very useful suggestion contained in many letters was that women would certainly expect to participate in any higher education that was established. Another suggestion put forward was that there should be not only an Arts College or a college going in for purely literary studies, but that there should be training classes for the various professions open to our people in India, *e. g.*, that there should be training classes for the Police, Forests and so on. It was realised that in most of the schools we can only turn out the same sort of boy, and it is quite impossible for our schools to try and specialise in certain things since very great risk to the ordinary general education would be involved thereby. It was thought that, after the boys had reached a certain school standard, it would be possible for them to undergo vocational training at some institution of this character. All the suggestions being so different, so much in addition to what we had discussed, and coming in with such support from various people, I thought it wiser not to push the matter just at the present moment beyond having given publicity to the idea before the thing could be discussed more fully.

Of course one of the great difficulties is finance. It is very difficult indeed to collect the money. I do not think we would have to take notice of what the Members said last night about the attitude of the Government of India. I do not think we should be frightened off a project of this nature. After all, if we think the thing is desirable—with all due respect I think the people actually running the schools are the people best able to form an opinion on that matter—then that opinion should have very great weight and should be considered. The collection of funds has not gone very far; I have not pushed it at all. I had arranged to have a public meeting in Bombay with Sir George Lloyd in the Chair to start the thing, but, after the receipt of these letters, I saw him again and put these points before him, and he agreed with me that it would be wiser to postpone the meeting, at any rate until after the monsoons, to see if money would be looser, and also, as so many different suggestions had arisen it would perhaps be better thoroughly to thrash the matter out again. I am very sorry that I did not know that I was going to be asked to discuss this here or I would have brought documents with me.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie: Might I ask whether it was proposed that any Indians should be admitted.

Mr. Hammond: Yes up to 15 per cent. provided that they had been four years in a European school. It is a sound move, because, after all, you get the better class Indian, and the one who would possibly be a moderate, brought into contact with our boys.

Mr. Adcock: There is one other point that occurred to me last night that members appear to have overlooked. What we desire is not a University to be kept sacred. All that we desire is that it should be possible for boys to study for an English degree without going out of India; that a boy should be able to do in India what he can do in Ceylon, what he can do in Nigeria, what he can do in Jamaica, that is to say, take the degree of an English University. The idea was that the London University Examinations should be held in India, as they agreed to do if they got the consent of the Government of India, and that the teaching should be directed towards passing an examination of the London University.

There was no idea of having our own University and granting our own degrees. That I think would be a great mistake. You would simply add another to the Universities, of which the man at home knows nothing.

Mr. Hammond : There is just one extra point that has occurred to me. We have passed a resolution desiring an examination leading up to the Intermediate Grades of an Indian University. That will mean, of course, a certain revision of the school curriculum, and, if that is satisfactory, it does not seem to me to be quite so undesirable as we thought before that the college should be affiliated to an Indian University. Although I am strongly in favour of it, I am not certain now whether there is a possibility of collecting enough money now to found a college to be affiliated to the London University. If we can have a college not entirely a university college, and if the Indian Universities are going to be raised and the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission are really going to come into effect, it seems to me that possibly our attitude might be modified considerably and it should not be altogether undesirable for the college to be affiliated to an Indian University. But I still maintain that it is absolutely necessary to have a residential college, and I do not consider that hostels answer the purpose at all. In the first place they have no tutorial side, the boys simply go and become submerged units in the Indian University.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie : Is it proposed that this college should have separate hostels for different denominations ?

Mr. Hammond : Yes.

Col. Gidney : Could you tell the Conference briefly what was the result of your activities in England.

Mr. Hammond : Of course we had not really formed this Headmasters' Association, but I had an interview with a great number of influential people who were very sympathetic to the idea and promised any help that they could give. Those people included Lord Sydenham and two or three M. Ps. I talked it over with Mr. Montague and he seemed to think it a very good idea ; he would say nothing however one way or the other. I also met Sir George Parkin one of the Rhodes' Trustees, and incidentally I talked to him about getting our boys on to that, but he said it would be quite impossible, Sir Arthur Lawley, Major Entwistle, M. P. and two or three other people, whose names I cannot remember at the moment, and other people I personally knew at home. The Cambridge University people would not say anything definite but they did not seem to think it was an impossibility. With the London University, of course, there was no difficulty whatever. The only thing with them was that they made this condition that the Government of the country should give them an invitation. In some quarters there seems to be a sort of opposition to the idea, but no reason is given. I should rather like to know, if any one has any opposition to the scheme, on what that opposition is based.

The Revd. Gillespie : From what I have heard outside, the chief opposition seems to be based on purely financial grounds, that the figures given are regarded as quite insufficient.

Mr. Hammond : I can tell you this that we can get a very excellent site with all the necessary adjuncts, *i. e.*, good water, climate, and so forth for between

Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 an acre at Betul. That squashes the great argument of many people who live in Bombay and Calcutta and only judge the value of land by the values in those parts. As a matter of fact, the amount for the site was less than I put down.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie: What about the actual upkeep, the salaries of teachers and professors. I do not know much about it; I only mention what I heard about it in Simla, in official circles.

Mr. Adcock: I think that the whole idea was to provide some chance for boys here being able to take the London University Examination.

Col. Gidney: I am very pleased to hear Mr. Hammond's further remarks on this scheme. I was rather closely associated with this at first and Mr. Hammond and I discussed this matter, I think it was early last year, and he gave me a skeleton of what the requirements were. We had an informal gathering in Allahabad last year in which we got the opinions of various institutions, but I noticed there that we had not the opinions of many of our Roman Catholic brethren.

Mr. Hammond: In Jubbulpore we had the opinions of several Roman Catholics and they thought there was no objection at all to the scheme, except that there should be separate hostels. I may say, in reference to that, that I received letters from the Apostolic Delegate, who is in Ceylon at the moment, and he is quite sympathetic to the scheme and approves it. The only point about which he was doubtful was whether it was feasible financially. He also said he had heard various opinions and he therefore kept an open mind on the question as to whether there would be a sufficient demand.

Col. Gidney: I think myself that this erroneous idea about the Anglo-Indian University has been mainly our fault, because, if I remember rightly, the original scheme which was before us when I presided over the Conference at Allahabad was that this was to be an Anglo-Indian University.

Mr. Hammond: I do not think that we decided that there should be any question of giving degrees.

Col. Gidney: Of course it was misleading. Now, to deal with the various points which Mr. Hammond brought forward. I think he very rightly has postponed his activities so far as canvassing for money for the scheme is concerned. Owing to the stringency of the money market, various appeals in other directions have met with a very poor response. Merchants will hesitate now to give anything because they know that their contributions will be very small, and I think Mr. Hammond is quite right in postponing that for the present.

As regards the admission of 15 per cent. of Indians, I think that is a very good proportion considering that many of their residential colleges close their doors to us.

Then, I do not know whether Mr. Hammond was in receipt of my letter as President of the Association in regard to this matter. I do not know why it has not gone, because I sent it to the Secretary on the 23rd of April this year. In that letter I reviewed it more from a communal point of view, and I was rather plain in my reply. I said that I thought that any scheme like this which catered

for the educational needs of my community, involved a large representation of the Anglo-Indian community on the Committee.

Mr. Hammond : I never received a reply to my letter asking you to be a representative.

Col. Gidney : I never received that letter.

Col. Gidney continuing said that he had always assured his community that this matter could not be in better hands than in Mr. Hammond's and he felt sure that Mr. Hammond would do the right thing. At the same time he thought that if they were going to ask those people to open their purses for a thing that every one accepted, it was necessary for them to be adequately represented on the Committee.

As regards the question of the staff of the college. He had made it very clear that he would look upon it as very incorrect unless the educationists in the Anglo-Indian community, by which he meant the domiciled community as well, were adequately represented on the staff. He did not wish it to degenerate into a college with a preponderance of imported educationists, because, he submitted with all respect to other educationists, that they had very able men in the Anglo-Indian community who would be able to occupy those positions with great credit. He did not mean by that to say that he wished the whole staff to be of the community, because there was not the faintest doubt that they could not disseminate that feeling of *esprit de corps* that obtained in English public schools without Englishmen, and one always liked to see that complexion given to an institution at its beginning. But he wanted it to be clearly understood that the Anglo-Indian educationists must not be overlooked in the staff.

Regarding the other matter to which Mr. Hammond referred about the requirement of Universities and the Intermediate Examination for a degree, he did not see why that should be any difficulty in their curriculum, because they could modify their classes to suit them.

As regards the question of affiliation to a European or an Indian University, he was very strong on the matter of an exclusive affiliation to a European University, and his reasons were more because of the face value of a European degree. They knew very well that if two men applied for a Government appointment, one of whom is a Cambridge B. A. and the other a Bombay B. A., the Bombay man was not even looked at. But times had changed and, as they heard so plainly and so sympathetically from the Education Member last night, they must associate themselves with the needs of India and, provided that these institutions, as the Sadler Commission map out, satisfied their requirements, provided that Government and other firms were prepared to take Indian degrees at an equal face value with those of English Universities, and provided that these Indian degrees did not entail expense on their boys and no commensurate gain, he was greatly in favour of changing his views entirely and concentrating their efforts upon this residential college to be affiliated to an Indian University.

Mr. Hammond thought that firms in Bombay and elsewhere would for a long time to come continue to give preference to English degrees.

Col. Gidney : But against that fact you must reckon that, as the years roll by, there will be a decreasing number of people coming out to India from Eng-

land and they will have to rely upon the Anglo-Indian community, and when that call comes, we will not be ready unless we educate our boys.

Then comes the other question, as the years roll on, the education in India will be a purely Indianised subject which will be in charge of Indian members, as it is now, and it is hardly conceivable that a Government which would be so thoroughly Indianised would view with favour the intrusion or introduction of an English degree. They will then become proud of their own Universities and they will refuse to accept anything but an Indian degree. That time is coming and I consider that we should now look ahead and so formulate our educational needs and degrees as to fall into line with them.

Then, if all these Universities in England are prepared to accept us, provided we follow out certain of their suggestions, why cannot we have examinations for both Universities, and give our boys the option of taking whichever degree they please.

Mr. Hammond : We cannot really say very much until we know how far these reforms are going to affect the Universities. We must wait and see what happens. Supposing Calcutta does carry out these reforms, and it looks as if Allahabad and Lucknow are going to carry them out too, does that mean that all of them are going to do so. It is extraordinary the historic jealousy that exists between Calcutta and Bombay. Because these reforms have been recommended for Calcutta, it has put many people in Bombay absolutely against them. It is perfectly astounding that that sort of jealousy should exist.

Col. Gidney : Then there is another question, viz., Mr. Hammond's remark, which was supported by Mr. Adcock, and that is the comparison between a residential college that we propose to establish and the hostels as they exist. Now I have some inside information of hostels, but at the same time I think the conditions are not comparable. In fact, I consider that the Allahabad Anglo-Indian hostels has degenerated into a charity hostel. They started very well; they have a good fund, but I consider that that hostel does not answer the needs of the community. They are not attracting the right type of boy and are absolutely isolated as a small body of boys, who are so narrow, that they are absolutely ruining their future. Government is recognising it, but Government has told me that that hostel is not answering to the needs of the community, so much so that it has degenerated, as I say, into a charitable institution. There is not one boy there who is able to afford his fees. It is a charitable institution and is being supported entirely by Government.

Then there is Mr. Younghusband's hostel at Lahore. He has worked for it and almost ruined his health over it; but there again you are isolating your boys and you are not giving them any feeling of *esprit de corps* that one associates with a collection of boys who are out for higher education and that pride in their institution which is not visible in any institution in India except a very few. For these reasons I consider that the residential college is infinitely superior and especially one having three denominational hostels, one for Church of England boys, one for Roman Catholics and one for Non-Conformists.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie : You would have to have another hostel for Indians.

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The Revd. Mr. Gillespie : You would have to have another hostel for Indians.

Col. Gidney: There is one other point in connection with this matter. I know that Government does not view the establishment of a college with favour, because they think there are quite enough institutions already in India. It was suggested to me as an alternative that, instead of frittering away so much money on a scheme like this, when you can get cheaper institutions, we could collect a big amount of money, endow it and use it as scholarships, on the lines of the Guildford scholarships. You could then send away the pick of your boys to England and make agreements with them that, when they came back, they would repay so much monthly from their salaries.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers: It will only affect a very few comparatively.

Col. Gidney: I only put that forward as an alternative suggestion.

Mr. Hammond: You mean to say you would not regard a residential college of whatever sort as desirable?

Col. Gidney: I did not say so. I put this forward as an alternative suggestion. I think each one is attractive.

Mr. Hammond: Another idea that comes into my head is whether it would not be possible to acquire one of the existing colleges for this purpose, like the Martiniere at Lucknow.

Mr. Weir: It cannot be done under the endowment.

Col. Gidney: Yes, it can; the High Court can alter all those things.

Those are my remarks on the University scheme. The only thing I would like to repeat is let us associate ourselves with modern India.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie: I would like to ask whether this scheme is being retained in the hands of the Headmasters' Association or whether it is in the hands of the general body? You were talking about a Committee. So far the only information I have had about it has been from the Headmasters' Association.

Mr. Hammond: Until that Committee is formed, it is in the hands of the Headmasters' Association. So far the Roman Catholic Church has appointed a representative and so has the Scotch Church, and I believe the Church of England is discussing the matter.

Col. Gidney: Is it desired to pass a Resolution on this question?

Mr. Hammond: I think it would be much better to wait and see. There are so many different considerations being raised which I think might be discussed later.

Mr. Adcock: I should like to bring up one point and that is about the reserved Sandhurst cadetships. There are a number of Sandhurst cadetships to be competed for in India and it ought to be made clear that our boys are eligible, that they are not to be ruled out because they do not belong to some particular fighting State and that they should also be able to qualify for 400 marks to be given for military efficiency, for which an English boy can qualify.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie: I had a letter from the authorities at Sandhurst regarding a boy who put in part of his training here and the remainder in St. Paul's, Darjeeling. I had to get a certificate from the Simla Rifles and I understand that will be accepted as part of his training.

I may tell you another thing we have an employment sheet in the Association, which is issued twice a week, in which we announce all these examinations, etc., and it is only a rupee a year. If you want this employment sheet, write to Mr. Hardless, the General Secretary of the Association at Chunar. But I beg of you to send up your best boys and let us fight a level race.

At this stage the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi arrived.

Col. Gidney : Gentlemen, I will put the Resolutions arrived at by the Conference before the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi and Mr. Sharp. We are very thankful to them and also to Mr. Richey for having come here to give us their valuable advice.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : So far as the first Resolution adopted by this Conference yesterday, *viz.*, "In the opinion of this Conference it is necessary that European schools should be continued as distinct and separate educational units" is concerned, the Department would see no objection whatever to that Resolution. As I said last night at dinner, we recognise that there is the need for separate schools for the education of the Anglo-Indians, and I have no doubt that, if the recommendations embodied in the Sadler Commission's Report are carried out in all the provinces, the time will come when these schools, which at present teach up to the Matriculation or the Senior Cambridge, will probably rise to the position of Intermediate Colleges, at least here and there, and we recognise that, up to that stage, there is need for the maintenance of separate European and Anglo-Indian Schools.

The second Resolution which you passed yesterday runs as follows :—

"The Conference views with grave concern the recent attempts in various provincial councils to reduce the grants to European educational institutions."

Well, now, I am sure members of the Conference will recognise that the subject matter of this Resolution is one which primarily concerns Provincial Governments, and the Central Government up here can only express the hope that, as misunderstandings are removed and a spirit of mutual co-operation and goodwill come into play, that, in all probability, these attempts which have been made in a few provincial councils will cease. As I observed in my speech last night, in the Bengal and United Provinces Councils, after mutual explanation, the Resolutions put forward for reduction of the vote or something like that were actually withdrawn, and I believe in the Punjab Legislative Council, although an attempt was made to get the grant to a certain school negatived, yet, in the end, the Indian members gave way and they allowed the grant to stand for the current year. These facts to my mind are a clear indication that the situation at present, in the earlier stages of the life of the new councils, is one which possibly may give cause for alarm to the Anglo-Indian community ; but there are signs—and to my mind clear signs—that you have no real cause for alarm, for I believe that when mutual co-operation and goodwill develops between the Indians and the Anglo-Indians and your Indian colleagues in the various provincial councils come to realise that the gulf which has hitherto separated the Anglo-Indian community from the Indian section of our population is now being bridged over and that you realise that you are as much Indians as they, that they will be actuated by a spirit if anything of generosity towards the Anglo-Indian community, constituting as it does a very small minority of the Indian population. I believe that the Indians will further realise

the maximum number at present fixed at 15 per cent. should be raised to 25 per cent.

Mr. Hammond : May I just say a word on that, Sir. In Bombay we have maximum of 20 per cent. and, as you said, we get the very best class of Indians.

Father Fallon : I may make the same remark about St. Xavier's, Calcutta, where we admit more than 25 per cent. of Indian boys. However, for boarding schools there is great difficulty, because the association is not the same in boarding schools as in day schools unless separate hostels are provided for Indians and for Anglo-Indians.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : That, of course, is a matter of internal management.

Mr. Stark : May I ask whether you are including girls' schools and mixed schools. We have quite a number of them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : Personally, my opinion is that no Indians would care to send their girls to a mixed school at present in the existing stage of the educational advancement of the country. There remains the question of boys. What is the rule at present so far as the mixed schools are concerned ?

Dr. Owen : In the mixed schools at Lahore, I think that boys after the age of ten are not admitted.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers : We have lots of schools where boys and girls are taught up to the higher standards, for instance, the Bishop's High School at Nagpur.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : I should not like to express an opinion off hand in connection with that.

Mr. Stark : Would not we be allowed to make an exception in the case of mixed schools ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : I fancy that is the only safe course to adopt at present.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers : Could we say Indian boys in boys' schools ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : And Indian girls in girls' schools.

Mr. Stark : 25 per cent. of boys in European boys' schools and 25 per cent. of girls in European girls' schools.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : Yes, and leave the question of mixed schools untouched.

Col. Gidney : I want to ask just one or two questions of the Hon'ble Member. You said just now that only a few councils have done this. Three councils have attempted this, and three out of six makes a total of 50 per cent. of the councils in the country.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : I pointed out that in two out of these three councils the Resolutions had been withdrawn. That is rather a good sign.

Col. Gidney : What I mean is this. It just shows how the wind is blowing. You say there will be a change. What will happen till that change takes place ?

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : To my mind it shows that the wind is blowing in the right direction when I find that the result has been that in two out of three councils the Resolutions have been withdrawn. When the situation improves, and to my mind it will improve rapidly, when there is an indication, as there is a clear indication in your Resolutions now and in the speeches that were delivered, last evening on the part of the Anglo-Indian community to meet the Indians more than half-way in the spirit of mutual goodwill and co-operation, I feel that the wind will blow in the right direction and that whatever prejudice that now exists is likely to be removed instead of the situation deteriorating. Therefore, I feel very hopeful, but, in view of the existing situation, as I said before, I see no harm in your expressing, as you have done in the second Resolution, your feeling of alarm at the present state of things.

Col. Gidney : I thank you very much for your opinion. I can assure you that the deliberations of yesterday were devoid of any feeling of prejudice. It has been the opposite, and with such a desire on our part I think we could with some grounds appeal to you as the Government Member. On the one hand, you ask us to offer the hand of fellowship and good will to Indians. On the other hand, we ask you as the head of the Education Department, will you give us an assurance to let the provincial councils realize that this is our feeling and that they should give up their bias against us. If you look at the other side, you will see that many Indian Institutions close their doors to our boys. We cannot gain admission into the Calcutta Madrassah or the Hindu School ; they are purely sectarian schools.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : I doubt very much if it would be worthwhile for the members of your community to enter those schools.

May I in this connection make a practical suggestion to you. Col. Gidney is probably aware that before I entered the Government of India I played a humble part in the public life of the country for over a quarter of a century. I know my countrymen well and I would like to suggest to you that, after this first Conference of its kind at which representatives of your community and also those who are interested in Anglo-Indian education have met, the next step for you, members of the Anglo-Indian community and well-wishers of Anglo-Indians, would be to hold a mixed Conference. By mixed Conference I do not mean "mixed" in relation to the sexes but in relation to the communities. What I would suggest is that a few of the leading gentlemen of your community and also European gentlemen interested in the education of your community should meet and hold round table Conferences with the leading Hindu and Muhammadan educationalists and public men, and there, I believe, after an exchange of views when misunderstandings have been removed, the spirit of mutual goodwill and co-operation will at once, I feel sure, come into being and the result will be that the provincial councils, instead of cutting down the grants, will look at the treatment of Anglo-Indian education in a very liberal and generous spirit and if that is done as a first step by the communities concerned, you may rest assured that the Government will look upon such a movement as that with approval and will do all that lies in their power to encourage the coming into being of that feeling, of that mutual goodwill and co-operation. If we can do anything to promote that ideal, the realisation of that goal, you may rest assured that we will encourage it in every possible way.

Mr. Stark: Might I mention a point. In Bengal Government has one European girls' school and one European boys' school in Kurseong and we have already heard a demand for the admission of up to anything at all of Indian boys and girls into those schools. What we want to know is whether there would be any protection in such a case, where Government has one school definitely for Hindus, one school definitely for Muhammadans, whether we would be allowed to have these definite European schools for ourselves which contain 250 boys in Victoria School and about 180 girls in Dow Hill School?

Mr. Sharp: If the exception is made, it could be made on the ground that these schools were maintained as European schools or as Christian schools.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi: I can imagine a school occupying, in relation to the European and Anglo-Indian community, a position identical with that occupied by the Calcutta Madrassah or the Hindu school, being excluded from the application of the rule which we have suggested, namely, the 25 per cent. rule. But, in order to meet the objections which I fear will be advanced against the rule of exclusion in the Legislative councils, the school will have to occupy a position identical with that occupied by those two schools. Otherwise, you would not be able to defend your position successfully.

Mr. Stark: These are not aided schools; they are purely Government schools in the same sense as the Calcutta Madrassah and the Hindu school.

Col. Gidney: This other point of 25 per cent. we have not published it in our Resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi: The publication of a Resolution conceding in favour of Indians admission up to 25 per cent. will itself create a good impression as a beginning, and then, after that, if you have this round-table talk with representative Hindus and Muhammadans in the various provinces, that will give a further impetus towards the realisation of the ultimate ideal which, I am sure you and I have in common.

Col. Gidney: We intentionally, I think, excluded the question of percentage, because what we wanted to get at was unanimity amongst ourselves. There were some members of this Conference who looked at it askance for this reason mainly, that they did not know whether it only related to boarding schools or to day schools. In boarding schools certain institutions object strongly to the introduction or inclusion of those who do not belong to their religious persuasion, and I think one has to respect that, because those institutions are absolutely Government unaided; they are manned by a body of men who are actuated by a feeling of brotherhood and come out to spend their lives here in the cause of education. They think their religious training would be severely interfered with if Indians were admitted into their institutions in large numbers. We must respect that feeling. They did not object to day scholars, but they do to boarders: 15 per cent. was agreed upon by the majority, but, as we could not get unanimity, we avoided putting that down. Some members of the Conference were agreeable to put down 25 per cent. and more because they consider that the mixing of the two communities would do good to both sides. Along with other communities we wish to retain our individuality. As I said, we respect the religious feelings of others. If we throw our doors open to the extent of 25 per cent. it practically means that unless a school does not do that, that school will be tabooed in its grants. Now,

the upshot of it was this question which we wanted to ask. I understand European education was, for various reasons, relegated to the positions of a provincial reserved subject. Now, if it is a provincial reserved subject, does that reservation carry with it the privilege of the legislature to discuss the grants in the council ; or is it a purely reserved subject ? There must have been some reason in the minds of the authors of the scheme for this reservation, and what we want to get is information from the Education Department as to whether it was *ultra vires* or not for the grants of these European schools to be discussed in open council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : I will explain the position. Before I do so, I wish to make a few preliminary remarks. I presume that Anglo-Indian schools may be divided into three classes. There are perhaps some schools which are entirely unaided private institutions which do not receive any grant in aid from Government. Well, as regards these schools, of course neither the Legislative council nor Government can interfere with their management. It must be left to the good sense of their own managers to admit any Indians to their schools. Then there are schools which receive grants in aid from Government. In these schools, unless this question of the admission of selected Indians to those schools is viewed by you gentlemen, the managers of those institutions, in the right way, the agitation in the councils is not likely to diminish. I am speaking in your own interests and as your friend. So far as European schools maintained by Government are concerned, as they are maintained entirely out of public funds, the Legislative councils will expect that their opinions should carry a great deal of weight in the management of those schools.

Coming now to the particular point raised by Col. Gidney, the difference between a provincial transferred subject and a provincial reserved subject consists in this. The control of provincial transferred subjects is vested, under the reform scheme, in the hands of Ministers who are selected by the Governors from amongst the elected members of the provincial councils. In the discharge of their duties they are responsible for the control of the departments which have been entrusted to them primarily to the Provincial Legislative Council. The Ministers in conjunction with the Governor, therefore, constitute the Provincial Government *qua* the transferred subjects. Subjects which have been reserved in the provinces are controlled by the Executive Government, that is to say, by the Governor in conjunction with the member of his Executive council. But, barring certain matters which are not votable, every other item in the Provincial Government has to be submitted to the vote of the Legislative council at the time of the annual budget or afterwards in the form of supplementary demands from time to time. Indian education now is absolutely a transferred subject ; European and Anglo-Indian education is a provincial reserved subject. But in connection with European and Anglo-Indian education, all demands have to be submitted to the vote of the Legislative council, the Governor and his Executive council having the control and management of this branch of education. You will therefore see that in these circumstances, while the control and management no doubt is in the hands of the Governor and his Executive council and is not in the hands of the elected Ministers, nevertheless, the expenditure on European and Anglo-Indian education is subject to the vote of the Legislative council, and, therefore, it is to your interests, to the interests of European and Anglo-Indian education, that a spirit of harmony should exist between the Anglo-Indians and the Indians. As

the majority of the members of the provincial councils, as also the majority of the members of the central councils up here are Indians, and are bound to be Indians, because your community numerically is a very small community, I say that practical steps ought to be taken by you, gentlemen, to meet Indians in harmony and concord in this country, for the good of the country as well as for the good of your own community, and in a spirit of mutual co-operation and goodwill. The best way according to my own past experience in public life, the most practical way that I can suggest to you is what I have already suggested, *viz.*, round table talks in the provinces.

Dr. Owen: Has not the Governor the power of veto?

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi: Yes, but it will be very difficult for the Governor, or for the Viceroy for the matter of that, in the new conditions which have come into existence in this country to exercise the power of veto, and I feel sure that the Governors will be unwilling to exercise that power of the veto unless very grave and very exceptional circumstances exist.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers: Could not we get an assurance from the Government that for five years we will not get these grants cut down.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi: The Government of India cannot give that guarantee.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers: What is the position of a teacher who is thinking of what he is going to get next year, when the budget is cut down by 50 per cent.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi: I think that feeling of nervousness is really unjustified. I feel that in future probably as soon as the financial conditions improve—at present there is financial stringency oppressing the country—as I hope they will, you will find that the Legislative councils will vote larger and larger sums for education and sanitation than has been the case in the past. I know my countrymen: I have been a very careful student of Indian political conditions all my life, if I have studied anything carefully it is this; you know full well, you must have seen articles and editorial comments in the newspapers and you must have heard it said even in the Legislative councils, that Government does not pay sufficient attention to education and sanitation, does not spend enough on these two subjects which are of the utmost importance to the happiness and welfare of the people of this country. I feel certain myself as an Indian that, as time advances, greater and greater attention will be paid by the elected representatives of the people in this country to those two particular spheres of national life, and more and more grants and more and more sums of money will be spent on them. The thing for you to do is to get your adequate share out of these grants for your community, and you can do so, I feel sure, by adopting a friendly attitude towards your countrymen.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers: We have one representative in the Council; we are like a voice crying in the wilderness.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi: But the Indian members will look upon your representative as one of themselves.

Col. Gidney: I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi in his noble ideals and I have no apprehensions looking at the future from a very broad outlook; yet I am not

as much an optimist as Mr. Shafi. At the same time I think we have lost sight of one very important point in our discussion. Mr. Shafi says that the feeling of opposition will disappear as we fuse with the Indians in all our ways ; but I think he has overlooked the fact that the main trouble here is not so much from a racial point of view, but it is the difference in the expenditure on European education as compared with Indian education, and, so long as this great difference exists, so long will the councils be averse to sanctioning what they consider an extravagant amount for European education. That I think is the *raison d'être* of their hostility or of their opposition to the liberal grants given to us.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : I think that that is not the real reason for the unsympathetic, I won't say hostile, attitude amongst the Indian members of the provincial councils. I believe—I am speaking a little plainly—that the real reason is the gulf which divides the Anglo-Indian from the Indian. It is not the expensiveness of your schools. After all, your schools are not very large in number ; they are like a drop in the ocean. I personally believe that the real reason is the gulf which has divided the Anglo-Indian from his countryman the Indian. What is in the mind of the Indians—and I hope you will understand that I am speaking as a sincere friend—what is influencing the mind of the Indians at present in adopting this attitude is this. They say to themselves : “ Here is this community, they are Indians, and yet they look down upon Indians, they consider themselves as superior to their Indian countrymen.” When I was practising at the Bar, you can understand that I had constantly to travel in order to appear in cases in the mofussil, and I have seen with my own eyes the kind of treatment which the Anglo-Indian ticket-collector, the Anglo-Indian platform inspector and the Anglo-Indian Sub-Inspector of Police extend to Indians on the railway platforms. I am speaking plainly, and I assure you as your sincere friend that the reason of this feeling is merely the result of this sort of attitude on the part of Anglo-Indians towards Indians. I have spoken plainly as a friend, and I believe that if this attitude were altered, were checked, if the Anglo-Indian minority were to realise that their interests are bound up absolutely with the rest of the Indian population in this country, and that they are themselves Indians and have a permanent interest in India and in the future of India, I, for one, feel that the majority would not only allow to the Anglo-Indians their due share, but they would, I believe, be even generous and sympathetic.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers : Will you pardon me if I say that we feel that through these pinpricks on the Anglo-Indian, the Indians want to show their animosity really to the British Raj.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : Pardon me saying so, but, barring the ultra-extremist section, I personally believe that the majority of the Indians realise that the future of India is bound up with the future of the British Empire. You know very well, at least some of you do know, perhaps Dr. Owen, that in public life I was considered as one of the leaders of that party amongst the Muhammadans who had always opposed the extremist tendency amongst the Muhammadans. Let me remind you that, after I had presided over the Lucknow Muslim League in 1913, there was a split in the League. There was a party which wanted to take the Muslim League over to the National Congress—the Lucknow group we called it. I was the one man who opposed that movement and led the opposition to it with the result that the Lucknow party, which had the central office under their

command, manœuvred and manœuvred so that ultimately they were able, by merely counting the heads, to disaffiliate the Punjab Muslim League, my League from the central All-India Muslim League. In consequence, I resigned my office of the presidency of the All-India Muslim League, and then the All-India Muslim Association was founded in opposition to that movement. I who have been one of the leading men amongst the moderates, believe firmly that the majority of Indians in this country realise that the future of India is bound up with the future of the British Empire. It is only the ultra extremists—I will not mention any names—who possibly have in their minds the idea of turning out the British Raj, but even they in their speeches say “No, it is the existing system of Government we are attacking and not the British connection.” That view of yours that the attack on the Anglo-Indian community is really part of the larger scheme of attack against the British Government, I am not prepared to endorse. I believe it is mainly due to this fact that these people believe, rightly or wrongly, that you, Anglo-Indians, look upon yourselves not as Indians. If the object was what you say it is, why were these Resolutions in the Bengal Council and the United Provinces Council withdrawn. They had a clear elected majority, particularly in Bengal; they ought to have carried that Resolution there instead of withdrawing it.

Col. Gidney : I appreciate very much what you have said, Mr. Shafi, and your hit about the treatment meted out by Anglo-Indians to Indians is very well merited. But you must not put the blame on one party; there are faults on both sides. But how do you account for the action of the Central Provinces Council which was based on economy; it was not racial?

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : I daresay that may have been the ostensible reason put forward. Let me give you an example. The incident happened in the Bengal Council only the other day. You remember that during the Budget debate the Bengal Council cut down the police grant. A few months afterwards they voted it. The Central Provinces may have cut down the grant for European education—I am glad to hear that they have not cut it down—but, if they had cut it down and if I were a worker in public life as a non-official in the cause of the Anglo-Indian community, I would know how to manage things so that the grant would not be cut down but would be sanctioned at a meeting to be held a couple of months afterwards. As a politician, I too have had experience of that kind. I have put forward grounds in a debate, knowing that they would appeal to those whom I am addressing, although the real reason in my mind may have been quite different.

Mr. Sharp : May I make a practical suggestion in this matter. The facts as regards the financial sanction and so on have been stated by Mr. Shafi and there is no getting over the position. The position is there, the position is fixed, and we cannot change it; it can only be changed by Parliament. The thing is to consider what can be done. Personally, I share Mr. Shafi's optimism. At the same time I can understand that some of the masters are in a state of apprehension. Of course, there is a danger that grants might be cut down. The question is how you can stop that. I would suggest, as Mr. Shafi has already done, that you would be very well advised to pass some Resolution which would not be of the negative kind included in the Resolutions which you passed yesterday,

but something of an opposite kind, which would not mean any more but which would give a good impression. It would be well if you could say something of this sort, that you are in favour of the admission of non-European boys to European boys' schools and non-European girls to European girls' schools without the disabilities under which they at present suffer, *i.e.*, that they do not earn grants and in some places they pay higher fees, and that possibly you will find a formula of words excepting places like Victoria Boys School and Dow Hill which must be regarded as sectarian schools. If you say that a larger percentage than the ordinary 15 per cent. now recognised will be admitted into these schools, I think that would help matters.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : I would add some such words in that Resolution :

“ Recognising the need for the cultivation of a spirit of mutual co-operation and good will between the Anglo-Indian and the Indian communities, this Conference is of opinion that the limit of 15 per cent. at present existing for admission of Indians should be raised to 25 per cent. in such schools.

Col. Gidney : Could we not say “ While declaring its friendly attitude to Indians, this Conference is not opposed, etc.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : That again is negative.

Col. Gidney : Might we not say “ This Conference is in favour of the freer admission of Indians, etc.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : Why should you limit it to that ; my advice is don't. Surely if you put in 25 per cent., it is for the Managers of the schools to so manage that the 25 per cent. shall be day scholars ; or, if occasionally they do admit 5 per cent. even as boarders, those 5 per cent. will be young men belonging to families of good position whose admission into the hostels or boarding houses will have no effect whatever of the kind that you are afraid of.

Mr. Stark : They will have to adopt European customs.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : Yes, lots are ready to do so.

Col. Gidney : I am respecting the feelings of that class, who stand up in India as a credit to any society, and that is the Roman Catholic schools. I think that the Roman Catholics are averse to this.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : I would say to my Roman Catholic friends that there are exceptions to every general rule. No doubt the adoption of certain general rules may be perfectly justifiable, but I know of no general rule which has not an occasional exception. I think they would be well advised occasionally to make exceptions in the cases of Indians who have adopted European customs and habits and who are in a position, by reason of their education and so on, to mix with Europeans on equal terms, and the very fact of their making exceptions in these cases will produce very good results so far as the atmosphere is concerned.

Mr. Adcock : There is a difficulty at present that, under the Bengal Code, a school that admits more than 15 per cent. of Indians ceases to be recognised by Government as a European school.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi : It will be your business to see that that rule is changed.

As regards the question of unification, that is a subject on which we can hold out no prospect of success. That is a matter for Parliament and we have absolutely no hand in the matter. All I can say to you, not as Education Member, but as a private individual, is that I can see no possibility of success. This is the age of decentralisation and not of centralisation, and I feel that any request now made by any community, Hindu, Muhammadan or Anglo-Indian, for centralisation or conversion of a provincial subject into a central subject is not likely to be paid any attention to by Parliament. The trend of affairs hereafter will be greater provincial autonomy, the Central Government being more and more concerned with those matters which appertain to the defence and security of the Empire, and things of that kind.

Mr. Adcock: Cannot something be done with a view to getting the various provinces to assimilate their Codes?

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi: We have a central Educational Advisory Board, of which Mr. Richey is the Chairman. It meets every quarter in order to co-ordinate and unify our educational system. Subjects of that kind of general importance are discussed by that Advisory Board and any conclusions which are arrived at by them are intimated to the Provincial Government for their consideration. Questions like that will now naturally be considered by the Central Advisory Board, and that certainly is one of the subjects which I think ought to be considered.

On the question of free and compulsory primary education for Anglo-Indians, Mr. Shafi said: I may say that the subject has not escaped the attention of the Government of India. It has already been under consideration, and I can say that it will receive further consideration. The Government of India have recognised the principle of free and compulsory primary education. They have authorised perhaps that is not the correct word to use, but for our purposes I might use it—the various local Governments to undertake legislation in order to realise the aim which your Resolution has in view, and I think that in almost every province except Assam Acts have been passed giving power to the municipalities and district boards to adopt the principle of compulsion within their jurisdiction. That applies to every form of education, so that if you have a school in such localities every Anglo-Indian child within a certain radius of that school will have to go to that school.

Mr. Adcock: There is one little point I would like to mention, and that is the case of children of station masters. The mother will not allow her chicks to be taken away from under her wings. I know of boys being unable to read at the age of 14. You must have the power to take away such children and send them to school.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi: We cannot of course take into consideration individual cases.

At this stage the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi and Mr. Sharp left the meeting.

Col. Gidney: Before the arrival of the Hon'ble Education Member we were discussing the question of Anglo-Indians in the army and I told you what had been done. I think I have done all that could be done in the matter.

Mr. Adcock : I should like to see some similar system to that which obtains at home, by which a boy on producing a certificate from the Headmaster of a recognised school should be able to compete on paying his fee without having to be sifted through some selection Board.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie : If you throw the examination open to Indians simply on the certificate of a Headmaster there will be thousands and thousands of applications.

Mr. Adcock : No, it must be the certificate of a Headmaster of some recognised school. If they then get thousands and thousands of applications they will get thousands and thousands of three guineas.

Dr. Owen : Would you do away with the Selection Board, because that may after all be a safeguard for Anglo-Indians.

Mr. Adcock : I must say I do not like any kind of back-door favouritism ; to give a special advantage to a boy because he is an Indian or an Anglo-Indian is, I think, wrong. Immediately he gets to Sandhurst he is then treated by the other boys as one of the fellows who got in by the back door.

Mr. Hammond : Mr. Adcock means that there should be a competitive examination and let us get in through the result of that examination.

Col. Gidney : At present it is a Selection Board ; it is a nomination pure and simple. This competitive examination that is suggested is opposed very strongly by the martial races.

Col. Gidney : I think I am moving as much as I can in the matter. It is up to the Headmasters to push their influence to get their boys recommended by the Local Councils. The question of the admission of our boys now has been accepted, you may take it from me ; it has been passed by the legislature. It has gone now to England with the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Esher Report and is now before the Cabinet.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie : Having got his nomination, if the boy passes within the first 15 he gets his place.

Col. Gidney : The nomination is done here. Each provincial council nominates a certain number of boys. They come up to Simla and the final Selection Board here make a selection out of that lot. Those selected go to Sandhurst.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie : Then they sit for an examination.

Col. Gidney : When was that procedure adopted ?

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie : It has been so for the last 18 months. If a boy does not come in within the first 15 or does not come up to the necessary standard, he does not come in.

Mr. Hammond said that they would all like to know what the constitution of the Local Selection Boards was.

Mr. Weir thought that the Inspector of European Schools in each province should issue a notice to all Headmasters of European Schools that nominations would be held on a certain date and selected candidates should appear before the Selection Board.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie : Is not that the sort of thing the Inspector could do through his office ?

Col. Gidney : Gentlemen, we will now continue the discussion regarding the Anglo-Indian College. At the moment I have said all that I want to say.

Mr. Weir : I should like to endorse your remarks that it would pay the Anglo-Indian Community to invest any funds they have got or could raise and spend the interest on scholarships rather than invest it in stone and mortar and pay or probably underpay the staff. Government has established a large number of colleges and keeps them up, and that cost would fall upon our income if we had to keep up an Anglo-Indian College. I think it would be possible somewhere in India to select a very good type of college kept up by Government and I think if something were done to re-invigorate the hostel at Allahabad and to give scholarships to the proper type of boy it would be doing more good to the community than by establishing an isolated college where I think we should be running contrary to the suggestions of Mr. Shafi by perpetuating our insularity and probably laying up trouble for the future. Besides, if we select one college and subsidise our boys who go into it, the percentage of boys in that college would no longer be a negligible factor. There would be sufficient boys from our community studying in that college probably to make the Anglo-Indian element a source of strength to that college. For that reason I endorse your remarks regarding the furthering of the education of Anglo-Indians by scholarships rather than by a college.

Mr. Richey said that he had talked a great deal to the Revd. Mr. Younghusband on the subject of the hostel which he started for Anglo-Indians at Lahore. He thought it was quite on the right lines. One of the greatest reasons for starting it was that at Lahore they had a Medical College and a Law College. He thought that Anglo-Indians should try to get into these professions. With the exception of Dr. Owen and Col. Gidney they found very few Anglo-Indians in the medical profession and they found practically none in the law, and until they got Anglo-Indians to read for the Bar he did not believe that they would have much voice in the Councils. Until they put Anglo-Indian boys in a position where they could attend not an Arts College but where they could go on to legal study, they would not have a large voice in the Councils. He knew that Mr. Younghusband's idea was to encourage boys, if possible, to go on to the Medical College and to take up Law.

Mr. Weir : Another point I should like to raise is that probably the weak condition of the Allahabad Hostel is due to the fact that the Warden has not been the proper type of man.

Col. Gidney : Quite right. And the Governors have not been properly selected. Here is an institution financed by Anglo-Indians and you have not a single Anglo-Indian on the governing body.

What Mr. Richey said is quite right about our boys going into the medical and legal professions.

Mr. Stark said that he would follow what Mr. Weir had said in connection with scholarships, and it seemed to him that things were just ripe for it. They had the Dacca University already established, and in the scheme of that Univer-

sity there was in connection with hostels for Hindus and Muhammadans provision for an Anglo-Indian hostel. He had been in correspondence with Mr. Hartog about it and Mr. Hartog had said that the Anglo-Indian hostel had not been built because they were cramped for money at the moment and were supplying what they considered to be the larger needs of the University. But in the plan of the Dacca University there was provision not only for this hostel but also for its supervision. One of the Professors of the College would be put in charge of Anglo-Indian boys and they would meet Indian boys on the playing fields and in the Unions, which would have excellent results. The prospectus of the College had been issued and he found that there was no mention made of the Cambridge Senior Examination as admitting into the University, though the University accepted the Intermediate Arts Examination of any University. He had written to Mr. Hartog on this subject. They could not have a more ideal site for the Dacca University than Ramna. He felt very strongly that the reason why their boys did not go further than they did in education was simply because of the financial stress that there was in the community. He quoted from the last Report of the Calcutta Domiciled Community Enquiry Committee, 1918-19, published under the authority of Government, to show that 63 per cent. of the children of school-going age were assisted in education by charitable grants or charitable funds and 20 per cent. were entirely supported and educated free of charge, while of the 20,000 members of the community resident in Calcutta 10 per cent. were in receipt of assistance of some sort apart from private charity. In the Report of 1892 it was said that 16·6 of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in Calcutta were paupers, or every sixth man one met was a pauper, and that 40 per cent. of the children were living on charity. He held that until the economic stress was removed they could not hope for more children to take to higher and University education. There the scholarships came in. Most of the foundationers in the Martiniere could not go into a University because there was nobody to maintain them after the age of 18. If some of these boys were given scholarships they could pass straight into the Dacca University. Let them remember that India was going to be out and out *Swadeshi*. The time was coming when they would not prefer a London University man or an Oxford University man, but an Indian University man. There was no use shutting their eyes to the fact that India was going to be for the Indians and was going to be made by them, as far as possible, a preserve. When he had asked the day before for the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University to be made the goal of their High Schools nobody had seconded it. But he was looking into the future and he felt that, if their High Schools did take on the Intermediate Arts or Intermediate Science Examination of any province, they would be doing well. That proposal of his found no support; absolutely no one seconded it. He still felt that they are making a great political blunder and were going to do for themselves what their enemies would desire them to do, and that was to put the Indian more against them than he happened to be. Even now, the Indian did resent the idea that they thought themselves, somehow or other so constituted that the Indian Intermediate Examination was not good enough for them. As he had said yesterday, their lot was cast in India and they could prosper only by identifying themselves with its development.

Col. Gidney : You are in favour of scholarships and prefer it to the Anglo-Indian college ?

Mr. Stark : Certainly. The College is going to do us no good.

Mr. Hammond : I think Mr. Stark is judging wholesale from Bengal. He is quite right probably about the poverty there, but that poverty does not exist everywhere and many Anglo-Indian boys are sent to England to finish their education. Their parents are not very wealthy but they scrape up in some way or other to send their boys to England. My point is this. From my own school I send between 30 and 40 boys every year to England. Some of them go at the age of about fourteen to English public schools ; others wait until they have finished here and go to English engineering colleges or institutions of that sort, and I know that is the case also with many of the hill schools. One of the objects of establishing a college out here was to catch those boys who now go to England. It would be cheaper for them and it would keep them in India. We all know perfectly well that when they go home very few are of much use to us ; if they were not sent home they would be an asset to this country.

Another point is this, that, granted you get your hostel in a satisfactory condition, I think it would be desirable if you only had one hostel in India ; otherwise, you would only split them up and have half a dozen hostels attached to half a dozen Universities. It would be better to have one where you would get boys from various parts of India.

Mr. Stark : Centralise at the Dacca University.

Father Fallon : There is hardly any boy amongst those I know that are able to pay the fees that would have to be taken for that Anglo-Indian University. They are hardly able to pay more than Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 : there are very few that can pay more than that. Of the 16 boys who are studying now in St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, there are two who could join an institution like the Anglo-Indian University : the others are not able. Are they to be debarred from University education altogether ?

Dr. Owen : One thing about the Central hostel scheme is that you say there would be separate hostels for different denominations. Now you do not have that in the ordinary hostels ; they cannot afford it. I feel most strongly that the hostel scheme will fail unless you have a central hostel for all.

Father Fallon : Might I ask a question. What would be the minimum that would be charged for tuition at the proposed Anglo-Indian University.

The Revd. Mr. Rogers : We did not work that out.

The Conference then considered the following draft Resolution :

“ The Conference is in favour of the freer admission under suitable safeguards in the case of special institutions of a larger number of qualified non-Europeans into European schools than is at present permitted by the Code of Regulations and recommends that this Code be amended so as to permit of the freer admission of qualified non-Europeans into European schools and for grants to be earned on their account.”

Father Doyle : I do not agree that any schools should be exempted from that. I think they should all be in the same position and depend upon the heads of the schools to admit or refuse admission.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie : I move that the word " special " be left out and that we leave it to Government to protect their own schools.

The Conference then adjourned for lunch.

On the Conference re-assembling a revised draft Resolution was submitted for approval. It ran as follows :

" The Conference is in favour of the freer admission of qualified non-Europeans into European schools. The Code of Regulations for European schools should be amended so as to permit of this, and the attendance of such non-European scholars should count towards the payment of grants."

Mr. Stark proposed the following :

" The Conference is in favour of the freer admission under suitable safeguards in the case of special institutions of a larger number of qualified non-Europeans into European schools than is at present permitted by the Code of Regulations for European schools, etc."

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie : I do not think a reference to special schools is needed at all.

Mr. Stark : Is it not better, while we are doing the thing, to do it properly and leave no loophole ?

Col. Gidney : Some are in favour of putting in " special institutions " and some are not. I will put it to the vote.

Six voted for the inclusion of these words and four against.

The amendment was carried.

This question was subsequently re-opened, and the Conference ultimately adopted the following Resolution :

" The Conference is in favour of the freer admission of qualified non-Europeans into European schools. The Code of Regulations for these schools should be amended so as to permit this, and the attendance of such non-Europeans should count in the calculation of the school grant."

Mr. Adcock advocated the formation of Cadet Corps on the lines of the Resolutions passed by the Headmasters' Association in Jubbulpore, which he read out to the Conference. He said that in England School Corps were entirely independent of all local corps. The Headmaster of the School was recognised as the person responsible for the discipline of his corps. The officer commanding the corps was usually an Assistant master, who was responsible to the Headmaster alone. He suggested the adoption in India of some such system as that which obtained at home. He had shown the Resolutions adopted by the Headmasters' Association to the General in Calcutta and had suggested the establishment of his own school corps. The General looked over the papers and said that that could be done and that the boys in the Martiniere could be attested. But, after the boys were attested, the local battalion thought they had got them and began to play up. The Sergeant Instructor was only sent twice for three mornings a week ; the uniforms were delayed ; the measurer did not come round for three weeks and when he did come he delivered only 34 pairs of pants and 34 tunics ; that was all he had delivered to them up to date. Their strength was 103. Then they held a camp,

which cost him, personally, Rs. 500, and as to stores for the camp he had to get anything from where he could. He had submitted a list of stores which the General had passed. Afterwards he found that the battalion had indented for a very small quantity only. While they were in camp they could not get a Sergeant Instructor, nor could they obtain the services of the Instructor for more than two mornings a week. The result was that the boys were getting restive; some of them had been already two years in the I. D. F. and they objected to being shoved into an awkward squad the whole time. He saw the General and complained to him about the whole matter. The General said he would look into the case and see if something could be done to wake up the battalion. But the trouble the Headmasters had to contend with was the constant interference with school discipline by outside people. This could be obviated if a system somewhat similar to that relating to School Corps at home could be adopted out here.

Mr. Weir said he had a similar experience down in Lucknow this season. He had had to recast his time table to meet outside requirements. It so happened that it had not given him much trouble to do it, but he had to do it. He had not been compelled, but the fact that the Colonel was one of his Governors forced his hands. If he could have had his own way, he would not have altered his time-table, but would have arranged things for the convenience of his school instead of for the convenience of the Auxilliary Force.

Mr. Hammond: The latest position is this that the military authorities have accepted a physical standard of 5 feet in height and 7 stones in weight; they will not be bound down by an age limit of 16. Then they have made a rather foolish statement. They say that the boys can drill and be given uniforms and so on with the other cadets and form a unit with the other cadets, but boys under 16 must use nothing but dummy rifles; but I have got rifles for the whole lot of them.

The Revd. Mr. Gillespie: In Bishop Cotton's we have no difficulty. We form a company by ourselves, C. company. We are absolutely independent. When we want a parade we have it. The Sergeant Instructor comes down whenever he is wanted.

Mr. Busher: I think Mr. Adcock's suggestion would only cause complications.

Brother Culhane: It is a local trouble.

Mr. Adcock: The whole trouble is that I am subject to interference by ignorant people.

Mr. Hammond: The Chief of Staff said that all this sort of thing should be administered by the school authorities, and copies of this letter were sent to the Brigadiers or Generals commanding districts for information.

Col. Gidney: Might I suggest that this is a local trouble. You might put this matter up before the Anglo-Indian representative on the Advisory Committee of the Auxilliary Force, and if no redress is obtained there, send it up to me and I will take it up to the Adjutant-General.

Mr. Adcock proposed and Mr. Weir seconded the following Resolution:

"This Conference is of opinion that boys who join the Auxilliary Force as members of the School Cadet company should be entitled to discharge, should they so desire, upon leaving school."

The Resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Weir : Could something be done to help as to fix up our boys in employment when they leave school. That is a point I should like to bring up. I find that a large number of my boys when they leave school are nebulous as to what they are going to do. I should be very glad of any help that any organization can give me to find jobs for my boys when they leave school. If any information on this subject could be sent round to Headmasters, I am sure they would welcome it.

Col. Gidney said that an employment sheet was issued by Mr. Hardless, General Secretary of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, at Chunar, twice a week and he advised all Headmasters to subscribe to it.

On the motion of Father Doyle, seconded by Mr. Weir, the following resolution was also adopted :—

“ This Conference recommends that the number and value of scholarships designed to enable European and Anglo-Indian boys and girls to pursue their University studies be increased.”

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the Conference terminated.



THE OLD SANAWARIAN SOCIETY.

THE LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM, SANAWAR,
15th September, 1917.

The attention of Old Sanawarians is drawn to the arrangements for celebrating the Founder's Day Anniversary this year.

- Monday, October 22nd*— Hodson Runs—Boys. 2-30 p.m.
Athletic Sports—Girls. 4-30 p.m.
- Tuesday, October 23rd*— Heats of Sports—Boys. 10 a.m.
Finals—Boxing. 8-45 p.m.
- Wednesday, October 24th*— Swimming and Diving—Finals.
- Thursday, October 25th*— **FOUNDER'S DAY.**
- 8-0 A.M. CHORAL CELEBRATION OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.
10-30 A.M. SPECIAL SERVICE.
11-45 A.M. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.
1-15 P.M. LUNCHEON at Principal's House.
2-30 P.M. ATHLETIC SPORTS—SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIPS.
4-0 P.M. TEA.
5-15 P.M. DISTRIBUTION OF ATHLETIC MEDALS AND PRIZES.
8-30 P.M. OLD SANAWARIAN DANCE.
- Friday, October 26th*— FOOTBALL MATCH. PAST v PRESENT, 4-30 p.m.
COMPLINE AND INTERCESSION SERVICE, 7- p.m.
OLD SANAWARIAN DINNER, 8-45 p.m.
- Saturday, October 27th*— GYMKHANA.—Parade Ground, 2-30 p.m.
TEA. SANAWAR CLUB AT HOME, 4-30 p.m.

Old Sanawarians who intend to be present should communicate with the Secretary O.S.S. as soon as possible, stating *when they will arrive and when they will be leaving*, in order that arrangements may be made for putting them up. Meals will be provided at Rs. 2/- per diem.

Old Sanawarians who desire to play football for the Past v Present should mention the fact in their letter, in order that the Old Sanawarian XI may be made up and the Captain, (who will be elected by Old Sanawarians), may know from whom he has to select his team.

Tickets for The Old Sanawarian Dinner will be obtainable from the Secretary—Rs. 2/8 each.

All Old Sanawarians are guests at the Founder's Day Luncheon on Thursday.

The Principal hopes that many Old Sanawarians will be able to revisit their old school and extends a hearty welcome to them all. He only asks that they will give the necessary information as to dates.

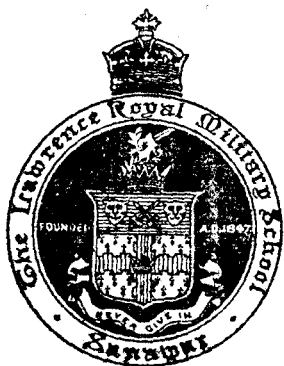
All communications to S. Sgt. J. H. Tilley, Hon. Secretary, O. S. S., Sanawar.

Special Preachers on former Founder's Days.

1875	The Rev. W. W. Nicholls	1897	The Rev. S. Scott
1877	The Rev. E. M. Beasley	1898	The Rev. H. Cogan
1878	The Rev. E. M. Beasley	1899	The Rev. A. French
1879	The Rev. D. P. Williams	1900	The Rev. A. Saunders-Dyer
1880	The Rev. D. B. Morris	1902	The Rev. J. F. Smith
1881	The Most Reverend The Metropolitan of India	1903	The Rev. J. F. Smith
1882	The Rev. J. S. Sandys	1904	The Rev. J. G. F. Day
1883	The Rev. K. E. Barrow	1906	The Rev. G. H. Seely
1884	The Rev. W. C. Noyes	1908	The Rev. W. J. Wickins
1885	The Rev. W. C. Noyes	1909	The Rev. J. G. F. Day
1886	The Rev. W. C. Noyes	1910	The Rev. H. L. Lermitt
1887	The Venerable W. H. Tribe, Archdeacon of Lahore	1911	The Rev. H. O. Lendley
1889	The Rev. T. M. Griffiths	1912	The Rev. H. Blackburn, C. F.
1890	The Rev. E. T. Beatty	1913	The Rev. H. M. Lewis
1891	The Rev. T. M. Griffiths	1914	The Right Rev. H. B. Durant, Bishop of Lahore
1892	The Rev. A. Bridge	1915	The Venerable E. J. Warlow, Archdeacon of Lahore
1895	The Rev. J. P. Dyer	1916	The Rev. N. K. Anderson.
1896	The Rev. H. T. Ottley		

Prize Distributions.

1875	The V. Archdeacon Daly	1897	H. H. Sir W. Macworl Young, K. C. S. I.
1877	H. H. The Lieut. Governor of the Punjab	1898	Major A. G. Cartwright
1878	Lady Brind	1899	Col. A. de V. Alexander
1879	J. W. Macnabb, Esq. I. C. S.	1900	The Most Rev. J. E. G. Welldon, D. D.
1880	B. H. Powell, Esq. I. C. S.	1901	Mrs. Sedgefield
1881	H. H. The Lieut. Governor of the Punjab	1902	The Hon'ble Mr. W. Bell
1882	Mrs. Hughes	1903	The Reverend S. S. Allnutt, M.A.
1883	H. H. The Lieut. Governor of the Punjab	1904	The Reverend C. F. Andrews, M.A.
1884	General Sir Donald M. Stewart, G. C. B. C. in C. in India	1907	Maj.-Gen. E. O. F. Hamilton, C. B.
1885	H. H. Sir Charles Aitchison, K. C. S. I.	1908	Brg.-Gen. F. S. Garratt, C. B. D. S. O.
1886	Major General D. Macfarlan	1909	H. H. Sir Louis Dane, K. C. S. I.
1887	H. H. Sir J. B. Layll, K. C. S. I.	1910	Brig.-Gen. C. P. Pirie.
1888	Major General D. Macfarlan	1911	The Hon'ble Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Grover, C. B.
1889	Col. C. L. Harvey	1912	The Rev. C. R. N. Elakiston, M.A.
1891	Major T. H. Banks	1913	Lt.-Col. C. E. Radcliffe, D. S. O.
1892	Col. J. H. Grey, C. S. I.	1914	The Rt. Rev. H. B. Durant, D. D.
1896	The Hon'ble Mr. J. Sime, L.L.D.	1915	Maj.-General B. Holloway, C. I. E.
		1916	Maj.-General J. McN. Walter, C. B. D. S. O.,



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The Lawrence Royal Military School,
SANAWAR.

PRIZE LIST.

Founder's Day.

3rd October, 1946.

H. E. HAZELL,
Principal.

AWARDS

THE LAWRENCE AWARD	... Pamela Donne D. Evans	THE HI
SIR H. LAWRENCE PRIZE	... Lorna Palmer J. Taylor	MELLOR
LADY LAWRENCE PRIZE	... Doris Sanger D. Sparrow	
HYDE BEQUEST	... Ivy Wicker E. Walsh	ROYAL I
LYALL PRIZE	... Marjorie Matthews B. Banks	NASH P
ROYAL ARTILLERY PRIZE	... Sheila Reid J. Glover	CHOLMO
THE THAYER PRIZE	... Ella Beenham E. Pott	
THE "QUEEN'S" PRIZE	... Jean Clarke D. Bowen	MIAN M.

THE HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY PRIZE ... Nell Gordon
E. Waller

MELLOR MEMORIAL PRIZE ... Barbara Partridge
G. Gilmore

ROYAL IRISH PRIZE ... Bridget Beckett
K. Wagstaff

NASH PRIZE ... Evelyn Vaughan
W. Brassett

CHOLMONDELEY PRIZE ... Shirley Butcher
B. McHaffey


MIAN MIR PRIZE ... Jean Mackintosh
Barbara West.

for the month of October 1887

Name.	Designation.	Amount.			Signature.
		Rs.	A.	P.	
	• <i>Co. Fourth</i>	115			
<i>Sgt J. Stone</i>	<i>Steward</i>	100			<i>J. Stone</i>
<i>S. G. Conking</i> <i>Samy. Allen</i>	<i>1st Dr.</i>	113			<i>S. G. Conking</i>
<i>Sgt Doyle</i> <i>Samy. Allen</i>	<i>2nd Dr.</i>	90	8		<i>J. Doyle</i>
<i>First Ricketts</i>	<i>Band Master</i>	110			<i>J. Ricketts</i>

100 00

Pay of European Establishment

Name.	Designation.	Amount.			Signature.
		Rs.	A.	P.	
	<i>Brigadier</i>	<i>1908</i>	<i>8</i>		
<i>Santall</i>	<i>Surgeon</i>	<i>60</i>			
<i>Russell</i>	<i>Brigadier</i>	<i>25</i>			<i>Russell</i>
		<i>1993</i>	<i>8</i>		

61
7-8-84

Educl.

1884.

Dept.

FROM

DENZIL IBBETSON, Esq.,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
PUNJAB.

To

The Revd. A. H. Hildes
Principal Lawrence Mission
Seelam - Saranwar.

Dated 7th August } No. 1778
Received _____

Sir,

In reply to your letter
No. $\frac{47}{2}$ dated 28th July 1884. I
have the honour to refer you
to this office No. 72 of 15 Sep-
tember 1868 & its enclosures,
from which it will appear
that it is not thought
advisable to invest the
Principal of the Seelam with
magisterial powers.

I have &c.

Wm. A. Ibbetson

Offg. Director of P. I. Punjab



THE OLD SANAWARIAN SOCIETY.

THE LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM, SANAWAR,
20th August 1919.

The attention of Old Sanawarians is drawn to the arrangements for celebrating the Founder's Day Anniversary this year.

- Monday, October 6th...* Hodson Runs 4-30 p.m.
The "Quavers" Concert 8-15 p.m.
- Tuesday, October 7th...* Finals—Boxing. 8-15 p.m.
- Wednesday, October 8th.* Welcome to Old Sanawarians who have served in the War by the present generation at the Boys' School. 4 p.m.
ATHLETIC SPORTS—Girls. 4-30 p.m.
- Thursday, October 9th...* FOUNDER'S DAY.
8-0 A.M. CHORAL CELEBRATION OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.
10-15 A.M. CEREMONIAL PARADE AND INSPECTION by LIEUT.-GENERAL Sir HAVELOCK HUDSON, K.C.B., C.I.E., Adjutant General in India.
10-45 A.M. SPECIAL SERVICE, Special Preacher, The Revd. A.P.G. Maunsell B.D.
12 A.M. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES by Lieut.-General Sir H. Hudson, K. C. B.
1-15 P.M. STAFF LUNCHEON in Boys' School
2-30 P.M. ATHLETIC SPORTS—SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIPS.
4-0 P.M. TEA.
5-30 P.M. DISTRIBUTION OF ATHLETIC MEDALS AND PRIZES.
9-0 P.M. OLD SANAWARIAN DANCE.
- Friday, October 10th...* FOOTBALL MATCH. PAST v PRESENT, 4-30 p.m.
COMPLINE AND INTERCESSION SERVICE. 7- p.m.
OLD SANAWARIAN DINNER. 8-15 p.m.
- Saturday, October 11th...* GYMKHANA.—Parade Ground, 2-30 p.m.
TEA. SANAWAR CLUB "AT HOME," 4-30 p.m.
"THE MUDDLERS." LAWRENCE HOUSE CONCERT PARTY 8-15 p.m.

Old Sanawarians who intend to be present should communicate with the Secretary O.S.S. as soon as possible, stating when they will arrive and when they will be leaving, in order that arrangements may be made for putting them up. A Reception Committee has been appointed to look after the comfort of Old Sanawarians composed as follows:—The Revd. G. Barne (Principal) W. Gaskell Esqr. (Head Master) Miss Parker (Head Mistress) Sergt. Tilley (Chief Clerk) Sergt. Mills (Asst. Steward) as *ex officio* members, assisted by the following:—Mrs. Barne, Mrs. Gaskell, Mrs. Tilley (O.S.) Miss McGuire, Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. Smith (O.S.) Sergt. Major Foster (O.S.) Sergt. Allen (O.S.) J. Hale Esqr. (Q.S.) All Old Sanawarians will be accommodated in a Camp, specially pitched for the purpose. Meals will be provided at Rs. 2/- per diem. from Monday October 6th to Monday October 13th (lunch) inclusive. After lunch on October 13th the Camp will close.

Old Sanawarians who desire to play football for the Past v Present should mention the fact in their letter, in order that the Old Sanawarian XI may be made up and the Captain, (who will be elected by Old Sanawarians), may know from whom he has to select his team.

Tickets for The Old Sanawarian Dinner will be obtainable from the Secretary—Rs. 2/8 each.

All Old Sanawarians are guests at the Founder's Day Luncheon on Thursday

The Principal hopes that many Old Sanawarians will be able to revisit their old school and extends a hearty welcome to them all. He only asks that they will give the necessary information as to dates.

On Friday October 11th after the ordinary School Evening Service, there will be Intercessions in Chapel. The War is over but the Principal hopes that many Old Sanawarians will come up to the old church and join with the Staff in intercession.

Old Sanawarians who have not received the School Magazine for 1918 should drop a line at once, to Sgt. J. Tilley, Hon. Secretary, O. S. S., Sanawar, to whom all communications also about Founder's Day should be addressed.

Please to inform him from time to time of any change in your address.

A special invitation from the School Prefects, representing the present generation, is enclosed with this notice to all Old Sanawarians who have served in the War. The Principal hopes as many as possible will be able to come to receive the welcome and thanks of the School.

Special Preachers on former Founder's Days.

1875	The Rev. W. W. Nicholls	1898	The Rev. H. Cogan
1877	The Rev. E. M. Beasley	1899	The Rev. A. French
1878	The Rev. E. M. Beasley	1900	The Rev. A. Saunders-Dyer
1879	The Rev. D. P. Williams	1902	The Rev. J. F. Smith
1880	The Rev. D. B. Morris	1903	The Rev. J. F. Smith
1881	The Most Reverend The Metropolitan of India	1904	The Rev. J. G. F. Day
1882	The Rev. J. S. Sandys	1906	The Rev. G. H. Seely
1883	The Rev. K. E. Barrow	1908	The Rev. W. J. Wickins
1884	The Rev. W. C. Noyes	1909	The Rev. J. G. F. Day
1885	The Rev. W. C. Noyes	1910	The Rev. H. O. Permit
1886	The Rev. W. C. Noyes	1911	The Rev. H. L. Penley
1887	The Venerable W. H. Tribe, Archdeacon of Lahore	1912	The Rev. H. Blackburn, F. C.
1889	The Rev. T. M. Griffiths	1913	The Rev. H. M. Lewis
1890	The Rev. E. T. Beatty	1914	The Right Rev. H. B. Durrant, Bishop of Lahore
1891	The Rev. T. M. Griffiths	1915	The Venerable E. J. Warlow, Archdeacon of Lahore
1892	The Rev. A. Bridge	1916	The Rev. N. K. Anderson
1895	The Rev. J. P. Dyer	1917	The Rev. J. H. Collins
1896	The Rev. M. T. Otley	1918	The Right Rev. H. B. Durrant, Bishop of Lahore.
1897	The Rev. S. Scott		

Prize Distributions.

1875	The Ven. Archdeacon Baly	1899	Col. A. de V. Alexander
1877	H. H. The Lieut. Governor of the Punjab	1900	The Most Rev. J. E. G. Welldon, D. D.
1878	Lady Brind	1901	Mrs. Sedgfield
1879	J. W. Macnab, Esq. I. C. S.	1902	The Hon'ble Mr. W. Bell
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1884	General Sir Donald M. Stewart, G. C. B. C. in C. in India	1909	H. H. Sir Louis Dane, K.C.S.I.
1885	H. H. Sir Charles Aitchison, K. C. S. I.	1910	Brig.-Gen. C. P. Pirie.
1886	Major General D. Macfarlan	1911	The Hon'ble Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Grover, C. B.
1887	H. H. Sir J. B. Layll, K.C.S.I.	1912	The Rev. C. R. N. Blakiston, M.A.
1888	Major General D. Macfarlan	1913	Lt.-Col. G. E. Radclyffe, D. S. O.
1889	Col. C. L. Harvey	1914	The Rt. Rev. H. B. Durrant, D.D.
1891	Major T. H. Banks	1915	Maj.-General B. Holloway, C.I.E.
1892	Col. J. H. Grey, C. S. I.	1916	Maj.-General J. McN. Walter, C. B. D. S. O.
1896	The Hon'ble Mr. J. Sime, L.L.D.	1917	The Hon'ble Maj.-General A. H. Bingley, C. B., C. I. E.
1897	H. H. Sir W. Macworth Young, K. C. S. I.	1918	H. H. General Sir Charles C. Monro, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C-in-C in India.
1898	Major A. G. Cartwright		

Weekly Shoe Inspection Report

Certified that I inspected the shoes of all the children of my House on, and that the shoes are in good condition, except those of the following children, which have been sent to the mochi for repair :—

Sd/

Housemaster/Housemistress

. House B. D., G. D., P. D.

Dated

**THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL,
SANAWAR.**



**INDEPENDENCE DAY
1956.**



Appendix E.

LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM.

A course of graduated instruction on religious knowledge for the schools.

Groups.	Old Testament.	New Testament.	Catechism.	Liturgy.	Passages to be committed to memory.	References and first lines of hymns, &c.
Infant Schools,	Bible Stories,	Leading facts connected with the life of Christ. Not mere facts, but <i>useful lessons</i> .	The Creed, Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments.	The Confession. 2nd Collect, Morning Prayer. 3rd Collect, Evening Prayer.	Easy texts containing Prayers, Precepts and Promises. The Grace before and after meals. Eight easy Hymns, Parables of Prodigal Son and Good Samaritan. Psalm, xxiii.	Jesu; meek and gentle. O! Let him whose sorrow. Jesu; Lover of my soul. Blest are the pure in heart. O! Thou from whom all goodness flows. When I survey the wondrous Cross. Now the day is over.
Classes 6 and 5,	Oral and collective lessons on Scripture characters and events.	Early life, baptism, temptation, death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus. A <i>practical</i> turn to be given to the lessons.	To know the text. To understand the meaning of words.	Ditto. Collects in Advent, also "O God, whose nature and property is ever, &c." "Almighty God, unto Whom all hearts be open, &c."	Ditto. Four Parables and eight Hymns. The Prayers repeated at the opening and close of Divine Service. "O Merciful Lord, we are again permitted to assemble, &c." "Pardon, O Gracious Lord, whatever we have done, &c."	Psalm, xc.; Psalm, ciii. We love the place, O God. I love to hear the story. There's a Friend for little children. Once in royal David's City. We are but little children, weak. Come, sing with holy gladness, &c.
Classes 4 and 3,	Pentateuch. Outlines of Scripture History. Palestine.	Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke. Life of Christ with some portions minutely. Lessons to bear on <i>manners and general conduct</i> Palestine.	Ditto. To write correctly from memory any portion of the text. Compare Catechism with the Confirmation Service.	The order and divisions of Morning and Evening Service. Collects for Ash-Wednesday, Easter-Day, Whit-Sunday, the Seventh Sunday after Trinity, &c.	Ditto. Six Parables and twelve Hymns. Portions of Sermon on the Mount. 1 Cor., xiii; 1 Cor., xv., 47-48. Gal., v., 19-23 Psalm, lxxvii.; Psalm, xc.; Psalm, cl.; Matt., xxv., 31-46.	Far from my heavenly home. Nearer my God to Thee. Rock of Ages cleft for me. Onward, Christian Soldiers. Our blest Redeemer, ere He breathed. Be Thou my Guardian and my Guide. &c.
Classes 2 and 1,	General knowledge. Prophecies with fulfilment. Scripture Geography.	Gospels of St. John and Acts of Apostles. Ideas on <i>duty and responsibility</i> . Principles for the regulation of daily life. Scripture Geography.	To answer in different words from text. Analysis (text-book). Scripture proofs (text-book).	The order and meaning of the various services. Prayer for all conditions of men. The <i>General Thanksgiving</i> . The first and last Collects in the Confirmation Service. Those at the end of the Communion Service.	Ditto. Portions from the Discourses of our Lord. Portions from the Epistles. Isaiah, liii; Psalm, cxxxix. Faith and duty of a Christian (text-books).	Mark, xiii., 32-37; Luke, ix., 23-26. John, iii., 14-21. John, x; John, xiv. Phil., iv., 4-7; Rom. xii. 1 Pet., ii., 19-25. &c. Just as I am, without one plea. Weary of earth and laden with my sin. For ever with the Lord. Come Holy, Ghost, our souls inspire, &c.

(17)

"In the religious lessons given in open school, all the leading truths of Christianity shall be inculcated, but without unnecessary allusion to disputed points of faith or practice." *Fide Bule 22.*
The "Herbert Edwards' Scholarship" is awarded to a girl and boy in alternate years for proficiency in Scriptural knowledge. The conduct of those who compete for it must be exemplary.

J. COLA,
Principal.

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Classes 6 and 5,	Oral and collective lessons on Scripture characters and events.	Early life, baptism, temptation, death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus. A <i>practical</i> turn to be given to the lessons.	To know the text. To understand the meaning of words.	Ditto. Collects in Advent, also "O God, whose nature and property is ever, &c." "Almighty God, unto Whom all hearts be open, &c."	Ditto. Four Parables and eight Hymns. The Prayers repeated at the opening and close of Divine Service. "O Merciful Lord, we are again permitted to assemble, &c." "Pardon, O Gracious Lord, whatever we have done, &c."	Psalm, xc.; Psalm, ciii. We love the place, O God. I love to hear the story. There's a Friend for little children. Once in royal David's City. We are but little children, weak. Come, sing with holy gladness, &c.
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Classes 2 and 1,	General knowledge. Prophecies with fulfilment. Scripture Geography.	Gospels of St. John and Acts of Apostles. Ideas on <i>duty and responsibility</i> . Principles for the regulation of daily life. Scriptura Geography.	To answer in different words from text. Analysis (text-book). Scripture proofs (text-book).	The order and meaning of the various services. Prayer for all conditions of men. The General Thanksgiving. The first and last Collects in the Confirmation Service. Those at the end of the Communion Service.	Ditto. Portions from the Discourses of our Lord. Portions from the Epistles. Isaiah, liii; Psalm, cxxxix. Faith and duty of a Christian (text-books).	Mark, xiii., 32-37; Luke, ix., 23-26. John, iii., 14-21. John, x; John, xiv. Phil., iv., 4-7; Rom. xii. 1 Pet., ii., 19-25, &c. Just as I am, without one plea. Weary of earth and laden with my sin. For ever with the Lord. Come Holy, Ghost, our souls inspire, &c.

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J. COLE,
Principal.

Appendix

Annual Return of Sickness and Mortality among the Children of the Lawrence Military

ABSTRACT.	Boys.		GENERAL DISEASES.										DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.	DISEASES OF THE EYE.	DISEASES OF THE EAR.	DISEASES OF THE ABSORBENT SYSTEM.		
	GIRLS.		CLASS A.					CLASS B.										
	Average strength ...	Average daily sick ...	3	4	5	12	15&16	21	49	53	54	94					98	
	Ratio of sick to strength per cent.	6'19	Chicken-pox	Mensles	Scarlatina	Febricula	Intermittent and remittent fever	Mumps	Pthisis pulmonalis	Purpura	Scurvy	Convulsion	Chorea	Conjunctivitis	Catarrhal Ophthalmia	Inflammation of external Meatus	Inflammation of Glands	
	Average strength ...	232'16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	112	190	271
	Average daily sick ...	14'38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratio of sick to strength per cent.	6'19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average strength ...	168'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average daily sick ...	10'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratio of sick to strength per cent.	6'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MONTHS.		DISEASES.	3	4	5	12	15&16	21	49	53	54	94	98	111	112	190	271
BOYS.	Admitted in April 1880	...	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	3	1
	Ditto May "	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...
	Ditto June "	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto July "	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Ditto September "	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	Ditto October "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Ditto November "	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Ditto December "	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Ditto January 1881	...	2	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Ditto February "	...	...	...	...	1	3	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Ditto March "	...	...	...	...	2	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total admitted	...	5	3	...	30	9	49	...	1	3	13	1	1	...	1
	(Remaining on 31st March 1881	1	1
	GIRLS.	Admitted in April 1880	6	...	2	1	1	1
Ditto May "		...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto June "		...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto July "		...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto August "		...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto September "		...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Ditto October "		...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto November "		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto December "		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ditto January 1881		...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto February "		...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto March "		...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Total admitted		...	8	6	1	17	7	4	1	2	3	1	3	3	...	2	...	
Remaining on 31st March 1881		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total admitted of both sexes		...	13	9	1	47	16	53	1	1	5	3	1	16	1	18	...	1

No. 1090, dated Lahore, the 8th August 1881.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. M. HOLROYD, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab,
To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of Government,

1. Report by the Reverend J. Cole, Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar. the papers noted in the margin, containing the usual reports on the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar, for the year 1880-81.

2. Sanitary Report by Surgeon W. U. Keefer, in medical charge of the Asylum.

3. Report by the Reverend A. C. Pearson, on the *vidæ voce* examination in Scripture.

4. Report by the Reverend D. B. Morris, on the written examination in religious subjects.

2. With my No. 1847, dated the 29th November 1880, submitting the

report of the previous year, I forwarded the report of the Inspector of Schools, stating that I had adhered to the practice of previous years in submitting the Inspector's report with that of the Principal; but that, as the Inspector was unable to send his report until six months after the close of the official year, (the examinations of the Asylum being now held in September, instead of in April, as formerly), I would submit his next report, which will be due in October 1881, with the report of the Principal for 1881-82. For this reason no report by the Inspector is at present submitted.

3. The Asylum contained, at the beginning of the year under report, 410 children (238 boys and 172 girls). During the year, 43 boys and 41 girls were removed, and 41 boys and 35 girls were admitted; so that at the close of the year there were on the rolls of the Asylum 236 boys and 166 girls, total 402, or 8 less than at the beginning.

4. The discharges are accounted for as follows:—

Boys.—Left for situations	...	8
Enlisted	...	1
Owing to regiments leaving India	...	26
Removed by friends	...	8
		—
Total	...	43
		—
Girls.—Entered service	...	3
Married	...	1
Owing to regiments leaving India	...	11
Removed by friends	...	25
Died	...	1
		—
Total	...	41
		—

5. The medical charge of the Asylum was held by Dr. Smyth up to July 1880, when he was succeeded by Dr. Gunn, who, after a few months was obliged to resign his appointment owing to ill-health. Dr. Climo held medical charge of the Asylum from the 30th October to the 16th March last, and he was succeeded by Dr. Ambrose, who was relieved on the 11th April last by Dr. Keefer, on whom the appointment has been permanently conferred.

6. The sanitary report is by the last-named gentleman. He considers the general health of the children good, the total number of admissions being 485, as compared with 522 in the preceding year, and 511 in the year ending 31st March 1879. There was only one death amongst the children,—that of a girl, who had for some time previously been ill in hospital.

7. As Dr. Keefer was not in medical charge during the period under report, having joined the Asylum after the close of the year, he confines himself chiefly to remarks on the statistics of the Asylum. He considers the sanitary condition of the Asylum very satisfactory, the conservancy arrangements good, the water-supply pure and wholesome, the rations, generally speaking, of good quality, and the clothing suitable.

8. The Asylum was visited by the Inspector in September 1880, when the Middle School and the Upper and Lower Primary School examinations were held. The results were given in the last report; but it will be convenient to recapitulate them on the present occasion, as the examinations in question were held during the year now under report, and the next will not take place till September 1881.

9. For the Middle School examination, which was for the first time held for European children, there were 13 candidates, 8 boys and 5 girls, who were all monitors and monitresses. Of the boys 5 passed, but the girls were unsuccessful. For the Upper Primary School examination 19 boys and 13 girls appeared. Of the former 13, and of the latter 8 passed. Twenty, out of 28 candidates, from the boys' school, and 11 out of 19 from the girls' school were successful at the Lower Primary School examination. On the whole the results of these examinations and the progress shewn by the Inspector's examination of the other classes are very satisfactory. It was noticed, however, that the girls were somewhat backward in Arithmetic, owing to the fact that sufficient time was not devoted to this important subject. Arrangements have now been made to teach Arithmetic to the 4th and 5th classes, which constitute the Upper Primary Department, for $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours as was formerly the practice.

10. The Government system of classification has now been introduced. There are now in the boys' department a High School containing a few boys who have passed the Middle School examination and are reading for entrance into Roorkee and other examinations; a Middle School containing boys who are preparing for the Middle School examination, and a Primary School. Three or four of the girls who passed the Upper Primary standard last year are still in the Asylum. The Inspector, the Principal and the Headmaster concur in thinking that the girls' school should not aspire to anything above this standard, that no attempt should be made to form a Middle School for girls, though girls who remain after passing the Upper Primary school examinations may receive some instruction and give assistance as mistresses in teaching the other girls.

11. The management and discipline maintained in the Asylum have been satisfactory.

12. The Reverend A. C. Pearson, Chaplain of Dagshai, held the *vivâ voce* examination in Scripture. He expresses his entire satisfaction with the intelligence and knowledge displayed by both boys and girls, and with their answers to his questions. The Reverend D. B. Morris, Chaplain of Kasauli, conducted the written examination in religious subjects. His report is on the whole decidedly favourable, especially as regards the knowledge of the Old Testament displayed by the children. He considers, however, that the girls are not sufficiently familiar with the Prayer-Book, and recommends the use of some manual of instruction on this subject.

9. The section I of Mr. Cole's report will be omitted in publication, as it is too indefinite to serve any useful purpose. If any member of the school establishment in any way sets a bad example to the children of the institution, it is hoped that the Principal will exert his authority and bring the delinquent's conduct to notice, in full assurance of receiving the support of this Government. But His Honor does not understand from Mr. Cole's remarks that he sees any reason to complain of the general tone of the staff of the Asylum, who appear to have its great objects entirely at heart.

H.—SPECIAL VISITS.

The Bishop of Labore visited the Asylum on the 9th of July, and remained till the afternoon of the 10th, when he confirmed 40 of the elder boys and girls, and expressed himself well satisfied with their reverent, serious and thoughtful demeanour.

The following is an extract from His Lordship's remarks :—

"I had fully hoped on this visit to have got a clearer and nearer view of the internal working of this excellent school than could be obtained by inspecting the dormitories and seeing the children in chapel and at their meals and the boys at their drill.

I have to regret that I was so straitened for time to accomplish this, the important station of Kasauli requiring me to devote the Lord's Day (the 11th) to its visitation, with the Monday following. The Bishop should, I feel, do more than see the *surface* of one of the most important schools in his Diocese, so far at least as by an examination of some of the principal classes, to be able to bear witness to the moral and intellectual progress attained.

I can only trust that this may be the result, if it please God, of a third visitation better planned as to length of time allotted to the purpose."

In the capacity of Commissioner, Government Educational Enquiry, next the Archdeacon of Calcutta visited the Asylum at the end of the same month and remained during a part of August in order to test *individual attainments* throughout each school and scrutinise accounts, &c. The very thorough examination which he patiently conducted lasted over a fortnight, but with what results remain to be seen, as his remarks appear in a separate and very elaborate report, which it was understood would be submitted to the Supreme Government direct.

J.—CONCLUSION.

And now in concluding this report I have much pleasure in notifying that donations towards the children's amusement fund have been received from the Officer Commanding C.-C. Royal Horse Artillery, from the Venerable Archdeacon Baly, and from the Officer Commanding 6th Dragoon Guards. I beg also to acknowledge the attention which all representations regarding the welfare of the institution have received from your hands.

From—Reverend D. B. MORRIS, Chaplain of Kasauli,
To—The Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.

I AM glad to be able to report so favorably of the Scripture papers furnished by your pupils this year, and I send you herewith the lists of marks awarded. Charlotte Dunbar gets the special prize competed for in the girl's department. Her papers are all very good and shew care and thoroughness.

It is to be noted that the Old Testament papers are far better than those of the New. The answers to the third section—general subjects—are the worst. The teaching upon the Prayer-Book ought to be far more definite. I would beg to suggest that some manual of instruction upon the Prayer-Book be used as a text-book for the sake of the teachers as well as pupils—say Procter's, or MacLear's or Canon Morris's. Ignorance of the Prayer-Book ought not, especially in these days, to characterize the pupils who have been any length of time in the Sanawar school. One girl defines "schism" as "the taking by a clergyman of an assistant to help him in his Church work." This she calls "division" in the Church.

The papers of the elder girls evince a tendency to wander from the point and to make their answers too long. After setting the examination questions I was laid up for three weeks, and could not look at the answers. Mr. J. D. Cunningham, School-Master, Carbineers, has kindly rendered me valuable assistance in examining the papers. His valuable services were very willingly given in the circumstances.

Compared with last year's papers those of this show much improvement. It is a pleasure to see that care has been bestowed upon the scholars. The papers are clean and tidy, and the penmanship good. Considering the material the teachers have to work upon, much higher results are hardly to be expected.

2. Alterations to the monitors' room.
3. Rectifying deficient ridge ventilation to the roof of the boys' school.
4. Erecting latrines for the use of natives.

If the Telegraph Class is to be re-opened and placed on a permanent footing, a suitable class room, and probably quarters for the instructor will be required.

G.—Cost.

A statement of accounts is appended, from which it will be seen that cheques amounting to Rs. 1,19,000 have been received from the Government Treasury. It should, however, be pointed out that the following disbursements are included among the total charges :—

1. Rs. 1,095 to Surgeon Gunn for *field batta*.
2. Rs. 1,072, a special charge in the general staff for January, the same having been omitted through an oversight during the previous year.
3. Rs. 4,000 invested in the Bank of Bengal, as per balance sheet, in accordance with instructions received from the office of Controller, Military Accounts.

As the average number of wards during the financial year was as low as 400, the average cost per head in some particulars may be considered high. For the sake of reference the following items are shewn under separate heads, but it is difficult to recommend in what direction economic reductions should be made if efficiency is to be thoroughly maintained.

Two measures, however, might be introduced with evident advantage :—

1st.—A scale of pay should be laid down that carries periodical increments if marked by lower initial rates, the object being to keep the officials generally more hopeful and contented in their work, as well as to keep some of them in a lower grade should they show unsteadiness of conduct.

2nd.—The second measure is, that the Commissariat Department should be directed to supply to the institution anything required, on payment. At present that department supplies only bread, meat, tea and sugar; but if articles required for dispensary and sanitary purposes were also forthcoming on indent, there would be a considerable saving to Government. Thus, McDougall's powder, if procured from the local merchants costs Re. 1 per lb., whereas from the Commissariat the same quantity can be obtained for about Rs. 0-2-4.

As regards charges entered under the head of Miscellaneous, it should be noted that some of them are incurred for the benefit of the station generally, although they are of course taken into account when striking an average per head.

Description.	Amount.			Yearly Average.			Monthly Average.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
GENERAL STAFF.										
Direction and Management, including Chaplain ...	13,140	0	0	32	13	7	2	11	6	
Hospitals, including pay of Medical Officer ...	8,247	10	3	20	9	10	1	11	6	
EDUCATIONAL.										
Boys' Department ...	10,058	6	2	25	2	4	2	1	6	
Girls' Department ...	4,480	6	6	11	3	2	0	14	11	
DOMESTIC (TECHNICAL).										
Boys' Department ...	3,424	0	0	8	8	10	0	11	0	
Girls' Department ...	3,100	0	0	7	8	0	0	10	0	
Workshops, House and Hospital servants ...	9,818	11	6	24	8	9	2	0	0	
Board, &c., Diet ...	39,240	1	6	97	15	0	8	2	7	
Clothing, bedding, outfits, &c. ...	23,013	12	3	57	7	7	4	12	7	
Water, light and fuel ...	12,206	8	4	30	5	4	2	8	5	
Washing ...	4,145	9	0	10	5	4	0	13	9	
Miscellaneous ...	6,616	10	2	16	8	8	1	6	2	

Includes hospital comforts such as wine and other stimulants.

D.—TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

As regards special training for helping to fit the boys for the practical business of life, the Asylum band has been instructed as well as ever by Mr. Wright; and the small printing class has been carried on by Sergeant Powell, who is a very dependable man in all matters entrusted to his care.

Then, too, a few boys have found occupation in offices under the direction of the clerk and steward, both of whom have to perform very responsible and continuous work. The steward has been recommended for permission to draw pension sanctioned by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital in addition to his pay.

It is much to be regretted that the Telegraph Class has been closed again, especially as every body here wished to make it a success. Every facility had been afforded for such an important branch of industrial training to take root; but last October the instructor and instruments were suddenly withdrawn because twelve additional boys, up to the required standard of knowledge and not less than 14 years of age, were not *at once* made available for a second class.

Only five boys over 14 years elected to join the new class, and others had to be excluded because they were under that age. With reference to the qualifications of the candidates for the proposed class, the Superintendent of Telegraphs remarked in his report to the Director-General:—

“The best class of boys has not been obtained by this examination, for there can be no doubt there are many boys under 14 who would have obtained more marks.”

It is to be hoped that either fresh efforts may be made to form and maintain within this institution a permanent class on the lines laid down by the Department, or that a Sergeant Instructor may be appointed to teach the use of the instruments, no matter whether boys qualify as signallers, or volunteer for the Army, or go to England with friends (one boy who was under training has gone to England), or find their way to a colony.

As usual, much of the girls' time has during the year been devoted to sewing, cooking and other household work, and the elder ones have been regularly employed in helping both matrons and teachers. In their ordinary occupations they have constant opportunities for looking properly after the younger children and assisting in hospital.

E.—CHANGES.

The following changes, as well as those connected with the appointment of Medical Officers, affected the working of the establishment during the year under review:—

1st, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, after availing themselves of extraordinary leave from the 26th of April, resigned in July.

2nd, Mr. Bonnaud officiated as headmaster of the girls' school from the 26th April to the end of September.

3rd, Mr. and Mrs. Annett joined the Asylum on 1st October, and the former died on the 2nd of last month.

4th, Mr. Smyth, Telegraph Instructor, closed his class and left the station on the 3rd October.

F.—WORKS.

During the past year the Superintending Engineer did his best to have the Asylum buildings properly repaired; but as funds were scarce everywhere, only a few petty works were taken in hand by his subordinates.

Among these may be mentioned—

1. Renewing the roof of a verandah to the boys' barrack.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

The improved skill in written examination is as great and marked in the boys' department as in the girls' this year. Careful training and attention have evidently been bestowed upon this work. Nearly all the boys express what knowledge they possess very well—one or two exceedingly well, and creditable progress has been made in composition. In more than one paper statements in exactly the same words are given. This suggests that the boys may have been sitting close together while performing the exercises, but as the headmaster was present all the time in the school-room mere copying could not be resorted to.

Great credit is, I think, due to Mr. Mellor and his assistants, not only for the interest taken in the boys individually, but for the decided advancement evinced in all the papers compared with those of the previous year. So far as their work in this department is concerned, I can only say "excelsior" for the future.

From—Reverend A. C. PARSON, Chaplain of Digshai,
To—The Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.

HAVING conducted the *visû voce* Scripture examination of those classes not examined by paper work, the boys on May the 19th, 1881, and the girls on June the 2nd, 1881 and June the 14th, 1881, I have great pleasure in reporting my entire satisfaction with the intelligence and knowledge displayed both by boys and girls in their answers to my many questions.

The junior boys, under Mr. Oliver, though several had been only a short time in the school, answered my questions in Scripture and repeated the Lord's Prayer and some hymns readily and correctly.

The middle classes, under Mr. Hart showed by their answers, both verbal and written, that they had all profitted most satisfactorily from the excellent teaching of their master.

The senior boys also, by their ready responses to my questions, clearly showed their own diligence and also the great care that Mr. Mellor, the headmaster, had given to their instruction.

In the girls' department I have to report that the infants under Miss Sweetman answered easy Scripture questions very nicely and repeated the Lord's Prayer correctly.

The two classes under Mrs. Oliver did great credit to their instructress in the quick and satisfactory manner in which they answered my various questions in Scripture History and in the Church Catechism.

The two middle classes, under Mrs. Annett, answered very fairly considering the short time many of them had been in these classes and the sad afflictions (which have happened) in the family of their teacher.

The two upper classes, under Mr. Bonnaud, passed their examination most creditably, answering my questions in Scripture knowledge (some of them very difficult ones) readily and intelligently. They also showed full knowledge both of the Prayer-Book and Church Catechism.

In conclusion, I desire to express my congratulations to Mr. Mellor and his assistants in the boys' department, and to Mr. Bonnaud and his helpers in the girls' department on the excellent manner in which both boys and girls have passed their examinations. Most of them have displayed more than an average knowledge in their Scripture subjects, according to their classes, and have *thus* given most satisfactory proofs both of the care and diligence with which they have been instructed during the past year.

D.—TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

As regards special training for helping to fit the boys for the practical business of life, the Asylum band has been instructed as well as ever by Mr. Wright; and the small printing class has been carried on by Sergeant Powell, who is a very dependable man in all matters entrusted to his care.

Then, too, a few boys have found occupation in offices under the direction of the clerk and steward, both of whom have to perform very responsible and continuous work. The steward has been recommended for permission to draw pension sanctioned by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital in addition to his pay.

It is much to be regretted that the Telegraph Class has been closed again, especially as every body here wished to make it a success. Every facility had been afforded for such an important branch of industrial training to take root; but last October the instructor and instruments were suddenly withdrawn because twelve additional boys, up to the required standard of knowledge and not less than 14 years of age, were not *at once* made available for a second class.

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Among these may be mentioned—

1. Renewing the roof of a verandah to the boys' barrack.

Appendix D.

Statement showing decrease in Brass Band.

No.	NAMES.	Class when in school.	Instruments on which they performed	How accounted for.	REMARKS.
1	Robert Williams	4th	1st Tenor Horn	Removed for physical reasons.	
2	John Cocking	3rd	1st Baritone	Removed by father	Since enlisted.
3	William Cocking	3rd	1st Tenor Horn	Ditto	Ditto.
4	William Duggan	4th	Fife	Ditto	To England.
5	James Robertson	3rd	Bombardon	Ditto	Since enlisted.
6	David Upson	1st	Solo Cornet player	Passed for Sub-Medical Department.	
7	Charles Fitzgerald	1st	1st B Cornet	Removed by father.	
8	Walter Freeman	4th	Fife	Ditto.	
9	Charles Mansbridge	3rd	3rd Cornet in B	Ditto	Since enlisted.
10	George Mansbridge	4th	Side Drum	Ditto	To England.
11	Frederick Sheehan	3rd	Euphonium	Ditto	For situation on Railway.
12	Douglas Hawthorne	4th	Fife and Triangle	Ditto	To England.
13	William Shaw	4th	Baritone	Removed by mother	Ditto.

(16)

GEORGE WRIGHT,
Band Instructor.

Appendix A.

The Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, in account with Her Majesty's Indian Government.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance in hands of the Principal on 1st April 1880 ...	1,577	6	8				European Staff ...	40,891	6	1			
				1,577	6	8	Native ditto, including Printing Office ...	11,157	1	8			
<i>Receipts.</i>							Cost of provisions, diet, &c. ...	39,240	1	6	52,048	7	9
By parents' fees ...	3,109	2	1				Ditto bedding ...	3,091	8	0			
Her Majesty's Indian Government ...	1,19,600	0	0				Ditto clothing ...	19,922	4	3			
Interest on Government Notes ...	798	0	0				Ditto washing ...	4,145	9	0			
Miscellaneous, including out-work done by Printing Office ...	1,028	0	0				Ditto furniture ...	217	3	4			
				1,24,235	2	1	Ditto utensils ...	1,577	15	3			
Commissariat bills ...	24,478	14	8				Ditto fuel and light ...	7,823	2	4			
				24,478	14	8	Ditto stationery ...	2,489	5	3			
							Ditto water-supplies ...	4,386	6	0			
							Ditto miscellaneous supplies ...	6,616	10	2	89,510	1	1
							Invested in Bank of Bengal ...	4,000	0	0			
							Items in Special Object Fund ...	1,893	11	9			
							Ditto omitted in previous year ...	1,072	4	0			
							Travelling expenses of Medical Officer, Headmaster and Infant Matron and Baker ...	1,463	3	0			
							Hyde Bequest and Lawrence Reward ...	129	0	0			
							Balance in hands of the Principal on 31st March 1881 ...				8,558	2	5
											174	11	10
TOTAL ...				1,50,291	7	5	TOTAL ...				1,50,291	7	5

J. C. ...

Appendix C.

Special Prize Account.

		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
Sir Herbert Edwardes' Prize	...	48	0	0	Monitor Finneston	...	48	0	0
Lawrence Reward	...	30	0	0	Jane Perry 15 0 0	} ...	30	0	0
Hyde Bequest	...	99	0	0	James Halpin 15 0 0				
Thayers Prize	...	7	8	0	Through Principal, Thomason College, to Samuel Vivian	...	99	0	0
					Charlotte Dunbar	...	7	8	0

J. COLE,
Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum.

(15)

Appendix B.

Special Object Fund Account from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881.

Supplementary Object Fund	Rs. 4,000	A. 0	P. 0		Rs. 4,000	A. 0	P. 0
				Invested in Bank of Bengal, bearing interest at 4 per cent.			
Balance in the hands of Government on 1st April 1880	3092	1	11	200 Presentation Bibles and Prayer-books	806	0	0
Interest on Government Notes	798	0	0	Carriage of above	37	3	6
				Cost of books and instruments to Burki students Clarke and Beilly	100	0	0
				Cricketing gear	60	9	0
				Foot balls and skipping ropes	38	9	0
				Sweetmeats for Founder's Day	15	0	0
				Christmas tree	155	13	6
				Prize books for Founder's Day	273	5	6
				Removing and repairing the Church Organ	351	12	3
				Repairing Boys' School Harmonium	34	0	0
				Ditto Girls' ditto	27	0	0
				Balance in hands of Government on 31st March	1,936	6	2
TOTAL	3,890	1	11	TOTAL	3,890	1	11

(14)

J. COLE,
Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum.

Appendix D.

Statement showing decrease in Brass Band.

No.	NAMES.	Class when in school.	Instruments on which they performed	How accounted for.	REMARKS.
1	Robert Williams	4th	1st Tenor Horn	Removed for physical reasons.	
2	John Cocking	3rd	1st Baritone	Removed by father	Since enlisted.
3	William Cocking	3rd	1st Tenor Horn	Ditto	Ditto.
4	William Duggan	4th	Fife	Ditto	To England.
5	James Robertson	3rd	Bombardon	Ditto	Since enlisted.
6	David Upson	1st	Solo Cornet player	Passed for Sub-Medical Department.	
7	Charles Fitzgerald	1st	1st B Cornet	Removed by father.	
8	Walter Freeman	4th	Fife	Ditto.	
9	Charles Mansbridge	3rd	3rd Cornet in B	Ditto	Since enlisted.
10	George Mansbridge	4th	Side Drum	Ditto	To England.
11	Frederick Sheehan	3rd	Euphonium	Ditto	For situation on Railway.
12	Douglas Hawthorne	4th	Fife and Triangle	Ditto	To England.
13	William Shaw	4th	Baritone	Removed by mother	Ditto.

GEORGE WRIGHT,
Band Instructor.

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Balance in hands of the Principal on 1st April 1880 ...	1,577	6	8										
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Commissariat bills ...	24,478	14	8	1,24,235	2	1	Ditto clothing ...	19,922	4	3			
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							Ditto omitted in previous year ...	1,072	4	0			
							Travelling expenses of Medical Officer, Head-master and Infant Matron and Baker ...	1,463	3	0			
							Hyde Bequest and Lawrence Reward ...	129	0	0	8,558	2	9
							Balance in hands of the Principal on 31st March 1881 ...				174	11	10
TOTAL	1,50,291	7	5	TOTAL	1,50,291	7	5

(13)

J. Cole,

Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum.

Appendix D.

Statement showing decrease in Brass Band.

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13	William Shaw	4th	Baritone	Removed by mother	Ditto.

(16)

GEORGE WRIGHT,
Band Instructor.

as ever for which I am most thankful and
am praying earnestly that your honours & shadows
may grow greater & greater to the zenith.

I am honored for
your most obedient servant
Buckley
Milk Contractor
5/14/05

Sir, This man's request appears
to be reasonable; please may it
be granted?

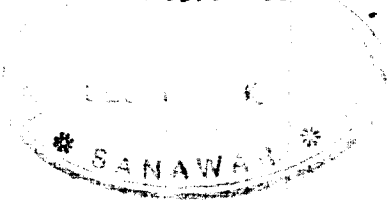
Yes - ^{from} ^{the} ^{man}
But the animal
must be until a feed -

11/12 D. C. C.

Received from
Milk Contractor

unfiled

The Revd H. A. Hildesley
Principal Lawrence Military Academy
Sanawar.



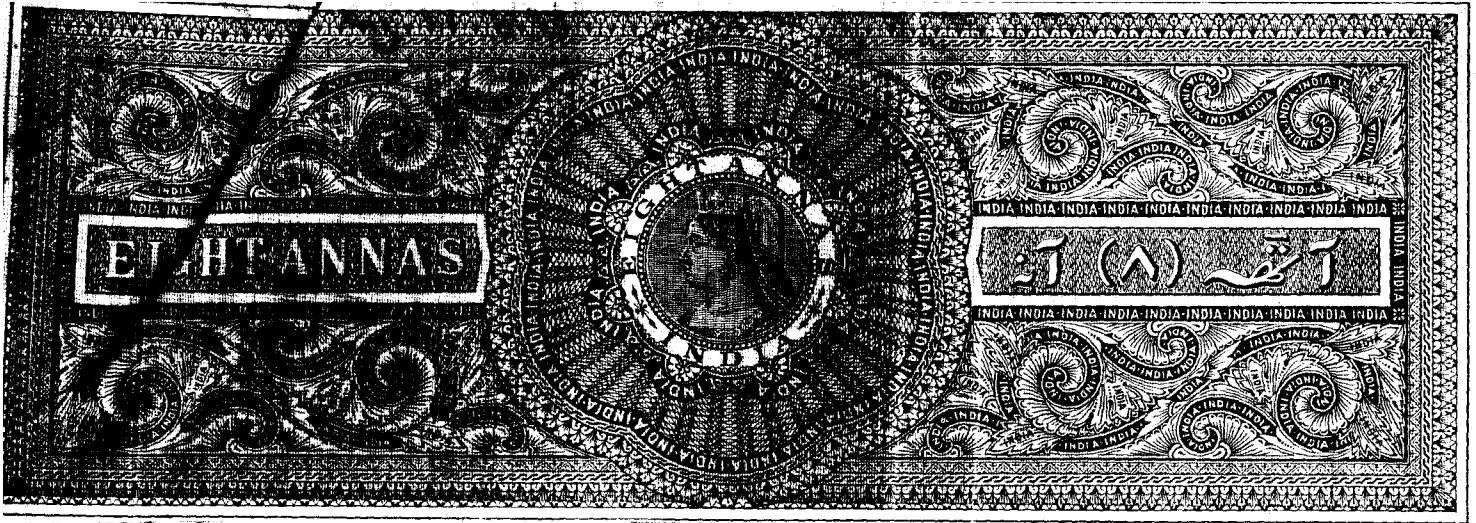
Honoured
Sir

With the most profound respect & obedience I beg
to bring to your notice that your honor's orders issued
regarding the directions that the cows should be milked
outside the shades are strictly being carried out and
will be observed as long as I would have the honor
in serving your honor as a humble faithful Gawalah.

But one difficulty obliges me to state that as the cold
weather has set in a trouble is felt by the cows &
their calves when they are forced to be brought out the
shades at so early morning, when, as is well known, there
is dense cold and chilly wind, which make them
much agitated & convulsed; there is no other trouble in
milking them outside but the one stated above:

If your honor be pleased to issue orders that the
cows can be milked inside for some months or till the
cold is at its full strength, I shall feel extremely thankful.

I further beg to inform you that even inside the
shades the cows sometimes feel very uneasy & agitated
by the cold wind which goes in freely through the cracks
which were made by removing away some pieces of
tin plates to allow the air to come in during the summer
months. If your honor be pleased to have them looked at, I
have no doubt but you will immediately issue orders to
the effect to have them closed up for some months
in the least, Every thing else is



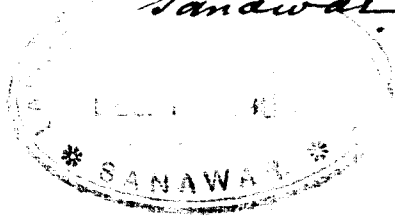
I, Karim Battsh son of Shaikh Juman Butcher residing at Kalke, do hereby agree with the Principal, Lawrence Military Bazaar, Sanawar, to supply for the Wards and Officials of the Institution, good Beef, Mutton and Suet at the rates given below from the 1st April 1905 to 31st March 1908.

Beef at 7.15 per hundred pounds
 Mutton, 13.0 " " "
 Suet, 14.8 " " "

- The meat supplied to be of quality not inferior to that supplied by the S. & J. Corp to the British Army in India.
- The sheep and cattle to be slaughtered at the slaughter house in the Slaughter House provided for that purpose.
- The sheep and cattle will not be slaughtered immediately on their arrival from the Plain, but will be kept a reasonable time, not less than 3 days, during which time they are to be carefully seen, weighed and bled.
- The animals may be inspected by the Medical Officer or such other officer as the Principal may appoint. The rejection of any animal for disease or for any other cause will carry with it a fine not exceeding Rs 5/- per animal so rejected.
- I agree to an allowance of ten per cent being made for loss.
- I agree to a deduction of two per cent from my bill, as a discount.
- I undertake to keep the Slaughter House and its surrounding scrupulously clean, at all times.

msk call

The Revd H. A. Hedgesley
Principal Lawrence Military Academy
Sanawar



Honored

Sir

With the most profound respect & obedience I beg
to bring to your notice that your honor's orders issued
regarding the directions that the cows should be milked
outside the shades, are strictly being carried out and
will be observed as long as I would have the honor
in serving your honor as a humble faithful servant.

But one difficulty obliges me to state that the weather
has set in, a trouble is felt by the cows
their calves when they are forced to be milked
shades, at so early morning, when, as is well known
is dense cold and chilly wind, which makes them
much agitated & distressed; there is no other trouble in
milking them outside but the one stated above:

If your honor be pleased to issue orders that the
cows can be milked inside for some months, or till the
cold is at its full strength, I shall feel extremely thankful.

I further beg to inform you that even inside the
shades the cows sometimes feel very uneasy
by the cold wind which goes in freely through the cracks
which were made by removing away some pieces of
tin plates to allow the air to come in during the summer
months. If your honor be pleased to have them looked at, I
have no doubt but you will immediately issue orders to
the Secy to have them closed up for some months
in the least, Every thing else is going on as usual.

F. S. Cousins Esq.,
C. & S.
Samoa

Sir,

I most humbly & respectfully beg to bring to your kind consideration that the amount of Decree on me from the Ropes Court was £ 1040/- out of which £ 60/- have been paid by me, receipt for the same is attached herewith for perusal & return, and the amount paid through the office viz: £ 966/- which is deducted from my pay up to last month the amount due as per memo at foot viz: £ 14/- only may be deducted from my this month's pay & remit to them as usual.

~ Memo ~

To amount of Decree	£ 1040 ~ 0 ~ 0
By amount paid by me	£ 60 ~ 0 ~ 0
" amt: paid through the Office	£ 966 ~ 0 ~ 0
	<hr/>
To amount due	£ 14 ~ 0 ~ 0

I beg to remain,

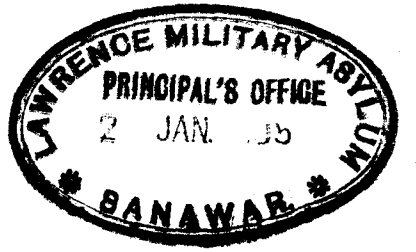
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

Mikaw BAKSH

Dhobi

Samoa, }
18th April 1904 }



2/8

The Superintendent of the
Banawer School Distt Simla
Banawer

Honoured Sir

I most humbly & respectfully beg to state that I have been working as a meat supply contractor of the School from 20 years, during the time of my contract I never supply you bad meat to the school; but now from the two months the Sr^y of the School had commenced a inspection of the cows at Banawer, by which a great deal of loss have been suffered to me, because in these days on account of the winter & cold season every strength & powerful animals seems a weak & sick when they reached at Banawer, therefore ordered to be unfit. Sir I am a poor man, I can not bear such loss. And I can supply the meat as ancient years and if the inspection is necessary; Will you kindly to send the doctor weekly at Kalra for inspection the cows so as the Captain comes weekly from Kasauli to pass the cows of the Commissariat contractor, & from the 1st April 1905. I will show you the cows at Banawer daily. For this act of your generosity I shall ever pray for your long life & your promotion. Hoping a favourable reply obliged me with the answer applied for.

2/8
Khalra

Kalra
30/12/04

I have the honour to be
etc
your most obedient & humble
servant Haji Karim Gulabash Meat contractor

6. I am to be allowed of
ten per cent being made for
board.

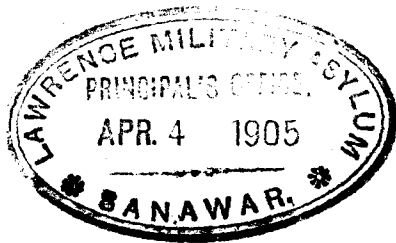
7. I am to be a deduction of
ten per cent from my bills and
I undertake to keep the Sanawar
House, ^{and its surroundings,} scrupulously clean, at all
times.

8. The Principal reserves to
himself the right, at any time,
of making other arrangements for
the supply of meat and giving
one month's notice in writing.

10. On any detection of fraud,
this contract may be cancelled,
and all moneys being appropriated.
The sub-letting of this contract,
or affixing of orders or instructions
to subordinate may be held
equivalent to fraud.

11. I am to pay for water supplied
to the Sanawar House at the
rate of Rs. 100 per annum
calls.

Approved as
above
4/4/05



LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM,

SANAWAR,

3. 8. 03

1900.

PRINCIPAL

Chief Guard

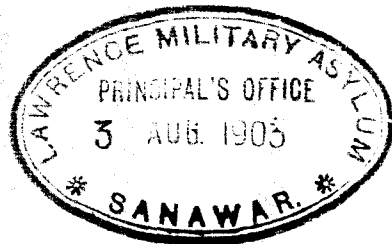
To THE ~~MEDICAL OFFICER.~~

Please pay the book bills for July to
November; notwithstanding the bad state
in which he took over, the boots have
been greatly improved. The night was to take
in a Contractor the usual equipment
drawn up -

Approved
J. H. [Signature]

Workman ordered
to produce stamped
paper 6. 8. 03.

J. H. [Signature]

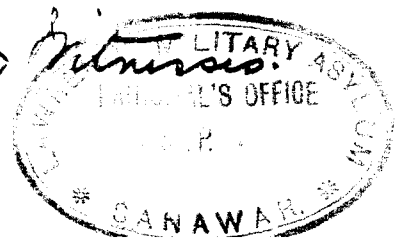


101.
 275488.83
 20th August 1903
 3928

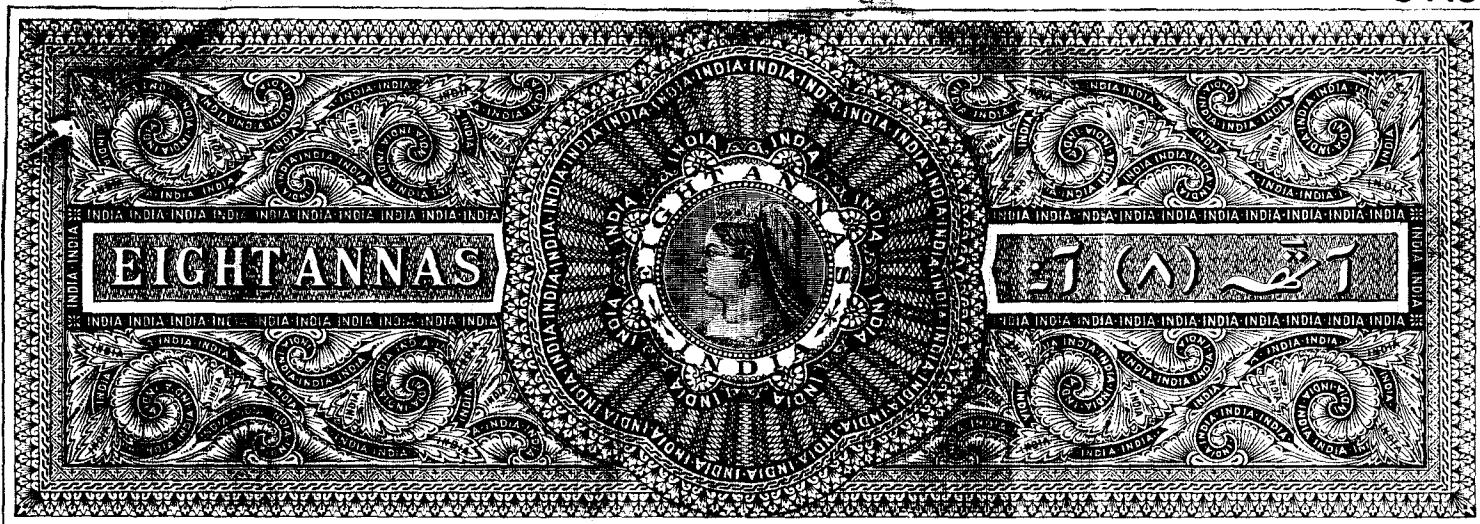
- 3 I further undertake to use only camorse leather and English hemp, nails, tips and spiffs in the manufacture of the Trade Boots, and will under the Boots waterproof by using as dubbin the following composition, viz, 16 oz Linseed oil raw, 6 oz bees wax, 8 oz Mutton fat, 4 oz resin.
- 4 In the event of Boots supplied by me not being to the satisfaction of the Principal, I agree pay for any that may be issued from the Asylum Store at such rate as may be fixed by the Principal
- 5 I agree to a deduction of ten per cent as commission from all my bills.
- 6 I undertake that each Ward of the Asylum, shall on the date fixed for the termination of this contract, be supplied with sound, serviceable Boots, one pair for each Ward.
- 7 This contract to be terminable by the Principal on his giving three months notice in writing
- 8 This contract will not be sub-let.

Dated at Sanawar this ^{25th} ~~twentieth~~ day of August ^{25th} ~~20th~~ ^{September}
 one thousand nine hundred and three
 20th August 1903.

D. S. Aruana
 Ch. G. Khan



Contracted by
 A. M. M. de...
 [Signature]



I, Nave Khan, son of Edoos Khan, residing at Sonawar, undertake to supply new Boots and repair old ones in a neat and workmanlike manner for the Wards of the Revenue Military Asylum, Sonawar, for one year, dating from the first day of September 1903, at the rate of Annas fourteen (-/14/-) per boy, and Annas eleven (-/11/-) per girl per annum. All new Boots supplied by me to be of the same quality and pattern as the sealed patterns in the possession of the Principal of Sonawar.

I undertake to keep the Wards well shod, and will supply new boots to each ward at least twice during the year (and oftener if necessary) and agree to the Principal paying me any sum not exceeding Rupees fifty should the Boots supplied be of inferior quality, or the repairs be executed in an unsatisfactory manner, or should I fail to carry out the full terms of this Contract.

امروز ۱۹۰۳
بنا بر بنام
دو نفر دیگر
زنده و پیر
مردان
و
و

or may not continue to my heirs, executors
or assigns in the event of my decease, at
the option of the Principal.

The Principal reserves to himself the
right of cancelling this Agreement on
giving one month's notice in writing

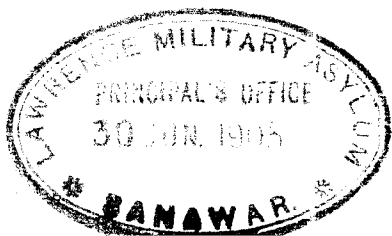
J. J. Cairns

Bhejeh Ram

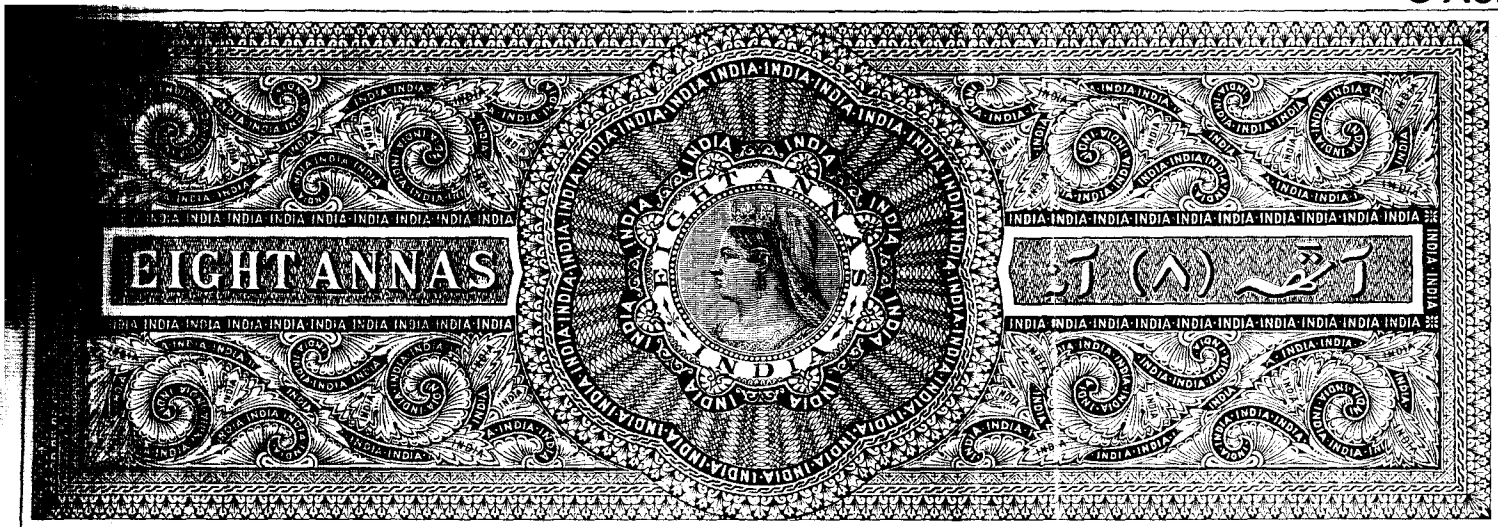
J. J. Cairns
Contractor

Witnesses

[Signature]

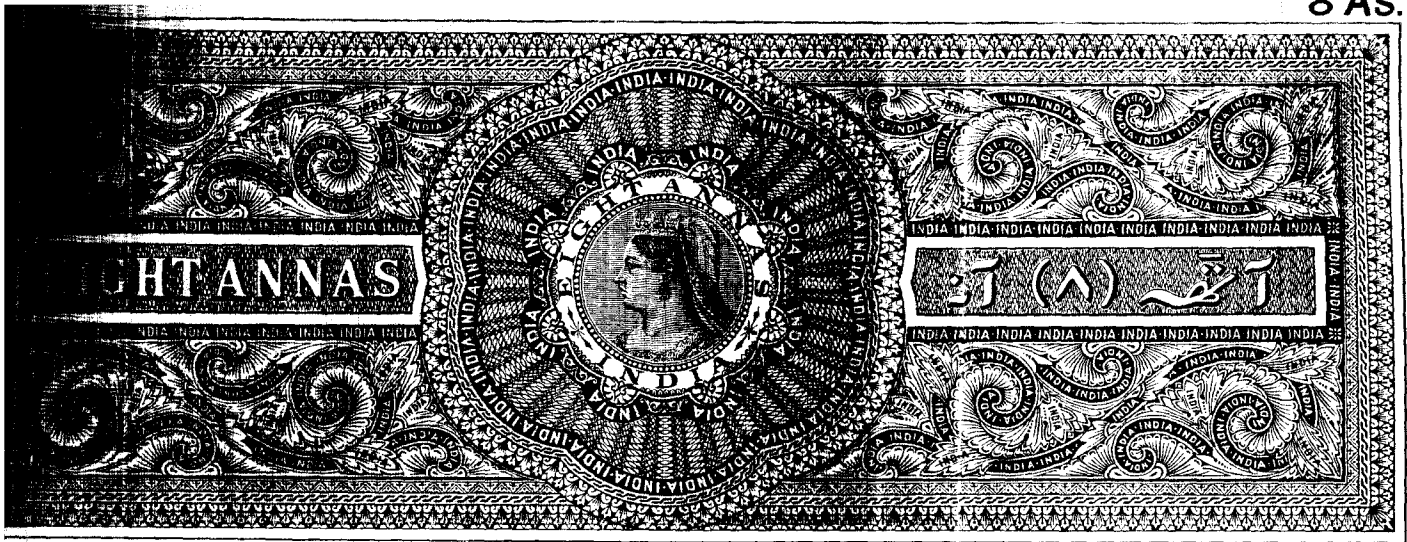


M. A.
PRINCIPAL,
Lawrence Military Asylum.



I, Miran Baksh, son of Goman Baksh, Dhobis, residing at Samawal do hereby agree with the Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Samawal, to carry on the Washing & the Clothing and Bedding of the Bands of the above Institution for six months from the first day of July 1903, at the rate of eight annas and six pice per Band per annum. In the event of the Washing not being done satisfactorily, or not returned in time, namely once a week, I agree to submit to a fine not exceeding Rupees Twenty fine for each complaint. I also agree to make good any damage done to the clothing or bedding by the carelessness of my servants, and to pay the cost of articles lost by me or my servants.

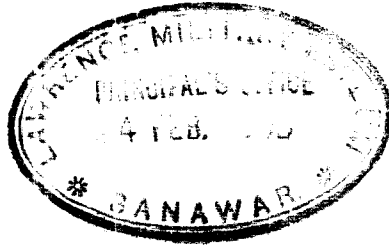
This contract is not transferable without the sanction of the Principal, and may



I, Azsoo, mochi, son of Late Sandhan, mochi residing at Barkhal, agree with the Principal of the Kanwar military Asylum, at Kanwar, to supply new Boats and repair old ones in a neat and workmanlike manner, for the wards of the Asylum for one year dating from the first day of March 1903, at the rate of Annas fourteen per boy + annas eleven per girl, per mensem. All new Boats supplied by me to be of the same quality + pattern as the sealed pattern in the possession of the Principal.

I undertake to keep the wards well shod + will supply new boots to each ward at least twice during the year, (and often if necessary), on such dates as may be specified by the Principal, and agree to the Principal fining me any sum not exceeding Rupees fifty should the Boots supplied be of inferior quality or the repairs executed in an unsatisfactory manner, should I fail to carry out

To, *Sincerely
Attenuately
Feb. 24/03*



The Principal
Lawrence Military Asylum,
Sanawar

Sir,

I most humbly & respectfully beg to draw your kind attention, that, Aqroo moochi is my manager for preparing Boots & Shoes etc., Since I got the contract, I found him very trustworthy & hard working man, and always I was independent from the work, on his honesty therefore, I beg to your honor kindly grant the contract - to Aqroo moochi, who was before contract under your kind control, and I hope he will perform his work well. For which act of kindness I shall ever & ever pray for your long life & prosperity.

I beg to remain

Sir,

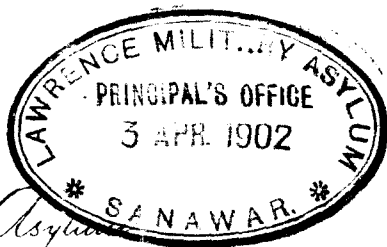
Sanawar
24th Feby/03

Your most obedient Servant
Nanhai Khan Conti:

नाना

90

The Principal
L. M. Asylum
Saranwar.



Sir,

Allow me to intrude up on your honor
subable time & hope to be excused me of this trouble
I give you again. I beg leave to inform that you know
very well my miserable condition I am debt owing to this
contract but nothing get anything rest since I got contract
by your foot-favour.

Further I respectfully beg to state that my
expenses on one hair boy's boot of Rs 1/8/- your honor fixed rate
only 11 annas & 6 pies five paise so in this rate I had to
add.

I beg to solicit the favour of your honor
kindly granting me increase the rate on your department shoes
work and so on, but your honor to save me in this time,
& thus will greatly obliged:-

I beg to remain

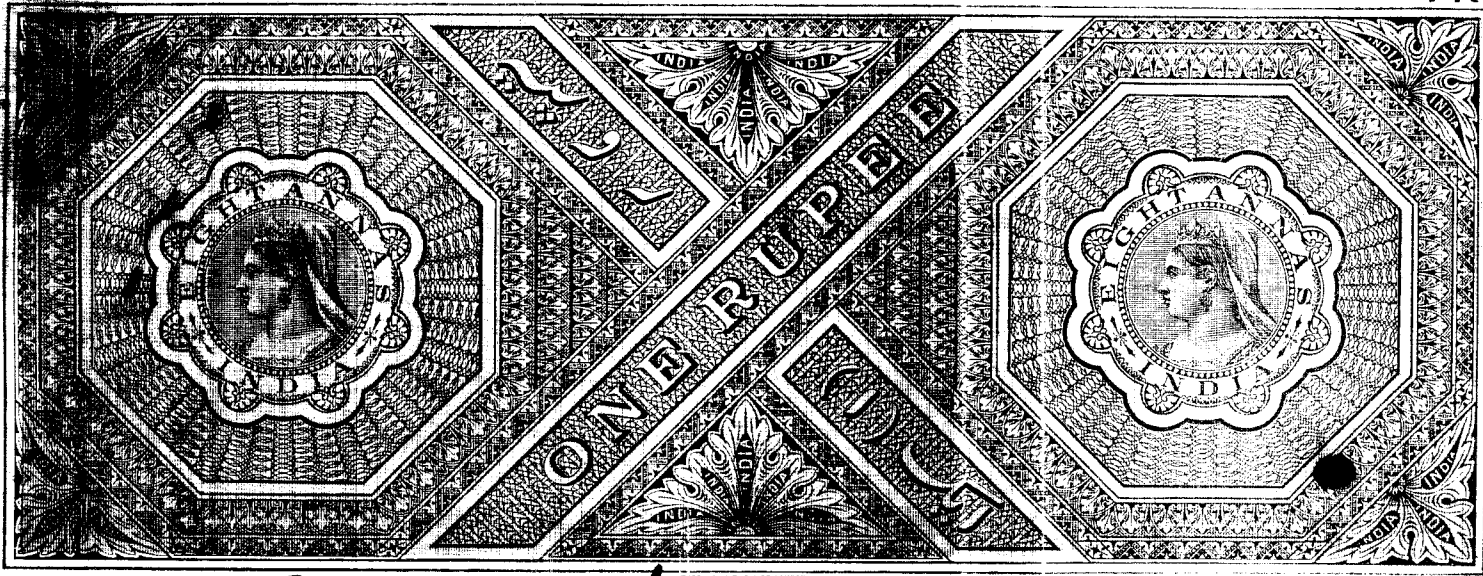
Sir

Garkhat,
2nd April 1902.

your most obedient servant
Bigan Boots & Shoes Contract
L. M. Asylum
Saranwar.

Rates raised to -/14/- per head
with effect from 1st April 1902
& order given for 100 pairs
boys' boots to be delivered within
one month. Before permitted
to have the boots of Boys' Dept.
put in good working order by
13th April 1902.

J. S. [Signature]
2/4/02

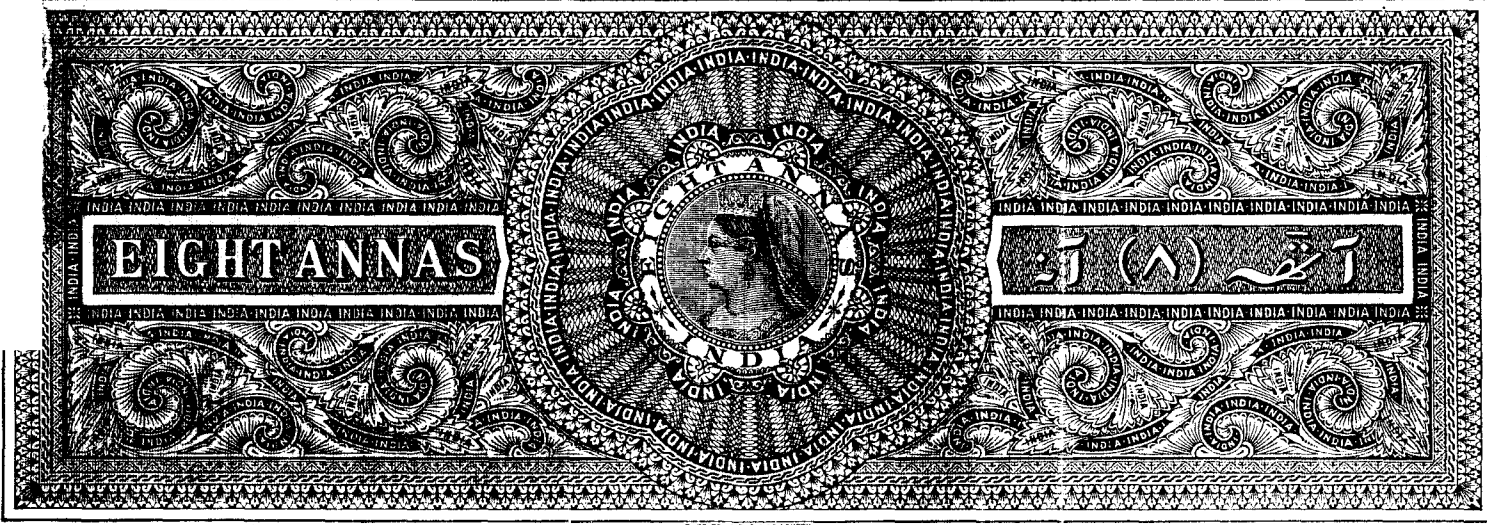


I, Begam, Mochi, son of the late Kom Nath, Mochi, residing at Jankhal, agree with the Principal of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sonawal to supply new Boots and repair old ones in a neat and workmanlike manner, to the Wards of the Boys' Department, Sonawal, for one year dating from the fifteenth day of July 1901, at the rate of eleven annas per pair per annum. All new Boots supplied by me to be of the same pattern and quality as the sealed pattern in the possession of the Principal.

2 I undertake to keep the Wards well shod and will supply new Boots to each ward at least twice during the year, (oftener if necessary), on such dates as may be specified by the Principal, and agree to the Principal giving me any sum not exceeding Rupies five, should the Boots supplied be of inferior quality, or the repairs executed in an unsatisfactory manner, or, should I fail to carry out the full terms of this contract.

3 I further undertake to use only European Leather and English Hump, Nails, Lips, & Spikes in the manufacture of the Wards Boots, and will render the Boots waterproof by using as Dubbin the following composition, viz 16oz Linseed Oil, Raw, 6oz Wax, 8oz Mutton Fat, 4oz Resin.

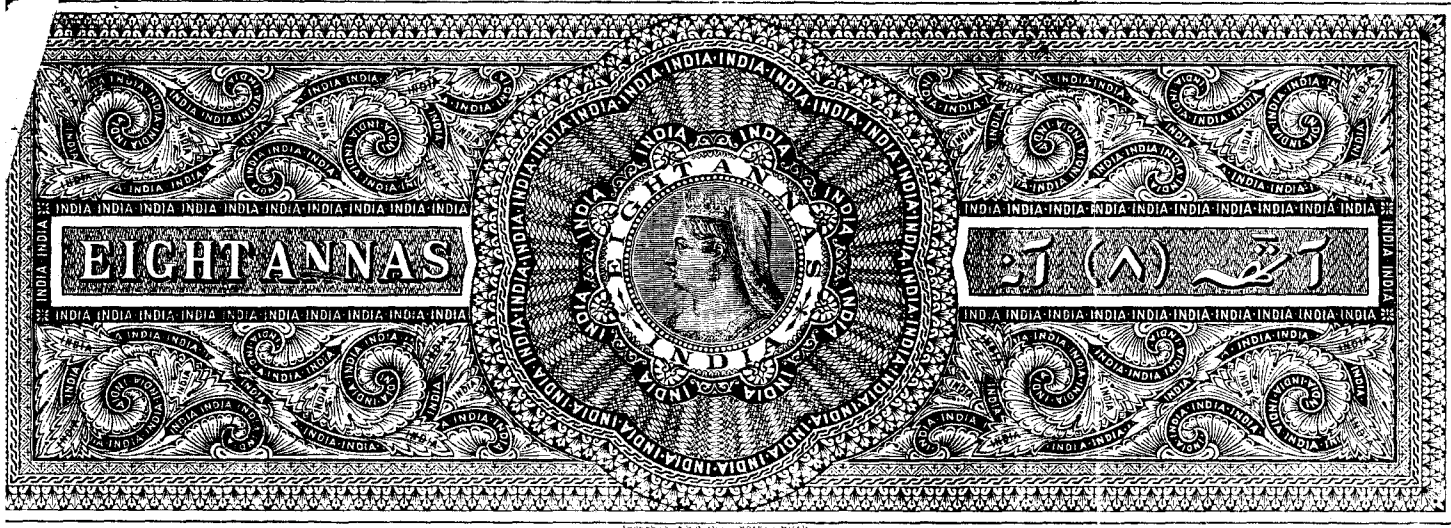
4 In the event of the Boots supplied by me not being to the satisfaction of the Principal, I agree to



I, Surat Ram, son of Atma, residing at village Sonawar in the territory of the Rana of Rajasthan, do hereby agree with the Principal of the Government Military Asylum, Sonawar, to supply firewood as may be required for one year reckoning from the first day of April next thousand hundred (1900). The firewood to be dry, cut up into pieces not exceeding two feet in length, and to be delivered by me in such quantities, and at such places as may, from time to time be notified by the Principal to me.

2. I also agree to supply officials of the Asylum with such firewood as they may require on receiving written orders to that effect from such officials.

3. The firewood supplied for the use of the Asylum to be paid for at the rate of seven Annas ($-\frac{7}{10}$) per maund delivered.



I, Begar, Mochi, son of the late Ram Nath, Mochi, residing at Garkhad, agree with the Principal of the Military Post Office, Bangalore, to supply and repair all mess bags and blankets for one year dating from the first day of January 1901 at the rate of ten Annas and six pice per ward per annum. All articles put by me to be of the same pattern as the pattern in the possession of the Principal.

I undertake to keep the mess bags and blankets in good order and to replace any articles as may be specified by the Principal, and agree to the Principal fining me any sum not exceeding Rs. 500 if I fail to do so. I further undertake to carry out the full terms of this contract.

I further undertake to supply the following articles: English Hemps, nails, Cops, etc. in the quantity of 10000 lbs. and 10000 lbs. of the same quality as the above. I further undertake to supply the following articles: 10000 lbs. of the same quality as the above. I further undertake to supply the following articles: 10000 lbs. of the same quality as the above.

Handwritten text in Urdu at the top of the page, including the number '181' and a date '21 12 1900'.

satisfaction of the Principal, I agree to pay for any that may
issued from the Asylum stores at such rate as may be
fixed by the Principal.

I agree to a deduction of tax for interest as well as for
subsidies in the form of interest on the amount of the
advance applied for and to be repaid in the form of
interest on the amount of the advance. I also agree
to have the bonds similarly sold at my expense.

This contract is terminable by Principal at any time
at the discretion of the Principal, this contract is made.

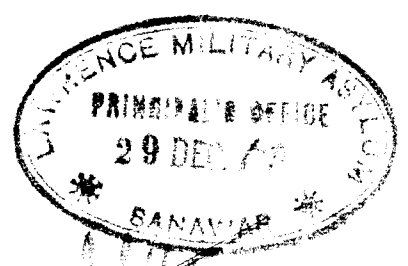
This contract will not be sub-let.

Dated at Banavur this twenty first day of
December 1900.

Bhagat Ram } witnesses
Farman Singh }

Handwritten signature of the contractor.

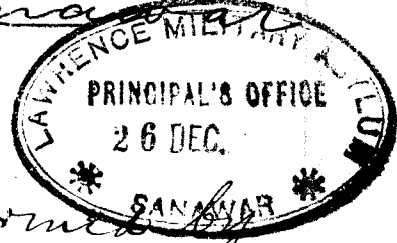
Contractor



Handwritten signature of the Principal and the text 'PRINCIPAL, Banavur Military Asylum'.

To.

The Reverend The Principal,
Lawrence Military Asylum,
Sanawar.



Rev. Sir,

As I am informed by
Mr. Cousins, that I am entitled neither
to pension nor to gratuity from Government
I most humbly beg to request, that
a gratuity may be granted to me
from some Local Fund.

I also beg to request, that the contract
for Boot supply which you have
kindly given me and for which I
gratefully thank you, may be
granted for three years, and an
agreement written out on the Stamp
Paper I herewith attach

For this act of kindness, I shall
as in duty bound, forever pray for
your long life and prosperity.

I beg to remain,

Sir

Your most obedient servant

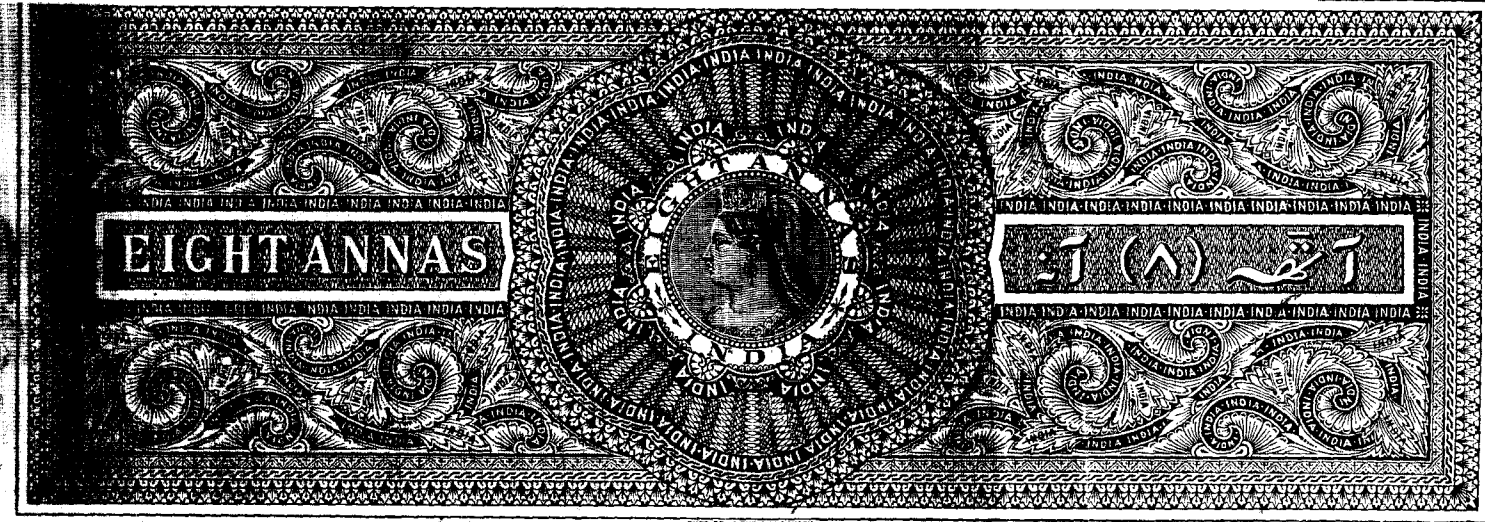
P. B. G. M.

Sanawar.

26th Dec. 1901

The supply of boots is all that
I can order & the filling of the
order should bring profit the
contract can be drawn from
12 months from Jan. 1. 1901

P. B. G. M.



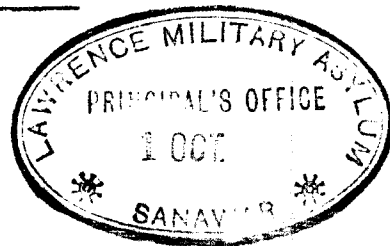
I, Afsoo, Koochi, son of the late Bhandan, Koochi residing at Farkhal, agree with the Principal of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sonmuc, to supply new Boots and repair old ones in a neat & workmanlike manner to the Wards of the Boys' Department, Sonmuc for one year dating from the first day of December 1900, at the rate ten annas and six paise per Ward per annum. All new Boots supplied by me to be of the same pattern and quality as the sealed pattern in the possession of the Principal.

2 I undertake to keep the Wards well shod and will supply new boots to each Ward at least twice during the year, (oftener if necessary), on such dates as may be specified by the Principal, and agree to the Principal fixing me any sum not exceeding Rupees fifty should the boots supplied be of inferior quality, or the repairs be executed in an unsatisfactory manner, or, should I fail to carry out the full terms of this Contract.

3 I further undertake to use only Cowhide leather, iron English Hemp, nails, Laps, & Springs in the manufacture of the Wards' Boots, and will render the Boots waterproof by using as dabbin the following composition:— 16 oz. Linseed oil, Raw, 6 oz. Wax, 8 oz. Mutton Fat, 4 oz. Resin.

4 In the event of the Boots supplied by me not being to the satisfaction of the Principal, I agree to pay for any material be issued from the Asylum Stores at such

The Revd The Principal,
L. M. A.
Sanawar



Revd Sir,

I have received your orders to the effect that the contract of supplying boots to the Asylum, ceased on my father Prandhan's death, that the contract for the Girls' Department has been given to another person at the rate of 11/6 per head, and that the contract for the Boys' Department only has been granted to me.

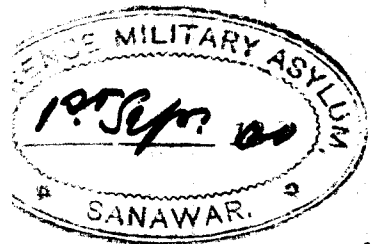
Although ^{the} supply to the Boys' Dept is more expensive, yet I shall abide by your decision and shall carry on the work at the rate, that the new man has offered for the Girls' Department.

I beg to inform you that 50 pairs of new boots and 22 pairs of old ones belonging to me are kept as extra stock in the Girls' Dept and I beg most humbly to request you kindly, to issue orders that these pairs of boots be returned to me.

I beg to remain
Sir

Your most obedient
servant.

Agaroo Moorti



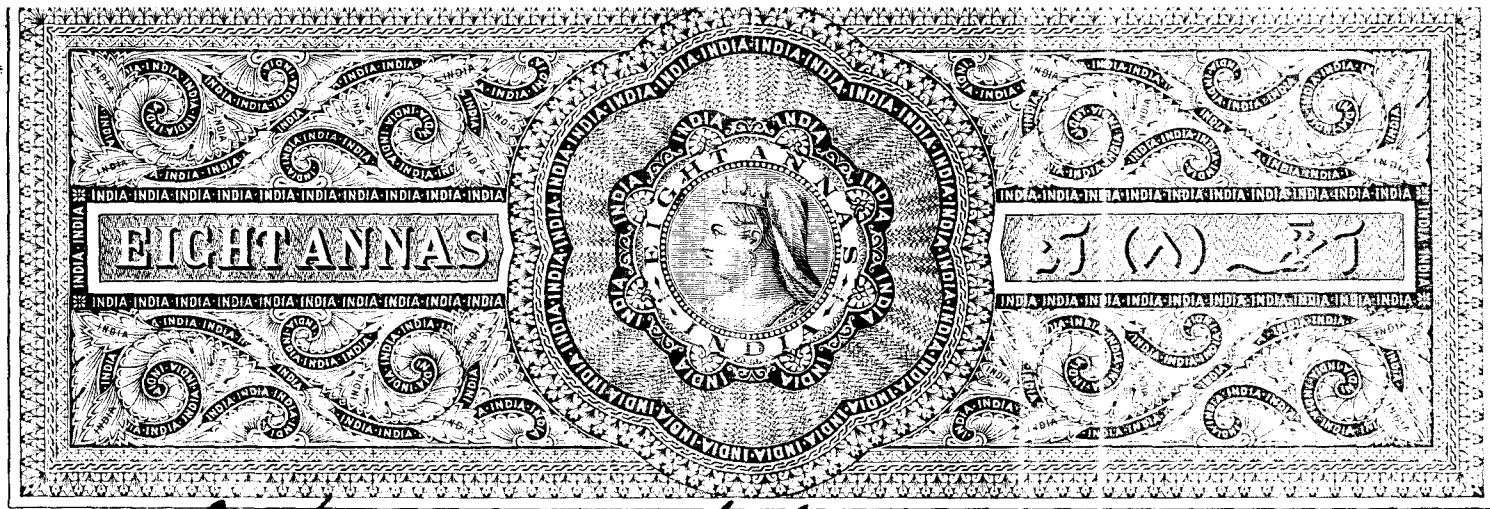
As this matter could not wait, I, at the old Contractor's request, gave the Madras the following order:—

To the Madras

- "From today a new Contractor will supply & repair the field Boats. Will you kindly see that each field at present in the Asylum has on a good serviceable pair of boots, & the balance of boots &c with you kindly make over to the old Contractor's son."

1/00

J. J. Causen



I, Dutkhai, Dhokin, residing at Dhokin
that below Kasauli, do hereby agree with
the Principal Lawrence Military Asylum to
carry on the washing of the girls of the
Institution for 3 years by contract at the
rate of eight Annas for each girl per
month. In the event of the washing
not being done satisfactorily, or brought
in time (namely, once a week, the
day to be fixed from time to time by
the Principal, I submit to a fine
not exceeding Rupees twenty five.

I also agree to make good any damage
done to the clothes by the carelessness or
negligence of my servants &c. &c. and to
pay the cost of articles lost by me
or my servants.

This Contract is not transferable
without the sanction of the Principal,
and may, or may not continue to my
heirs executors or assigns in the event
of my decease at the option of the
Principal.

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a header or reference number, including the number 2735.

I give further to a fine not exceeds
Papers twenty five if I do not use
such articles for washing the clothes
samples of which are deposited in
Principal's office.

Lawrence
New Zealand
2 December 1886

Contractor

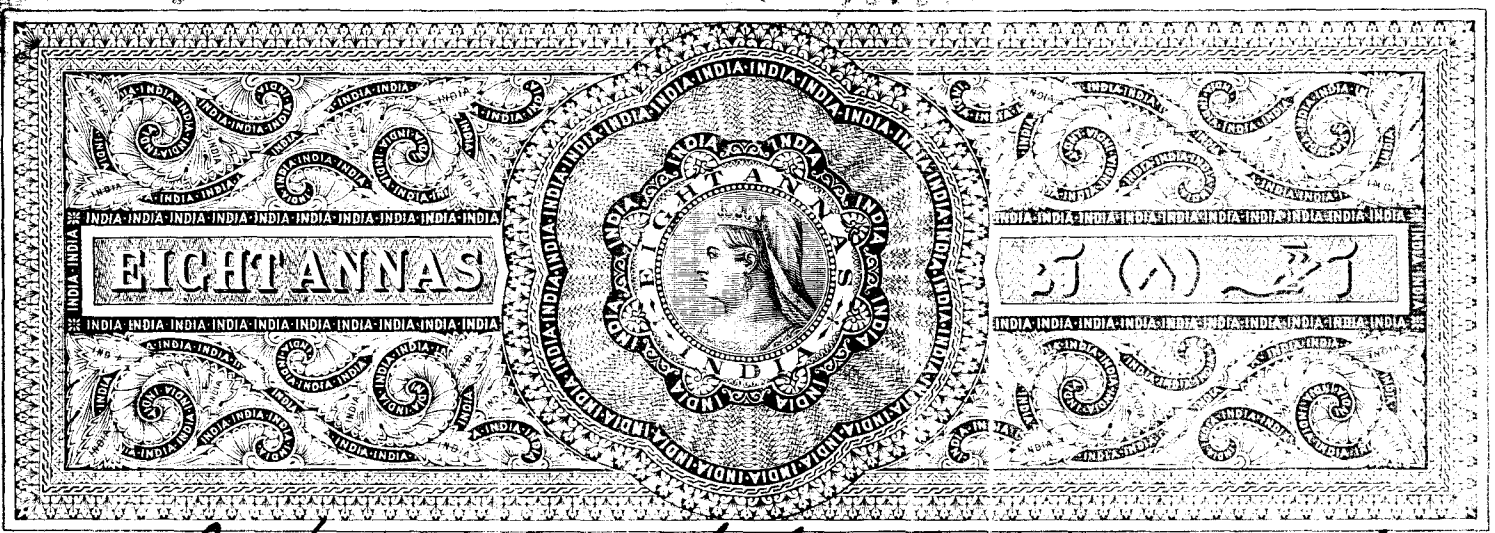
J. L. Cousins
Clerk L.M.A.

Wm. J. Anderson
Treasurer
L.M.A.

Witness

M. J. [unclear] M.A.

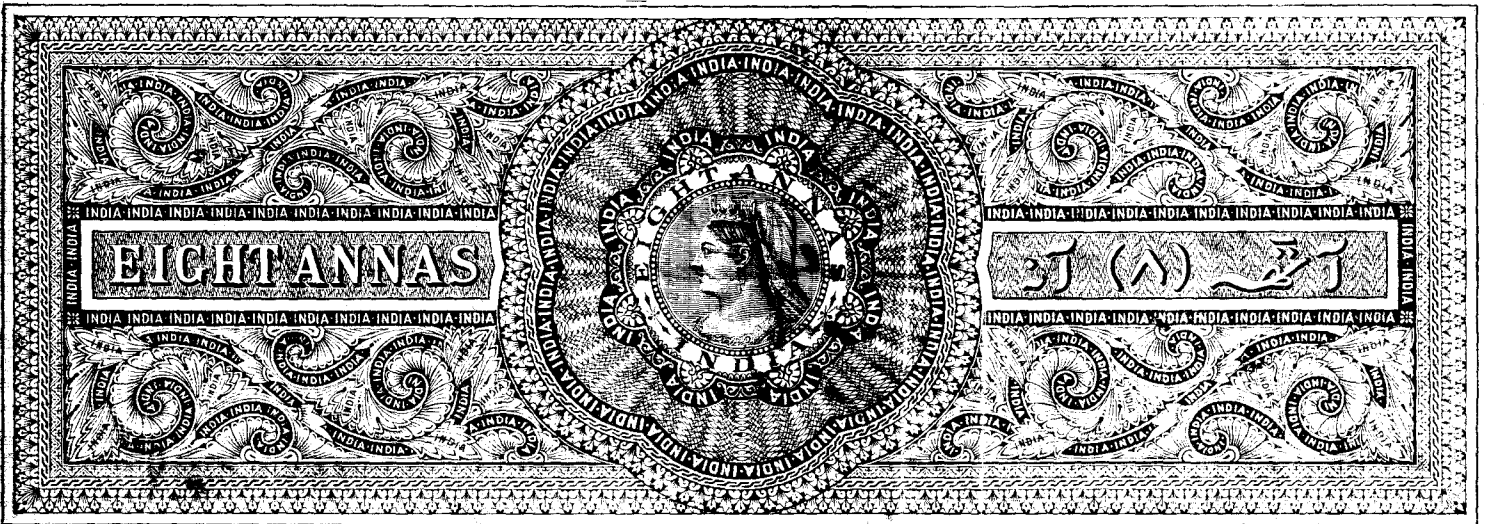
Principal
Lawrence Military Hospital



I, Dutkhai, Thobin, residing at Thobin
that below Kasauli, do hereby agree with
the Principal Governor Military to
carry on the washing of the gills of the
Institution for 3 years by contract at the
rate of eight Annas for each gill per
month. In the event of the washing
not being done satisfactorily, or brought
in time (namely, once a week), the
day to be fixed from time to time by
the Principal, I submit to a fine
not exceeding Rupees twenty five.

I also agree to make good any damage
done to the clothes by the carelessness or
negligence of my servants &c. &c. and to
pay the cost of articles lost by me
or my servants.

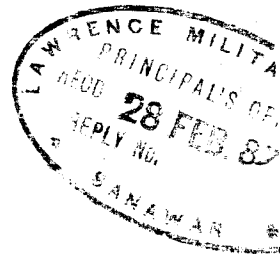
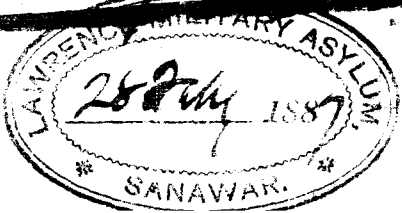
This Contract is not transferable
without the sanction of the Principal,
and may, or may not continue to my
heirs executors or assigns in the event
of my decease at the option of the
Principal.



I Harny Calthrop, Proprietor of the Chooree and
Shore Sea Estates situated in the Kangra Valley
Punjab and at present residing in the said States
do hereby agree with the Principal of the Law-
rence Military Asylum Amritsar to supply one
hundred and fifty pounds (150 lbs) of tea in bulk
per mensem at the rate of annas six (6/-) per
pound for one year commencing from and for
April 1887. The tea thus supplied shall be of
a quality not inferior to the sample forwarded
by me to the said Principal with my letter no 152
dated 12-2-87 and acknowledged and accepted
by the Principal in his letter to me no 1016 &
dated 17-2-87. The tea shall be supplied free
of all charges (save the said six annas per pound)
on the Pathankot Railway Station in regular
consignments of one hundred and fifty pounds in
bulk per mensem. The tea shall be despatched
not later than the 15th of every month. Should
I fail to fulfill the above agreement I agree to
a forfeiture of the price of one month's supply;
i.e., - 150 lbs at six annas per lb = Rps 56-4-0
owing to the possibility of the roads
being closed by the rains or delays made by the

ilway Carting Agency over whom I have
no control and in order to avoid
infringement of the said perfection of the price
the supply of tea for one month I reserve
myself the right of despatching the con-
signments of tea as soon as it may be con-
venient to me stating at the time of des-
patch the month for which the tea is supplied.
The said supply of tea will not however re-
quire payment for the tea till the ex-
piration of the month for which the tea is
supplied. As the North Western Railway have
taken up the Carting Agency and of course
receipt from this valley to the Railway
station to which the tea is sent this Railway
receipt will always be forwarded by me to J. H. & Co
Amulalla (a clerk here at the Agency
may direct) to whom the tea will be sent
consigning. But the cost of the carriage of tea
to Patna will be shown by me in the
invoices of the tea which I shall send to the
Principal of the Asylum and such receipt ^{which} will be
about Rs 1-4-0 per 100 lbs of tea) will be
deducted by the Principal who will therefore ac-
count to me the balance of money due to me of
the purchase of the 150 lbs of tea at five annas
per pound.

Middleton
Principal
W. Mills, Asylum



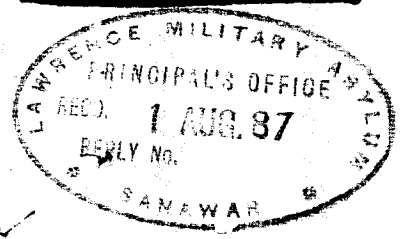
H. Chatterjee, 25-27
Proprietor, Churrie & Sh
Sea Estate, Kanpur Belle

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	Rs		
No. 1	$\frac{25 \times 13}{16}$	20.5	0
No. 2	$\frac{70 \times 13}{16}$	56.125	0
No. 3	$\frac{158 \times 13}{16}$	128.3	0
No. 4	$\frac{270 \times 13}{16}$	218.25	0
No. 5	$\frac{40 \times 13}{16}$	32.5	0
No. 6	$\frac{180 \times 13}{16}$	146.25	0
No. 7	$\frac{200 \times 13}{16}$	162.5	0
		<u>766.375</u>	0
		<u>720.000</u>	0

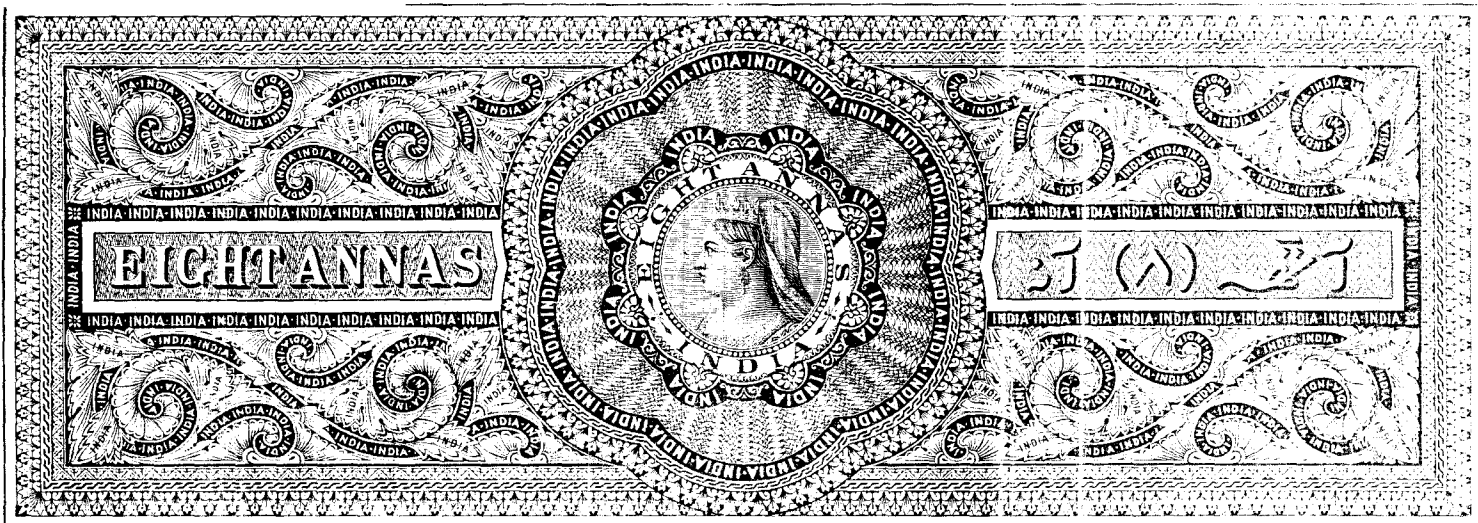
= 88615 c. ft.
@ Rs 13 per cu ft.



Measurement 23.1.88
 Length 75 1/2 Breadth 47 cubic
 depth 4 ft = 14758 sq ft
 Position No. 10 10 0
 Location Carim

29 Oct. 7 I, Kulesha Kull
wish much not to
undertake to supply all fire-works
for use by the Lawrence Military Academy
at Lubbock at the rate of Arms and
+ pin eight per month - commencing
from the first January 1888.
charged at the usual rate.

J. Cousins *Witness*
Witness



I, Suresh Ram, Barkanin, residing at Kasauli do hereby agree with the Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sammut to supply grass of good quality as required for the Mules &c belonging to the above Asylum at the rate of 3/ three mounds per Mule. The above amount to have effect from the 18th day of January 1889 until the 31 July 1891. — I also agree to submit to a fine of Rs 10 a day for every day that the grass tendered is of indifferent or bad quality, or short supply. — The grass to be stacked in the immediate vicinity of the Lower Mall, Kasauli, to be conveyed thence to the Asylum by Institution Mules.

J. A. Cousins
 Clerk
 M. M. Manohar
 Treasurer

Witness

Sammut

18 January 1889

Supdian.

A. H. ...

Income Water Contract

Rachu Ram
Dufohai

Income rate 7/3 per full

Handwritten scribbles in the top left corner.

20 4-

The Principal
Lawrence Daily Asylum
Suwar.

Respected Sir,

I most humbly beg to state that I am given to understand that the contract of meat supply at Suwar will be given by you, therefore humbly beg the favor of your kindly granting me the contract. I shall supply the beef and mutton ^{fat} as the following rates:

- 1. Beef at \$6/- (six) per 100 lbs.
- 2. Mutton at \$12/- (twelve) per 100 lbs.
- 3. Fat at \$15/- (fifteen) per 100 lbs.

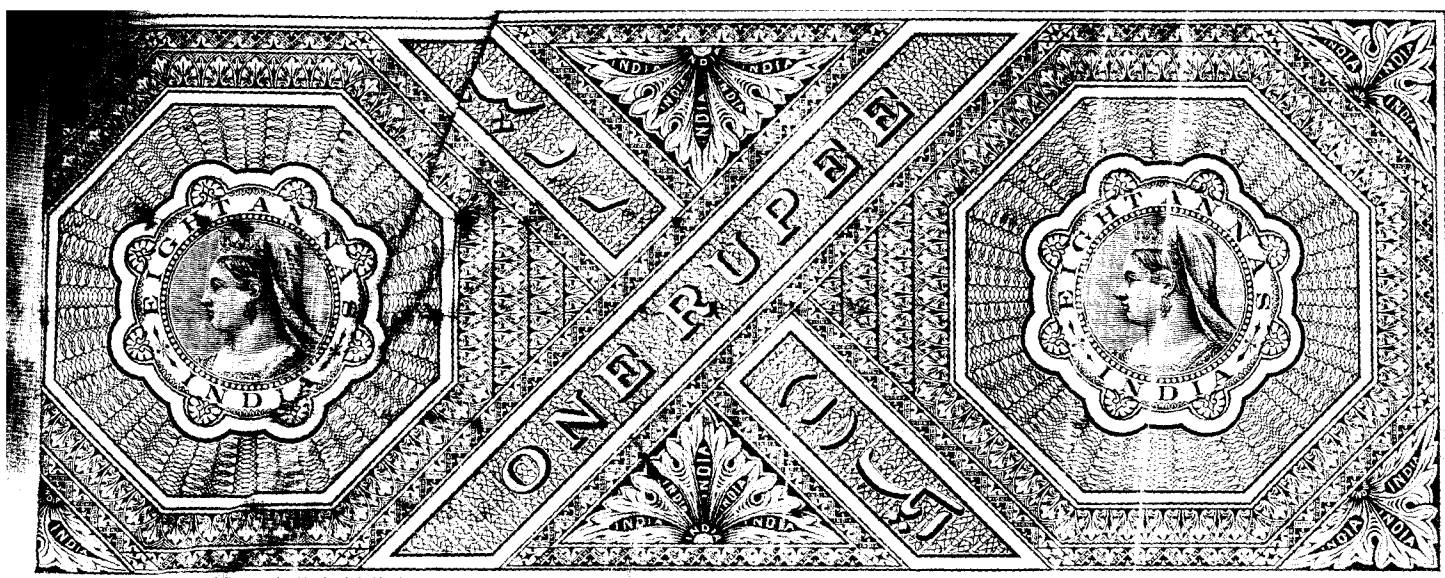
- 4. I further beg to assure you that the articles will be supplied of first quality.
- 5. Under these circumstances I beg that my application may be sanctioned.
- 6. Having succeeded in this, shall ever pray for your long life and prosperity.

Kasemli
D/21 July 1889.

I have the honor to be
R.D. Sir
your most obedt servant
Hafiz Mohamad Khan

Handwritten notes in Urdu script on the left margin.

Handwritten notes at the bottom right corner.



I, Abdool Gafoor, Butcher, residing
 Hasanti do hereby agree with the
 principal, Lawrence Military Asylum at
 names to supply for the Wards and
 officials of the Institution good Beef,
 Mutton and Surt at the rates given below
 from 1st July 1890 to 30th June 1892. (But
 the Principal reserves to himself the right,
 at any time, of making other arrangements
 for the supply of meat on giving one
 month's notice.)

	R. a.			
Beef at	8/8-	per	hundred	pounds.
Mutton at	13/8-	4	4	4
Surt at	15/-	4	4	4

2/ The meat to be of good quality and
 an allowance of ten per cent to be made
 for bone.

3/ I also agree to submit to a fine not
 exceeding £25/- when the meat is rejected
 but

of the Principal, and pronounced
the Medical Officers to be unfit for is-
sue to a fine of Rs 5/- for every
occasion on which the Medical Officer
shall pronounce the meat brought
issue to be of inferior quality.
Should fine reports be made by the
Medical Officers as to the inferior quality
of the meat brought for issue, within an
interval of thirty consecutive days the Principal to
be at the option of cancelling this contract.

I agree to a deduction of two percent
of the cost. —

As security for due fulfilment of
this contract, the sum of Rupees three
hundred to be lodged in the Asylum Treasury.

On any detection of fraud, the contract
may be cancelled, and security appropriated
and sub-letting the contract or offering of
bribes or gratuities to subordinates may
be held equivalent to fraud.

Dated at Tanjore this twenty fifth day
of June eighteen hundred and ninety

A. Chandrasekaran } Witness
M. M. Maishar } A. H. Madrasley Contractor

with a
of

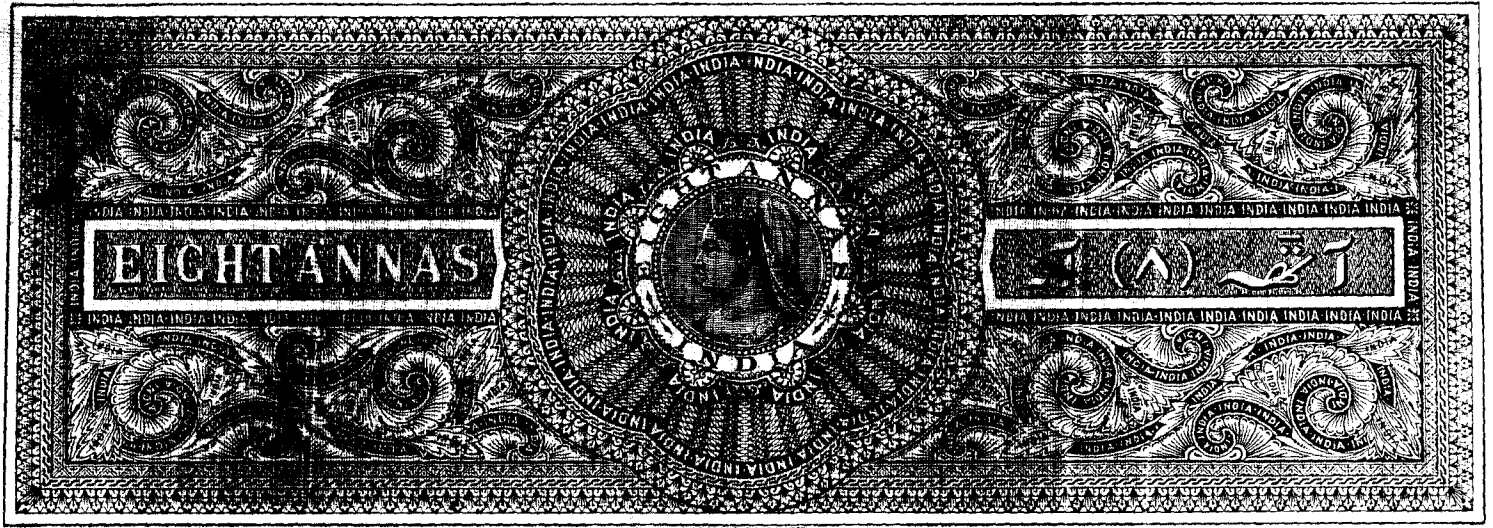
8 April 92
TANJAVAR

original

Agreement with Rache Ram of
 gohai to supply water to the
 incipal of the Landence Military
 system at the rate of 3 pice per
 gallon. Not less than 600 gall
 made to be supplied to be
 supplied daily. Payment for
 water to be made monthly.
 water to be supplied on
 Rache Ram to
 with Rache, Katchals, and all
 This agreement
 to have effect from the 11th of
 April 1892. A fine of Rupees five to
 be inflicted for any breach of the above conditions

[Signature]
 Contractor

[Signature]
 PRINCIPAL



I, Abdoolah Khan, residing at Kasauli do hereby agree with the Principal, Rawnull Military Asylum, Simla, to arrange for the entire supply of Sweets Cakes & Fruits to the wards of the above Asylum for one year, with effect from 1st August 1892 on the following conditions:—

- 1/ That the articles vendid are, in all cases, to be first passed by the Medical Officer of the Asylum, as fit for human consumption
- 2/ That nothing is to be sold on Sundays and until after dinner on weekdays.
- 3/ That a sum of Rs. twenty-two be paid into the Principal's Office before 12 noon on the 1st working day of every month, as Pass Money. This sum to be paid in advance.
- 4/ That this Agreement may be cancelled by

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by either party ^{see on} thereto, giving one clear month's notice

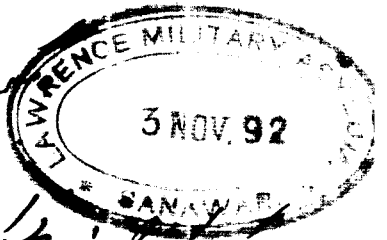
5 That other Sweetmeat Vendors may be allowed to sell their wares under conditions 1 and 2 of this Agreement, on payment of Rupees four monthly to Abdulsh Khan - such money to be measured, and all responsibility taken by Abdulsh Khan.

6 On breach of any of the above conditions I Abdulsh Khan, agree to submit to a fine of Rupees five for every such breach, or offence, in default of payment of which, this Agreement shall be null and void.

H. Cousins } Witnesses
M. M. M. M. M. }
Confession

Dated at Panama this third day of August one thousand eight hundred & ninety two
3rd August 1892
H. M. M. M. M.

عبدالرشید داروغہ صاحب کو



عہدہ محبوسان کا کئی روزہ فوراً توڑ دیا جائے

صرف تیسرا راجہ کے اس لئے کہ تیس دنوں کو سزا دیا جائے

کہا گیا ہے کہ اس کے سزا کا نظام کو رد کیا جائے اور اس کے لئے

کوئی سزا دیا جائے اور اس کے لئے کوئی اور سزا دیا جائے

کہا گیا ہے کہ اس کے سزا کا نظام کو رد کیا جائے اور اس کے لئے

عبدالرشید داروغہ صاحب کو

کہا گیا ہے کہ اس کے سزا کا نظام کو رد کیا جائے اور اس کے لئے

517792
To The Revd.
A. H. Hildesly, M. A.
Principal
L. M. A.
Sanawa

Revd. Sir

I most humbly and respectfully beg to request that I wish to do the work of washing clothes of the Board department which Dakhini used to do, as she leaves ^{it} from the 1st of November 92. I promise to give satisfaction in my work & and do the same with great care.

I shall be greatly obliged by your

31. OCT. 92

Rev. Sir

A. H. Hildesley M.A.
Principal
L. M. A.
Sanawar

Rev. Sir

I most humbly and
respectfully beg to request
that my resignation for my work
may be accepted from tomorrow
the 1st November 1892, for which
I shall be greatly obliged.

Sanawar
The 31st October 92

I beg to remain
Rev. Sir, your most
obdt. servant
Dukhri Dohan

The Lawrence Royal  Military School,
Sanawar.

The Principal & Mrs. E. Agard Evans
request the pleasure of the company of

at the annual
Trooping of the Colour
on Monday, May 14th., at 5 o'clock.

The Parade will be taken by
Brigadier E. G. Hall, C. I. E., Commander,
Ambala Brigade Area.

Service Dress.

Tea at Principal's Bungalow at 4 o'clock.

R.S.V.P.



The Principal & Staff L.M.R.M. Samudra School.
The Governors & Principal of the L.M.R.M. School,
Lovedale

request the honour of your presence
on Saturday, 6th September 1941 at 10 a. m.
being the 83rd Anniversary of Founder's Day.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ARTHUR HOPE, G.C.I.E., M.C.,
will preside.

The Hon. Lady Hope has kindly consented
to present the certificates.

P. T. O.

R. S. V. P. TO THE SECRETARY,
L. M. R. M. SCHOOL, LOVEDALE.

PROGRAMME.

Thursday, 16th October.

- 10-15 a. m. Parade (Peacestead).
3-00 p. m. Girls' Athletic Sports ... (Barne's).
4-00 p. m. Tea (Barne's).
8-30 p. m. Musical Concert ... (Gaskell Hall).

Friday, 17th October.

- 11-00 a. m. Hockey, Past v. Present
(Boys)... (Barne's).
2-30 p. m. Old Sanawarians' Meeting (Club).
6-00 .. Intercessions ...
6-30 .. Cinema (Gaskell Hall).
8-00 .. Old Sanawarians' Dinner (Parker Hall).
Dance (Gaskell Hall).

Saturday, 18th October.

- 11-30 a. m. Tennis, Past v. Present
(Girls)... (Club).
2-30 p. m. Gymkhana (Barne's).
4-00 .. Tea (Barne's).
8-30 .. A. D. S. (The Barretts of
Waspole Street)... (Gaskell Hall).

There will be a daily Service in the Chapel at 9-00 a. m.

Reservations for the "The Barretts" ~~may~~
at the School Office.

Seats are Rs. 2, and Re. 1.

Tickets for the Old Sanawaria
each and may be had from the Secra



FOUNDER'S WEEK.

Owing to the Northern India Black-Out Scheme we have been compelled to rearrange our programme.

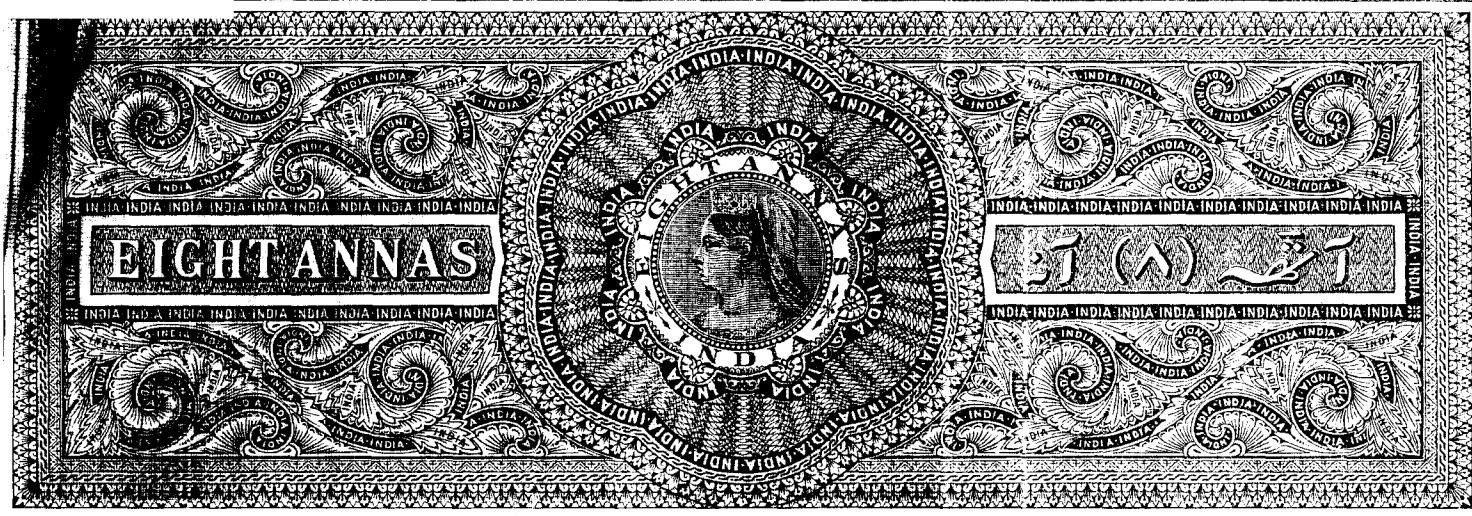
Two distinguished visitors in the Chief of the General Staff and the Bishop of Lahore, both intimately associated with the School, were due to be with us. Unfortunately, the dates they are free do not synchronise and we have decided, therefore, to have Founder's Day on the 2nd October. The celebrations associated with it will be held a fortnight later i. e. from the 15th to the 18th of the month.

We apologise to Sanawarians, parents, friends for any inconvenience caused them through these changes which are unavoidable.

C. G. O'Hagan, M. A.,

Principal.

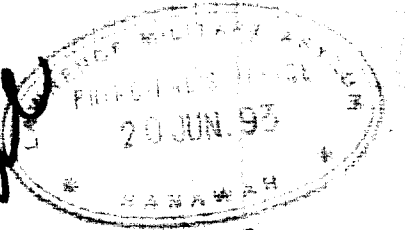
19th September, 1941.



I, Santos, residing at Sanawst, do hereby agree with the Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawst, to arrange for the entire supply of "Sweets", "Cakes" & "Fruits" to the needs of the above Asylum for one year, with effect from 16th February 1893 on the following conditions:

- 1- That the articles vendid are, in all cases to be first passed by the Asylum Medical Officer as fit for human consumption.
- 2- That nothing is to be sold on Sundays or until after dinner on weekdays.
- 3- That a sum of Rupees fifteen be paid into the Principal's Office before 12 noon on the 1st working day of every month, as "Pass" Money. This sum to be paid in advance.
- 4- That this agreement may be cancelled by either party thereto on one clear month's notice.

Darawor 20th June 1893



To The Principal

Lawrence Military Asylum
Darawor

Dear Sir

I most humbly and respectfully
beg to offer my services as a Dhobi to
Boys and Girls Dept with effect from
1st July 1893 and agree to execute
washing to the entire satisfaction of all
concerned at the rate of (-/9/-) Nine Annas
per board per mensem.

Hoping this will meet with your kind
approval

(Handwritten signature)

I beg to remain
Dear Sir

Your most obedient Servant
E-mam Baksh Sholeji

Approved of
(Handwritten signature)

PRINCIPAL,
Lawrence Military Asylum

Signature
(Handwritten signature)

To J. S. Cousins Esq
Mag. Clerk L. M. Asylum
Sarawak

I most humbly and respectfully
beg to submit my tender to supply the
Fowls, Chickens & Eggs for the use of
the children of Asylum at the following
rates which I trust that your honor will
be kind enough and grant me the contract
for same.

Fowls @ 1/10/- each

Chickens @ 1/7/- "

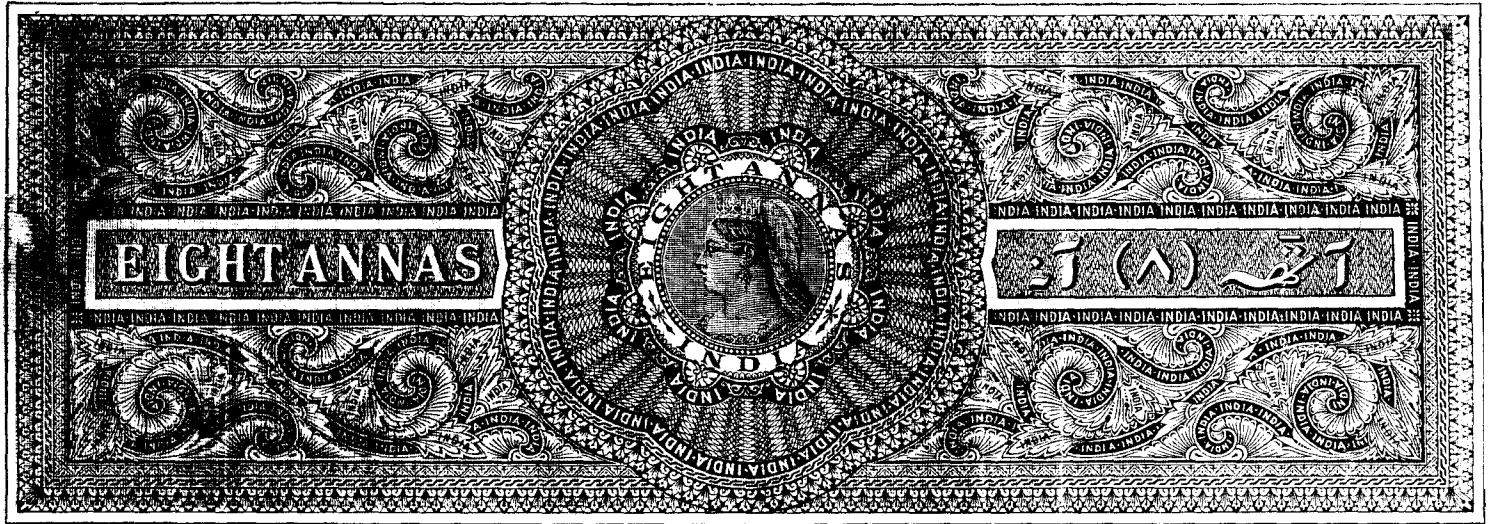
Eggs " 1/8/- per dozen

For which I shall ever pray for
your honors long life & prosperity

Kasauli }
30th Decr/93 }

I am Sir
your most Obedt. Servt.
Joala Khatik
JKH

... as to be delivered
with the numbers denoting the size,
conspicuously marked on each sole.
Races are to be supplied with each
pair of Boots and Shoes.



I, Bundan, residing at Churkal do hereby agree to supply for the needs of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sonawar, Boots and shoes of the pattern and quality as the 16 pairs this day delivered by me, and marked G1 to G16 respectively.

I do also agree to submit to a fine not exceeding Rupees fifty, if the Boots or Shoes supplied by me should fail to wear a reasonable time, or if I fail to deliver Boots and Shoes ordered of me within the time directed.

All Boots and Shoes to be delivered with the number denoting the size, conspicuously marked on each sole, Ropes are to be supplied with each pair of Boots and Shoes.

The

قرارداد شماره ۱۱۸۱
 فی تاریخ ۲۱ جولای ۱۸۹۴
 مابین جناب آقایان ...
 و جناب آقای ...

The amount to be paid me for
 each pair of Boots supplied, to be
 Rupees one and Annas eight ($\text{Rs } 1/8$), or
 for each pair of shoes Rupees one
 and Annas four ($\text{Rs } 1/4$)

The above agreement to remain
 in force for six months dating
 from the first day of March (1894)
 Eighteen hundred & ninety four

۱۱۸۱-۱۸۹۴

J. C. ... Clerk

Witness

Mari ... witness

Sanamur
21st July 1894

Contractor.

A. H. ...

tried respectively
w/ your obt. Servant
J. A. Cousins
15⁶/₉₄



Yes. Apr 15. 1894

I, Abdul Karim undertake to ^{with the} ~~Sanam~~ ^{Sanam},
sell the articles as per agreement ^{starting from}
to the girls in the Mansab of ^{coffee, Cocoa}
their department from 4 P.M. ^{the Ward}
until 7 P.M. daily. all my ^{per piece}
belongings be cleared out ^{and a cop}
of the girls' department at ^{a con-}
7 P.M. precisely.

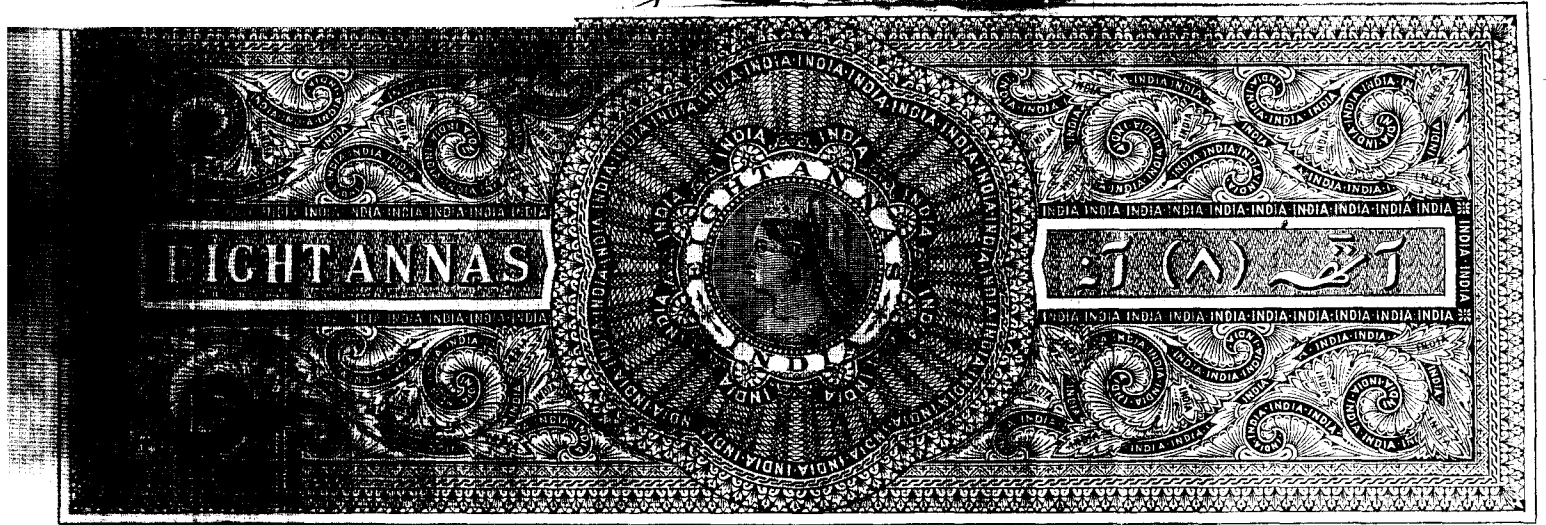
~~Sanam~~
16th June 1894
Abdul Karim
W. J. P. S.

I also
clearly state
articles a
'e Shops,

allow no litter, of any description, to lie about outside
I also undertake to execute any petty repairs
to the house as may be necessary during the
time I occupy it.

my name as
and will

This agreement is entered into on the



I, Abdul Karim of Inrent do agree with the Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sonawar, to supply, for 12 (twelve) months dating from the first day of June 1894, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Mineral Water and Cooked Foods to the Wards of the above Asylum at the rates as per price list to be signed by the Principal, and a copy of which will invariably be hung in a conspicuous place in the Coffee Room. I also agree to sell at rates which will be clearly stated in the above-mentioned price list, such articles as are usually sold at Refrimental Coffee Shops, excepting Sweets.

I agree to keep the house used by me as a Coffee Shop, scrupulously clean, and will allow no litter, of any description, to lie about outside. I also undertake to execute any petty repairs to the house as may be necessary during the time I occupy it.

This agreement is entered into on the

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 في هذا اليوم الثالث والعشرون من شهر ربيع الثاني سنة 1294
 حضر السيد عبد الكريم بن عبد الله بن عبد الرحمن بن عبد الوهاب بن عبد
 المطلب بن عبد مناف بن قصي بن كلاب بن مرة بن كعب بن لؤي بن غالب بن فهر بن مالك بن النضر بن كنانة بن خزيمة بن مدركة بن إلياس بن مضر بن نزار بن معد بن عدنان

do distinct understanding that I, Abdul Karim
 cannot claim any monopoly for the sale
 any article or articles.

I agree to pay as Rent the sum of Rs 15/-
 (Rupees fifteen) monthly in advance, to the
 Principal, and I will submit to a fine of
 any sum not exceeding Rs 50/- (Rupees fifty)
 for any breach of this agreement, or if the
 articles of food and drink supplied by me
 are found to be of inferior quality.

The Principal reserves to himself the right
 to cancel this agreement without previous notice,
 if the Coffee Shop is not conducted in a
 proper manner, or if the proprietor is found
 giving credit to the Wards of the Asylum.

Witness As Clerk

Witness R. M. A.

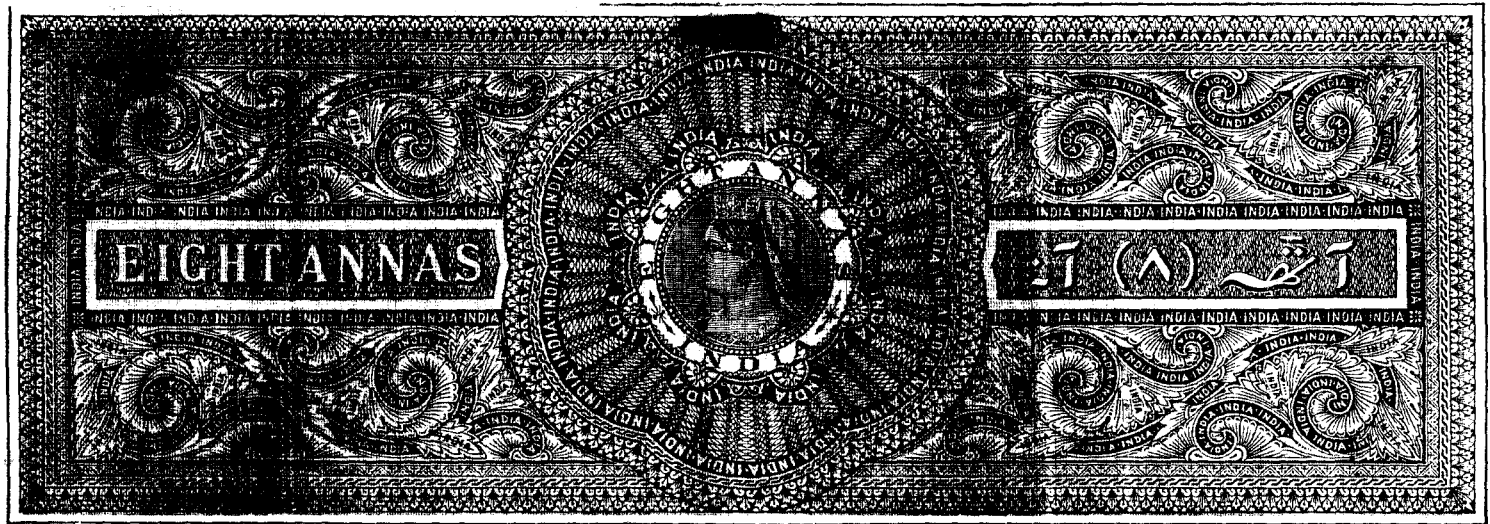
Witness

Treasurer

Abdul Karim
 Coffee Shop Contractor

signed and sealed this twenty third day of May 1894

A. H. Kiddle



1/ I, Surat Ram, son of Atma,
residing at village Sanwara, in the
territory of the Rana of Baghat, do
hereby agree with the Principal of
the Lawrence Military Asylum, at
Sanwara, to supply Firwood
as may be required, for twelve
months reckoning from the first
day of July eighteen hundred and
ninety five (1895) - the Firwood
to be dry, cut up into pieces not
exceeding two feet in length, and
to be delivered by me in such
quantities, and at such places as
may from time to time be notified
by the Principal to me.

2/ I also agree to supply officials.

بزرگواران! منتهی احتراماً عرض می‌گردد که در خصوص
 درخواست شما در مورد خرید چوب درختان کهنه و کهنک
 در این باره اقدامات لازم در دست اقدام است.

- 1/ The Asylum with such timber as they may require on receiving written orders to that effect from such officials.
- 2/ I would be pleased for the use of the Asylum to be paid for at the rate of seven and a half annas per round, subject to a discount of two (2) per cent and 1/2 for any round.
- 3/ I would be pleased to be paid for at the rate of eight annas per round.
- 4/ I would be pleased to keep a stock of dry timber amounting to five hundred rounds in the Asylum, as security for due fulfilment of this agreement.
- 5/ In the event of my failing to supply good dry wood for any breach of the above agreement, I am willing to

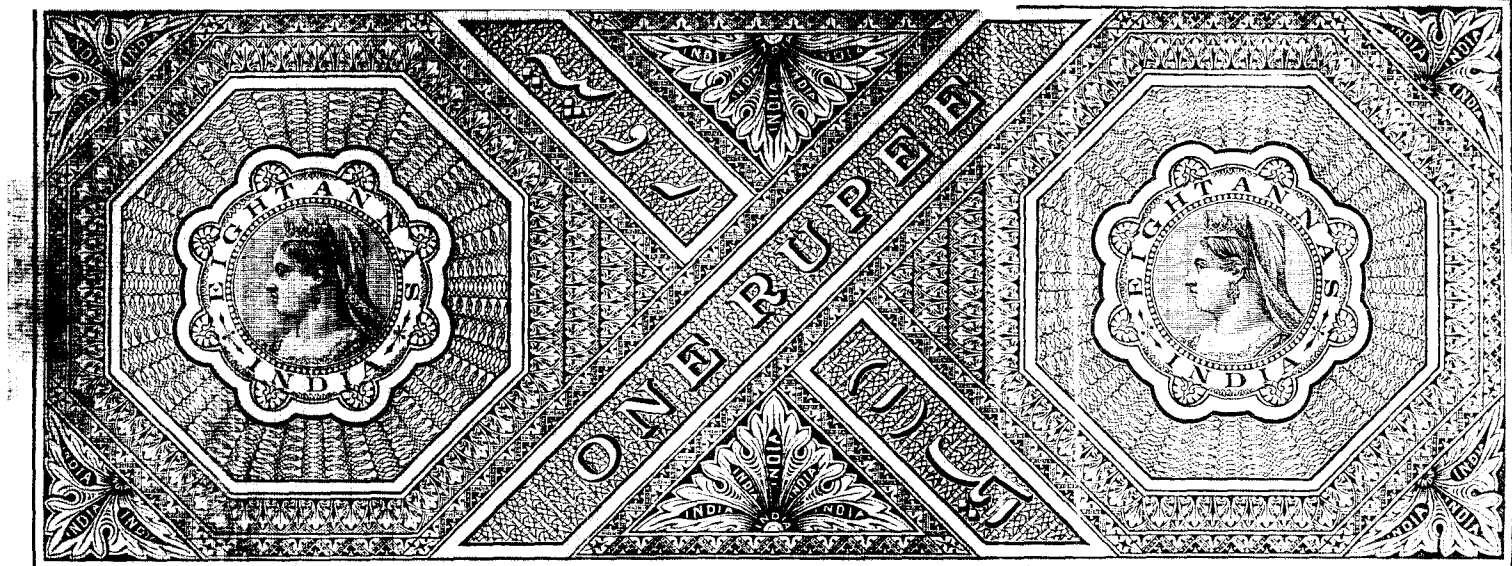


This man was interviewed today, and agree to undertake the Contract in a fortnight's time.

Mungli, the present Contractor, was summoned and given that amount of notice to quit.

20 December, 1895.

H. T. Otley
Offic^r Principal G. L. 11



I, Dulsi Ram, son of Hari Ram residing at Kasauli, agree with the Principal of the Lawrence - Military Asylum at Sanamau, to supply, for one year, dating from the fourth day of January 1896 (including Milk and Butter as required for the wards and officials of the Asylum, at the rate, and under the conditions specified below.

1 That only the best quality Cows Milk, or Butter made from sound cream, be supplied.

2 That the Cows to be milked be driven twice daily to the place appointed by the Principal, and there milked into cans provided by the Asylum.

3 That no vessel other than the Asylum Milk-Cans be brought to the milking stand at the time the Cows are milked.

4 That the Houses occupied by the Cows be at all times kept scrupulously clean, and that the Milk Cows be fed on good grain and not exhausted malt barley.

5 That Milk supplied under the above conditions be paid for at the Rate of eight Annas per Rupree, and Butter at Rupree one and

Annas

۱۹۲۴ مورخہ جنوری ۱۹/۱۲/۱۹۲۴ بمبئی بمبئی ایسٹریٹس اور سٹریٹس کمیٹی اور اس کے اراکین

السید
ابراہیم خان

annual four only per pers. all Bills being subject to a cess of two per cent.

6 That the Houses occupied bear a Monthly Rental of Rupees fifteen, which amount is to be deducted from Monthly Bills

7 The Principal reserves to himself the right of making other arrangements for the supply of Milk and Butter on giving one month's notice.

8 This Contract is not to be sub-let.

9 On any detection of fraud or for breach of any or either of the conditions above mentioned Party to submit to a fine not exceeding Rupees twenty five (Rs 25/-). In the event of three fines being inflicted during any one month, the Principal holds the right to cancel this Contract without notice.

H. C. ...
R. M. A. }
Witnesses

M. M. ...
asst. Comm. }
S. M. A.

Julsi Ramesh
Milk & Butter Contractor

H. T. Ottles
off.



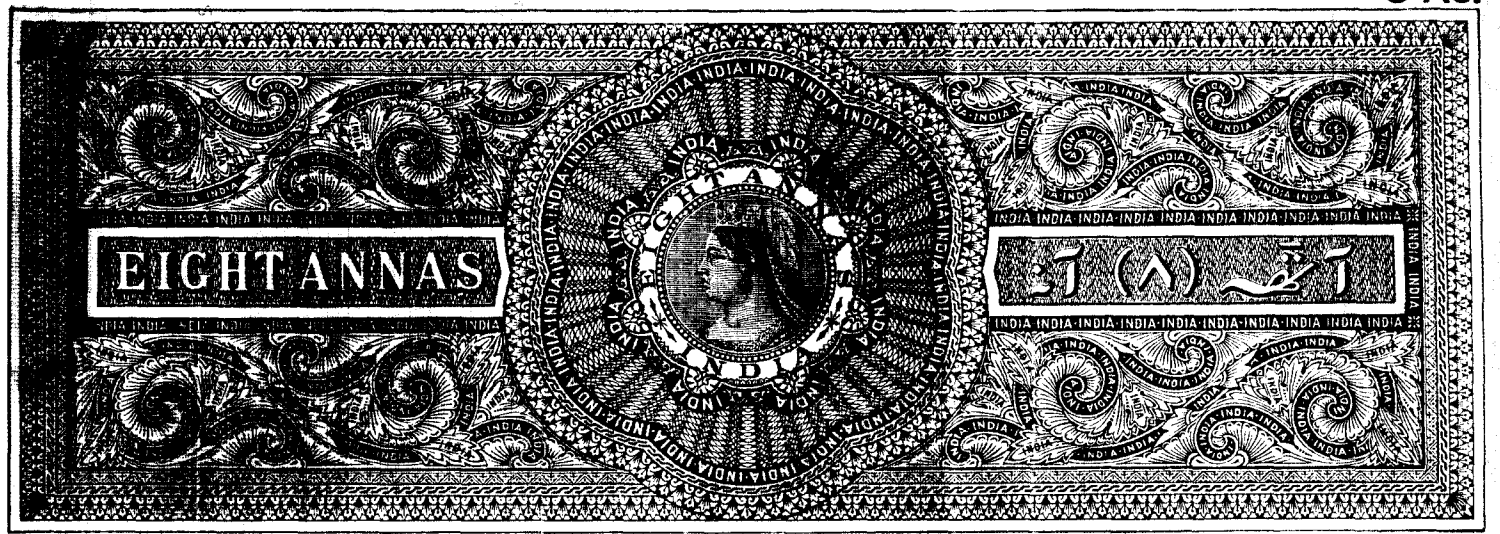
Agreement with
Lachar Ram of Dufsha
to supply water to the Principal
of the Lawrence Military Asylum
Sanawar at the rate of three
(3) pice per gallon. Not less
than six hundred (600) gallons,
or more than one thousand
(1,000) gallons to be supplied
daily, Sunday excepted.

Payment for above to be made
monthly. Bills to be subject to
a cess of two percent.

Lachar Ram to provide Mules,
Pakhals, and all other necessary
gear. This agreement to have
effect from the 25th March 1896.
This agreement to be cancelled
by either the Principal or Lachar
Ram on giving 10 days notice.
A fine of Rupees five may be
inflicted for breach of the above
conditions.

M. J. M.
Contractor.

H. J. M.
OFFG. PRINCIPAL,
Lawrence Military Asylum



We, Harnam Das, son of Gokal Chand and Kali Phara
on of Bihari residing at Sanawar, agree with the Principal of
a Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar, to supply, for one year,
starting from the first day of May 1896 (inclusive) Milk and Butter
s required for the Wards and Officials of the Asylum, at the rate,
and under the conditions specified below.

1/ That only the best quality Cows' Milk, and Butter
made from sound Cream, be supplied.

2/ That the Cows to be milked be driven twice daily
to the place appointed by the Principal, and there milked into
cans provided by the Asylum.

3/ That no vessel other than the Asylum Milk-Cans be
brought to the Milking stand at the time the Cows are milked.

4/ That the Houses occupied by the Cows be at all times kept
scrupulously clean, and that the Milch Cows be fed on good grain
in sufficient quantities to satisfy the Medical Officers that they are
well fed) twice daily after milking.

5/ That Milk supplied under the above conditions be paid for
at the rate of eight annas per Rupee, and Butter at Rupee one
and annas four only per seer; all Bills being subject to a cess
of two per Cent.

6/ That the Houses occupied bear a monthly Rental of
Rupees fifteen, which amount is to be deducted from monthly Bills.

7/ The Principal reserves to himself the right of making
these arrangements for the supply of Milk and Butter or giving

۱۳۲۳ هجری قمری ۱۹۰۵ میلادی
۹۹۱
مجلس شورای اسلامی
مجلس شورای اسلامی

اللهم
صلى الله عليه وسلم

one month's notice.

8. This Contract is not to be sub-let.

9. On any detection of Fraud or for breach of any or either of the conditions above mentioned, We agree to submit to a fine not exceeding Rupers twenty five (Rs 25/-). In the event of three finer being inflicted during any one month, the Principal holds the right to cancel this Contract without notice.

۱۳۲۳ هجری قمری

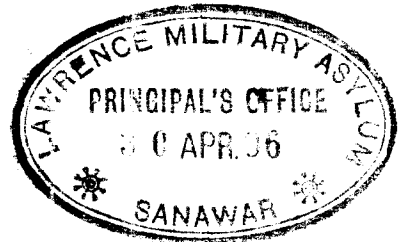
کابینہ نیم ریجمنٹ جرنالی

Milk & Butter Contractors

M. M. G. G. G.
asst. Clerk
L. M. A.

H. T. O. H. T. O.
L. M. A.

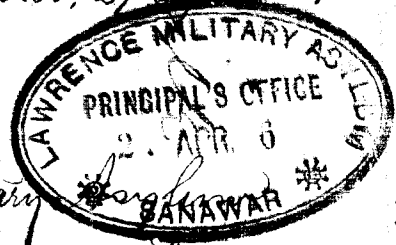
Witnesses



H. T. O. H. T. O.

To
The Principal
Lawrence Military

Sanawar, 27 April 1896



Ravi Churn & Harnam

Sir,

We most humbly and respectfully beg to submit this petition before your honourable consideration. That

We are supplying the milk for the Ayleh boys and girls and the agreement is on Tule name. who takes all the pay~~er~~. This is the cause of milk being short.

Therefore we humbly beg to solicit the favours of your kindly granting us the contract (we mean) the agreement Paper should be written on our name. Then we are ready to supply the milk in proper orders. Then there will be no trouble at all.

We have the honour to be

Sir

Your most Obedient servants
Ravi Churn & Harnam Sar

The Principal of L. M. A. Sanawar
through ^{the} Head Clerk



Revs Sir

I most humbly & respectfully beg
to state that I have a stock of wood, and
I will give you the above-mentioned wood
at ^{the} rate of seven annas a maund, if the
contract of the wood would be granted to
me for ^{the} year of 1896 and 1897. I hope that
this my application would be considered
favourably. Never shall I forget your
honour's kindness. Please, inform 25 days
before for collecting the wood.

I beg to remain

Revs Sir

your most obedt. Servant

Hait Ram

Sanawar village

Dated 28th May 1896

P.S.

The rate quoted by this man is half an anna less per m². than is now paid, the present supplier has given general satisfaction during the past year, and so far as I know there is no reason to make a change unless the saving of $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna per m². should prove a real saving & not result in a lot of trouble and worry to those concerned.

Perhaps the present supplier would make a reduction in his rate?

28⁵/₉₆

J.R.O.
K.C.

To the Rev. the Principal

It would be good for the present Contractor to be made aware that there is competition, & to be invited to revise his rates. Wood is a very serious expense here, & $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna a m² means much to those whose incomes are slender. I know for a fact that some persons are accustomed here to forego fire (when to do so is a hardship) on grounds of expense.

A.T.O.

29 May 96

I have informed the present contractor, and he is agreeable to supply wood to all (Asylum officials) at the rate now prevailing for Asylum - viz $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna per m². He also agrees

to pay the sum of Rupees two
monthly as rent for the wood
godown. He says he cannot
afford to lower the price of the
wood to 77- per cent. and must
give up the contract if this
is insisted on.

29⁵/₉₆

SSO
AC

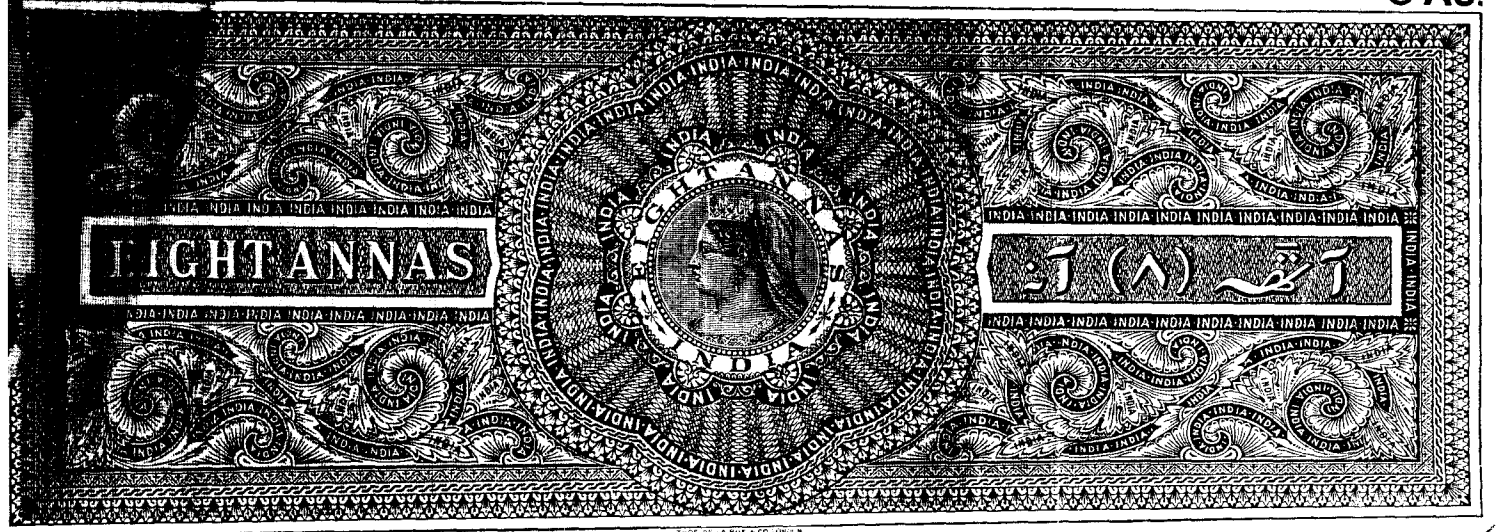
Give him the new Contract @ 72¹⁰/₁₀₀ & Rent
of Rs. 2.

Inform him, & also ~~secret~~ Ram -

SSO
30⁵/₉₆
Wait
✓

ATD.





1/ I, Surat Ram, son of Atma, residing at village Sanwar, in the territory of the Rana of Baghat, do hereby agree with the Principal of the Lawrence Military Depot at Sanwar, to supply firewood as may be required, for two years next ensuing from the first day of July, and the said firewood to be dry, and of such quality as the firewood to be dry, and of such quality not exceeding two feet in length, and to be delivered by me in such quantities and at such places as may from time to time be required by the Principal of the

2/ I also agree to supply firewood of the Rana with such firewood as may be required on purchasing, without any other effect - from such officers.

The firewood supplied under the above the Rana to be paid for at the rate of

14 جون 9 جون 95
 14 جون 9 جون 95
 Subject to a discount of 10% for
 credit as per.

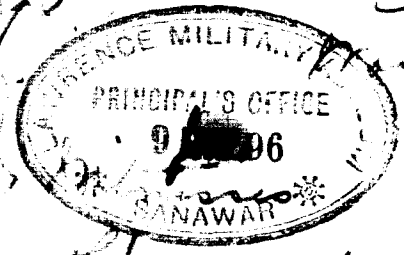
4. I am supplied to all items to be
 paid off at the same date - 20. 20.
 and a half amount per cent. net.

5. I agree to keep a stock of dry goods
 amounting to five hundred pounds in the
 asylum fund as down, as security for
 due fulfillment of this agreement.

6. I agree to pay to the Principal a monthly
 rent of Rupees two only.

7. In the event of my failing to supply
 good, dry wool, or for any breach of
 the above agreement on my part, I am
 willing to submit to a trial, by jury,
 such failure or breach, if it is not
 according to the terms, and to deposit
 of the amount deposited as security;
 should I, for any reason, desire to
 -draw from this agreement before the 31st
 day of June 1896.

J. A. ...



H. T. Otley M. A.
 OFFO. PRINCIPAL,
 Lawrence Military Academy.

Prasadi) पीरसहई

9th June 1896

12/25/2/97

9/25/2/97

Lawrence Military Asylum
Sanawar



I most Humbly & Respect fully Beg to Inform
 you Ser the four month last go then I show to
 you a Letter of Banat Bunduchder Kasauli for
 the Mills for Water Supply in Sanawar then you
 ordered to me then the open my work then I
 Wright to you Ser very much days last go But
 you Not Wright any Letter for that work of -
 I Have Chatter & Pakhai & all kind thing of Mills
 & I Have very Strong (20) Mills - & I will doing
 all kind of work of Barberdary These send this application
 Reply very soon in Kasauli Market Bazar of -
 Lala Kooly Mull Shadkher & if you give gram
 grass & any thing to mill you pay (11) Eleven As per mill
 or Water kind you like Reply to me if ever kindly

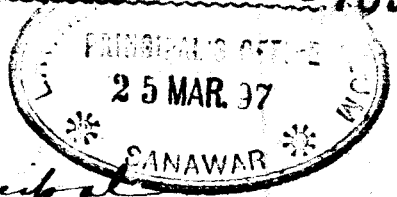
Your most obedient servant
 Maha Sing Bantochter Mills
 of Lala Kooly Mull Market Bazar Kasauli

2/25/97

00117511

Kasauli Brewery.

Kasauli, 24th March 1897



The Principal
L. M. Asylum
Sanawar

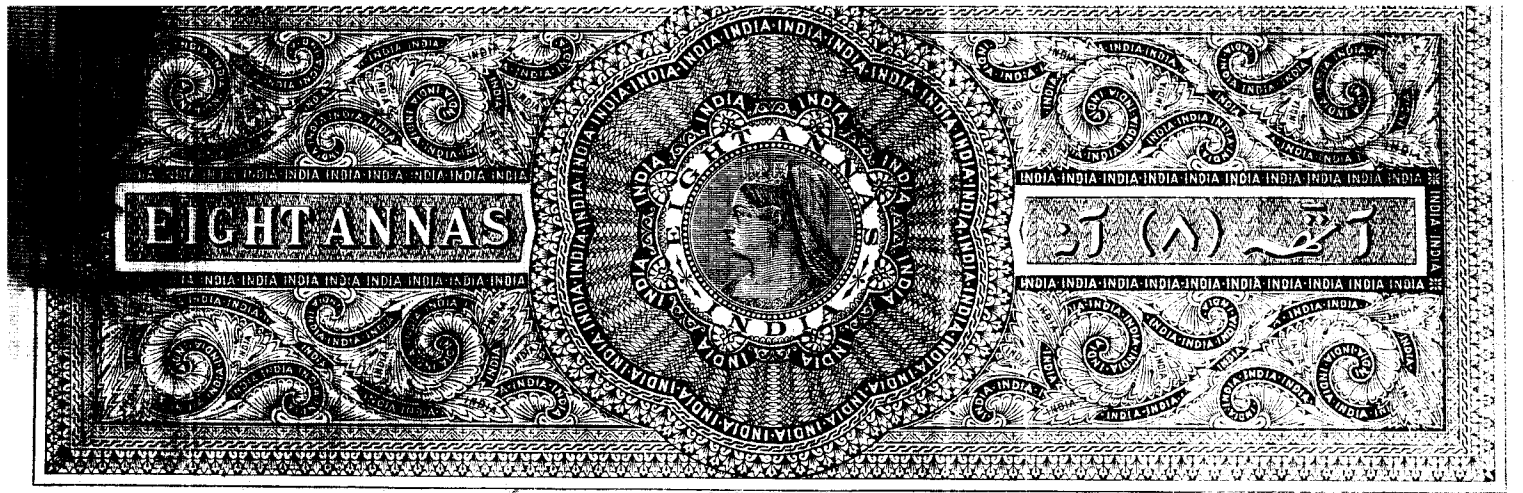
BREWERY
AT
KASULI
BIMLA
DAL HOUSIE
GHA. NATA
BANKHET
DARJEELING
KIRKEP

Dear Sir,

We have no objection
to the continuance of the practice
of some years with regard to the
supply referred to in your
of 23rd inst.

Our brewing season will
be closed by 1st prox.

Yours faithfully
M. Douglas Murray
Manager



I, Lachu Kurn, son of Chandra Kurn
residing at Bughai, do hereby
agree with the Principal of the
Kannur Military Dispensary, to supply
to supply Water for the Dispensary
at the rate of three ^{five} ~~four~~ ¹⁰⁰⁰ ~~1000~~
Gallons. Not less than ~~500~~ ⁵⁰⁰ ~~1000~~
~~500~~ Gallons, or more than ~~1000~~
thousand (1000) Gallons in any one
day; and up to ~~1000~~ ¹⁰⁰⁰ ~~1000~~
Water to be carried to ~~the~~
Dispensary from the ~~Dispensary~~
situated near the ~~Dispensary~~, and
emptied into tanks ~~near~~ ^{near}
the ~~Dispensary~~. I will be bound
at all necessary ~~times~~, and I will
do so that the ~~Dispensary~~ ^{Dispensary}
be ~~supplied~~ ^{supplied} ~~with~~ ^{with}
Water in ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Dispensary~~ ^{Dispensary}

۱۵
 سندھ حکومت کے نام سے
 سید احمد علی خان صاحب
 سید احمد علی خان صاحب

proper content.

Bills for water supplied to be paid monthly, and to be subject to a cess of two per cent.

This agreement to have effect as from the 1st April 1897, and may be cancelled by either the Principal or Local Board or either giving 10 days notice, in writing.

It is not necessary that a fine may be inflicted for breach of any or either of the above conditions.

Witnessed at Sanawar this 15th day of March 1897.

W. H. M. S. S.

Sanawar.

S. A. M. S. S.

P. P. S. S. S.



A. H. M. S. S.

The Principal H. M. A
Sanawar



Respected Sir

In obedience to your order I most respectfully beg to state that I am engaged to supply the milk required for Infants & Girls School at Sanawar & I will be responsible for their whole arrangements, and the other Contractor named Mookhya will supply to Boys & Hospital and he will be responsible for their whole arrangements therefore this application is presented near your honor for a favorable sanction & reply.

I beg to Remain
Sir

Your most Obedient Servant
Pauand Humam Das Milk Cont.
Sanawar

हरम-दास

Handwritten signature in Urdu script.

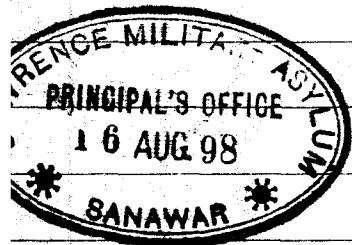
Humam Das. Girls & Infants }
Milk Cont. Boys & Hosp. } 1st June '97

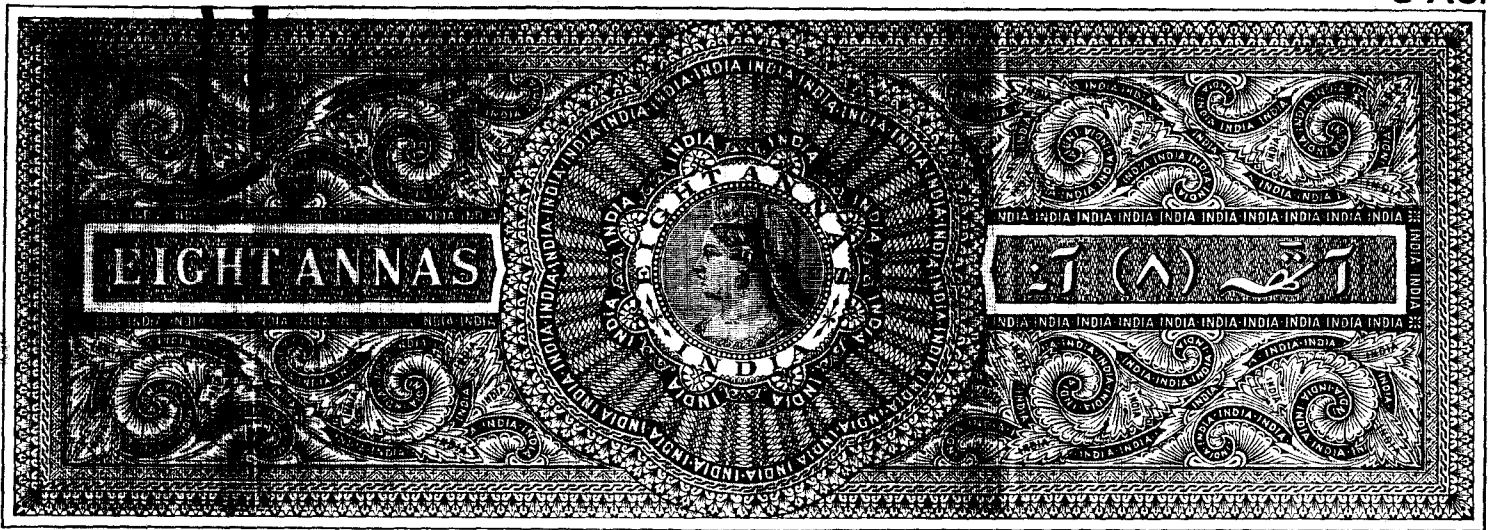
بنی اقرا اور تاجپورن، بیجا باد اور اسپتال میں بنایا گیا بچوں سے دو روز

و کلنی دیا کر وٹ اور مٹا

میں اقرا اور تاجپورن میں باد ونا مل مل میں بچوں سے دو روز دھن مل کو فونز و گا دیارون
ادبہرے ذمہ داروں کا اصرار ہے کہ یہ سب کچھ ہو سکے
1906/6/1

The rate for milk was altered by the
Principal from 8 Sars perre to 10 Sars
per re. with effect from the 1st Aug





1. Sandhan, Mochi, residing at Garhwal, agrees with the Principal of the Lawrence Military Asylum, at Sanawar, to supply new Boots and Repair old ones in a neat and workmanlike manner, for the Wards of the Institution, for one year dating from the first day of April 1898, at the rate of Rupees 2000 per ward per mensem. All new Boots supplied by me to be of the same quality and pattern as the sealed patterns in the possession of the Principal.

2. I undertake to keep the Wards well shod and will supply new boots to each ward at least twice during the year, (and oftener if necessary), on such dates as may be specified by the Principal, and agree to the Principal fining me any sum not exceeding Rupees fifty, should the boots supplied be of inferior quality, or the repairs be executed in an unsatisfactory manner, or, should I fail to carry out the full terms of this Contract.

3. I further undertake to use only Cannon's & Co's Leather and English Hemp, Nails, tips, & Springs in the manufacture of the Wards' Boots, and will render the Boots waterproof by using as dubbin the following composition: - 16 of Linseed Oil Raw, 6 of Wax, 8 of Muston Fat, & resin 4oz.

4. In the event of the Boots supplied by me not being to the satisfaction of the Principal, I agree to pay for any that may be issued from the Asylum Store at such

مستند شماره ۱۰۰ مورخه ۱۰ اردیبهشت ۱۲۷۷ خورشیدی
موضوع: قرارداد اجاره و تعمیرات

دکتر
م. ک. ک.

rate as may be fixed by the Principal.

5 I agree to a deduction of two per cent as over from all my bills.

6 I will take over, at a valuation, all surplus boots at present in the Asylum Stores and will make payment for the same by monthly instalments.

7 Each Ward in the Asylum on the 1st April 1898 will be supplied by the Principal with sound serviceable boots one pair each, and I agree, on the termination of my Contract, to have the Wards similarly shod at my expense.

8 This Contract to be terminable by the Principal on his giving the Contractor (Baudhan) three Months Notice.

9 This Contract will not be sub-let.

Dated at Sanawar this Seventeenth day ۱۱۲۵۱۲۱۱
of March 1898.

Contractor

J. S. ...
M. K. K.



M. K. K.

PRINCIPAL

Lawrence Military Asylum

The Revd. H. Hildesley
Principal Lawrence Military Asylum
Sanawar.

Most Honoured
Sir

I beg to take the liberty of laying this my
humblest request before your gracious and generous
honors; that I am your honors old Mochi doing
my duties as such with every possible care and
carrying out all such orders as are issued.

I am now working as a Mochi for Missi Bahadur
(Female Department), only but being well able to do more
work having got some spare hands in my disposal
I humbly request your gracious honor will kindly
bestow ~~on~~ the boys work too. I am willing
to supply them with boots of sizes and ^{keeping a} spare stock
ready at hand and repairing their old ones; and
for so this will charge Rs/11/- per head in both
Departments. I mean Males & females.

I further agree to state that all the boots either
for the Males or females - will be of a Cantonpur
Leather of the best sort which I shall be able
to secure through my agents & relations now living
at that place - I have much to say regarding
the work I am now discharging but understanding
that your honor is well acquainted with every thing
going on under your kind shadow at the Asylum, I
~~stop~~ ^{here} & sincerely hope that I will be so lucky as to hear
favorable in which I shall feel ever & ever a

and Thankful.

12th November
1847 }

I am Honored

to receive
your most obedient &
humblest servant
Bandhan

Mochi

2

I can find no answer until
I go into the matter of boots.
Similar to those the boys now
have. Better than those that
reputations supplies to the
could be obtained locally
at ~~the~~ a reasonable rate
& would be preferred to
consider the matter - but I
have no time to work out
the relative costs of the two
systems -

A. W. M. Dudley



3

With reference to above, I
have worked out the relative
cost of the 2 systems with
the following results.

Since the Asylum came up
the manufacture of Boots
L.E. from April 1847 ^{to March 1847} £21807.40

Detail of Boat + Boat Material
to be taken over by Bermuda Boat Contractors
15 April 1900

Quantity	Description	Rate	Amount
21 pair	Boys Boats New	2/4	47 4
37 "	" " (Small) 50.	1/-	37
81 "	" " Repaired	1/-	81
177 "	" " Repairable	7/12	132 12
53 "	" " Repl. (New)	7/8	26 8
116 only	" " Odd Lefts.	7/12	14 8
108 pair	Gulls' Boats New	1/4	135
196 "	" " Repairable	-18	98
50 pair	Infants Boats Repairable	-16	18 12
56 "	" " Repaired	-18	28
10	Buffalo Bikes	7/4	72 8
25	Cow Bikes	1/12	43 12
15	Sharp Strips 300.	—	—
44 lbs	Strip	—	—
55 "	Zip Nails	—	—
28 doz	Zips	—	—
7 lbs	Piplets	—	—
			\$ 735

I acknowledge to have received the above
and agree to pay for the same at the rate
as shown, by monthly deduction of \$75.00
bills for April, May, June, July, August, September,
Oct. Nov. & December 1899. (Bermuda)

J. J. O'Connell } Director

Harold Smith } Clerk

Done at Bermuda 15 April 1900

Temporary Agreement

I, Haché, Nam Afeu with
the Principal to supply water
to the Asylum as in May/June
1899 commencing from the
1st November 1899.

Summer

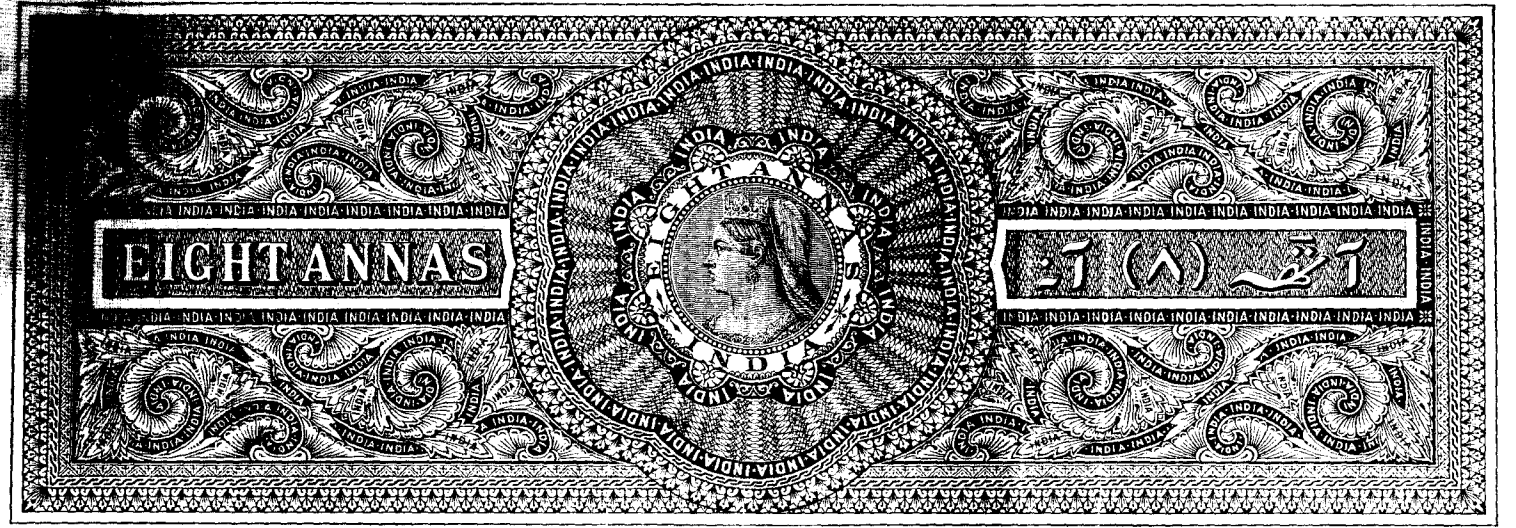
25 $\frac{10}{99}$

ditto

For a slight difficulty exist
in the wording of the Contract
made - this I have overcome ^{if you object} by
telling the Comr. that he can
keep his made in the form
on the Council Day.

25 $\frac{10}{99}$

J. H. A. A. A.
cc



- 1/ I, Surat Ram, son of Stree residing at Village Samanra in the territory of the Panna A. B. B. do hereby agree with the Principal of the Government Institution, to supply Firewood as may be required, for one year reckoning from the first day of April one thousand eight hundred & ninety nine. The Firewood to be dry, cut up into pieces not exceeding two feet in length, and to be delivered by me in such quantities, and at such places as may from time to time be notified by the Principal to me.
- 2/ I also agree to supply officials of the Asylum with such Firewood as they may require on receiving written orders to that effect from such officials.
- 3/ The Firewood supplied for the use of the Asylum to be paid for at the rate of six Annas (1/6) per. md., subject to a discount of two per cent, as ass.
- 4/ Firewood supplied to officials to be

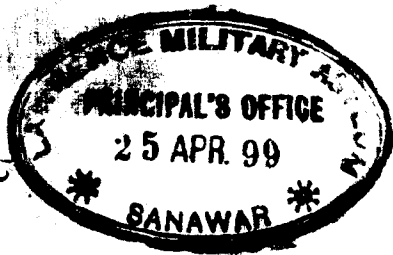
22
1557/1558
و لدا نماذات نیت تا نوبت سنوار

Price for at, Six Armas + a half of
for and.

I agree to keep a stock of dry wood
amounting to five hundred pounds, with
Joseph John, as security for the due
fulfilment of this Agreement.

In the event of my failing to supply
good dry wood, or for any breach of the
above agreement on my part, I am
subject to a fine for every such failure or
breach of a sum not exceeding Fifty
Pounds, and to confiscation of the Armas
deposited as security, should I, for any
reason, desire to withdraw from the Agreement
before the thirty-first of March 1900
one thousand nine hundred.

J. A. Curran

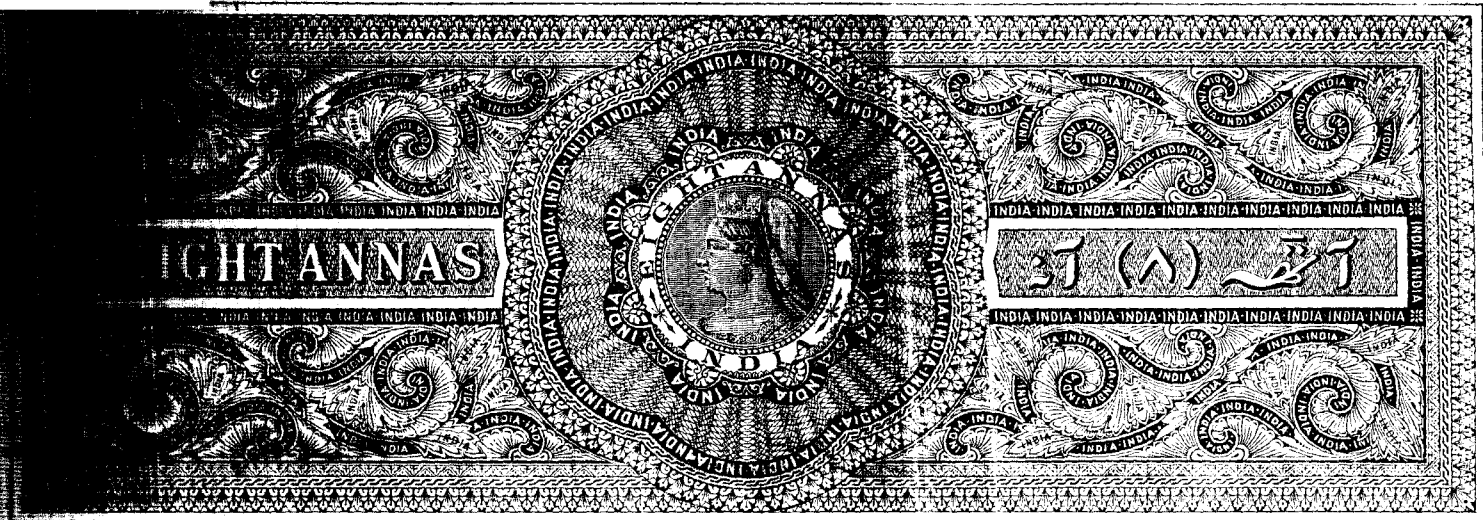


Contractor

(12) (12)
(Reto Pan) Britum

M. H. Curran

PRINCIPAL
Lawrence Military Asylum



I, Ramgan, son of Drafati, Dhobie residing at Lonamar, do hereby agree with the Principal of the Lammae Military Asylum, Lonamar, to carry on the Washing of the clothes & Bedding of the Wards of the above Institution for three (3) years from the 1st November 1899, at the rate of eight annas & six pice per Ward per annum. In the event of the Washing not being done satisfactorily, or not returned in time (namely, once a week) I agree to submit to a fine not exceeding Rupees twenty five for each complaint. I also agree to make good any damage done to the clothes or bedding, by the carelessness of my servants etc. and to pay the cost of articles lost by me or by my servants.

This contract is not transferable without the sanction of the Principal, and may

موجودہ بیورو کے تحت اس کے لئے ایک قرارداد تیار کی گئی ہے اور وہ اس کے مطابق ہے۔

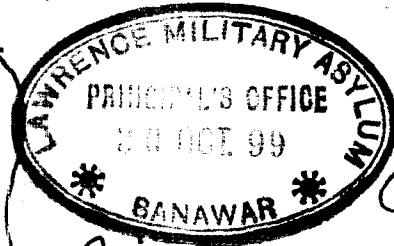
اس کے لئے ایک قرارداد تیار کی گئی ہے اور وہ اس کے مطابق ہے۔

or may not continue to my heirs, assigns, or assigns, in the event of my decease, at the option of the Principal.

The Principal reserves to himself the right of cancelling this agreement on giving one month's notice in writing.

J. A. Curran

M. M. G. G. G.

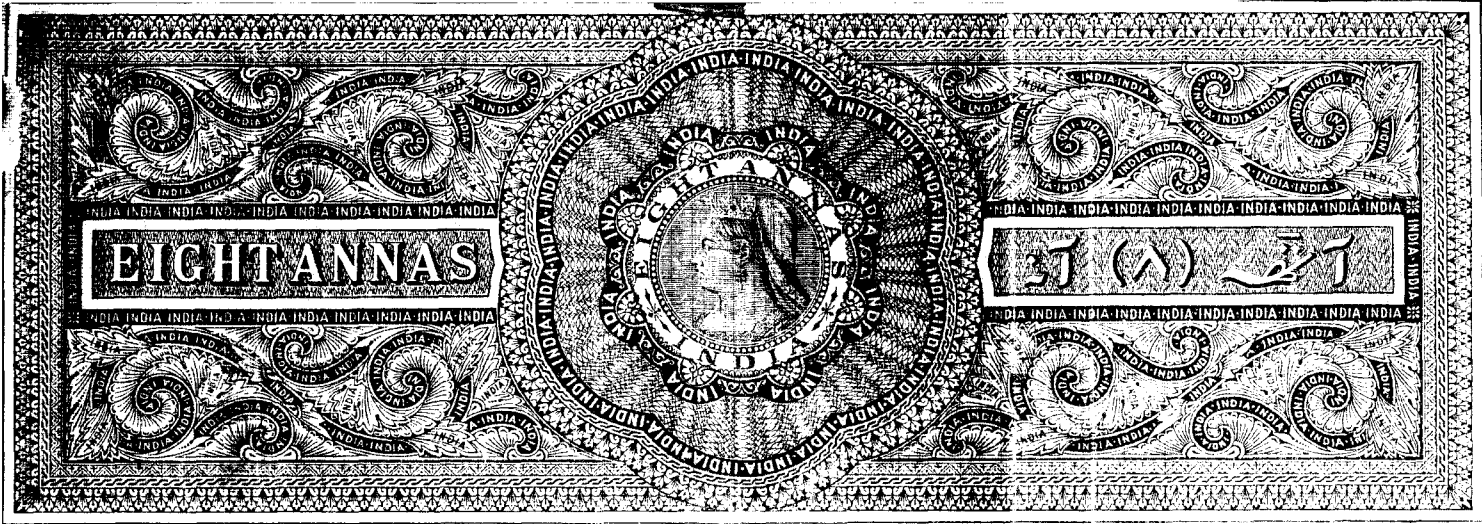


Contractor

Witness.

R. M. G. G. G.

PRINCIPAL
Lawrence Military Asylum



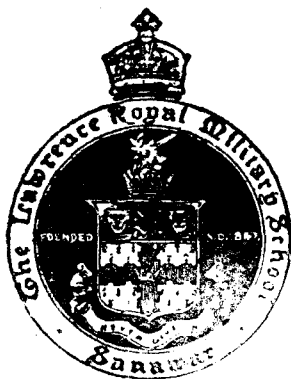
I, Rachu Nam, son of Churifa Kull, residing at Dufshai, do hereby agree with the Principal of the Larance Military Bazaar, Sonawal, to supply water for the Bazaar at the rate of 3 (three) pias per gallon. Not less than five hundred gallons, or more than one thousand gallons to be supplied daily—Sundays excepted. The water to be carried in clean bakhels from the Kasauli Spring situated near the Brewery, and emptied into tanks placed outside the Bazaar. I agree to provide all necessary gear, and undertake to see that the Mules, when using the roads in Sonawal, are kept under proper control. Bills for water supplied to be paid monthly and to be subject to a "cess" of two per cent. This agreement to have effect as from the 1st November 1899, and may be cancelled by either the Principal or Rachu Nam.

by

PROGRAMME

COMBINED ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Thursday, 4th, October 1945, at 3-15 p. m



Officials.

<i>Referee</i>	The Principal.						
<i>Judges</i>		...	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; border-right: 1px solid black;">Mr. Eyre-Walker.</td> <td>Mr. Cuzen.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">Mr. R. Hadley.</td> <td>Sgt. Watt.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">Miss N. Tilley.</td> <td>Mrs. Howie.</td> </tr> </table>	Mr. Eyre-Walker.	Mr. Cuzen.	Mr. R. Hadley.	Sgt. Watt.	Miss N. Tilley.	Mrs. Howie.
Mr. Eyre-Walker.	Mr. Cuzen.								
Mr. R. Hadley.	Sgt. Watt.								
Miss N. Tilley.	Mrs. Howie.								
<i>Time-keepers</i>		...	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; border-right: 1px solid black;">Mr. Evans.</td> <td>Mr. Kemp.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">Mr. Paige.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Mr. Evans.	Mr. Kemp.	Mr. Paige.			
Mr. Evans.	Mr. Kemp.								
Mr. Paige.									
<i>Marshalls</i>		...	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; border-right: 1px solid black;">Mrs. Tilley.</td> <td>Mr. Waller.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">Mrs. Coombes.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Mrs. Tilley.	Mr. Waller.	Mrs. Coombes.			
Mrs. Tilley.	Mr. Waller.								
Mrs. Coombes.									
<i>Clerks of the Course</i>		...	Mr. Cowell. Sgt. Pearœ.						
<i>Starter</i>		...	R. S. M. Davies.						
<i>Announcer</i>		...	Mr. N. Hadley.						
<i>Recorders</i>		...	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; border-right: 1px solid black;">Mr. Carter.</td> <td>Mrs. Carter.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">Mr. Fernandes.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Mr. Carter.	Mrs. Carter.	Mr. Fernandes.			
Mr. Carter.	Mrs. Carter.								
Mr. Fernandes.									
<i>Telegraph</i>		...	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; border-right: 1px solid black;">Mrs. Mackenzie.</td> <td>Sgt. Tandy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black;">Miss Wheeler.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Mrs. Mackenzie.	Sgt. Tandy.	Miss Wheeler.			
Mrs. Mackenzie.	Sgt. Tandy.								
Miss Wheeler.									

EVENTS.

1. *100 yards Girls* (Under 13) Record $12\frac{3}{5}$ secs. C. Robinson, 1943 Time—
 27 J. Ireson (L) 29 P. Bryant (H)
 28 C. Green (L) 30 M. Lyon (L)

2. *100 yards Girls* (Under 15) Record $12\frac{1}{10}$ secs. A. Holmes, 1938 Time—
 31 M. Ireson (L) 33 S. Butcher (H-E)
 32 M. Beckett (N) 34 L. Vaughan (N)

3. *100 yards Girls* (Open) Record 12 secs. I. Carlson, 1943 Time—
 35 J. Little (H) 37 A. Whitford (H-E)
 36 J. Mackintosh (L) 38 B. Beckett (N)

4. *100 yards Boys* (Under 12) Record $12\frac{3}{5}$ secs. D. Fuller, 1941 Time—
 1 D. Ireson (R) 3 B. Newton (H)
 2 G. Brodie (N) 4 R. Judge (H)

5. *100 yards Boys* (Under 15) Record $11\frac{3}{5}$ secs. D. Fuller, 1943 Time—
 7 R. Nuttall (N) 9 R. Brodie (N)
 8 E. Walsh (H-E) 10 J. Winton (N)

6. *100 yards Boys* (Open) Record $10\frac{1}{10}$ secs. D. Simpson, 1935 Time—
 12 E. Pott (R) 14 K. Connolly (R)
 13 P. Williams (H) 15 W. Webster (R)

7. *80 metres Hurdles Girls* (Under 15). Time—
 31 M. Ireson (L) 41 J. Butler (H-E)
 32 R. Beckett (N) 42 M. Donae (H)

8. *80 metres Hurdles Girls* (Open). Time—
 43 L. Callaghan (N) 37 A. Whitford (H-E)
 44 T. Hewetson (H) 45 N. Blanchette (H-E)

9. *120 yards Hurdles Boys* (Under 15) Record 18 secs. D. Fulley, 1943 Time—
 7 R. Nuttall (N) 9 R. Brodie (N)
 8 E. Walsh (H-E) 11 J. Hardaker (N)

10. *120 yards Hurdles Boys* (Open) Record 16 secs. C. Brisley, 1929 Time—
 17 J. Taylor (N) 25 D. Evans (L)
 24 D. Sparrow (R) 26 D. Hellings (N)

11. *220 yards Boys* (Under 12) Record $31\frac{2}{5}$ secs. K. Edkins, 1944 Time—
 3 B. Newton (H) 4 R. Judge (H)
 5 H. Vaughan (N) 6 C. Wells (N)

12. *220 yards Girls* (Open) Record 30 secs. I. Carlson, 1941 Time—
 36 J. Mackintosh (L) 37 A. Whitford (H-E)
 35 J. Little (H) 40 G. Walker (H)

25. *Long Jump Boys (Open)* Record 20ft. 0³/₁₄ ins. D. Simpson, 1935 Dis. 18ft 9³/₄ ins
 (1) P. Williams (2) L. Nugent (3) K. Connolly
26. *Shot Put Boys (Open)* Record 32ft. 9 ins. D. Howie, 1932 Dis. 31ft. 6ins.
 (1) D. Hellings (2) L. Nugent (3) R. Burrage
27. *880 yards Boys (Open)* Record 2 min. 16¹/₈ secs. D. Roderick, 1934
 Time 2m. 13³/₅secs. (Record)
 (1) P. Williams (2) R. Baker (3) L. Nugent
28. *High Jump Girls (Under 13)* Record 4ft. 2ins. C. Robinson, 1943 Hgt. 3ft. 7¹/₂ in.
 (1) D. Gibbons (2) G. Smith (3) P. Bryant.
29. *High Jump Girls (Under 15)* Record 4ft. 3¹/₂ ins. B. Lievers, 1941 Hgt. 4ft. 3¹/₂ ins.
 (1) L. Vaughan (2) M. Becket (3) M. Ireson.
30. *High Jump Girls (Open)* Record 4ft. 5 ins. D. West, 1927 Height 4ft. 2ins.
 (1) N. Blanchette (2) D. Francke (3) T. Hewtson.
31. *Long Jump Girls (Under 13)* Record 14ft. 1¹/₂ in. M. Beckett, 1944 Dis. 10ft. 7¹/₂ in.
 (1) G. Ireson (2) M. Lyon (3) P. Bryant.
32. *Long Jump Girls (Under 15)* Record 13ft. 5in. N. Henderson, 1935. 12ft. 1¹/₂ in.
 (1) M. Ireson (2) S. Butcher (3) S. Partridge.
33. *Long Jump Girls (Open)* Record 14ft. 15in. B. Robinson, 1929, Dis. 12ft. 3¹/₂ in.
 (1) L. Callaghan (2) T. Hewtson (3) E. Davies

POINTS.

House Relay	...	5	4	3	2	1
Individual Events	...	3	2	1		
Establishing a record	...	5				

Points already scored.

<i>Boys</i>	Herbert-Edwardes	7	<i>Girls.</i>	Herbert-Edwardes	5.
	Hodson	20		Hodson	6.
	Lawrence	6		Lawrence	12.
	Nicholson	10		Nicholson	18.
	Roberts	10			

PROGRAMME
COMBINED ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Thursday, 4th, October 1945, at 3-15 p. m



Officials.

<i>Referee</i>	...	...	The Principal.	
<i>Judges</i>	...	{	Mr. Eyre-Walker.	Mr. Cuzen.
			Mr. R. Hadley.	Sgt. Watt.
			Miss N. Tilley.	Mrs. Howie.
<i>Time-keepers</i>	...	{	Mr. Evans.	Mr. Kemp.
			Mr. Paige.	
<i>Marshalls</i>	...	{	Mrs. Tilley.	Mr. Waller.
			Mrs. Coombes.	
<i>Clerks of the Course</i>	...		Mr. Cowell.	Sgt. Pearøe.
<i>Starter</i>	...		R. S. M. Davies.	
<i>Announcer</i>	...		Mr. N. Hadley.	
<i>Recorders</i>	...	{	Mr. Carter.	Mrs. Carter.
			Mr. Fernandes.	
<i>Telegraph</i>	...	{	Mrs. Mackenzie.	Sgt. Tandy.
			Miss Wheeler.	



- 25. *Long Jump Boys* (Open) Record 20ft. 0³/₁₄ ins. D. Simpson, 1935 Dis. 18ft 9³/₄ins
 (1) P. Williams (2) L. Nugent (3) K. Connolly
- 26. *Shot Put Boys* (Open) Record 32ft. 9 ins. D. Howie, 1932 Dis. 31ft. 6ins.
 (1) D. Hellings (2) L. Nugent (3) R. Burrage
- 27. *880 yards Boys* (Open) Record 2 min. 16¹/₈ secs. D. Roderick, 1934
 Time 2m. 13³/₅secs. (Record)
 (1) P. Williams (2) R. Baker (3) L. Nugent
- 28. *High Jump Girls* (Under 13) Record 4ft. 2ins. C. Robinson, 1943 Hgt. 3ft. 7¹/₂in.
 (1) D. Gibbons (2) G. Smith (3) P. Bryant.
- 29. *High Jump Girls* (Under 15) Record 4ft. 3¹/₂ins. B. Lievers, 1941 Hgt. 4ft. 3¹/₂ins.
 (1) L. Vaughan (2) M. Becket (3) M. Ireson.
- 30. *High Jump Girls* (Open) Record 4ft. 5 ins. D. West, 1927 Height 4ft. 2ins.
 (1) N. Blanchette (2) D. Francke (3) T. Hewetson.
- 31. *Long Jump Girls* (Under 13) Record 14ft. 1¹/₂in. M. Beckett, 1944 Dis. 10ft. 7¹/₂in.
 (1) G. Ireson (2) M. Lyon (3) P. Bryant.
- 32. *Long Jump Girls* (Under 15) Record 13ft. 5in. N. Henderson, 1935. 12ft. 1¹/₂in.
 (1) M. Ireson (2) S. Butcher (3) S. Partridge.
- 33. *Long Jump Girls* (Open) Record 14ft. 15in. B. Robinson, 1929, Dis. 12ft. 3¹/₄in.
 (1) L. Callaghan (2) T. Hewtson (3) E. Davies

POINTS.

House Relay	...	5	4	3	2	1
Individual Events	...	3	2	1		
Establishing a record	...	5				

Points already scored.

<i>Boys</i>	Name	Points	<i>Girls</i>	Name	Points
	Herbert-Edwardes	7		Herbert-Edwardes	5.
	Hodson	20		Hodson	6.
	Lawrence	6		Lawrence	12.
	Nicholson	10		Nicholson	18.
	Roberts	10			

needed -
to compute
to be presented
at Mark Reading

52/3

RESULT

	1 Long Jump (OPEN) D. Christy	Distance	17' 1/2"
	2 Long Jump (U. 15) P. Fuller	"	16' 3/4"
	3 Long Jump (U. 12) P. Wilson	"	11' 5 3/4"
	4 High Jump (U. 12) B. Zoster	Height	3' 8"
	5 Throwing the Cricket Ball W. Tiley	Distance	84' 2"
	6 Mile (OPEN) L. Cooper	Time	5' 49 1/2"
2	7 100 Yds (GIRLS) Under 11	Mary Macey } Molly West } 13	Time 13' 4 1/2" R
	8 100 Yds (") Under 13	Keila Kempster	Time 13" R.
38 29	9 100 Yds (") Under 15	Alice Holmes	Time 12' 1/2" R
5	10 100 Yds (") OPEN	Sheila Dennett	Time 12' 1/2"
	11 100 Yds (BOYS) U. 12	E. Hiscrocks	Time 14' 1/2"
38 34	12 100 Yds (") U. 15	P. Busby	Time 11' 7 1/2"
5	13 100 Yds (") OPEN	D. Christy	Time 11"
5	14 High Jump (BOYS) OPEN	J. de Bruin	Height 4' 9 1/2"
34 11	15 High Jump (BOYS) U. 15	P. Fuller	Height 4'
3	16 High Jump (GIRLS) U. 11	Gris Agar	Height 3' 13 1/4"
2	17 High Jump (GIRLS) U. 13	Victoria Haradine	Height 3' 9 1/4"
39 18	18 High Jump (") U. 15	Alice Holmes	Height 3' 11 1/4"
3	19 High Jump (GIRLS) OPEN	Daphne Robinson	Height 3' 10"
	20 Hurdles (GIRLS) OPEN	Sheila Dennett	Time 18" R
34 13	21 Hurdles GIRLS U. 15	Alice Holmes	Time 18 1/2" R
2	22 Hurdles (BOYS) U. 15	P. Fuller	Time 18 4/5"
	23 Hurdles (BOYS) OPEN	D. Christy	Time 18 3/10"
	24 220 Yds (BOYS) U. 12	L. Dudley	Time 35"
	25 440 Yds (BOYS) OPEN	D. Christy	Time 63 3/5"
	26 LONG Jump (GIRLS) U. 13	Victoria Haradine	Distance 11' 8 1/2"
18 34	27 LONG Jump (GIRLS) U. 15	Alice Holmes	Distance 14' 8"
3 10	28 LONG Jump (GIRLS) OPEN	Sheila Dennett	Distance 14' 13 1/2"
1 44	29 Putting the Weight (OPEN) BOYS	D. Christy	Distance
8	30 440 Yds (BOYS) U. 15	N. Nicholas	Time 70"
19 15	31 880 Yds (BOYS) OPEN	L. Cooper	Time
9 5	32 HOUSE RELAY (GIRLS) (CUP)	Hodson	Time
	33 HOUSE RELAY (BOYS) (CUP)	Roberts	Time

149

Completed entries

RESULT OF HOUSE POINTS

BOYS

1	COCKHOUSE (CUP)	ROBERTS	109 1/2 Points
2	_____	LAWRENCE	64 Points
3	_____	NICHOLSON	49 Points
4	_____	HAYLOCK	44 1/2 Points
5	_____	HODSON	24 1/2 Points
6	_____	HODSON	12 1/2 Points

No of Records lowered

		<u>BOYS</u>	
1st Medal	} SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP	D. CHRISTY	70
2nd Medal		JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP	
3rd Medal		Peter FULLER	28

GIRLS

1st Medal	} SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP	Shirley DEWETT	37
2nd Medal			
3rd Medal	JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP	Alice HOLMES	26

GIRLS. RESULT OF HOUSE POINTS

1	COCKHOUSE (CUP)	HODSON	Points 134
2	_____	LAWRENCE	Points 49
3	_____	H. EDWARDS	Points 24
4	_____	NICHOLSON	Points 15
5	_____	HAYLOCK	Points 3

LONG JUMP OPEN (1) 38 (2) 39 (3) 50 Dist. 17-1/2

LONG JUMP UNDER 15 (1) 34 (2) 36 (3) 35 Dist 16-3/2

LONG JUMP UNDER 12. (1) J. WILSON (2) G. GENT (3) A. WARRIE. Dist 11-5/4

HIGH JUMP UNDER 12. (1) B. GORTER. (2) A. CLARKE, J. WILSON Ht. 8'-8"

CRICKET BALL (1) W. TILLEY (2) 50 (3) P. KELLY. Dist 84yds-2ft.

MILE OPEN. (1) 49. (2) 47. (3) 50 Time 5'-49 1/2 sec.

EVENTS.

1-100 yards Girls (under 11) Record 14 1/2 secs. (D. Robinson 1938) Time 13 1/5

- 1 M. Hiscocks Herbert-Edwardes (1) 12 3/5
- 2 H. Kempster Lawrence
- 3 M. West Nicholson (2) 7 2
- 4 B. Leivers Herbert-Edwardes
- (R) B. Edwardes Havelock (3) 27

2-100 yards Girls (under 13) Record 13 1/2 secs. (M. Edwards 1937) Time 13"

- 5 E. Ashurst Nicholson (1) 6
- 6 L. Kempster Lawrence
- 7 M. Bowles Herbert-Edwardes (2) 7
- 8 P. Dennett Hodson
- (R) I. Ling Herbert-Edwardes (3) 5

3-100 yards Girls (under 15) Record 12 3/4 secs. (A. Holmes 1937) Time 12 1/10

- 9 B. Browne Hodson (1) 12
- 10 V. Miles Nicholson
- 11 K. Cusson Lawrence (2) 11
- 12 A. Holmes Hodson
- (R) P. Harrison Lawrence (3) 27

4-100 yards Girls (open) Record 12 1/2 secs. (B. Robinson 1937) Time 12 1/2

- 13 G. Dockrell Nicholson (1) 15
- 14 D. Robinson Hodson
- 15 S. Dennett Hodson (2) 14
- 16 B. Robinson Hodson
- (R) V. Boggie Nicholson (3) 16

5-100 yards Boys (under 12) Record 13 secs. (N. Payne 1933) Time 14 1/10

- 20 R. Lovett Lawrence (1) 14
- 21 L. Dudley Herbert-Edwardes
- 22 P. Marshall Hodson (2) 33
- 23 T. Dix Lawrence
- (R) E. Hiscocks Nicholson (3) 31

6-100 yards Boys (under 15) Record 11 1/2 secs. (T. Hodfield 1929) Time 11 2/5

- 34 P. Fuller Lawrence (1) 8 3/5
- 35 L. Fletcher Roberts
- 36 P. Busby Nicholson (2) 7 3/4
- 37 J. Gilbert Herbert-Edwardes
- (R) L. Beechers Hodson (3) 23 1/2

7-100 yards Boys (open) Record 10 1/10 secs. (D. Simpson 1935) Time 11

- 38 D. Christy Roberts (1) 38
- 39 J. DeBeaux Havelock
- 40 G. Jones Havelock (2) 35
- 41 S. Jacobs Herbert-Edwardes
- (R) B. James Roberts (3) 42

8-High Jump Boys (open) Record 5ft. 6 1/2 in. (C. Brisley 1929) Height 4/9 1/2

- 39 J. DeBeaux Havelock (1) 39
- 40 G. Jones Havelock
- 38 D. Christy Roberts (2) R
- 42 H. Fuller Herbert-Edwardes
- (R) W. Tilley Havelock (3) 42

R. James

3	-
5	3
3	-
1 1/2	-
-	5 3
-	3 10
1	8
1	-
5	2
6	2
8	9 2
3	10 5
26	14 10
1	2 3
4 1/2	18 19
5	5
3	5
4 1/2	26 27
4 1/2	26 27
7 1/2	26 27

3
3
10
8
2
2
2
10
3
3
19
5
5
29
29
29

9- High Jump Boys (under 15) Record 4ft. 7in. (C. Smith 1930) Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ "		
34	P. Fuller Lawrence	(1) 34
43	G. DeBeaux Havelock	(2) 43
44	C. Warner Nicholson	(3) R x 45
45	S. Seymour Roberts	
(R)	P. King Roberts	
10- High Jump Girls (under 11) Record 3ft. 5in. (J. Plummer 1937) Height $3\frac{1}{4}$ "		
3	M. West Nicholson	(1) 18
17	N. Blanchette Hodson	(2) 17
18	I. Agar Lawrence	(3) 3
(R)	M. Clarke Hodson	
	E. McLeod Havelock	
11- High Jump Girls (under 13) Record 4ft. 3in. (M. Edwards 1937) Height $3\frac{1}{4}$ "		
8	P. Dennett Hodson	(1) 19
19	M. Harradine Lawrence	(2) 8
20	J. Wayman Herbert-Edwardes	(3) 20
7	M. Bowles Herbert-Edwardes	
(R)	E. Ashurst Nicholson	
12- High Jump Girls (under 15) Record 4ft. 4in. (A. Holmes 1937) Height $3\frac{1}{4}$ "		
12	A. Holmes Hodson	(1) 12
9	B. Browne Hodson	(2) 22
21	D. West Nicholson	(3) 21
22	E. Yapp Herbert-Edwardes	
(R)	I. Maydon Hodson	
13- High Jump Girls (open) Record 4ft. 8in. (P. Sherringham 1937) Hgt. $3\frac{1}{10}$ "		
16	B. Robinson Hodson	(1) 14
23	P. Burbidge Herbert-Edwardes	(2) 16
24	Y. Miles Nicholson	(3) R
14	D. Robinson Hodson	
(R)	S. Dennett Hodson	
14- Hurdles Girls (open) Record 20 secs. (B. Tilley 1935) Time 18?		
23	P. Burbidge Herbert-Edwardes	(1) 15
15	S. Dennett Hodson	(2) 14
14	D. Robinson Hodson	(3) 23
13	G. Dockrell Nicholson	
(R)	Y. Miles Nicholson	
15- Hurdles Girls (under 15) Record 21 secs. (D. Plummer 1935) Time $18\frac{1}{10}$ "		
9	B. Browne Hodson	(1) 12
22	E. Yapp Herbert-Edwardes	(2) 11
12	A. Holmes Hodson	(3) 21
21	D. West Nicholson	
(R)	K. Cusson Lawrence	
16- Hurdles Boys (under 15) Record 18 1/2 secs. (C. Smith 1930) Time $18\frac{4}{5}$ "		
36	P. Busby Nicholson	(1) 34
35	L. Fletcher Roberts	(2) 35
34	P. Fuller Lawrence	(3) 46
43	S. Rutherford Roberts	
(R)	S. Seymour Roberts	
17- Hurdles Boys (open) Record 16 secs. (C. Brisley 1934) Time $18\frac{3}{10}$ "		
38	D. Christy Roberts	(1) 38
40	G. Jones Havelock	(2) 47
47	B. James Roberts	(3) 39 + R
39	J. DeBeaux Havelock	
(R)	H. Fuller Herbert-Edwardes	

4 1/2
2
38
3
6
5
81
10
5
99
10
5
46
5
5
36
4 1/2
2
4 1/2

18-220 yards Boys (under 17) Record 32 1/2 sec. (N. Nicholls 1926) Time 35"

- 48 A. Sparrow Roberts 1 31
- 32 P. Marshall Hodson
- 31 L. Dullely Herbert-Edwardes 2 33
- 33 T. Dix Lawrence
- (R) D. Boggie Roberts 3 R.

19-220 yards Boys (open) Record 37 1/2 sec. (C. Bissley 1929) Time 63 3/4"

- 49 L. Cooper Nicholson (1) 38
- 38 D. Christy Roberts (2) 39
- 47 B. James Roberts (3) 47
- 40 G. Jones Havelock
- (R) W. Crowley Roberts

20-Long Jump Girls (under 18) Rec. 11ft. 7 1/2 in. (P. Turner 1931) Distance 11 5/8"

- 3 H. Kempster Lawrence (1) 19
- 25 C. Burke Havelock (2) 25
- 19 M. Harradine Lawrence (3) 2
- 24 G. Wilcox Herbert-Edwardes
- (R) M. Winton Havelock

21-Long Jump Girls (under 15) Rec. 10ft. 5 in. (M. Handerson 1935) Distance 14/8"

- 18 A. Holmes Hodson (1) 12 Beals
- 19 V. Miles Nicholson (2) 27 Open
- 9 B. Browne Hodson (3) R. Record
- 27 I. Carlson Lawrence
- (R) K. Edwards Havelock

Crosby

22-Long Jump Girls (open) Record 14ft. 6 in. (B. Robinson 1928) Distance 13 1/6"

- 16 B. Robinson Hodson (1) 15
- 23 V. Boggie Nicholson (2) 16
- 29 A. Sweet Havelock (3) 28
- 15 S. Dennett Hodson
- (R) D. Robinson Hodson

23-Putting the Weight Boys (open) Rec. 42ft. 9 in. (D. Howie 1937) Distance -

- 38 D. Christy Roberts (1) 38
- 39 J. DeBeaux Havelock (2) 39
- 40 G. Jones Havelock
- 50 N. Kells Lawrence (3)
- (R) H. Fuller Herbert-Edwardes

24-440 yards Boys (under 15) Rec. 63 sec. (C. Smith 1930) Time 70"

- 51 N. Nicholls Hodson (1) 57
- 45 S. Seymour Roberts (2) 52
- 52 L. Beechers Hodson (3) 55
- 53 A. Battersbee Hodson
- (R) V. Berridge

25-880 yards Boys (open) Record 1m. 16 1/2 sec. (D. Roderick 1934) Time 2 50 1/2"

- 49 L. Cooper Nicholson (1) 55 R. Lovett Lawrence
- 50 N. Kells Lawrence (2) 56 L. Courtenay Hodson
- 39 J. DeBeaux Havelock (3) 57 W. Tilley Havelock
- 54 W. Crowley Roberts (R) E. Cheek Herbert-Edwardes
- 47 B. James Roberts

26-Home Relay Girls Record 1m. 24 sec. (Hodson 1937) Time 44"

M. DE. L. I. E

27-Home Relay Boys Record 1m. 24 sec. (Hodson 1937) Time 45 1/2"

Roberts
Nicholson
Lawrence

52/132

PROGRAMME

Boys' Athletic Sports.

Thursday, 2nd October, 1941 at 3 p. m.



Officials.

Referee	... The Principal.
Track Judges	... { Mr. Coombes. R.S.M. Baggott. Mr. Hodgkinson.
Field Judges	... { R.S.M. Baggott. Serjeant Worroll. Mr. Hadley.
Time-keepers	... { Mr. Waller. Mr. Evans. Mr. Kemp.
Marshals	... { Serjeant Davies. Mr. Cribb.
Clerk of the Course	... Serjeant Worroll.
Starter	... Serjeant Davies.
Recorders	... { Mr. Fernandes. Mr. Carter.
Telegraph	... Mr. Nagle.

Events previously decided.

- 13—*880 yards* (open) 2m. 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec. Record 2 m. 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ secs. (D. Roderick 1934) Time
1st P. Fuller. 2nd F. Montague. 3rd D. Carlson.
- 14—*High Jump* (open) Height 4' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Record 5ft. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. (C. Brisley 1929)
1st. P. Fuller. 2nd. G. DeBeaux. 3rd. S. Seymour.
- 15—*Long Jump* (open) Distance 20 ft. 2 ins. Record 20 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
1st. P. Fuller. 2nd. P. Carlson. 3rd. D. Edwards. (R)
- 16—*High Jump* (under 15) Height 4 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Record 4 ft. 7 ins.
1st. K. Connolly. 2nd. G. Gragory. 3rd. A. Sparrow.
- 17—*Long Jump* (under 15) 16' 3" Record 16' 3" (C. Smith 1930) Distance—
1st. D. Tolhurst. 2nd. L. Nugent. 3rd. A. Sparrow.
- 18—*High Jump* (under 12) Ht. 4ft. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Record 4 ft. (R. Rossiter 1917)
1st. D. Fuller. 2nd. C. Brown. 3rd. D. Sparrow. (R)
- 19—*Long Jump* (under 12) Distance 13 ft. 6 ins. Record 12 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.
1st. D. Fuller. 2nd. K. Wagstaff. 3rd. P. Jessiman (R)

POINTS.

Individual events	...	3	2	1		
Team Races	...	5	4	3	2	1

N. B.—5 points will be awarded for establishing a record.

House points to be carried forward.

Lawrence	...	...	14+15 (for 2 records established)
Roberts	...	...	12
Hodson	...	...	5
Nicholson	...	...	3
Herbert-Edwardes	...	...	2

EVENTS.

1—100 yards (under 12) Record 13 secs. (N. Payne 1933)			Time—
14	D. Sparrow	Roberts (1)	
15	F. Lettin	Roberts	
16	D. Fuller	Lawrence (2)	
17	P. Jessiman	Nicholson	
(R)	T. O'Donnell	Roberts (3)	
2—100 yards (under 15) Record 11$\frac{1}{2}$ secs. (T. Hadfield 1929)			Time—
8	A. Sparrow	Roberts (1)	
9	J. Shelcott	Roberts	
10	K. Connolly	Roberts (2)	
11	D. Adams	Hodson	
(R)	F. Kingsley	Herbert-Edwardes (3)	
3—100 yards (open) Record 10$\frac{1}{16}$ secs. (D. Simpson 1935)			Time—
2	D. Carlson	Lawrence (1)	
5	A. Thompson	Herbert-Edwardes	
1	P. Fuller	Lawrence	
6	D. Edwards	Roberts (2)	
(R)	P. Morrissey	Lawrence (3)	
4—220 yards (under 12) Record 32$\frac{1}{2}$ secs. (N. Nicholls 1936)			Time—
19	T. O'Donnell	Roberts (1)	
14	D. Sparrow	Roberts	
17	P. Jessiman	Nicholson (2)	
16	D. Fuller	Lawrence	
(R)	T. Lettin	Roberts (3)	
5—440 yards (under 15) Record 63 secs. (C. Smith 1930)			Time—
8	A. Sparrow	Roberts (1)	
9	J. Shelcott	Roberts	
18	L. Nugent	Hodson (2)	
10	K. Connolly	Roberts	
(R)	R. Baker	Herbert-Edwardes (3)	
6—One Mile (open) Record 5 min. 11$\frac{1}{2}$ secs.			Time—
1	P. Fuller	Lawrence	
2	D. Carlson	Lawrence	
20	D. Owens	Lawrence (1)	
21	D. Macdonald	Lawrence	
22	R. Mobbs	Roberts (2)	
23	P. Brown	Nicholson	
24	F. Montague	Nicholson (3)	
25	G. DeBeaux	Herbert-Edwardes	
26	J. Fernandes	Herbert-Edwardes	
27	G. Coates	Hodson	
6	D. Edwards	Roberts	
28	H. Goodall	Roberts	