



	Page.
Elphinstone College	7
Deccan College	27
Wilson College	13
St. Xavier's College	17
Gujarát College, Ahmedabad... ..	51
Rajaram College, Kolhápur	43
Baroda College	47
Fergusson College, Poona	21
Samaldas College, Bhávnagar	55
Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, Karáchi	63
Bahauddin College, Junágadh	59
Professor Gajjar's Techno-Chemical Laboratory, Bombay	23
Government Law School, Bombay	21
Grant Medical College, Bombay	1
Poona Agricultural College	39
College of Science, Poona	35
General Note	69

Tutorial Staff.

No.	Names.	University standing.	Length of service.	Subjects taught.
			Y. m. d.	
1	Mr. L. G. Date ...	L. M. & S. ...	4 5 15	Senior Tutor in Surgery.
2	" S. J. H. Meherhomji.	Do. ...	3 8 15	Junior " "
3	" D. P. Sethna ...	B.Sc., L. M. & S. ...	4 5 15	Senior Tutor in Medicine.
4	" F. N. Kapadia ...	L. M. & S. ...	3 8 15	Junior " "
5	" F. D. Nanavati ...	B.Sc., L. M. & S. ...	4 10 15	Senior " Physiology, &c.
6	" B. L. Gonsalves ...	L. M. & S. ...	3 6 9	Junior " "
7	" J. A. D'Souza ...	B.A., L. M. & S. ...	2 6 15	Senior Tutor in Pathology.
8	" M. B. Soparkar ...	L. M. & S. ...	0 8 15	Junior " "
9	" Y. D. Gidh ...	Do. ...	2 6 15	Senior Tutor in Anatomy.
10	" R. M. Somji ...	Do. ...	0 8 15	Junior " "
11	" H. D. Gimi ...	B.A., L. M. & S. ...	1 11 11	Senior Tutor in Physics.
12	" B. H. Bilpudiwala.	B.Sc., L. M. & S. ...	1 0 0	Junior " "
13	" M. J. Antia ...	Do. ...	2 8 15	Senior Tutor in Chemistry.
14	" G. R. Abhyankar.	B.A., L. M. & S. ...	1 11 15	Junior " "
15	" R. B. Billimoria ...	Do. ...	1 11 15	Tutor in Bacteriology.
16	" N. A. Purandhare.	M.D. ...	3 8 15	Tutor in Midwifery.
17	" B. P. Karani ...	B.A., L. M. & S. ...	6 11 15	Tutor in Biology.
18	" S. N. Navalkar ...	L. M. & S. ...	2 0 24	Tutor in Botany.
19	" E. Moses ...	Do. ...	3 8 15	Tutor in Materia Medica.
20	" J. N. Daggan ...	Do. ...	0 8 15	Tutor in Ophthalmology.

III.—DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO CLASSES.

Total No. on the Rolls	...	...	...	510
Number of resident students	...	...	...	15
Number of students reading for—				
1. (i) First Examination in Medicine	...	...	...	89
(ii) Second Examination in Medicine	...	...	...	65
(iii) L. M. & S. (Final) Examination	...	...	...	118
2. (i) Preliminary Scientific Examination	...	...	...	45
(ii) Intermediate M.B. Examination	...	...	...	128
(iii) Final M.B. Examination	...	...	...	Nil.

IV.—BUILDINGS.

The College Buildings consist of a number of detached buildings spread over a large compound with the original Grant Medical College Building as their centre. It might have been possible to erect a more compact set of buildings for the College on its present site; but this would have involved the removal of the original structure which has a character and associations worthy of being preserved. The plan of erecting new blocks, as the need of increased accommodation arose, having been once adopted, it had to be pursued and several extensive additions of this kind are now nearing completion.

We remark in detail on some of the class-rooms and laboratories contained in these buildings.

Physical and Chemical Departments.

These two departments are jointly accommodated in one of the older buildings.

The Preliminary Scientific Examination having rendered necessary the provision of a Physical Laboratory, a commendable effort has been made to meet this want. The room set apart for this purpose is intended to accommodate over 60 students. For these suitable well designed tables have been provided and sets of simple apparatus have been supplied. Gas and water have been laid

on and the working tables have been provided with all the ordinary requisites for elementary experiments and measurements. The only defect which we noted was the smallness of the room in proportion to the number of working-places it has to provide.

The Chemical Laboratory is also rather overcrowded and not particularly well lighted. It has been greatly improved by the introduction of sinks with proper drainage. The space allotted to each student is not up to the standard of modern prescription; but undue importance should not be attached to this defect as the work done in the Laboratory has hitherto satisfied educational requirements.

There is a great deficiency of accommodation for storing apparatus, both physical and chemical, and it is abundantly evident that there is not room in the buildings for the Chemical Analyser's Department and the Chemical Department of the College, both of which have been established in the same quarters. These two are no doubt related departments, but the manner in which they have been crowded into a limited space cannot be helpful to either. The same lecture room has to do duty both for physics and chemistry—a most undesirable arrangement even if the auditorium were one of the best. But it is probably the most unsatisfactory we have met with in all our College inspections and we feel constrained to express in strong terms our disapproval of the arrangements for lecturing in these two subjects in this College.

The lecture-room is a fairly large hall. The lecture-table proclaims its antiquity by its want of every arrangement for the convenience of the lecturer. Worst of all is the arrangement of the benches. Although the table is only slightly elevated, the benches being arranged on the flat without any rise, students beyond the front rows can see little of the experiments carried out on the lecture-table. They have no desks to write upon, only benches of an antique pattern being provided.

We were given to understand that the professors had put forward a scheme, which had not yet been sanctioned, for a new building. A new building is, no doubt, necessary; but meanwhile much could be done to improve present conditions. A moderate expenditure could convert this hall into an excellent theatre for lectures on either Physics or Chemistry; but although these defects have been recognised for the last twenty years it is to be regretted that nothing of any importance has been done to remove them. We would request the Syndicate to press upon the College authorities the necessity of an immediate improvement of their arrangements in this particular. Even if the project for a new building should be sanctioned a considerable time must elapse before it materializes. Meanwhile the lecture room must be made more worthy of the College and the University.

Dissecting Room.—The arrangements of the Dissecting Room are excellent. The only point to which we think it necessary to draw attention is the smallness of the lockers provided for the students for keeping their coats, etc., which leads a number of them to do their work in their ordinary clothes—a habit which ought to be discouraged by providing sufficient accommodation to make it convenient for them to change their clothing to the extent that is necessary in such work. These students at the end of their third year, *i. e.* soon after passing in Anatomy, have to learn Surgical and Obstetrical work along with Operative Surgery and *post mortem* examination. It is therefore most important that the habit of cleanliness should be implanted during the earlier stages of their course.

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Pathology.—It is a pleasure to turn to the new Pathological Museum and Laboratory and Lecture Room. The co-operation of the Coroner's Department with the College has made it possible to secure for the College a fine addition to its buildings provided with the most approved appliances including a

I. Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Inspected on Wednesday, 4th August 1909, 11 a. m.

I.—MANAGEMENT.

The College is a Government Institution. It is partly under the Director of Public Instruction and partly under the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay.

II.—STAFF AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

No.	Names.	University standing.	Length of Service.	Remarks.
			Y. m. d.	
1	Lieut.-Col. H. P. Dimmock, I.M.S.	M.D.	18 10 6	Principal and Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
2	Lieut.-Col. W. H. Quicke, I.M.S.	F.R.C.S.	16 4 16	Professor of Surgery, Clinical and Operative Surgery. (On leave.)
3	Major A. Street, I.M.S.	M.B., F.R.C.S.	...	Acting.
4	Lieut.-Col. C. H. L. Meyer, I.M.S.	M.D., B.S.	20 4 28	Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy and Curator of Pathological Museum.
5	Lieut.-Col. L. F. Childe, I.M.S.	B.A., M.B.	19 6 15	Professor of Medicine, Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics.
6	Major A. Street, I.M.S.	M.B., F.R.C.S.	7 6 29	Professor of Anatomy and Curator of Anatomical Museum. Acting for Professor of Surgery.
7	Captain T. S. Novis, I.M.S.	L.R.C.P.S.	1 9 18	Acting.
8	Lieut.-Col. T. D. C. Barry, I.M.S.	F.R.S.E.	20 0 17	Professor of Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence. (On leave to Europe.)
9	Captain W. H. Dickinson.	M.B., B.Ch.	1 1 5	Acting.
10	Major P. P. Kilkelly, I.M.S.	M.B.	2 0 4	Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. (On leave to Europe.)
11	Captain G. McPherson, I.M.S.	M.A., M.B., C.M.	...	Acting.
12	Captain L. T. R. Hutchinson, I.M.S.	M.A., M.D.	7 2 2	Professor of Physiology, Histology and Hygiene. (On leave to Europe.)
13	Captain L. P. Stephen, I.M.S.	M.A., M.D.	1 7 5	Acting.
14	Captain A. J. V. Betts, I.M.S.	M.B.	0 0 15	Professor of Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy.
15	Dr. S. A. Powell	B.A., M.B., M.Ch.	7 0 0	Professor of Botany and Biology.
16	Dr. N. F. Surveyor	M.A., M.D., B.Sc.	2 6 3	Professor of Bacteriology.
17	Mr. C. Efford	L.D.S.	3 0 25	Lecturer in Dentistry.
18	Assistant Surgeon S. D. Bharucha.	L. M. & S.	14 9 15	Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Note.—1. The Principal and Professor of Midwifery, etc., and the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, Anatomy and Ophthalmology have to perform duties in the Hospital where they also impart clinical instruction to the 4th and 5th year students.

2. The Professor of Chemistry, etc., is also Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay. The Professors of Biology and Botany and Materia Medica are, respectively, Police Surgeon and Surgeon to the Coroner, and Resident Physician to St. George's Hospital.

3. The Professor of Physiology is a full-time Professor.

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Pathology.—It is a pleasure to turn to the new Pathological Museum and Laboratory and Lecture Room. The co-operation of the Coroner's Department with the College has made it possible to secure for the College a fine addition to its buildings provided with the most approved appliances including a

refrigeration plant. The Professor of Pathology, who has hitherto had to carry on his work under many disadvantages, will now have all that is needed for the convenience and efficiency of his important department.

Surgical Theatres.—The surgical theatres in which the students are permitted to witness performance of operations, but which belong to the Hospital, were also visited by us. They are a great advance on anything previously known in the Hospital and are provided with a full modern surgical equipment.

New Anatomical Theatre.—The new anatomical theatre is a splendid addition to the College buildings. It contains an auditorium seated for 500. It will soon be completed and in addition to its uses for its own special purpose it will do duty when required as a College Hall.

Biological and Bacteriological Departments.—Since last inspection, besides the Physics Department, two new departments have come into existence, *viz.*, the Biological and Bacteriological Departments. The building in which these are accommodated at present was originally the old Leper Hospital. The verandahs on both sides of the building have been closed in with large glass windows and arrangements for practical and microscopical teaching have thus been provided.

Two rooms on the second story of the F. D. Petit Laboratory are devoted to Research Work. These rooms, as stated in the last report, are so overcrowded with the necessary furniture and apparatus that there is scarcely room left to move about in them and in one of them a good deal of the apparatus is slung on wires stretched across the room. However, when the Pathological and Physiological Departments have been transferred to the new building being provided for them, it is expected that more room will be available in the F. D. Petit Laboratory for Research Work.

This is the only Government College where we found that an attempt at original scientific work was encouraged by the Government. The Agricultural College at Poona will also have provision for such work when its buildings are completed.

Gymkhana Building.—We learn with regret that it has been found necessary to decide to remove the Gymkhana Building in order to make room for the residential quarters of some subordinate officers of the J. J. Hospital. This arrangement has made it necessary to look for a new play ground for the students. An attempt was made to secure a plot of ground on the Kennedy Sea Face adjoining that assigned to the Wilson College several years ago. The Improvement Trust has however declined to entertain the proposal of the Principal. We trust that a good plot at no inconvenient distance from the College will be found for this purpose.

Students' Quarters.—At a cost of Rs. 1,50,000 a large block of students' quarters with accommodation for 250 students is being erected and is now nearing completion. Externally regarded the building appears to be a great acquisition to the College; but when its internal arrangements are examined it is found to come short in the most essential requirements of a student's home. It contains more than 100 rooms in addition to three large halls, one on each floor, in which students can meet for social intercourse. This last is a very useful feature in the arrangements; but the rooms in which the students are to reside violate all sanitary canons. The attempt has been made to place the rooms on each floor in two rows, back to back, as in the Elphinstone College Quarters, with the result that there is no proper through ventilation in either row. The rooms have no windows. They could scarcely help having a door; but beyond this doorway with its glazed ventilator above there is no access for light and air from without. It is true that holes with gratings have been placed in the longitudinal and lateral partition walls at a high level; but this does not add to the light and as a means of ventilation this arrangement is most inadequate. We were amazed that the College authorities had accepted so faulty a plan. One would have thought that in a *Medical College* the highest standard in matters of ventilation would have been insisted upon.

Even those of us who represent only a layman's opinion have no hesitation in condemning these rooms. They look more like cells in which students are

to be immured, than rooms in which they are to dwell. We consider that the University, entrusted as it is with the supervision of the quarters in which students reside, should call on the authorities to remove at once the partition walls which separate the front rooms from those behind. Two rooms thus thrown into one would provide healthier accommodation for four students than each can do for two according to the present plan. If necessary one of the doors could be converted into a window.

It is not merely a question of physical sanitation; it is a matter which concerns the minds and spirits of the students whose lot it will be to inhabit these so-called rooms. We do not know whether these partition walls are part of the essential structure; but if they are the Engineers will find a way to solve the problem of their removal.

Already in their College Magazine the students have raised a note of protest against the kind of rooms that are being provided for them. We are only expressing more emphatically what they themselves have ventured to suggest.

V.—FINANCE.

Income.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Endowments	6,143 0 0	Staff	1,61,803 0 0
Grants-in-aid, etc. ... ..	.....	Furniture	1,163 5 0
Fees	78,772 0 0	Library	1,050 0 0
Rents paid by resident students	540 0 0	Apparatus, etc.	20,801 14 5
Other sources	1,553 0 0	Repairs to Buildings	1,200 0 0
		Scholarships,	6,748 0 0
		Miscellaneous	15,208 0 0
Total income from all sources	87,013 0 0	Total expenditure	2,07,974 3 5

Rate of College fees ... Rs. 12 per month, payable in advance at the commencement of each session.

Admission fee ... Rs. 25.

Hospital practice fee ... Rs. 100 to be paid in four instalments at the beginning of each term during the 4th and 5th year courses of study.

Room rent ... Rs. 3 per student.

Value of Scholarships ... Five Government Scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 10 each.

Free students ... Nil.

Students paying reduced fees ... Nil.

Annual expenditure on Rs. 1,050.

Library.

Besides a special grant of Rs. 2,500 was made by Government during the year 1907-08 to bring the Library up to date. This allotment was used up during that year.

Again a special grant of Rs. 2,500 has been sanctioned by Government for the same purpose for the current year.

Expenditure on Physical, Chemical, Biological and Bacteriological Laboratory Apparatus since the date of last Inspection —

	Rs.
Physical	7,421*
Chemical	13,500*
Biological	1,425*
Bacteriological	16,951

* Includes the expenditure on account of Chemicals, etc.

VI.—SPECIAL REMARKS.

In the statement submitted to us by the Principal, there is no mention of the Lecturer on Throat and Ear Diseases. This is probably due to the fact that the money given by His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda for the institution of this lectureship has already been expended. We hope that Government will see their way to continue this lectureship.

When the variety of all the institutions included in the Grant Medical College is considered it becomes manifest that the amount of administrative work which falls on the Principal must be very great and that everything should be done by Government to strengthen the position of the Principal of such an important institution.

It seems to us an anomaly that in the ordinary course the Principal of a great College should be liable to transference from this aoademical sphere to a different branch of the service. This is one of the results of the present much debated system of appointments to the Grant Medical College which confines all the higher appointments to the members of the Indian Medical Service. We think that there are several chairs belonging to the sphere of pure science as well as to that of Medicine which might well be exempted from this restriction. We are aware that the Indian Medical Service attaches great importance to these appointments and that, in the interests of this great department of the Public Service, it is desirable that this stimulus to the attainment of special eminence in particular branches of medical science should not be taken away from the members of the Indian Medical Service. We would suggest, however, that members of this service who are found to have attained to these special qualifications should be placed in a position to some extent detached from the ordinary line of service and that any Principal who has approved himself in his position as the head of a great educational institution should be permitted to remain in it without detriment to prospects in the service to which he belongs. There should be room for his advancement within this chosen sphere as much as if he had followed any other line of Medical Service. In other words the Principalship or a Professorship in a Medical College should not, it appears to us, be regarded as a mere stage in a larger system; but as a position belonging to a system more or less complete in itself and offering as good prospects to capacity as any other line in the Medical Service. We consider that this principle is applicable not only to Medical Colleges but to all Government Colleges which indent for their staff on any branch of the public service.

Under such an arrangement the present relation of the Indian Medical Service to Medical Education would remain in a great measure unaffected and, if special fitness were steadily kept in view in the selection of Professors, the efficiency of the College would be greatly increased by this devotion of a man's entire career to it. The inconvenience arising from the present system is illustrated in what is constantly taking place in connection with what are called the minor chairs in the College. For example, the Chair of Materia Medica is held by the Resident Medical Officer of St. George's Hospital and his tenure of the chair is often a thing of months only, depending as it does on his tenure of the other office which is regulated by the exigencies of the Department.

D. MACKICHAN.

R. P. PARANJPYE.

CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

N. F. SURVEYOR.

II.

Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Inspected on Saturday, 10th July 1903, 11-30 a.m.

I.—MANAGEMENT.

The College is under the management of the Government of Bombay. The building and endowments are vested in three trustees. The present trustees are Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, Bart., Sir Pheroza M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., and Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar.

II.—STAFF AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING.

Names.	University standing.	Length of Service.	Remarks.
Principal— A. L. Covernton	... M.A. (Oxon.) ...	Y. m. 10 6	English and Latin in Previous, B.A. and M.A. Classes.
Professors— O. V. Muller	... M.A. (Cantab.)...	15 3	On leave.
P. A. Wadia (Acting)	... M.A. ...	...	English and Indian History and Political Economy in B.A. and M.A. Classes and Greek History in the Previous.
R. Marrs	... B.A. (Oxon.) ...	1 4	Logic and Moral Philosophy and Latin, Intermediate, B.A. and M.A. Classes.
K. N. Colville	... B.A. (Oxon.) ...	1 2	English and Latin in the Previous, Intermediate, B.A. and M.A. Classes.
G. N. Anderson	... M.A. (Oxon.) ...	0 4	English and History in Intermediate, B.A., and M.A. Classes.
F. M. Dastur	... M.A. ...	33 5	Mathematics in all Classes.
K. K. Kapadia	... M.A. ...	30 0	Physics, Intermediate and B.A. Classes.
S. R. Bhandarkar	... M.A. ...	25 5	Sanskrit in all Classes.
S. M. Ispahani	... ..	3 4	Persian in Intermediate, B.A. and M.A. Classes.
Y. D. Thanevala	... M.A. ...	6 11	Biology in B.A., Intermediate, Science, B.Sc. and M.A. Classes.
V. P. Dalal	... M.A., B.Sc. ...	4 9	On leave.

Names.	University standing.	Length of Service.	Remarks.
Professors—		Y. m.	
D. D. Kanga (Acting)...	M.A. ...	0 5	Chemistry, B.A., Intermediate Science, B.Sc. and M.A.
Louis Peltier ...	B.A., B.Sc. ...	2 2	French in all Classes.
Assistant Professors—			
S. K. Katti ...	.....	10 3	Sanskrit, B.A. and M.A. Classes.
P. B. Vaehha ...	M.A., LL.B. ...	3 3	Persian, Previous and Intermediate Classes.
R. D. Karve ...	B.A. ...	2 3	Mathematics in Previous, Intermediate and B.A. Classes.
Six Dakshina Fellows ...	.....	...	

III.—DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND SUBJECTS.

Previous Class	... 134	Studying Sanskrit	... 103
Intermediate Arts	... 78	„ Persian	... 103
Junior B.A.	... 52	„ French	... 100
Senior B.A.	... 60		
M.A.	... 42	„ Latin	... 11
Intermediate Sc.	... 14	„ Avesta and Pahlvi...	7
B.Sc.	... 3		
Total	... 383		324

B.A. Optional Subjects.

No. studying A. Language and Literature	... 25
B. Logic and Moral Philosophy	... 12
C. Mathematics	... 8
D. Physics and Chemistry	... 23
E. Natural Science	... 21
F. History	... 23
	— 112

No. of M.A. students in the department of—

Languages	... 18
History	... 13
Philosophy	... 5
Mathematics	... 2
Chemistry	... 2
Natural Science	... 2
	— 42

IV.—BUILDINGS.

College Buildings.

The unsuitableness of the present Elphinstone College Building has been frequently commented upon. Originally designed for a printing press it contains several large halls in which the largest classes of the College can be easily accommodated; but some of these are badly lighted and others are fitted with badly designed and rather uncomfortable benches. Sufficient attention is not paid to such matters as the position and condition of blackboards and thus while the rooms are large and airy and are equipped with electric fans and electric light the appearance of comfort is wanting. There is a good deal of waste space as some of these rooms are considerably larger than they need be. On the other hand some of the classes of moderate size have to be accommodated in rooms that are too small. An instance of this is noted below in our remarks on the teaching of Science in this College.

The College Library is housed in a commodious hall which furnishes the students with an excellent and well conducted reading room. The room assigned to the students as a recreation room is spacious and adequate for its purpose.

For some of the defects above noted the College cannot be held responsible as it was placed by Government in a building designed for an entirely different purpose. Still more could be done to make the building worthy of the College.

One of the most serious defects of the building is its position on a street filled with tramway and other vehicular traffic. The noise must be most distracting to the professors and to the students. If the College is to remain in its present building it might be greatly improved if the western wing of the building now devoted to the custody of Government Records could be added to the present accommodation; or, if this is not possible, if an exchange could be effected which would place the College in the western wing and the Records in the wing now occupied by the College. This is a matter to which Government should be urged to give its most favourable consideration.

Adjoining the College building there is a fine athletic ground which is much prized by the College. It is understood that this is being thought of as a suitable site for the proposed Science Institute. If the ground should be taken up for this purpose it would be necessary to find a field for the students in the neighbourhood of the College in lieu of their present excellent Gymkhana ground.

Students' Quarters.

Quarters are provided for 109 students at a little distance from the College in the direction of Colába. Only 82 students were in residence when we inspected the College. That so many rooms should be vacant in a Bombay College is a circumstance that can only be explained by the situation of the buildings and the planning of the rooms. The position of the buildings is unfortunate as they are shut in by large buildings all around; but their chief defect is the inconvenient arrangement of the rooms. Each room has only one source of light, viz. the door, and on the third story in addition to the door each room has a ventilating window above which in wet weather has to be kept closed and which, unless the glass is kept clean, is not likely to add much to the illumination of the room. When the doors are shut the rooms on the lower floors are exceedingly dark. The College authorities have done all they can to improve these dark rooms by introducing glass into the upper portion of the verandah screen; but this improvement has not been sufficient to remedy effectively what is an irremediable defect. The attempt has been made in these buildings to provide a double row of rooms by means of a light longitudinal partition or screen which stops short of the roof. The separation between the adjoining rooms on the same side is effected by a similar arrangement of lateral screens. Each room is thus simply a cubicle screened off from its neighbours in which everything said in the adjoining rooms can be distinctly heard. The College authorities propose to remedy this by altering the character of the longitudinal partition; but the measures they propose will not in our opinion be sufficient. If we may be permitted to make a suggestion, we would propose the entire removal of this partition and the throwing of the back and front rooms into one long room with through ventilation from back to front. This would reduce the number of rooms to one half the present number; but we feel sure that even three students would have more comfort in sharing such a room well lighted and well ventilated than is possible in three of the present cubicles. The Principal objects to placing two students in one room; but probably he would not object to three junior men being thus placed together and to senior students he could offer separate rooms thus enlarged.

We regret to find that in another students' residence which Government are constructing for another College the evils which we have noted are being faithfully reproduced. We are convinced that in the case of the Elphinstone College the only true remedy would be to dispose of the existing buildings and to erect properly designed quarters on a more suitable site.

V.—FINANCE.

The Income of the College is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
Receipts from Endowments ...	19,115
" " Fees ...	40,394
" " Government grant ...	45,031
Total Income ...	1,04,540

The expenditure was :—

Teaching Staff ...	78,841
Apparatus and Laboratory ...	3,779
Repairs to buildings ...	2,424
Scholarships ...	7,680
Other objects ...	11,816
Total ...	1,04,540

The annual expenditure on the Library is Rs. 1,500. The College fee is Rs. 60 per term. The room rent is Rs. 23 per term; but the income from this source goes to the Public Works Department.

The Gymkhana subscription is Rs. 4-8-0 per term. There are 45 scholarships varying in value from Rs. 20 to Rs. 9 per mensem. There are no free students.

VI.—SPECIAL REMARKS.

Teaching of Physics.

The accommodation provided in this College for the teaching of Physics is confessedly inadequate; but its chief defect lies in the want of proportion observed in the distribution of the rooms. The Department of Physics possesses one very spacious room and two smaller rooms. The large hall is devoted to the housing of the apparatus—a large and handsome collection. The apparatus is well kept and makes a good show; but we should have preferred to see more signs of its extensive use. The collection is valuable and adequate for the teaching of Physics for the higher degrees, but no opportunities are afforded for the proper use of this valuable equipment.

The two smaller rooms are the Professor's room and the class room which are of about the same size. This last can scarcely accommodate 50 students; but is assigned to a class of 78. We are of opinion that this overcrowding should not be permitted. It is impossible for students to give proper attention to the lectures in such a class-room and equally impossible for the Professor to lecture with advantage under such conditions. His lecture-table is small and as his blackboard space has been usurped by a marble switch board he has to content himself with less than a square yard of blackboard placed in a very inconvenient corner of the room.

We make the following suggestions in which the Principal, who is on the alert to improve all that is defective, concurs :—The large hall now devoted to apparatus cases should become the Physics lecture room, those cases which line the walls being allowed to remain, the rest being accommodated in what is now the lecture room and in the Professors' room. Another room would have to be found for a Laboratory. If the Law Library on the ground floor of the College building could be housed elsewhere a most suitable laboratory room could be at once secured.

Teaching of Chemistry.

The arrangements for the teaching of this subject are the most inadequate we have met with. A small room has to do duty as laboratory and lecture room combined, while a partitioned corner of the Physical Apparatus Hall does duty as a store-room. Water and gas have been laid on to the Chemistry room

which has 9 antiquated working places filling the walls of the room. Twenty-three students who work in relays have to do the best they can in this confined space. It is obvious that such arrangements should not be permitted by the University to continue. More space must *at once* be found. There is a room on the ground floor at the south-west corner of the building which is still retained by Government for some purpose of its own. This should be handed over to the College if the College is to remain in its present building. Additional room must be found for a proper Chemical Laboratory. One way of immediately securing this would be to provide quarters for the Principal outside the College in some locality nearer the Students' Quarters, if possible, and to devote the rooms at present used as a Principal's residence to the purposes of a Chemical Laboratory for which their position on the top of the building renders them specially suitable.

Teaching of Biology.

What has been said with regard to the Chemical Department applies equally to that of Biology. The space allotted to this Department is totally inadequate. The Laboratory has a large collection of models and numerous specimens of butterflies. The sums spent on this kind of equipment would have been, in our opinion, more usefully expended on the purchase of a larger number of microscopes and the preparation *locally* of specimens both botanical and zoological.

In conclusion, we would remark that, although the day of inspection was a Saturday, the Committee had an opportunity of meeting most of the Professors and of discussing with them matters connected with their work. They impressed us as interested in their work and in their students.

D. MACKICHAN.
R. P. PARANJPYE.
CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.
N. F. SURVEYOR.

III.

Wilson College, Bombay.

Inspected Thursday, 2nd September 1909, 12 noon.

I.—MANAGEMENT.

The United Free Church of Scotland.

II.—STAFF AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING.

Names.	Length of Service.			The Classes and Subjects taught.
	Y.	m.	d.	
Principal, Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D.	34	0	0	M.A. and B.A. Physics.
Professor, Rev. R. Scott, M.A., D.D.	29	0	0	M.A., B.A. and P.E. English Literature.
„ Rev. R. MacOmish, M.A., B.D.	22	0	0	B.A. Pol. Economy, Interm. Logic, Int. and P.E. English and J. B.A. Opt. English.
„ Rev. R. Strachan, M.A., B.D.	11	0	0	B.A. and P.E. History, B.A. and P.E. Latin and P.E. Greek.
„ Rev. J. R. Cuthbert, M.A.	3	0	0	M.A. and B.A. Logic and Moral Philosophy.
„ Rev. J. Mackenzie, M.A...	0	6	0	Interm. and P.E. English Literature.
„ John Jack, M.A. ...	24	0	0	B.A. Mathematics, P.E. Geometry, Int. A. and Sc. Statics and Trigonometry.
„ A. R. Normand, M.A., B.Sc.	7	0	0	M.A., B.A. and B.Sc. Chemistry and Int. Arts Physics.
„ Hari Mahadev Bhadkarkar, B.A.	18	0	0	M.A., B.A., Int. A. and Previous Sanskrit.
„ Louis Peltier, B.A., B.Sc.	7	0	0	B.A., Int. A. and P.E. French.
„ M. Ahmed, M.A. ...	1	6	0	B.A., Int. A. and P.E. Persian.
„ Dadabhai Kharsedji Kateli, B.A.	26	0	0	P.E. Algebra.
„ Vinayak Nanabhai Hate, B.Sc.	12	0	0	B.A. Natural Science and Int. Sc. Biology.
„ Nilkanth Sadashiv Takarkhav, M.A.	0	6	0	Int. and P.E. English Composition, P.E. Latin and B.A. Ind. History.
Shastri, Trimbak Krishna Joshi ...	15	0	0	B.A. Sanskrit.
College Fellow, Kharsedji Nasarvanji Munshi, B.A.	2	0	0	Interm. Persian.
„ „ Balaram Vinayak Desai, B.A.	1	6	0	P.E. and Interm. French.
Dakshina Fellow, Popatlal Govindlal Shah, B.A., B.Sc.	1	6	0	B.A. Chemistry and B.Sc. Geology.
„ „ Maneksha Nasarvanji Dastur, B.A.	0	6	0	P.E. Composition Exercises.
„ „ Ramnarayan Vishvanath Pathak, B.A.	0	6	0	P.E. and Interm. Sanskrit Composition.

III.—STUDENTS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND SUBJECTS.

Studying for Previous Examination	...	200
Do. Intermediate Arts	...	125
Do. B.A.	...	159
Do. M.A.	...	27
Do. Intermediate Science	...	15
Do. B.Sc.	...	3
Total on the Roll	...	529

Studying Sanskrit	...	304
Do. Persian	...	82
Do. French	...	82
Do. Latin	...	10
Do. Avesta and Pahlvi	...	10
Do. Hebrew	...	2
Do. Greek	...	1
Do. Gujarāti (for M.A.)	...	1

Voluntary Subjects for B.A.—		
Languages and Literature	...	36
Logic and Moral Philosophy	...	12
Mathematics	...	3
Physics and Chemistry	...	60
Natural Science	...	14
History	...	34
		159

Studying for M.A.—		
Languages	...	8
History	...	3
Philosophy	...	1
Physics	...	1
Chemistry	...	14
		27

IV.—BUILDINGS.

As stated in the last Report the College Buildings have a very good situation on the Sea Face and it is satisfactory to note that the play-ground to which reference was made in the same Report has at last been secured for the use of the students.

In the Residence Quarters situated in the College compound there are 75 resident students. The necessity for increased accommodation has been recognized and the present hostel is to be enlarged. The statement submitted shows further that the erection of a second hostel has been in contemplation for some time but that no site has yet been found for it. The application of the College for a suitable site is still before Government.

The College Building contains a good Library which unfortunately does not seem to be much utilized by the students. Only 77 out of a total of 529 are said to take advantage of the privileges of the Library. The students should be encouraged by their Professors to extend their reading beyond annotated editions of text-books, the habit of using which tends to encourage cram.

The College has been recently enlarged by the addition of a third story, but, with the division of the Previous Class into two sections, a considerable number of large class-rooms is required. It seems therefore undesirable that any part of the main building should be used as a residence. We understand that the quarters hitherto occupied by one of the Professors have been vacated and are being converted into an additional large class-room capable of accommodating the Intermediate Arts Class.

As the Principal has his residence in the College compound, and as we understand that one of the Professors intends to take up his residence in the Students' Quarters, it is not necessary to provide accommodation for a Professor's residence in the main building.

The extensions which have been made have provided more room for the teaching of Science, especially Physics and Chemistry, than was available at the time of last inspection. The capacity of the Chemical Laboratory has been doubled, and the Laboratory entirely re-fitted with the most modern type of appliances. There is a balance-room and preparation-room and store-room. The Physical apparatus has been removed to a larger hall in which it can be suitably arranged, and the adjoining class-room which is able to accommodate about 140 students has been recently fitted up as the Physics Lecture room. There are two rooms on the ground-floor available for practical work in Physics.

In Biology the accommodation is also much better. A small botanical garden is in contemplation. Much, however, depends on the practical work exacted from the students in Biology in which, for the proper understanding of the theoretical knowledge required by the University, practical work is indispensable.

V.—FINANCE.

Receipts.

	Rs.
From Endowments	1,711
From the Funds of the Managing Body ...	40,523
Government Grants	11,800
Fees	39,238
Room Rent	2,066
Library Subscription	71
Total Receipts ...	95,409

Expenditure.

	Rs.
On Staff	63,378
On Furniture	3,949
Apparatus and Library	2,930
Repairs	1,385
Extension of Chemical Laboratory ...	12,412
Scholarships and Fellowships ...	6,063
Other objects (Literary Society, Athletics, Chemical Laboratory expenses, taxes and rents)	5,287
Total Expenditure ...	95,409

The rate of College fee is Rs. 36 per term. The room-rent is Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 per term per student according to the position of the room. A fee of Rs. 3 per annum is charged for the Gymkhana and Rs. 2 for the Literary Society.

There are 41 Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 344 per mensem.

There are no free students. About 40 students belonging to various Boarding Schools are admitted under special arrangement at a fee of Rs. 5 per mensem.

The Imperial Grant has been utilized in the additions to the College Building above referred to.

VI.—REMARKS.

The College Literary Society has recently started the issue of a Magazine called the "Wilsonian" which appears once in each term. There is also a "Science Circle" in connection with which papers on scientific subjects are read and occasional lectures delivered.

With regard to the teaching of Biological Science we would remark that dissections of animals found locally ought to be kept for guidance in practical work. We were shown some ready-made botanical and zoological specimens; but most of them were mounted in Europe. In this work the Professor should have skilled assistance. The want of this has been noticed by us in most of the Colleges, and it is no wonder that the students of Biology in our University are as a rule very deficient in practical work.

We are sorry to find that no steps have been taken since last inspection to remedy the complaint of the Principal as to the smallness of the number of Dakshina Fellowships allotted to the College and to the aided Colleges generally. At least two more Fellows—one for the Physical and one for the Biological department—are urgently required if the teaching in these subjects is to be made thoroughly practical.

Physics and Chemistry attract the largest number of students in the B.A. Class. This is very satisfactory as an evidence of efficient teaching in these subjects. Much of the time of the Professors, however, must be unnecessarily wasted in the preparation of class room demonstrations, and without efficient assistance practical teaching would be impossible in a class of 60 students. In Chemistry one of the Dakshina Fellows gives assistance. Similar assistance should be provided in Physics and Biology also.

D. MACKICHAN.
N. F. SURVEYOR.
R. P. PARANJPYE.

IV.

St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

Inspected Friday, 3rd September 1909, 8-30 a. m.

I.—MANAGEMENT.

The managing body of the College and High School consists of the Rector, the Principals of the two Institutions and one Professor of each of them appointed by the Superior of the Mission.

II.—STAFF AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING.

Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J. (35th year)—Principal. (Does not teach at present.)

Rev. E. Blatter, S.J. (6th year)—Biology in B.A., B.Sc. and M.A. Classes.

Rev. J. Degen, S.J. (12th year)—Mathematics in Previous, Intermediate B.A. and B.Sc. Classes and Superintendent of the new hostel.

Rev. J. Devine, S.J. (4th year)—English Literature in Previous and Intermediate and B.A. Classes.

Rev. C. Flink, S.J. (5th year)—History and Political Economy in B.A. and M.A. Classes.

Rev. F. Haan, S.J. (13th year)—Physics in Intermediate B.A., B.A. and B.Sc. Classes.

Rev. A. Hegglin, S.J. (20th year)—Sanskrit in Intermediate B.A. and B.A. Classes and Indian History in B.A. Class.

Rev. S. Noti, S.J. (12th year)—French in Intermediate B.A., B.A. and M.A. Classes.

Rev. A. Seither, S.J. (6th year)—English Literature in B.A. and M.A. Classes and English History in B.A. Class.

Rev. H. Sierp, S.J. (3rd year)—Chemistry in B.A., M.A. and B.Sc. Classes.

Rev. E. Usteri, S.J. (28th year)—Latin in B.A. (voluntary) and M.A. Classes.

Maulvi Muhammad Abbas, M.A. and M.F. (7th year)—Professor of Persian and Arabic in all classes.

Jehangir Edulji Davar, Officier d'Académie Gallic and Inspecteur d'Instruction Publique (5th year)—Assistant Professor of French in Previous Class.

Shamrao Ramchandra Dharadhar, M.A. (2nd year)—Assistant Professor of Sanskrit in Previous Class.

Anthony Xavier Soares, M.A. (1st year)—Assistant Professor of English, History and Logic.

There are in addition three Dakshina Fellows and two College Fellows (one of them Honorary) assisting the Professors.

III.—STUDENTS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND SUBJECTS.

Total number of students on the rolls on the 10th July 1909—378.

Resident students—48—accommodated in the new hostel.

B 1420—5

Distribution of students—in M.A. Class 15, in B.A. Class 107, in B.Sc. Class 5, in Intermediate Arts 79, in Intermediate Science 2, in Previous Class 167.

Classical Languages—Sanskrit 53, Latin 91, Persian 72, French 101, Avesta and Pahlavi 36.

Voluntary subjects in B.A.—Language and Literature 26, Chemistry and Physics 42, Natural Science 26, History 13.

Groups at the M.A. Examination Languages 2, History 1, Chemistry 11, Natural Science 1.

IV.—BUILDINGS.

Main Building.—The accommodation provided in the class rooms in the main building appears to be sufficient for the 375 students on the rolls. We may, however, remark that the Previous Class room—containing as it does, 167 students—is rather overcrowded and is not well proportioned for the purposes of a class room, being too long in comparison with its width. The students on the last few benches have to strain their ears in order to hear the Professors who in their turn have to speak above their ordinary voice. The B.A. and Intermediate Class rooms are, on the other hand, quite square and contain only five or six rows of students while the Previous Class room contains about fourteen rows. The blackboard in this class room could be improved, the arrangements for raising and lowering it being rather primitive. In this class room the working on the blackboard requires to be very large in order to be legible to the students of the rear benches. Our impression was that the smaller rooms in which the voluntary subjects and the various second languages are taught are not sufficient in number. This is probably due to the greater part of the rooms on the second floor being occupied as living rooms by some of the Professors. Two or three of these should be made available for use as class rooms. The main building as a whole suggests a larger class room space than is actually available.

Residence Quarters.—These have been built since the College was last inspected. They form a very convenient hostel with lavatories, bathrooms and kitchens on an imposing scale. On the ground floor there is a large hall at present used by the students for social purposes, which is intended to be converted into rooms when there is sufficient demand. The demand does not at present appear to be great. The reason may be that the rent of the rooms amounting in some cases even to Rs. 36 per term per student is considered excessive; another reason, no doubt, is that a large number of the students of the College have their homes in the city.

The building has a flat roof with a parapet all round on which the students can enjoy the air. It shewed a tendency to leak during its first experience of the rains. One of the Professors has his rooms in the hostel building.

The Physical and Biological Laboratories are in the main building and the Chemical Laboratory in a detached building.

The Physical Department consists principally of two rooms—the Lecture Room and Apparatus Room. The former is well fitted for lecture purposes and the collection of apparatus in the latter is fully adequate. There does not appear to be much opportunity given to the B.A. and Intermediate Science students for handling and working with the apparatus as distinct from learning its construction and use, as this is not required for the University Examinations. If practical work is made compulsory for the Intermediate and B.A. Examination there is no laboratory space available for this purpose in the present building. The College, however, proposes to provide for this and for the general improvement of the accommodation of the College by the erection of a new block, a purpose to which the special Imperial grant may fitly be devoted.

The Chemical Laboratory is well equipped but has scarcely sufficient space for the increased number of students now offering the subject. The light seems

rather deficient in the room containing the working tables on account of the windows being closed with thick wire netting to prevent the entrance of cricket balls through them.

The Biological and Geological Departments contains valuable collections, both Biological and Geological made locally by the Professor, and every facility is provided for practical work by the individual student.

V.—FINANCE.

The income consists of the following :—

			Rs.
From endowments	...	...	1,047
Government grant-in-aid	...	...	11,800
From fees	...	...	39,598
Total Income Rs.			<u>50,178</u>

Expenditure :—

			Rs.
On staff	...	...	39,598
On furniture, etc.	...	...	3,000
On scholarships	...	...	1,175

Under the rules of the Order to which the Professors belong no salaries are received. The financial system of the College is thus different from that which obtains in other Colleges and the details of expenditure cannot be exhibited in the usual way. It appears from the above statement that apart from the cost of the staff Rs. 10,580 were spent, of which Rs. 3,000 were expended on furniture and Rs. 1,175 on scholarships. This leaves Rs. 6,400 for Laboratory, current expenditure, Library repairs, menial staff, etc.

The rate of fee is Rs. 48 and the Gymkhana fee Rs. 4 per term. Each student on his first enrolment pays an entrance fee of Rs. 10, half of which goes to the students' Library.

M.A. students taking up any of the science groups pay a fee of Rs. 60 per term.

There are 18 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,175 per annum, which we take to mean about Rs. 96 per mensem.

There are 10 free students and 84 who pay a reduced fee of Rs. 36 per term.

VI.—REMARKS.

The staff of the College is quite adequate in all the departments of teaching that the College undertakes. All the European members of the staff are stated to have been educated in European Universities and thereafter to have undergone special training in the Seminaries of the Order.

The College has a good tennis and cricket ground situated between the main building and the hostel. The College has won the Inter-Collegiate shield for the last two years. The Principal remarks on the inconvenience caused by this annual competition to the work of the College. Matches played in the monsoon have to be frequently postponed on account of the weather, thus greatly increasing the inconvenience. This difficulty and several others alluded to in statements made to us by the Principals of the Northern Colleges could be remedied if the matches were played in the cold weather and the academical year so altered as to begin in June and end in February, the examinations being held before the approach of the hot weather.

The University results are very satisfactory. This is due to the pains taken by the Professors in the preparation of their students for the examinations and also to the stress laid on the preliminary examinations by means of which the unfit candidates are eliminated.

The system of teaching by the dictation of notes appear to be too much followed in this College. We found solutions of problems in Trigonometry, for instance, being dictated to a class without even the use of a blackboard. When students thus trained become teachers or professors in other Colleges they help to spread this system to the injury of real education. The Professors of this College are quite competent to carry out the higher methods of instruction which ought in every College to displace the system complained of.

D. MACKICHAN.

N. F. SURVEYOR.

B. P. PARANJPYE.

V.

Government Law School, Bombay.

Inspected Thursday, 2nd September, 6 p. m.

I.—MANAGEMENT.

The Law School is under the management of Government, assisted by a Board of Visitors.

II.—STAFF.

Principal.

Dinsha Fardunji Mulla, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor and Advocate (6 years 4 mos.)—1st LL.B., Law of Torts; 2nd LL.B., Civil Procedure.

Professors.

Faiz B. Tyabji, M.A., Barrister-at-Law (2 years 7 mos.)—1st LL.B., Jurisprudence; 2nd LL.B., Mahomedan Law and Evidence.

Gopal Krishna Dandekar, B.A., LL.B. (2 years 6 mos.)—2nd LL.B., Law of Property and Tenures.

Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, M.A., LL.B. (1 year 7 mos.)—2nd LL.B., Hindu Law.

Nanabhai Nasarvanji Saher, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.)—Barrister-at-Law 1st LL.B., Roman Law and Law of Crimes.

Basil N. Lang, Barrister-at-Law (6 mos.)—1st LL.B., Law of Contracts.

Each Professor lectures twice a week from 5-45 p. m. to 6-45 p. m.

III.—DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO CLASSES.

1st LL.B.	...	...	...	69
2nd LL.B.	...	...	...	170
			Total	239

IV.—BUILDINGS.

The lectures are delivered in the Elphinstone College class rooms. There is no separate building for the Law School; but its Library has assigned to it a large portion of the ground floor of the Elphinstone College building. In this Library the Law students spend a great part of their time as they have to devote only a few hours a week to attendance at lectures. The Library is situated on the side of the building that faces the traffic of the city and is not an ideal place for quiet study. The corresponding portion of the wing facing the sea would be much more suitable for the purposes of a Law Reading Room. If the records that occupy these quieter rooms could be transferred to the rooms now used as a Law Library, the Library could be with very great advantage transferred to the opposite side of the building.

There are no students' quarters provided in connection with the Law School. No doubt it would be of great advantage to mofussil students if residence could be offered to them during their Law Terms; but, as Law students are generally men of mature experience, the need in their case is less urgent than in the case of undergraduates. The fact that they are always

the first to apply for a concession in the matter of the term whenever plague appears in the city may be partly due to their having to reside in hired rooms in less sanitary quarters of the city; but we are of opinion that it is mainly due to the circumstance that attendance at lectures occupies so small a portion of their time and that they depend more on private reading than other students for their preparation for the examinations of the University.

V.—FINANCE.

The income of the College is derived from two sources—endowments yielding Rs. 2,099, and fees amounting to Rs. 26,343, giving a total income of Rs. 28,442.

The expenditure was Rs. 25,420, *viz.*, staff and establishment Rs. 22,894, Library, books, reports and binding Rs. 1,168, scholarships Rs. 930, prizes Rs. 300, contingent expenses Rs. 128.

It will thus be seen that the profit to Government on the Law School was Rs. 3,022.

In view of the fact that the Law School is carried on with a profit to Government, the Principal and Professors felt aggrieved by the taking over by Government of Rs. 270, being the amount realized by the sale of some old volumes removed from the Library. This sum they had hoped to be permitted to spend on additions to the Library, and we cannot but consider that their hope was a reasonable one.

The rate of fees varies according to the rules under which the students come.

Under the new rules which will hold for all students in the future the fee for the 1st LL.B. Class is Rs. 45 per term and for the 2nd LL.B. Class Rs. 50 per term.

For those studying under the transition rules the fee for attending lectures in Contracts, Torts and Crimes is Rs. 40.

For the present term of the 2nd LL.B. Class and for those who have kept 2 terms for the 1st LL.B. (old) and 2 or 3 terms for the 2nd LL.B. (old rules) the fee is Rs. 35.

Scholarships.—There were 12 scholars in the period—April to September 1908—4 in each class (under old rules).

There were 6 scholars in the period—January to March 1909.

There are no free students.

VI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The attention paid by the students to the work of the classes seems to shew a marked improvement. The students appeared to take a real interest in the lectures and to give more than a mere formal attendance.

We were asked by the College staff to draw attention to the need that they feel of a strengthening of the teaching power of the College by the addition of two lecturers to the staff. Another solution of this difficulty would be to assign a little more lecturing to the members of the existing staff.

D. MACKICHAN.

N. F. SURVEYOR.

R. P. PARANJPYE.

VI.

Professor Gajjar's Techno-Chemical Laboratory, Bombay.

Inspected Saturday, 9th October 1909, 12 noon.

I.—MANAGEMENT.

Proprietor and Director—Professor T. K. Gajjar, M.A., B.Sc., F.C.S., etc.

Assistant Director—M. J. Gajjar, M.A.

II.—STAFF AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING.

No.	Name.	Classes taught.	Subjects taught.	Length of Service.	Remarks.
1	D. D. Kanga, M.A.	Senior	Inorganic Chemistry and German.	6	
2	M. J. Gajjar, M.A.	Junior and other Technological.	Inorganic Chemistry and Technology.	3	
3	C. M. Shroff, M.A.	Senior	Physical Chemistry.	1	
4	B. J. G. Shastri, M.A.	Technological	Oil Chemistry	2	
5	D. N. Nagarkatti, M.A., B.Sc.	Senior	Organic	Appointed in the beginning of this term.	
6	V. S. Ghurye, B.A.	.....	Calculus	2	Fellow.
7	K. G. Khare, B.A.	.....	Librarian.	1	"
8	V. G. Sathe, B.A.	.....	.....	2	Demonstrator.
9	M. V. Naik	.....	.....	10	Accountant.
10	A. G. Cheulkar	.....	.....	6	Steward.
11	C. V. Desai	.....	.....	3	Assistant Librarian.
		Assistants and menials.			

III.—STUDENTS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO CLASSES.

Total number on the rolls at the time of sending these returns is 34 only. There is no accommodation for residence. Sixteen students are reading for M.A. Examination in the branch of Chemistry, 11 being seniors (in their second year) and 5 being juniors (in their first year), the remaining 18 studying Chemistry and working for different technological courses.

IV.—BUILDING.

The Laboratory occupies part of a hired building in Girgaum. It consists of one large hall, part of which contains the working-tables, the remainder being partitioned off into smaller rooms used for different purposes. There is no good Lecture Room. The hall is well lighted and well ventilated.

V.—FINANCE.

Annual Expenditure on Library.—Rs. 1,216-0-2. (Expenditure in the year 1908.)

Apparatus.

Expenditure on apparatus since the last inspection, up to the present date Rs. 4,070-14-7

Statements of accounts for the year 1908 from January to December.

Income.			Expenses.		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Students' Fees ...	5,355	0 0	1. Staff* ...	3,633	12 2
Director's Contribution ...	4,393	6 8	2. Plant and Fittings ...	80	11 6
			3. Furniture ...	10	5 4
			4. Library ...	1,112	14 8
			5. Apparatus ...	500	9 11
			6. Chemicals ...	1,253	3 9
			7. Building Rent and Repairs ...	817	6 0
			8. Water ...	76	10 0
			9. Gas ...	363	11 1
			10. Scholarship ...	38	0 0
			11. Stationery ...	133	13 9
			12. Printing ...	182	15 0
			13. Postage ...	89	1 6
			14. Contingent Expenditure for Laboratory, Library, Office, Carriage and Coolie hire ...	455	4 0
Total ...	9,748	6 8	Total ...	9,748	6 8

Fees.

Rs. 50 per term for M.A. students.

Rs. 1,000 for a three years' chemical and technological course.

There are 8 free students.

The following Fellowships and Scholarships were given during the last term:—

1 of Rs. 50 per mensem and 3 of Rs. 30 per mensem.

VI.—REMARKS.

The staff as it stands in the returns appears to be adequate. Several of the Professors being honorary, the expenditure on the staff is only Rs. 300 per mensem. Most of the Professors have engagements elsewhere and are consequently able to devote only portions of their time to the Laboratory, an arrangement which we cannot call satisfactory.

The total number of students studying for the M.A. is only 16. This considerable falling off is probably to be explained by the fact that at least three Colleges have now regular M.A. Classes in Chemistry and it is not necessary for students to go to an outside Laboratory for their instruction.

* N.B.—

1. Most of the Professors are honorary.

2. There is no permanent endowment fund or grant-in-aid made by the Provincial Government or Local Bodies.

So far as we can judge the Laboratory equipment is not of the best. The only thoroughly satisfactory feature is the Library which is well provided with the necessary books and scientific journals.

The apparatus for the teaching of Physical Chemistry—a subject to which the Director of the Laboratory in his statement attaches much importance—is far from adequate. Some of it was out of order, some of it appeared to be little used and little understood. The combustion room—the part of it which is in working order—is not sufficiently safe-guarded against the danger of fire, but improved arrangements are in contemplation. We were not shewn any workshop attached to the Laboratory.

We would call attention to the unsatisfactory method followed in the keeping of journals by the students. Two or three students are said to work together and all calculations of results, etc., are identical for this group of students. We saw no rough journals. We think that the Syndicate should lay down a rule to the effect that these journals shall be a record of the work as it is done day by day and not notes got up for the purpose of being used at the practical examination.

This Laboratory was recognized in 1907 by the Senate for the purposes of Branch VI (Chemistry) in the M.A. Examination. The Director suggests that recognition should be accorded to it also for the purposes of the B.Sc. Examination. For these purposes the Laboratory has no proper equipment. The equipment on Geology consisted of about a hundred specimens of rock which had been sent to Professor Gajjar for analysis. Botany, Zoology and Physiology are entirely unprovided for, and the claim of the Director to further recognition cannot be supported. University recognition of this Laboratory should be confined to Chemistry, as it was the want of a proper Chemical Laboratory in the Elphinstone College which led the University to consent to the unusual method of recognizing a Laboratory in a particular subject.

D. MACKICHAN.

N. F. SURVEYOR.

R. P. PARANJPYE.

VII.

Deccan College, Poona.

Inspected Saturday, 17th July, at 12 noon.

I.—MANAGEMENT.

The College is under the management of the Government of Bombay.

II.—STAFF AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING.

Name.	Length of service.			Subjects.
	Y.	m.	d.	
Principal F. W. Bain, M.A. ...	17	1	0	M.A., History; B.A., History and Political Economy; Previous, History.
Professor A. C. L. Wilkinson, M.A.	8	6	14	Mathematics to all classes (Previous to M.A.).
„ H. G. D. Turnbull, B.A.	3	9	6	English to Previous, B.A. and M.A. Classes
„ H. G. Rawlinson, M.A.	1	4	16	English to Previous, Intermediate, B.A. and M.A. Classes.
„ L. P. Saunders, B.A. .	0	1	24	Logic to Intermediate and Philosophy to B.A. and M.A. Classes.
„ V. S. Ghate, M.A. ...	3	6	10	Sanskrit to all classes (Previous to M.A.).
Lecturer G. V. Javadekar, B.Sc..	13	7	0	Science to Intermediate and B.A. Classes.
„ A. K. S. Shaikh, M.A..	2	10	0	Persian to all classes (Previous to M.A.).
Mr. B. D. Audich, M.A. ...	4	1	24	Mathematics to Previous, Intermediate and B.A. Classes.
„ Mukund Shastri Adkar ...	5	7	0	Sanskrit to Previous, B.A. and M.A. Classes
„ Gaurinath Shastri Pathak .	8	9	29	Sanskrit to Intermediate and B.A. Classes.

The Staff is assisted by Six Dakshina Fellows.

III.—DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND SUBJECTS.

Studying for the Previous Examination ...	71
Intermediate Arts ...	47
B.A. ...	76
M.A. ...	9
Total ...	203
Studying Sanskrit ...	166
„ Persian ...	23
„ French ...	8
„ Latin ...	5
„ Hebrew ...	1
	203

Voluntary Subjects for the B.A. Examination.

Studying History ...	30
Physics and Chemistry ...	19
Mathematics ...	12
Language and Literature ...	9
Logic and Moral Philosophy ...	6
	76

Students for the M.A. degree in the department of—

Literature	...	...	...	3
History	...	...	...	3
Philosophy	...	...	...	2
Mathematics	...	...	...	1
				9

IV.—BUILDINGS.

The College is accommodated in a handsome building standing in spacious grounds. Two new lecture rooms have recently been provided in a detached building. The resident students' quarters have also been extended. The College is almost entirely a residential College, 176 of its 203 students being resident in the College. The proximity of the river and the extensive grounds belonging to the College place within the reach of the students every form of healthful exercise, such as boating, cricket, tennis, etc.

The class rooms in the main building are disappointing. There are only two rooms of good size. One of these—a rather handsome room—is occupied by the College Library and the other by the B.A. Classes. All the other rooms are smaller, and it has therefore been necessary to provide two additional class rooms in a detached building as above stated.

In the main building each of the Professors has a private room in which he conducts the optional B.A. Classes in his particular subject. The Principal occupies one of the cloister-like recesses in the wing of the building which contains on the same floor the College Office, a small class room (rather dark for teaching purposes) and rooms for the Fellows.

It seems strange that with so manifest a want of teaching room some valuable space on the ground floor should be devoted to the custody of Sanskrit MSS which have no special connection with the College.

We understand that these MSS came to be stored in the College because Dr. Bhandarkar who had charge of them was Professor of Sanskrit in the Deccan College; but as they are intended for the general purposes of Sanskrit study, and not for the special use of the College, some other place better adapted for the preservation of such a valuable collection should be found for them. We observed that the MSS room was leaking badly, and that in order to protect the MSS. each of the cases containing them was draped in black waterproof which gave a rather funereal aspect to the collection.

The two large class rooms recently added are situated in a separate block at a considerable distance from the other buildings. One of these rooms is used for lectures in Physics to the students of the Intermediate Arts Class. How such apparatus as may be necessary is transferred from the main building to this room in all weathers we do not know. We fear that the temptation to dispense with it may sometimes prove too strong. This is an arrangement which should not be permitted to continue.

These two class rooms are furnished with good galleries and very ample platforms which occupy too large a proportion of the class room space. The windows of these rooms are low and small and so screened by over-hanging shades that they admit very little light. As if to further enhance the darkening effect, the window space is strongly barred with iron stanchions. Why rooms which were not intended to contain treasure were thus fortified it is difficult to comprehend. The only purpose this barricading of the windows can serve is to prevent students from escaping through the windows instead of by the doors of the rooms. There is a sufficient amount of blackboard space; but the cement used to form the surface was cracked in several places.

These are amongst the newest class rooms we have seen and their construction is about the least satisfactory that has come under our observation.

In addition to the Principal's house, which is within the College grounds, residences for two unmarried Professors are in course of erection.

With the exception of those defects above noted the equipment of the College in respect of buildings is excellent. It has everything that should make for the development of a healthy College life and that should enable the staff to get into close touch with their students. The Deccan College as a Residential College occupies a unique position. With at least three of its Professors residing in close proximity to their students the opportunities for the exercise of a strong influence on the life of the students are great.

V.—FINANCE.

The income of the College is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
Income from endowments ...	217
Fees ...	14,120
Rent paid by resident students ...	3,840
Grants by Provincial Government ...	54,298
	72,475
Add—from other sources ...	106
Total ...	72,581

The expenditure balances the income, but the details of expenditure have not been furnished.

The annual expenditure on the Library is Rs. 750.

The expenditure on apparatus since the date of last inspection in 1906 was Rs. 2,097.

The rate of College fee is Rs. 80 per annum.

The rate of room rent is Rs. 24 per annum.

There are 20 scholarships—5 each of Rs. 20 per mensem, 5 each of Rs. 15 per mensem and 10 each of Rs. 10 per mensem.

There are 14 free students. All the others pay full fees.

Six Dakshina Fellowships of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem are annually awarded to successful candidates at the B.A. Examination.

VI.—SPECIAL REMARKS.

In this College Physics and Chemistry continue to be taught. For the united work in these two departments two rooms of moderate dimensions on the ground floor of the main building are employed. These do duty as both class room and laboratory. They are utterly inadequate for the purpose. There is a small stock of apparatus in both sections stored round the rooms. The Chemistry room has no gas and no proper water-supply. No proper work in Practical Chemistry can be carried out under such conditions, and there can be no satisfactory lecture demonstrations. This has been pointed out before; but notwithstanding the recommendation of the last Inspection Committee that the Deccan College should cease to attempt to teach these subjects to its B.A. Classes we found that 19 students had been permitted to select Physics and Chemistry as their optional subjects. These students should have been encouraged to join another College or to select a different group if they were to continue in the College. For several of the other departments the College is strongly equipped, and it is our opinion that the University should enjoin the Deccan College to confine itself to these subjects unless it properly equips itself for Science teaching.

We learned that there are no Terminal Examinations in this College and also that Preliminary Examinations are not generally held.

The roll-call is not taken in the classes, but the whole body of the students assembles in the largest room for a daily roll-call. This practice is likely to lead to a good deal of non-attendance, particularly in a Residential College. In respect of these two matters—College Examinations and roll-call—the practice of the College might with advantage be brought into conformity with that of other Colleges.

D. MACKICHAN.

R. P. PARANJPYE.

CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

N. F. SURVEYOR.

VIII.

Fergusson College, Poona.

Inspected Saturday, 17th July, 8 a. m.

I.—MANAGEMENT.

The College is managed by the Governing Body of the Deccan Education Society which was founded in 1885. This Governing Body is a Committee of the Council of the Society which consists of all life-members of the Society together with an equal number of the Fellows and Patrons of the Society. The present number of the members of the Council is thirty-four. The Governing Body is composed of three of the life-members and five others.

The working of the College is in the hands of the Board of life-members which includes most of the Professors subject to the general control of the Governing Body, which also has control of the current expenditure of the College. The present Chairman of the Governing Body is Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Ph.D., C.I.E., LL.D., etc. The life-members have agreed to serve the Society for 20 years on an allowance of from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per mensem. This claim to service at such a moderate rate of salary is an important element in the financial position of the College.

II.—STAFF AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING.

No.	Names.	Designation.	Length of Service.	Classes and Subjects.
			Years.	
1	R. P. Paranjpye, Esq., M.A., B.Sc...	Principal.	13	B.A. and M.A. Vol. Maths., I.E. Trigon.; P.E. Geometry.
2	C. G. Bhanu, Esq., B.A.	Professor.	23	I.E. Logic, and B.A. Vol. Philosophy.
3	V. K. Rajawade, Esq., M.A.	"	13	B.A. English and I.E. English.
4	G. C. Bhate, Esq., M.A.	"	14	On leave.
5	N. S. Panse, Esq., B.A.	"	15	B.A., I.E. and P.E. Sanskrit.
6	W. B. Patwardhan, Esq., B.A.	"	14	M.A. English and Marathi, B.A. English, P.E. English Poetry.
7	K. R. Kanitkar, Esq., M.A., B.Sc...	"	7	B.A. Vol. Physics, I.Sc. and I.E. Physics.
8	H. G. Limaye, Esq., M.A.	"	8	On leave.
9	K. N. Dravid, Esq., M.A.	"	5	.....
10	V. B. Naik, Esq., M.A.	"	3	B.A. Vol. Maths, I.Sc. Statics and P.E. Algebra.
11	G. B. Kolhatkar, Esq., M.A.	"	2	M.A., B.A., I.Sc. Chemistry.
12	P. D. Gune, Esq., M.A.	"	2	I.E. Sanskrit (Tarka), P.E. Eng. Prose.
13	V. G. Kale, Esq., M.A.	"	3	B.A. Necessary and Vol. Hist, B.A. Pol. Eco., I.E. Burke, P.E. Hist.
14	D. L. Dixit, Esq., B.A.	Professor of Biology	5	B.A. and I.Sc. Biology.
15	Mohomedkhan Munshi	"	21	B.A., I.E. and P.E. Persian.
16	Vasudeoshastri Abhayankar	Shastri ..	17	M.A. Vol. Sanskrit and B.A. Sanskrit.
	<i>Fellows.</i>			
	Mr. Y. K. Kuntay, B.A.	Dakshina Fellow.	6 months	Composition P. E. (B Division).
	" P. R. Awati, B.A.	"	"	" " (A ").
	" G. H. Kelkar, B.A.	"	"	" " I.E. Class.

III.—DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND SUBJECTS.

The number of students reading for each University Examination :—

Previous	...	...	221
Intermediate	...	...	108
Inter. Science	...	...	21
B.A.	...	...	151
M.A.	...	...	15
			— 516

The number offering each of the recognized Classical Languages :—

	(Pers.)	(Fr.)	(Lat.)	(Sk.)	Total.
Previous	... 11	4	1	205	= 221
Intermediate	... 4	...	2	102	= 108
B.A.	... 7	...	...	144	= 151

The number studying each of the Voluntary subjects in the B.A. course :

Langs.	Logic.	Mathe.	Che. & Phy.	Nat. Sc.	Hist.
21	37	11	50	10	22
151					

The number studying for the M.A. examination in each Department :

Langs.	Logic.	Maths.	Chem. & Phys.	Nat. Sc.	Hist.
2	...	1	6	1	5
15					

IV.—BUILDINGS.

The main building is a substantial two-storied structure containing a large number of good class-rooms. An addition to the buildings has lately been made in the form of two large lecture rooms, one for the Previous Class and the other for the Intermediate Class. These are at present separate buildings; but it is in contemplation to unite them by a building which will serve as a College Hall, thus forming one large block at a little distance from the main building. Even with the addition of the two class rooms referred to, the accommodation is scarcely adequate to the needs of a College which is attended by such a large number of students and which aims at teaching all the branches of Science recognised for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees.

Since the last inspection a great deal has been done to improve the equipment in Biology and also in Physics. The Botanical Garden is well arranged and well cared for.

The students' quarters are well situated and well designed. The rooms are sufficiently large and provide well-lighted and cheerful dwellings for those who occupy them. The demand for rooms is in excess of the supply of accommodation. There are 150 students in residence out of a total College roll of 516. Attached to the quarters is a dispensary which is under the charge of a competent Hospital Assistant.

The College Library is well stocked and the books are well cared for. It contains the V. N. Mandlik collection, rich in Sanskrit MSS and in Blue Books. The annual expenditure on the Library is about Rs. 1,300.

The College Buildings are situated on high open ground completely outside and yet not very remote from the city, and in a region in which Colleges measure their sites not by square yards but by acres this College can look forward without apprehension to all building extensions that may be found necessary in the future. The extent of these grounds has enabled the College to make excellent provision for the athletic culture of its members.

V.—FINANCE.

The income of the College is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
Annual income from endowments	1,911
Grants-in-aid by Government of Bombay	11,800
Income from fees	28,614
Rents paid by resident students	2,190
Miscellaneous	228
Total Rs.	44,743

Expenditure—

	Rs.
Expenditure on staff	18,234
Furniture	943
Library	1,385
Current expenditure on Laboratories (excluding expenditure on Botanical Garden)	2,746
Repairs to buildings	1,898
Scholarships	3,452
Other objects	14,137
Total Rs.	42,795

Since the date of last inspection the expenditure on apparatus was :—

	Rs.
Physical apparatus	10,005
Chemical „	10,553
Biological „	15,520
Total Rs.	36,080

The Imperial grant for five years amounting to Rs. 50,000 was expended as follows :—

	Rs.
For buildings	22,000
For Physical and Biological apparatus and appliances	28,000
Total Rs.	50,000

The rate of College fee is for the students of the Previous, Intermediate Arts, Intermediate Science and B.A. Rs. 30 per term.

The special Science fee for Intermediate Science and B.A. students is Rs. 6 and for M.A. students Rs. 93 in the first year and Rs. 120 in the second year.

The room rent is Rs. 6 per term.

The Gymkhana fee for non-residents is Rs. 2 per term.

The Gymkhana fee for residents is Rs. 4 per term.

There are 24 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 244 per mensem.

The number of students paying reduced fees is 15.

The number of free students is 42.

VI.—SPECIAL REMARKS.

The class rooms are on the whole well arranged and some of them are excellent for their purpose. But, considering the number of students who select Science as their optional subject, the lecture rooms and laboratories are not

adequate to the needs of the College. The Chemical Laboratory does not provide sufficient accommodation for both B.A. and M.A. students. Some of its arrangements are rather primitive; but this is a point on which judgments differ as the real value of a laboratory depends on what it enables students to learn and do for themselves rather on the elaborateness of its appointments.

The collection of Physical, Chemical and Biological apparatus has been largely added to since the period of last inspection and seems to be fairly adequate for the present needs of the College. It is also being increased in a way that is specially interesting *viz.*, by apparatus made in the College to which a workshop has been attached. The workshop is a valuable and necessary adjunct to the College. When practical work in Physics becomes a necessary part of the study of the subject as prescribed by the University, every College will have to provide itself with the means of producing its own simple apparatus.

We consider that, while the College is most wisely directing its energies in this direction, it should proceed without delay to the enlargement of its buildings so as to be able to provide a Physics class-room and Laboratory that will properly meet its requirements.

Such a provision would obviate a difficulty which at present exists in the arrangements for teaching Physics in the Intermediate Class. The apparatus used in the lectures has to be carried from the main building to the Intermediate class-room which is in a detached block. Even although the distance is not great this is not an ideal arrangement.

The College staff is large and its members are deeply interested in their work. To this and to the intelligence and love of learning that characterises the classes from which it draws its students the growth and success of the College are due.

D. MACKICHAN,
R. P. PARANJPYE,
CHIMANLAL H. SETALWAD
N. F. SURVEYOR.

IX.

College of Science, Poona.

Inspected Friday, 16th July, 2 p m.

I.—MANAGEMENT.

The College is under the management of the Government of Bombay

II.—STAFF AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING.

Names of College Staff.	General Educational qualification.	Length of Service.	Subject taught.	Classes taught.
		Y. m. d.		
Major W. V. Scudamore, R. E., Principal and Professor of Civil Engineering.	.....	6 2 3	Civil Engineering...	L.C.E. and S.C.E., F. E.
Place vacant, Professor of Engineering.	.....	.....	.....	.....
H. N. Allen, Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering.	B.Sc., Ph.D. ...	8 7 15	Physics and Electri- cal Engineering.	.....
H. M. Page, Professor of Chemistry and Geology.	F.I.C., F.G.S., F.C.S.	33 4 11	Chemistry and Geo- logy.	.....
N. B. MacMillan, Professor of Mechanical Engineering.	B.Sc. ...	0 6 9	Mechanical Engi- neering.	.....
B. H. Pavri, Lecturer in Engi- neering.	L.C.E. ...	25 7 0	Engineering ...	.....
D. D. Kapadia, Lecturer in Mathematics.	M.A., B.Sc. ...	7 10 2	Mathematics ...	.....
G. B. Rishi, Master ...	L.C.E. ...	17 0 6	Engineering ...	.....
G. S. Dixit, Demonstrator of Physics.	M.A. ...	3 1 0	Physics ...	.....
S. D. Writer, Drawing Master.	3rd Grade Art Certificate, J. J. Art School, Bombay.	19 5 0	Drawing ...	.....
S.K. Pimpalkhare, 1st Assistant.	Do. ...	8 0 22	Do. ...	.....
M.R. Mahalas, Assistant Draw- ing Master.	Do. ...	8 5 24	Do. ...	.....

III.—STUDENTS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO CLASSES.

Studying for the F.E. Examination	...	48
„ S.C.E. Examination	...	29
„ L.C.E. Examination	...	64
„ B.Sc. Examination	...	1

Total number of students ... 142

IV.—BUILDINGS.

The original buildings which were designed to meet the requirements of an earlier day were soon found to be deficient in class-room space. The addition of a large lecture room and other accommodation for the department of Physics has greatly improved the situation; but the arrangements for the teaching of Chemistry and Geology were still very defective. Now an additional block has just been erected which will provide sufficient room for the teaching of these subjects, but the arrangement of these rooms has not yet been completed. We

found a large room being prepared for the reception of the Geological collection. This collection is said to be of value; but it has not yet been arranged. We desired to inspect it in its present condition, but were unable to obtain admission to the old Geological Museum as the key could not be found, the Professor of Geology and Chemistry being absent on leave for the day.

The Electrical Engineering branch, although not equipped on the scale to be seen in the Sibpur College, Calcutta, is fairly well housed and arranged for its special work. The workshops attached to the College seem to be efficiently managed and to provide good training in practical work for the students.

The College building is marred in its internal arrangements by an exaggerated devotion to the system of raised galleries. In some of the rooms the galleries ascend almost precipitously to the roof, in one case making it necessary to raise the ceiling in order to make it possible to use the highest bench. Surely some better solution of this problem in construction was possible.

The Physics lecture room which might have been a fine auditorium is seriously marred by the excessive steepness of its gallery.

The Library is kept in cases that were originally open. They were, as designed, of good appearance; but now they are disfigured by the doors which have been fitted on in a somewhat unskilful fashion. There was an appearance of neglect around the room. The annual expenditure on the Library is Rs. 1,593.

A residence is provided for the Principal in the main building and one of the Professors has a bungalow assigned to him near the students' quarters. The students' quarters, which we were shown over by one of the Professors, are situated in a fine block not far from the College and contain accommodation for 76 students. They were fully occupied and we can understand why they must be in great demand for they leave little to be desired in respect of all the essentials of a comfortable and healthy students' Home. This is the most satisfactory feature in the College so far as its buildings are concerned.

We understand that an important addition is to be made to the buildings in the form of a new Engineering Laboratory, provided with the latest forms of plant for the testing of materials, etc. Such a Laboratory has long been needed in this College and the want of it must be felt in the general Engineering work of the Presidency. We were given to understand that only a portion of the scheme had been sanctioned; but we trust that Government will be able to provide the College with all that is needed for a completely equipped Laboratory.

The Physics department contains a valuable collection of apparatus and more practical work is now being carried on in this section of the College under the new syllabus for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering. Since the period of last inspection the sum of Rs. 16,422 has been expended on apparatus, we presume, mainly on Physical apparatus.

V.—FINANCE.

The income is made up as follows :—

			Rs.
Grant by Government of Bombay	...	...	56,493
Receipts from fees	...	...	18,845
Total Income Rs.			<u>75,341</u>

Expenditure—

On Furniture, Library and Apparatus...	...	...	7,085
Repairs to building	...	...	762
Scholarships and other objects	...	...	5,023
On Staff	...	...	61,513
Miscellaneous	...	...	953
Total Expenditure Rs.			<u>75,341</u>

The income from room-rents which was Rs. 1,824 is not included in the College accounts. It is paid over to the Public Works Department.

The rate of fee is Rs. 50 per term for old students and Rs. 60 for students joining after 1902. Graduates and Undergraduates of other Universities pay Rs. 75 per term. This discrimination against students coming from other Universities seems to be justified by the fact that provision for such students is already made in their own provinces. In some cases the lower standard of admission to the Engineering Course in this University, in others the opportunity of being able to compete on favourable terms for a gazetted appointment in the Public Works Department seems to be the reason of this influx of foreign students which, we think, should not be encouraged. The higher fee probably tends somewhat to discourage it.

There are no free students and none paying reduced fees.

VI.—SPECIAL REMARKS.

We observe that there is no Literary or Scientific Society connected with the College. It did not appear to us that there was any strongly developed College life amongst the students. Probably the long hours of attendance at College explains this. Our attention was specially attracted to the length of time spent by the students in the Drawing room. The work done in this room would have a high educational value if it consisted to any considerable extent of original work in designing new projects; but as much of the time of the students is spent simply in copying from existing drawings we may be permitted, even although we do not belong to the profession, to express the opinion that the time spent in this room is out of all proportion to the educational benefit which the students derive from it.

When we visited the College we found that the arrangements for the teaching of Chemistry and Geology were far from satisfactory. We learn that since then a Professor has been appointed to the Chemistry chair, now dissociated from that of Geology, and that another Professor has been appointed in the department of Engineering. It is also proposed to obtain for certain months of the year the services of a member of the Geological Department of India to take charge of the Geological work of the College. We think this last is scarcely a satisfactory solution of the problem, and that a full-time Professor should be secured. A new Geological Museum is in preparation and it cannot be expected to be a thorough success from an educational point of view unless it is under the constant supervision of a Professor who can make it and the teaching connected with it his own special work.

The impression made upon us by the arrangements and equipment of this College, which, even with the increases in its staff just referred to, makes no provision for the teaching of certain important branches of science, is that the College would be much more effective if confined to its original function as a College of Engineering. As now carried on it is this only. We found only one student preparing for a Science examination outside the Engineering course.

The varied scientific work carried on in this College might be expected to call forth more enthusiasm in the staff than appeared to us to exist. It is difficult to imagine that the ambitions of a Principal of such an important Institution can be fully enlisted under a system of appointment which renders the tenure of the office so temporary, and we would express the hope that Government may see fit to return to the former system of permanent appointment to this high office.

D. MACKICHAN.

R. P. PARANJPYE.

CHIMANLAL M. SETALWAD.

N. F. SURVEYOR.

X.

Poona Agricultural College.

Inspected Friday 16th July 1909, 11 A. M.

I.—MANAGEMENT.

The direct control of the Agricultural College is vested in a Principal, appointed by Government. All executive action in connection with the College runs in his name.

The Principal is under the control and direction of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, acting in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

There is at present no managing, visiting, or advisory committee.

II.—STAFF AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING.

Harold H. Mann, D.Sc. (Leeds), M.Sc. (Manchester), F.I.C., &c.—

Principal and Professor of Chemistry.

Joined the College in November 1907.

Teaches Organic Chemistry, Agricultural Chemistry, and Climatology.

Jewell B. Knight, M.Sc. (Massachusetts)—

Professor of Agriculture

Joined the College, in his present position in 1902.

Teaches Agriculture F.Ag., S.Ag., and B.Ag., in each case in part only.

William Burns, B.Sc. (Edinburgh)—

Professor of Botany.

Joined the College in October 1908.

Teaches Botany F.Ag., and in part S.Ag., and B.Ag.

G. K. Kelkar.—

Assistant Professor of Agriculture.

Joined the College in 1907, in his present position.

Teaches Agriculture F.Ag., S.Ag., & B.Ag., in each case in part only.

Is responsible for S.Ag., Practical Agriculture, and for B.Ag., Practical Agriculture in part.

H. M. Chibber, M.A. (Bombay)—

Assistant Professor of Botany.

Joined the College in August 1906, in his present position.

Teaches Botany S.Ag., and B.Ag., in part.

H. K. Mehta, B.A., B.Sc. (Bombay).

Assistant Professor of Physics and Mathematics.

Joined the College in September 1907.

Teaches Physics and Mathematics (F.Ag. and Agricultural Engineering (S.Ag.))

R. M. Dixon, B.A. (Bombay)—

Assistant Professor of Zoology and Entomology.

Joined the College as an occasional lecturer in 1905.

His present appointment dates from October 1908.

Teaches Zoology (F.Ag.) and Entomology (S.Ag. and B.Ag.).

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Assistant Professor of Zoology and Entomology.

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His present appointment dates from October 1908.

Teaches Zoology (F.Ag.) and Entomology (S.Ag. and B.Ag.)

D. D. Sanga, G.B.V.C. (Bombay)—

Lecturer in Veterinary Science.

Joined the College as Superintendent of the College of Science Veterinary Hospital in 1887.

Teaches Veterinary Science F.Ag., and B.Ag.

D. L. Sahasrabudhe, B.Sc., L.Ag. (Bombay)—

Lecturer in Chemistry.

Joined the College in 1907 in his present position.

Teaches Chemistry F.Ag., and S.Ag., (the latter in part only), and Geology F.Ag. He is directly in charge of the chemical laboratories.

N. V. Joshi, B.A., B.Sc., L.Ag. (Bombay)—

Demonstrator in Chemistry.

Joined the College in February 1908.

Teaches Practical Chemistry and Practical Geology.

V. G. Gokhale, L.Ag.—

Demonstrator in Agriculture.

Joined the College in 1908.

Teaches Practical Agriculture, and is in charge of the College farm.

C. V. Sane, B.Ag.—

Assistant Demonstrator in Agriculture.

Joined the College in June 1909.

Teaches Practical Agriculture F.Ag.

A. D. Lopez, G.B.V.C. (Bombay)—

Demonstrator in Veterinary Science.

Joined the College in May 1909.

Teaches Veterinary Science S.Ag.

III.—STUDENTS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO CLASSES.

Number on Roll.—

a.—Undergraduates of the Bombay University.

Class F.Ag.—37.

Class S.Ag.—21.

Class B.Ag.—37.

b.—Others taking the University course but working for a special College diploma.

Class F.Ag.—3.

Class S.Ag.—5.

Resident Students.—

Class F.Ag.—32.

Class S.Ag.—21.

Class B.Ag.—31.

IV.—BUILDINGS.

The College buildings are in process of construction. One block in which most of the work is at present being carried on is completed. A second block is approaching completion and of this a small portion is already being used for lecture purposes. When the two blocks are finished the College will possess most ample accommodation for its work, more ample for its purpose than that which has been provided in any other Government Institution visited by us.

The first block will contain all the laboratories including the special laboratory of the Principal who holds the office of Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Bombay. The new block will be devoted to museums and class-rooms and the College Hall. The grounds in which the buildings are situated are spacious and provide room for the practical agricultural work of the College and the athletic exercises of the students. A third block to be erected in the grounds will contain quarters for 120 students. There are houses provided for two of the professors and when the whole plan is carried out the Agricultural College will occupy a most enviable position amongst the Colleges of the University.

The College has hitherto been working under unfavourable conditions. It has had to crowd its classes, laboratories and museums in the smaller of the two blocks which are to become its ultimate home. The rooms in this block which have been equipped with a view to their permanent purpose are large, well lighted and the fittings are designed to secure ample space and facilities for work. The Chemical Laboratory is in all essential respects excellent and taking into account the additional equipment that is approaching completion, it may be said that in respect of laboratories, museums and class-rooms the liberality of Government has made ample provision for the needs of the College.

The present Library accommodation is small but the library is a growing and living institution. It contains already a good collection of the special literature that bears on the studies of the College, in all about 1,300 volumes and is largely used by the students.

The teaching of the College includes a large amount of practical work which seems to be carried on according to sound methods, each student being encouraged to carry out modest researches of his own.

The results of the recent examinations have not been quite satisfactory. This is due to the overweighted courses which are now being modified by the University and perhaps also to the fact that hitherto the College has not attracted to itself the best prepared material in its students. The best candidates in the Previous Examination generally find their way to the Arts and other Colleges, the precise value of an Agricultural curriculum being still somewhat indeterminate.

Probably the staff is not sufficiently large for a College which aims at the varied training included in the agricultural course. The three superior professorships are held by three gentlemen each of whom holds office under Government in departments associated with his College work. In itself this is probably a wise arrangement in the interests of the College and of these departments; but it means that these gentlemen are not full-time professors and that the whole staff is smaller than it appears to be.

We visited the present students' quarters which are situated at a long distance from the College. Ninety-five resident students are accommodated in the bungalow formerly used as the College and in a set of rooms erected near this bungalow when the Agricultural class was started. The students who reside in the bungalow are very comfortably housed; the old quarters are however not very attractive. The plinth of the building is very low and the rooms not specially cheerful. However as these are to be soon superseded by the fine quarters designed to be erected in the new College compound we need not remark further upon them.

V.—FINANCE.

Income—

			Rs.
Receipts from endowments	...	...	100
Do. fees	...	...	3,980
Grant from Government of Bombay	...	...	52,504
Total Receipts	...	...	56,584

Expenditure—

				Rs.
On teaching Staff	...	...	...	38,211
On apparatus, chemicals and furniture	...	...	...	2,528
On Library	...	...	...	500
On Scholarships	...	...	...	4,475
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	6,790
Total Expenditure ...				<u>52,504</u>

The difference between the income and expenditure was paid back to Government.

The rate of College fee is Rs. 50 per annum, Rs. 25 being payable at the commencement of each term.

The room-rent is Rs. 12 per annum to be increased to Rs. 24 per annum when the new quarters are built and ready.

There are 22 free students and 12 paying reduced fees.

There is a compulsory Gymkhana fee of Rs. 3 per term.

For the three years 1907—1910 the expenditure on apparatus and chemicals will amount to Rs. 17,050. This includes expenditure in connection with the research work carried on by members of the College Staff.

VI.—SPECIAL REMARKS.

On account of the additional work thrown on three of the professors, as above stated, by reason of their official duties it seems absolutely necessary to have three more specialists attached to the College. Otherwise it will be impossible for the professors to devote the time that is necessary to research work. However enthusiastic these workers may be at present, after a few years, as the demands of their overtime duties increase, the research work will be in danger of being neglected as we found to be the case at another Science College in which, when we made inquiry as to the research work carried on in the College, we were informed that there is scarcely any time left for it.

In conclusion we would remark that we were struck by the excellent spirit which pervades the College. The Staff are enthusiastic in their work and this has awakened a healthy response on the part of the students. On this, which is after all a much greater thing than external equipment, the Agricultural College may well be congratulated.

D. MACKICHAN.

R. P. PARANJPYE.

CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

N. F. SURVEYOR.

XI.

Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

Inspected Saturday, 30th July 1909, 11 A. M.

I.—MANAGEMENT.

The College is under the management of the Kolhápur State.

II.—STAFF AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

Principal A. Darby, M.A., B.D. (Lambeth), 1 year...	English (part) in Previous and Intermediate Classes.
Professor S. P. Dastur, B.A. (Cantab.), 12 years ...	History in Previous Class and Logic in Intermediate Class.
„ R. N. Apte, M.A., LL.B. & F.R.A.S., 19 years.	Mathematics in Previous and Intermediate Classes.
„ M. G. Dongre, B.Sc., L.C.E., 8 years ...	Physics in the Intermediate Class.
„ H. B. Karmarkar, B.A., 3 years ...	Sanskrit in the Previous and Intermediate Classes.
„ Kunjlal Delvali, M.A., 7 years ...	Persian in the Previous and Intermediate Classes.
„ A. B. Latthe, M.A., 2 years ...	English (part) in Previous and Intermediate Classes.

III.—DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND LANGUAGES.

Studying for the Previous Examination	...	...	49
Do. Intermediate Examination (Arts)	...	...	23
Total number of Students	...	...	72
Studying Greek	...	...	1
Do. Latin	...	...	1
Do. Persian	...	...	1
Do. Sanskrit	...	...	69
Total	...	...	72

IV.—BUILDING.

The College, which consists of only two classes, that studying for the Previous Examination and that studying for the Intermediate Examination in Arts, occupies a very handsome building which it shares with the High School. The accommodation is not, however, in proportion to the great cost of the building (about 5 lakhs of rupees), as much of the money spent must have gone

to meet the cost of decorated pillars and elaborate carving in wood and stone. The main staircases of the building are unexpectedly small and inconvenient; the flat roof leaks badly and is not kept in proper repair. The rooms are darker than class-rooms should be by reason of the dark colouring of the walls—a defect which the present Principal is gradually remedying.

The State Library is accommodated in the College building and occupies a considerable amount of the space provided for the Library of the College. The Library, for which an annual expenditure of Rs. 510 has been sanctioned, appears to be quite sufficient for the wants of a second grade College of about 70 students; but the smallness of the space necessitates the use of very lofty book cases the upper stories of which can be reached only by a very high and ponderous ladder.

Students' Quarters.—There is no building belonging to the College for the accommodation of resident students. The students live in residences provided for the various communities. For the Bráhma students the College rents a small but sufficiently commodious house in the city in which they can live comfortably in the style to which they have been accustomed, and probably in greater comfort than in their own homes. We observed that the staircases in this house were dark and narrow and ill-adapted for rapid egress in any emergency.

The Marátha and Jain students reside in hostels provided not by the College but by their respective communities for the convenience of both school and College students. The Jain hostel is a two-storied building containing well ventilated and commodious rooms better than those to be found in the College quarters in some larger colleges. In comparison with it the Marátha hostel seemed to be dingy and in every way inferior. It has only one storey of low-roofed rooms erected on a very low plinth. These rooms are probably better than the homes from which many of the pupils come; but they are below the standard at which a College ought to aim. They do not, however, belong to the College and so far as superintendence is concerned, the College seems to have little direct connection with them.

We think that some closer connection should be established between the College and these community hostels.

V.—FINANCE.

The income of the College is derived as follows :—

				Rs.
Income from Endowments	...	...	...	2,246
Do. Fees	...	...	...	2,780
Do. rents paid by resident students	...	...	...	40
			Total ...	<u>5,066</u>

The expenditure was :—

				Rs.
On Staff	...	...	...	15,075
„ Library	...	...	...	477
„ Scholarships	...	...	...	2,246
„ Furniture	...	...	...	21
„ other objects	...	...	...	1,090
			Total ...	<u>18,909</u>

The account as between income and expenditure is balanced by a grant of Rs. 13,843 from the State.

The rate of College fee is Rs. 30 per term.

The rate of College fee for Alfred Scholars is Rs. 18 per term.

The Gymkhana fee is Rs. 3-12-0 per term.

Room rent is 12 annas per mensem.

There are 9 scholarships aggregating Rs. 78 per mensem.

The number of free students is 19; the number of students paying reduced fees, is 7.

There was no expenditure of any kind on apparatus.

VI.—SPECIAL REMARKS.

There is a good collection of Physical apparatus which is kept in a room, part of which is occupied by the apparatus and appliances for the teaching of Chemistry in the Matriculation Class of the High School. The apparatus destined for the use of the College is kept in cases which largely conceal their contents; but we found on examination that the principal instruments required for the teaching of Physics in the Intermediate Class were included in the collection. We were not equally satisfied with the arrangements made for the teaching of this subject. The permanent incumbent of the lectureship appears to be generally deputed on other duties and his place supplied by temporary acting appointments. It did not appear to us that this department of the College was conducted with efficiency or enthusiasm.

The class-rooms are badly equipped in respect of furniture and in the largest class-room, in which the first year students were taught, the arrangements were particularly faulty. The students were made to sit on low benches, really the steps of a semi-circular platform from which rose in front of each row of students desks of the usual height. But, the seats being only about one foot in height, the appearance presented by the class was one of intense discomfort, the heads of the students reaching only a little way above the desks while their bodies were in a crouching posture.

It is fair to add that the Principal is conscious of these defects and is planning the re-seating of this room and other rooms in the College; but we think that the present state of things should not be allowed to continue a day longer as it must be injurious to the health of the pupils and an obstacle to the profitable use of the College lectures. It would be well if the Syndicate called for a report in regard to this matter before another term begins.

The Principal shows much interest in the athletic culture of his students. He joins them in their games for which they have a special playground and his enterprise in securing two good college boats for rowing on the river is to be commended.

The percentage of free studentships and scholarships to the total attendance is much above the average that obtains in the Colleges of the University but as this depends on the personal choice of the ruler of the State no definite percentage can be observed by the Principal.

Some members of the staff did not appear to be specially fitted for College work. They seemed to be teachers transferred from the High School to the College as vacancies required to be filled up. The Principal who had had, before his appointment, several years' experience in Missionary work at Ahmednagar and Kolhápúr holds no University degree. He is likely to justify his selection by the State; but in selecting a Principal for such Colleges special regard should be paid to University qualifications and experience.

It remains to state our impression with reference to the position of the College as the only Second Grade College in the University. The disadvantages of the Second Grade College were exemplified here as in all similar Colleges in India. The division of the energies of the staff between High School and College, the tendency of the school to bring down the College to its own level, the school atmosphere that pervades the whole are disadvantages which affect alike the student and the Professor. The advantages to the people of Kolhápúr must be placed in the other scale. Young men belonging to this State are able to defer for two years their departure from their homes and the healthy and

picturesque surroundings of their own district. This delay means also a considerable curtailment of the expenditure on their University education. We should be prepared, after weighing both these sets of considerations, to recommend the raising of the College to the status of a First Grade College if there was any reasonable hope of the Kolhápúr State being willing to incur the larger increase of expenditure that this would involve. The example of some other Native States which have endeavoured to do this is not to be recommended for imitation by the Kolhápúr State as the funds which these States have been able to allot to their First Grade Colleges are most inadequate. The only Native State that attempts this on any worthy scale is that of Baroda and unless Kolhápúr is prepared to follow in the steps of Baroda we should not be disposed to recommend the raising of the grade of its College.

Nor are we prepared to recommend its discontinuance. It has had a long history and although it is disappointing to find that it has not yet developed into a First Grade College it supplies a need of the people of Kolhápúr and should be permitted to continue on its present footing, the ideal of development into a fully equipped College being constantly placed before it.

D. MACKICHAN.

R. P. PARANJPYE.

CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

N. F. SURVEYOR.

XII.

Baroda College.

Inspected Thursday, 23th August, 12 noon.

I.—MANAGEMENT.

The College is under the management of the State which communicates its orders through the Minister of Education.

II.—TEACHING STAFF AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

The College staff, which is appointed by the Baroda Government, consists of the following :—

Principal—

A. B. Clarke, B.A. (8 years 10 months) ... English in all Classes.

Professors—

M. J. Jackson, D.Sc. (London), M.A. (Oxon.) Physics—B.Sc., Int. Sc., B.A. and Int. Arts.

Bhaskar R. Arte, M.A. (20 years 1 month)... Sanskrit in all Arts Classes.

M. K. Kanga, M.A., B.Sc., L.M. & S. (19 years) ... Biology and Physics—B.A., Int. Arts and Science Classes.

P. B. Naik, M.A. (19 years 8 months) ... History and Political Economy—B.A. and Previous Classes.

D. L. Purohit, M.A., LL.B. (4 years 7 months) ... Logic and Moral Philosophy—B.A. and Int. Arts Classes.

Sayad Nawabali, M.A. (6 years 6 months)... Persian—all Arts Classes.

G. G. Pendse, B.A. (2 years 1 month) ... Mathematics—all Classes.

N. D. Nanavati, B.Sc. (3 years), Acting ... Chemistry—B.A. and Science Classes.

D. M. Patel, B.A. (Acting) ... English—all Arts Classes.

C. C. Patel, B.A. (5 years 7 months) ... French—all Arts Classes.

Vyankatacharya Narsinhacharya (19 years 1 month) ... Sanskrit Shastri,—all Arts Classes.

K. N. Wadia (6 months) ... College Fellow.

C. F. Sheth (6 months) ... College Fellow.

III.—DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND SUBJECTS.

		Sanskrit.	Persian.	French.
Previous	... 109	76	15	18
Inter. Arts	... 56	31	16	9
Junior B.A.	... 20	17	2	1
Senior B.A.	... 29	22	6	1
M.A.	... 3			
Senior Int. Sc.	... 6			
B.Sc.	... 1			
Total	... 224			

B.A. Voluntary Subjects :—

	Senior B.A.	Junior B.A.	Total.
Literature	... 5	3	8
Mathematics	... 1	2	3
Logic and Moral Philosophy	... 6	2	8
Biology	... 3	4	7
Physics and Chemistry	... 11	5	16
History	... 3	4	7
			49

Studying for the M.A. Degree :—

In Literature	... 1
In Biology	... 1
In History	... 1
	3

IV.—BUILDINGS.

The College compound contains the Main College Building and two blocks forming the students' residences situated apart from the main building. It contains also a recently erected dwelling-house for one of the Indian members of the staff. In the immediate vicinity is the house occupied by the Principal.

The main building is one of the most imposing College buildings in Western India and, judged by its exterior, it gives the impression of an edifice containing ample and suitable accommodation for all the purposes of a College.

An inspection of the interior tends to modify this impression, for, with the exception of its handsome Hall, it possesses no fine class-rooms and the number of ordinary class-rooms which it offers is much too small.

This is due to the fact that the upper forms of the High School occupy a considerable portion of the building and especially those portions that are well suited for the purposes of laboratories. We found that only one lecture room was available for the two subjects of Physics and Chemistry and that the Physical Department had no suitable rooms for practical work. We believe the College Staff desire the removal of the High School classes from the College Building, and we are of opinion that the University should support them in this matter. The rooms used by some of the classes appeared to us to be too small and practical convenience seemed to have been sacrificed to architectural effect. Still if the High School Classes were removed and the entire building were devoted to the College, the Baroda College would be one of the most beautifully and most suitably housed amongst the Colleges of the Bombay University. We were given to understand that a new Science Institute was to be erected near the College and that this addition to its laboratory facilities would remedy the present defects. Apart from this, we are of opinion that it is not desirable to house both a High School and a College in one building, and in a State so advanced as that of Baroda in respect of its public buildings the present arrangement is out of keeping with the scale that has been generally adopted in such matters.

V.—COLLEGE HOSTEL.

The resident students number 105. These are accommodated in two blocks. The older of the two which contains some pupils of the High School in addition to College students is defective in some of its arrangements, its ground-floor rooms being badly lighted; but the students seem to be comfortable and the demand for rooms shews that they are appreciated. The new block occupies a better site and seems to be a well-ventilated and well-lighted building. It contains accommodation for 64 students. The College Fellows reside in the quarters, which are superintended by two of the Indian Professors.

VI.—LIBRARY.

The annual expenditure on the library is Rs. 700. This seems adequate for the annual extension of a library which already possesses a collection of over 8,000 volumes. There is a librarian in charge.

VII.—SCIENCE TEACHING.

This College provides for the teaching of Biology, Physics and Chemistry. There is a Professor of Biology who also takes part in the teaching of Physics in the Intermediate (Arts) Class. The Baroda Museum, which is situated at a small distance from the College, is utilised for the purposes of this study. The Museum is an interesting and extensive collection of many things illustrating many departments of knowledge and must be of great service to the students of the Natural Sciences. It is, however, doubtful whether the portions of this varied collection which are available for teaching purposes are really more valuable for the immediate purposes of the College than a good Museum specially established within a College.

A botanical garden is maintained within the College grounds with specimens of the natural orders systematically arranged. This garden received during the past year a grant of Rs. 3,422.

It appears from the above that the Baroda State has dealt liberally with this branch of study.

Physics.—In addition to the ordinary annual expenditure on Physical apparatus, Dr. Jackson, who is the Professor in this department and also Director of Science studies for the State, purchased during a visit to England apparatus to the value of Rs. 5,000 which was on its way to India when the College was inspected. The collection of apparatus already in the College is fairly good and in some special respects very good; but it needs the additions which are being made to it.

The Lecture room would be entirely satisfactory if it had not to do duty also for Chemistry. There is no good working laboratory. To this reference has been made above in describing the buildings.

Chemistry.—More attention has been paid in this College to Physics than to Chemistry, the arrangements for the teaching of which are of a quite ordinary kind. There is a Laboratory which is sufficiently large for the class that works in it; but it did not give one the impression of being specially cared for. Both in Physics and Chemistry the College seemed to be waiting for some new development in connection with the projected Institute and not disposed to attempt improvements in the existing class-room and laboratories.

VIII.—FINANCE.

The total income of the College is Rs. 71,539—from fees Rs. 10,850, from rents paid by students Rs. 1,350, from endowments Rs. 680, grant made by the Baroda Government Rs. 58,659.

The expenditure which balances the income consists of the following:—Expenditure on Staff Rs. 55,895, Library Rs. 700, Scholarships Rs. 2,302, Apparatus Rs. 5,127, Garden Rs. 3,422, Laboratory Rs. 800, All India Tour Rs. 750, Shield Match Rs. 350, Repairs and Miscellaneous expenses Rs. 2,243.

The College Fee is Rs. 30 per term and the room-rent is Rs. 5-8 per term. fifty-four students pay a reduced fee. Eighteen scholarships aggregating to Rs. 140 a month are awarded. Ten per cent. of the students are free.

The Union fee is Rs. 2 per term. The College publishes "The Baroda College Miscellany" twice a year at the close of each term.

IX.—REMARKS.

The number of scholarships seems small in comparison with the number awarded in neighbouring Colleges; but this must be taken in connection with the large number of free students and of students paying reduced fees. This last seems to us to be excessive, in view of the very moderate fee levied on paying students.

We would emphasise our remarks made above as to the desirability of speedily effecting a complete separation of the College from the High School both in respect of the College Building and also the College residences.

In conclusion, we would remark on the liberal support given to this College by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda.

D. MACKICHAN.
N. F. SURVEYOR.
R. P. PARANJPYE.

XIII.

Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

Inspected on Wednesday, 25th August 1909, 11-15 a.m.

I.—MANAGEMENT.

The College is under the management of a Board consisting of ten members:—

- (a) Three *ex-officio* members, the Collector of Ahmedabad (President), the District Judge of Ahmedabad (Vice-President), the Educational Inspector, N. D.
- (b) Six members elected every three years by the privileged subscribers, *viz.*, those who have subscribed Rs. 50 or more to the College Fund.
- (c) One representative of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

The constitution provides for the election of one representative by each Municipality or local body subscribing not less than Rs. 500 annually to the College funds. At present only one Municipality, that of Ahmedabad, has fulfilled this condition.

The Principal of the College is the Secretary of the Board but without a vote.

II.—TEACHING STAFF AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

The College Staff which is appointed by the Board consists of the following:—

1. The Rev. W. G. Robertson, M.A., B.D., Principal (6 months).
Subjects:—English (Previous, Intermediate, B.A. and M.A.), Logic (Intermediate), Philosophy (B.A.).
2. A. B. Dhruva, M.A., LL.B., (16 years). Subjects:—Sanskrit (all Classes), English (Previous and Intermediate), Philosophy (B.A.) and Gujarati.
3. M. S. Commissariat, M.A., (3 years). Subjects:—History (Previous), History and Political Economy (B.A.).
4. S. J. Shah, M.A., (3 years). Subjects:—Physics (Intermediate), Physics and Chemistry (B.A.).
5. J. C. Swaminarayan, M.A., (5½ months). Subjects:—Mathematics (Previous, Intermediate and B.A.).
6. M. Lucien Denamiel, B.A., (2½ months). Subject:—French (all Classes).
7. N. S. Minocher Homji, B.A., (5½ months). Subject:—Persian (all Classes).

III.—DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND SUBJECTS.

Classes.

Previous	...	...	145
Intermediate Arts	...	...	53
Junior B.A.	...	...	23
Senior B.A.	...	...	27
Total			248

Languages.

Sanskrit .	Previous	100	170
	Intermediate	34	
	B.A.	36	
Persian .	Previous	30	56
	Intermediate	16	
	B.A.	10	
French...	Previous	15	22
	Intermediate	3	
	B.A.	4	
			248

B.A. Voluntary Subjects.

Languages	...	...	12
Physics and Chemistry	...	...	10
History	...	...	21
Mathematics	...	...	4
Philosophy	...	...	3
			50

¹ *Studying for the M.A. Degree.*

Languages	...	...	2
Science	...	...	1

IV.—BUILDINGS.

The main College building is a substantial two-storied structure in brick with a good front elevation and divided into a number of class rooms of good size. It contains also a College Hall situated to the rear of the building in which the Previous Class is at present accommodated. The Library is housed partly in the gallery of the hall and partly in several of the Class rooms. This arrangement, which was necessitated by the giving up of certain class rooms to extend the accommodation for the teaching of Science, appears to be unsatisfactory, as the hall is not well adapted for class teaching or for the maintenance of good class discipline. The pigeon nuisance referred to in the Inspection Committee's report of 1906 continues unabated. Rs. 296 were spent on repairs during the past year. A little more might be spent in painting, as the brilliant red and green of the paint on doors, etc., might with advantage be exchanged for some quieter colours. The grounds surrounding the College are spacious but badly kept. They contain a good house for the Principal and two blocks of students' quarters to which a third block is to be added. The College is separated from the city by the river and, while not inconveniently distant from it, is sufficiently remote to secure the quiet that is desirable.

V.—COLLEGE HOSTEL.

The Hostel consists of two upper-storied blocks with verandahs. There is accommodation for 84 students; but the number in residence is 87. This increased demand for quarters is an indication of improvement in the College, the demand during previous years having fallen short of the accommodation offered. It is due also in part to an improvement in the quarters themselves. Proper bathing accommodation has been provided and there is every prospect that the demand for rooms will increase.

VI.—LIBRARY.

The Library which three years ago contained 5,000 volumes including the N. M. Petit's Student Library has been considerably increased. Last year

Rs. 1,100 were spent on it including Rs. 200, the annual income of the N. M. Petit Library Fund. A fee of Rs. 1-2-0 per term is charged for the use of the Library. To make room for the teaching of Chemistry and Physics, a part of the Library has been distributed over the College class rooms according to subjects.

VII.—SCIENCE.

No provision is made for the teaching of Biology. This provision is not required. The College is recognised in Arts for the purposes of the B.A. degree and not for the purposes of the B.Sc. degree also, and confines the teaching in Science to Physics and Chemistry. During the past year the College has made an effort to improve its equipment and about Rs. 3,000 has been spent on apparatus since the period of the last inspection. The expenditure has been incurred chiefly in the equipment of the Chemistry lecture room and laboratory. But, even with these improvements, the equipment seems inadequate for the purposes of the B.A. degree. One student is returned as offering Science for the M.A. degree. He has however withdrawn his name. The College is not provided with the means of instruction for the M.A. degree in either Physics or Chemistry. For the B.A. degree course the Physical apparatus is not adequate and the Chemical Laboratory which can accommodate 8 students is not provided with gas or proper water drainage.

Further, the entire teaching of Science—Intermediate Physics, B.A. Physics and B.A. Chemistry—is in the hands of one Professor who cannot properly do justice to all the subjects for which he is made responsible. The College is looking forward to the facilities which it expects to enjoy in the proposed Chinubhai Science Institute which will be erected near the College. This will, no doubt, in the future improve the means of instruction; but we would submit that until these facilities have been provided the College should confine itself to the other optional subjects of the B.A. course as the present arrangements do not fulfil University requirements. Considering the large variety of Optional subjects offered, it seems to us that the College is attempting more than it can reasonably be expected to accomplish.

The Principal and Professors are throwing all their energy into the heavy task but the strain to which some of them are subjected seems to be excessive.

VIII.—FINANCE.

The income of the College is—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Interest on Endowments	...	13,086	0	6
Fees	...	11,525	0	0
Students' Rents	...	906	0	0
Government Grant	...	10,000	0	0
Dakshina Fellowship	...	1,800	0	0
Local Bodies	...	13,000	0	0
Scholarship Funds	...	6,312	0	0
Other Sources	...	572	10	4

57,201 10 10

The rate of lecture fee is	Rs. 30 per term.
Room rent	Rs. 6 "
Gymkhana, Library and Debating Society	Rs. 3 "

The total annual expenditure is returned as Rs. 42,347-9-6. Of this Rs. 11,124-4-0 were expended on Scholarships, nearly Rs. 27,000 on Staff, Rs. 1,100 on Library and a little over Rs. 3,000 on apparatus, furniture, Gymkhana and contingencies, and miscellaneous items.

The amount distributed on Scholarships seems relatively large. Ten Scholarships are provided by the Board and besides these thirty more are given by the College—in all about 40 Scholarships on which a sum of over Rs. 9,000 is annually expended. One student in every six seems to be provided with a scholarship.

We submit that it would be a wiser expenditure of the funds to diminish the amount spent on scholars from general College funds and to increase the salaries of the Professors or in some other way to improve their position and prospects.

IX.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The Imperial Grant for the 5 years ending 1909 has been expended, with the sanction of Government, as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Training of a Graduate in Science ...	10,000	
Increasing the salaries of the Indian Professors ...	3,000	
Laboratory ...	500	
Library ...	245	
Addition to Capital fund of College ...	36,255	
		50,000

Of the five recommendations made by the last Committee of Inspection we note that the first and second have only been partially carried out, the third has been apparently considered unnecessary, the fourth is under consideration and the fifth has not been given effect to.

This last was a recommendation that the staff should be increased by the appointment of a Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy. This, in our opinion, is one of the most urgent needs of the College as the whole of the teaching of English, Sanskrit and Philosophy is, at present, in the hands of two members of the staff. The staff is obviously too weak for the amount of work undertaken by the College.

We have pleasure in reporting a marked improvement in the general condition of the College. But we note the following as points requiring the attention of the College Board :—

- (a) The provision of a Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy.
- (b) The need of additional Residence Quarters for students.
- (c) The discontinuance of the teaching of Science until another Professor has been appointed in either Physics or Chemistry.
- (d) The improvement of the condition of the College compound.

On the general question of the management of the College we would remark that what we have stated in our report on the D. J. Sind College, Karáchi, applies equally to the administration of this College.

D. MACKICHAN.
N. F. SURVEYOR.
R. P. PARANJPYE.

XIV.

Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.

Inspected Tuesday, 7th September, 12 noon.

I.—MANAGEMENT.

This College is maintained by the Bhavnagar State and is under the management of the Diván Sáheb.

It bears the name of a former Diván of Bhavnagar whom the Ruler of the State desired to commemorate ; but the present Government seems satisfied with its simple maintenance, and either from want of interest or want of opportunity has done little to develop it beyond its first beginnings.

II.—STAFF AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING.

Principal	... K. J. Sanjana, M. A. (19 years).—Mathematics in Previous and Intermediate Arts, B.A., and Voluntary English, B.A.
Professors	... B. A. Enti, B. A. (24 years).—History and Political Economy, B.A.
	J. J. Kania, B.A. (18 years).—Sanskrit in Previous, Intermediate and B.A.
	J. S. Gambhir, B. A. (14 years).—Persian in Previous, Intermediate and B.A.
	M. P. Dave, M. A. (4 years).—Logic in Intermediate, Logic and Moral Philosophy in B.A., and English in Previous.
	V. M. Mehta, M.A., LL.B. (2 years).—English in Previous, Intermediate and B.A.
	N. K. Bhatt, M.A. (1 year).—History in Previous and B.A., Sanskrit in Intermediate.
Lecturer	... M. J. Bhat, B.A. (3 years).—Physics in Intermediate.
Fellow	... H. M. Vakil (8 months).—Sanskrit in Previous, English in Intermediate.

III.—DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND SUBJECTS.

Students.			
Previous Class	... 36	Sanskrit Previous	... 35
Intermediate	... 16	Persian	... 1
Junior B.A.	... 9		— 36
Senior B.A.	... 3	Sanskrit Intermediate	... 13
	—	Persian	... 3
Total	... 64		— 16
		Junior B.A., Sanskrit	... 8
		Persian	... 1
			— 9
		Senior B.A., Sanskrit	... 3
		Persian	... 0
			— 3 — 64
B. A. ... Voluntary	Logic and Moral Philosophy	... 2	
	Mathematics	... 1	
	History	... 4	
	Literature	... 5	

IV.—BUILDINGS.

The main building of the College is a substantial two-storied stone building which contains class-rooms and a College Hall amply sufficient for all the needs of the College. One wing of the building which was planned to be of two stories has been completed only up to the first story. In this wing the Physical apparatus is accommodated and the accommodation provided would be sufficient to afford working space for any of the classes should the teaching of Physics in the Intermediate Class be made to include practical Physical exercises. The surroundings of the College are not attractive; but some of the inferior dwellings in the neighbourhood are being bought by the College in order to extend and improve its compound.

A new bungalow is being erected quite near the College for the use of one of the staff. The estimates for this bungalow were cut down with the result that the accommodation will be rather meagre and uncomfortable. We understand that the Principal if he occupies this bungalow will have to rent it.

The Students' residences which accommodate 22 of the students are situated at a moderate distance from the College in the compound of a much frequented temple and consist of the rooms referred to in the last report together with about eight new rooms which have since been added. The College Fellow who superintends is non-resident, and beyond supplying more comfortable quarters than might otherwise be available, these rooms do not fulfil any important College purpose. The demand for them is not great as the majority of the students appear to belong to the city and can reside in their own homes.

No rent is charged for these rooms.

V.—FINANCE.

Income.—The total income of the College is Rs. 20,889, *viz.*, from State Funds Rs. 17,957, from fees Rs. 2,632, from Endowment Rs. 300.

The expenditure balances the income and consists of the following items:—

Teaching Staff, Rs. 16,959; Furniture, Library and Apparatus, Rs. 470; Repairs to buildings, Rs. 457; Scholarships, Rs. 1,488; Miscellaneous, Rs. 1,515.

The College fee is Rs. 24 per term; Gymkhána fee Rs. 2 per term.

Scholarships.—16 Durbári scholarships and 2 Endowed scholarships.

There are 4 free students and 5 students pay a reduced fee.

The annual grant for the library is Rs. 300 and for apparatus Rs. 150.

VI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

This College seems to exist mainly for the benefit of the inhabitants of the city of Bhávnagar. Notwithstanding the low rate of fee and the considerable number of its scholarships, the attendance is diminishing steadily. This must be discouraging to the staff which includes some men of distinguished ability.

Two members of the staff are engaged in State duties outside the College.

The number of students in the higher classes of the College is exceedingly small, and although the College has its Debating Society and its Cricket ground the College life is altogether too narrow for the best development of its members.

We emphatically endorse the opinion of the last Inspection Committee which recommended an amalgamation of the Samaldas and Junágadh Colleges.

The State of Junágadh, which is more liberal in its expenditure on the Bahauddin College, does not seem more disposed than the State of Bhávnagar to increase its expenditure on College education. United the two Colleges could accomplish more for the education of their students with less expenditure

by each State. They could secure for a united effort the co-operation of other States in Káthiáwár; and as this co-operation has already taken place in regard to other educational efforts according to a recognised principle of distribution of expenditure, it should not be difficult to establish in Rájkot a Káthiáwár College which would supply a more complete academic training than is possible now in either College. In Bhāvnagar College there is no Science teaching of the kind so much needed in the present day, and in Junágadh the attempt made in this direction is altogether inadequate. We believe that both the States concerned would not be unwilling to consider this proposal, and we recommend the Syndicate to take steps to have this matter placed before the proper authorities with a view to action in the direction we have indicated.

D. MACKICHAN.

N. F. SURVEYOR.

R. P. PARANJPYE.

XV.

Bahauddin College, Junagadh.

Inspected Wednesday, 8th September, 12 noon.

I.—MANAGEMENT.

The College which bears the name of a Vazir Sáheb of the State of Junágadh was founded in his honour after the example set by the neighbouring State of Bhávnagar. It is under the management of the Diván of Junágadh.

II.—STAFF AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING.

- Principal ... James Scott, M. A. (6 years 6 months).—On sick leave.
 Professors ... S. H. Hodivala, M. A. (7 years 6 months).—Acting Principal.
 History in Previous, History and Political Economy B. A., and Voluntary History B. A.
 N. B. Pendse, M. A., LL. B. (7 years 6 months).—Mathematics in Previous, Intermediate and B. A. (Voluntary).
 M. M. Joshi, M. A. (7 years).—Sanskrit, Previous, Intermediate, B. A. (Necessary and Voluntary).
 H. M. Bhat, M. A. (7 years 6 months).—English Previous, Logic and English Intermediate, Logic and Moral Philosophy (Voluntary) B. A.
 Abdul Samud Shah (2 years 5 months).—Persián, Previous, Intermediate B. A. (Necessary and Voluntary).
 Charles Saldanha, M. A. (7 years 6 months).—French in Previous, Intermediate and B. A. (Necessary and Voluntary).
 V. U. Parekh, M. A., B. Sc. (2 years 6 months).—Physics in Intermediate and Physics and Chemistry (Voluntary) B. A.
 V. N. Naik, M. A. (17 days).—English in Previous, Intermediate and B. A. (Necessary and Voluntary).
 K. D. Bapat, Shastri (5 years 6 months).—Sanskrit, Previous Intermediate and B. A.
 A. M. Rayad, B. A. (Mohobat Fellow), 5 months).—Persian composition, Previous.

III.—DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND SUBJECTS.

Students.			
Previous Class	... 45	Previous Sanskrit	... 25
Intermediate	... 28	Persian	... 13
B. A.	... 36	French	... 7
M. A.	... 7		45
	116	Intermediate Sanskrit	... 19
		Persian	... 6
		French	... 3
			28
		B. A. Sanskrit	... 26
		Persian	... 7
		French	... 3
			36
		Total	... 109 excluding M. A. students.

Voluntary B. A., Literature ...	8	M. A., Literature ...	3
Logic and Moral		History ...	4
Philosophy ...	6		
Mathematics ...	1		7
Chemistry and			
Physics ...	4		
History ...	17		
	36		

IV.—BUILDINGS.

The College building is a handsome structure which seems to promise excellent accommodation for the College classes. It is disappointing to find that one wing of the building is given up to the High School and that the College Hall is designed on such an extravagant scale that the portion of the building which remains provides only the scantiest accommodation for the College classes.

The hall which contains the Library is larger than any public hall in Bombay. It is paved with marble and surrounded by a gallery. It is altogether out of proportion to the regular needs of the College. It is a splendid hall, but it seems quite out of place. This impression is confirmed when one finds that all the class-rooms are small and that they are not sufficient in number to accommodate the classes. We found the fine verandahs of the College sadly disfigured by teakwood partitions enclosing curious spaces in which certain of the classes had to meet. These must be swept away and space must be found for the College classes in the other wing now devoted to the High School, which ought to find a home somewhere else.

At each end of the building there is an uncovered staircase, apparently an after-thought. The communication between the two floors of the building is thus very imperfect.

The class-rooms being small, there is no room suitable for a working Physical Laboratory, and the Chemical Laboratory is sufficient in size only because the number of students at present selecting the subject is small.

The Students' residences are well planned and offer excellent and comfortable accommodation to the students. They consist of four blocks each containing room for 18 students. The number of students in residence is only 57 out of 72 for whom accommodation is available. This seems to show that the number of students who come from outside the city is not so great as might be expected, for the quarters are highly praised by the students who occupy them.

They are situated at a little distance from the College on opposite sides of one of the principal roads leading to the College. The only defect which we observed was in the matter of sanitation, the place being not free from odours. This is a defect which admits of remedy.

An excellently furnished bungalow in the vicinity of the College is provided by the State as a Principal's residence. There are bungalows for two Professors in the compound of the students' quarters.

V.—FINANCE.

The income of the College exactly balances the expenditure, the State supplying the funds necessary for this purpose. The income from fees was Rs. 4,269 and from the rents of resident students Rs. 744. The grant from State funds was Rs. 33,928.

The expenditure was as follows :—

	Rs.
On Staff ...	32,208
Library ...	1,047
Apparatus ...	1,518
Repairs to buildings ...	62
Scholarships ...	1,320
Other objects ...	2,786
Total ...	38,941

The rate of College fee in the Previous Class is Rs. 25; in the higher classes, Rs. 30.

The hostel rent is Rs. 4 per term and the Gymkhana fee Rs. 2 per term.

25 students are free and 6 pay at the rate of one half.

Membership of the Gymkhana is compulsory. There is provision for football, cricket and tennis in the extensive grounds surrounding the College.

Since the period of last inspection Rs. 3,718 were expended on apparatus.

VI.—REMARKS.

This College is affiliated in Arts for the purposes of the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations; but at present there are no students for the B.Sc. degree, for which the College has not the necessary equipment either in staff or apparatus.

There is one Professor for both Physics and Chemistry. The arrangements for the teaching of Chemistry may suffice for a small number of students as there is a small laboratory and a class-room. For Physics there is only one room set apart which does duty as lecture room and apparatus room. In this respect the arrangements are most unsatisfactory. Further, one Professor is expected to teach the two subjects of Chemistry and Physics in all the classes in which these subjects require to be taught. This amount of work cannot be undertaken by one man unaided, in justice either to the subject or the student or the professor. This state of things should not be permitted to continue. The College must either increase its staff or give up the teaching of Physics and Chemistry for the B.A. degree. The affiliation for the purposes of the B.Sc. degree is a dead letter as there is absolutely no provision for the teaching of Biology and no means of teaching two sciences for the B.Sc. degree.

We have already called attention to the defects in the arrangement of the building. All these points are matters that call urgently for immediate attention and we are only strengthening the demands of the College staff in pressing them on the attention of the University.

The State has, in proportion to its revenues, displayed a very great liberality in its grants to this College. It cannot be expected to do more than it has done, nor, so far as we could learn, is there any hope of its doing so. This being the case, we are sure that the proposal of an amalgamation of the Káthiáwár Colleges would be welcomed as a relief if it were judiciously presented to the Durbars of Junágadh and Bhávnagar and if the co-operation of all the important Káthiáwár States were secured. Bhavnagar and Junagadh both deserve the greatest credit for what they have attempted at a very considerable financial sacrifice, and it is not the fault of either State that the demands of College education are beyond what can be reasonably expected of them. It is evident that the time for co-operation has arrived, and we would suggest that steps be now taken to bring the wider proposal before the leading States of Káthiáwár.

The union of the Colleges of Káthiáwár would have the further advantage of bringing together a sufficient number of young men to provide material for good College classes and for a really corporate student life.

It is proposed to discontinue the teaching of French as the number of students for offering this language is diminishing. Some of the professors we found were not quite satisfied with their position in respect of salary and promotion.

We observed in some of the classes that the pernicious system of teaching by dictating notes is largely indulged in.

We would add that the College is evidently attempting more in the matter of the teaching of voluntary subjects for the B.A. than its resources allow. It was suggested that the abolition of the Professorship of Philosophy would relieve the situation and enable more justice to be done to the teaching of Science. If the proposal of a united College is carried out it would be

unnecessary to make such reductions in the staff. But if this proposal cannot be carried out it will be necessary to discontinue the teaching either of Philosophy or Science. We should prefer to see the former alternative adopted as it would make it possible for the College to equip itself properly for the teaching of Physics and Chemistry both in respect of teaching staff and laboratory facilities.

D. MACKICHAN.

N. F. SURVEYOR.

R. P. PARANJPYE.

A V I.

Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, Karachi.

Inspected Saturday, 25th September, 12 noon.

I.—MANAGEMENT.

The College is managed by a Board constituted as follows :—

Four *ex-officio* members, *viz.*, the Commissioner in Sind, President, the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, Vice-President, the Collector of Karachi and the Superintending Engineer in Sind.

Two additional members appointed by Government (at present these two members are the Educational Inspector, Sind, and H. F. Beale, Esquire, A.M.I.C.E.).

Six members elected by the Sind College Association or body of privileged subscribers consisting of all who have contributed not less than Rs. 50 to the funds of the Association.

And single representatives elected by those Municipalities which provide an annual contribution of not less than Rs. 500. As there are 8 municipalities on this list the total membership of the Board would be 20 ; but, as one of the seats in each of the two last classes is vacant, there are at present 18 members on the Board. The Principal of the College is Honorary Secretary of the Board, but without a vote.

The rules provide for a Standing Committee which, under the present by-laws, consists of 4 members of the Board—2 nominated by the President and 2 elected by the elected members of the Board.

The Board appoints the Principal and Professors.

II.—STAFF AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING.

Principal—

H. P. Farrell, B.A. (Oxon.) History and Political Economy. Indian History is assigned to one of the other Professors and English History (Necessary).
(9 months).

Professors—

Frank Ludlow, B.A. (Cantab.) Biology, B.A. and B.Sc. Classes, and English.
(9 months).

B. J. Naik, M.A. (22 years) ... Mathematics in all Classes.

S. C. Shahani, M.A. (13 years) . English.

T. L. Vasvani, M.A. (2 years) ... Logic, Moral Philosophy, English and Indian History.

S. B. Butani, M.A., B.Sc. (3 years). Physics and Chemistry, B.A. and B.Sc. Classes and Physics in Intermediate Arts.

H. M. Gurbaxani, M.A. (2 years). Persian in all Classes.

H. L. Lagu, B.A. (13 years) ... Sanskrit in all Classes. .

P. M. Advani, B.A. ... Honorary Assistant to the Professor of Physics and Chemistry.

D. T. Marivala, B.A. ... Dakshina Fellow, Persian and English Composition.

T. M. Advani, B.A. ... Dakshina Fellow, Persian. .

T. L. Manghirmalani, B.A. ... Dakshina Fellow, Persian and English Composition.

Connected with the College there is an Engineering Class for which two Instructors are provided; but as this class has no connection with the University, being intended for the training of Overseers for the Public Works Department, it is not further referred to in this report.

III.—DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO CLASSES AND SUBJECTS.

	Students.		Students.
Previous Class ...	78	Studying Persian ...	203
Intermediate Arts ...	75	Sanskrit ...	5
Intermediate Science ...	8	Latin ...	8
Junior B.A. ...	32	French ...	2
Senior B.A. ...	32		
B.Sc. ...	1		218
M.A. ...	3	M. A. and B.Sc. studying no classical language ...	11
Total ...	229	Total ...	229
<i>Deduct—</i>			
Intermediate Sc. students members of other classes.	6		
Total, students ...	223		
B.A.—		M.A.—	
Voluntary Literature .	16	Languages ...	1
Logic and Moral		History ...	2
Philosophy ...	10		— 3
Mathematics ...	1		
Physics and Chemis-			
try ...	10		
Biology ...	2		
History ...	64		

IV.—BUILDINGS.

The College main building is a handsome two-storied edifice erected at a cost of between two and three lakhs—a Government grant, made up by Rs. 30,000 raised by the friends of the late Honourable Mr. Dayaram Jethmal, whose name the College bears, and funds collected by the Sind College Association. The building is of considerable length, but the entire building does not belong to the College, one wing being devoted to a Municipal Museum. We believe that the College covets this wing and its acquisition would be a distinct advantage. Still it cannot be said that, judged by ordinary standards, the College is not most conveniently housed with its present allowance of accommodation. The class rooms are of different sizes and there is good accommodation for the largest class that may be expected to be met with in this College. The ground floor rooms are, some of them, rather dark by reason of the very deep verandah that runs along the entire building.

The only serious drawback to the excellence of the building is the existence of a number of deep cracks in some arches of the verandah, which have a dangerous look. There are similar cracks in other parts also and the tall pillars in the front seem to be inclining slightly outwards. As these defects were manifest when the College was inspected three years ago, it might naturally be supposed that the cracks were caused by a subsidence of the foundation which is not of the strongest and this appears to have been the opinion of a number of the Engineers whose opinion was invited. Others again attributed the cracks to the damage done by the expansion and contraction of the steel beams used in the structure. This latter opinion has prevailed and the Board has decided to

replace the steel beams by wooden beams at a great cost. These costly repairs must seriously burden the College funds.

The College compound is limited and affords no room for athletic exercise. The Metharam Hostel, named after the gentleman who contributed Rs. 15,000 towards its erection, which cost Rs. 1,20,000, is situated just across the road on which the College stands. This is a fine three-storied building containing 76 students' rooms and two large dining rooms, together with quarters for a Professor in charge of the hostel. These quarters consist of three floors, each containing three rooms. Professor Ludlow occupies some of these rooms. Nine rooms seem however a pretty liberal allowance for an unmarried professor.

Immediately opposite the hostel a bungalow has been erected, which is occupied by the Principal.

In the hostel compound there are tennis courts and a cricket field has been recently obtained from the Military authorities.

The accommodation offered by the hostel is excellent. Each student has his own separate room, well furnished, and of a fair size. The Shone system of drainage is being introduced and the sanitary conditions will be very satisfactory.

Notwithstanding these many advantages the Sindhi student is the most migratory of all classes of students in the University, and is to be found in almost every College in the Presidency. Perhaps this was due in past years to dissatisfaction with the conditions of study in the College at Karachi; but more probably it is the result of a desire on the part of students who are fairly well provided with means, to study in new centres of life and experience.

V.—LIBRARY.

The average annual expenditure on the library for the past three years was Rs. 1,118. It is fairly well provided, stocked, and the management is satisfactory. It has a card catalogue. The Lord Reay Memorial Fund, which now stands at Rs. 3,000, yields an annual income of Rs. 105. The rest of the annual expenditure is met from the general funds of the College Board.

VI.—FINANCE.

The income of the College is as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Government Grant ...	10,000	
Dakshina Fellowships ...	1,800	
Sind Scholarship Grant (Government of Bombay) ...	1,000	
Special Building Grant (Government of Bombay) ...	2,966	
		15,766
Contributions of District Local Boards ...		5,750
Do. Municipalities ...		8,850
Fees and Fines (excluding room rents) ...		19,253
Endowments ...		6,161
Other sources ...		2,402
Total ...		58,182

Expenditure—

	Rs.
Staff ...	35,126
Library ...	1,015
Apparatus ...	1,413
Repairs ...	373
Scholarships and Fellowships ...	3,770
Furniture ...	195
	41,892
Other objects ...	7,362
	49,254

	Rs.
The Imperial Grant for the five years ending March 31st 1909, together with interest, amounted to ...	51,200

This was expended by the Board on salaries, library and laboratory and Principal's bungalow and to form a nucleus of a new hostel fund; but by a recent decision of the Board the accounts were re-adjusted so that the expenditure of the grant should be—

Cost of Principal's bungalow ...	27,215	
Nucleus of a separate hostel fund...	23,985	
	51,200	51,200

The Metharam hostel account is not included in the above. The income from room rents was Rs. 3,960. The expenditure has not been returned. We see from the annual report of the College that this fund has increased its balance from Rs. 1,193 in 1908 to Rs. 1,559, which seems to show that the hostel is more than self-supporting.

We assume that the sum of Rs. 23,985 out of the Imperial grant kept as a nucleus for a new hostel fund will be regarded as a grant and not as a contribution from College Funds on which a Provincial grant may be claimed when the new hostel comes to be erected.

The Engineering Department returns of income and expenditure have been excluded by us in the above statement of the College finances.

The College fee is Rs. 45 per term and the hostel room rent is Rs. 23 per term, including lighting and attendance.

There is a compulsory charge of Rs. 5 per term for College Gymkhana and Students' Societies.

In the College there are 8 scholarships; 2 scholarships are provided for Sind students attending the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

There are no free students.

VII.—GENERAL.

There is now an improvement in the facilities provided for athletics. All the usual College games find a place in the programme of the Gymkhana.

There are also the usual societies. The Debating Society is said to be successful; while the Amateur Dramatic Society enjoys a high reputation in the Province. This Society is said however to be more closely connected with Hyderabad than with the College.

There is a College magazine which appears half-yearly and a type-written fortnightly which circulates in the Reading Room. This last we have not seen.

VIII.—SCIENCE TEACHING.

The College possesses a fair equipment for the teaching of Physics. The lectures are given in a large hall, with specially arranged lecture table. There is a room for practical work and a room to accommodate the instruments. In Chemistry there is a practical room which has working space for 8 students. Gas is not laid on. In Biology the equipment consists mainly of a few microscopes.

For this subject, however, the College has been fortunate in securing the services of a highly qualified and enthusiastic worker in the department of Natural Science. As the value of teaching in such a subject depends much more on the personal element than the external appliances the College may be regarded as having made a promising beginning in this direction.

In striking contrast to this stands the fact that the Professor of Physics and Chemistry has, practically single handed, to grapple with the entire Physical and Chemical teaching for the B.A. and B.Sc. courses.

It is impossible for any single professor, however zealous, to deal satisfactorily with such a variety of courses. It was plain to us that this professor was overworked. The number of hours allotted to him in the time-table is excessive, apart from the time which the professor of such subjects must give to looking after his laboratory and apparatus. We could see that, as one result of this, many pieces of apparatus were allowed to fall into disrepair while the professor himself showed signs of overwork. This is a state of things that should not be permitted to continue for a single term longer and we would recommend to the Syndicate that the Sind College Board should be addressed on the subject.

How the Board came to lay stress on the Biological side of the work by getting out a professor from Cambridge for Biology while it left to one of its recent distinguished graduates the whole work of two sciences we do not understand; but we think the whole circumstances show a want of touch between the Board and the College and its staff.

Such a mistake would have been impossible if the Principal and some elected representative of the staff had a seat on the Board. In all Colleges controlled by a Board we are of opinion that it is desirable in the interests of real efficiency that some such arrangement should be followed.

We may add that we found also that the Professor of Mathematics had an unusually heavy amount of work thrown upon him. He also requires assistance. These remarks are suggested by our own observations, not by any complaints made by the professors concerned.

IX.—SPECIAL REMARKS.

The most urgent need of the College is that of an additional Professor in Science, who should be responsible for the teaching of Chemistry. We suggest this as the best means of relieving the present impossible situation; but the precise mode of carrying out this recommendation should be left to the decision of the College staff who can best devise the form in which help can be best secured.

We observed that the students of Arts were allowed to pursue their studies for the Intermediate Examination in Science alongside their studies for the Intermediate Examination in Arts. In order to comply with the University regulations some of the Science classes were held in the early morning hours and the Professor of Physics and Chemistry had to be in attendance at the College literally from early morn to night. This double course should not be encouraged by the College authorities. We believe that they have already under consideration the question of the desirability of disallowing the practice.

The Professor of Mathematics should also be provided with some form of assistance. The assistance might be given by Professor Lagu, a graduate in Mathematics, who has to teach Sanskrit to only five students.

The financial statement seems to show that these reforms are within the resources of the Board; they are certainly within the resources of the people of Sind.

The Principal has drawn our attention to the sense of isolation under which he and his colleagues work through their having no member of the College on the Senate of the University. This has long been felt by those who have worked in this College; but it is difficult to see how the difficulty arising from the distance of the College from the centre of the University can be overcome.

This year four of the Professors of the College have been appointed Examiners, a circumstance which may help to diminish the sense of isolation.

The situation complained of might be further improved if copies of the Agenda papers of the Senate meetings were furnished to all the Colleges.

The Principal is not, however, correct in stating that the College has no voice in regard to changes in the curriculum, etc., as it has always been the practice of the University to invite the opinions of Colleges on proposed textbooks and courses of study.

D. MACKICHAN.

N. F. SURYEYOR.

R. P. PARANJPYE.

GENERAL NOTE.

Registration of College Attendance.

We found great diversity in the systems followed by the various Colleges in the registration of attendance.

Some Colleges have a general roll call unconnected with any College lecture, others have the roll taken daily at one lecture only, while others keep the rolls at more than one lecture.

We would suggest that it is desirable that the attendance should be registered at every College lecture, and that the keeping of terms should be certified by the Principal on the basis of attendance thus registered throughout the College day.

D. MACKICHAN.

N. F. SURVEYOR.

R. P. PARANJPYE.