

Selections from the Records of the Madras Government.

No. XLI.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

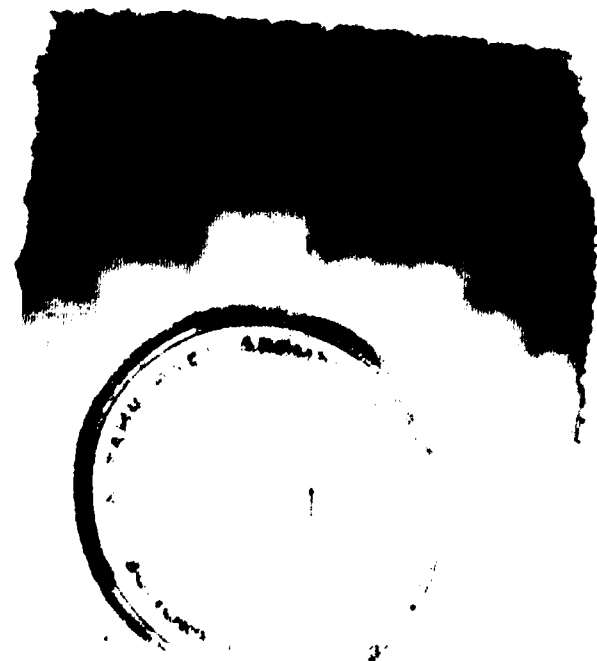
FOR

1873-74.

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ERRATA

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Government Professional Colleges and Schools
Government General Schools, Vol. XVI

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A.
7

Office
Public
MADRAS,

From

E. B. POWELL.

Education,

To

THE HONORABLE

Minister,
Government.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the Report on the Education of the

of the 13th Jan

of
owing to

GENERAL STATISTICS

number of schools in connexion with the department during the year by 1,435, and the total number of scholars by 38,760. (1872-73 the number of scholars was 37,325.) The table in the margin shows that the numerical advance belongs almost entirely to Lower Primary Schools.

Class
Standard

Primary Schools

1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73
14	14	14	14
50	11	56	11
580	13	580	13
1	16	1	16
1	5	1	5

to the number of Colleges is due to the introduction of a new Department in the Public School. The Public School.

from the Gospel Society's Seminary at Vedarapuram having been closed, and the Wesleyan School at Trichinopoly transferred to the Middle Class. The second table compares for 1873-74 and 1872-73 the number of schools and scholars in the several districts :—

Distribution of Schools in three Great Classes and by Districts.	1872-73.		1873-74.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Colleges and Schools	123	9,363	130	10,003	7	640		
Aided Schools	4,537	142,341	5,646	172,978	1,109	30,637		
Schools under inspection, but not receiving aid	2,120	40,350	2,439	47,839	319	7,489		
Total	6,780	192,054	8,215	230,820	1,435	38,766		
1st Div.								
Ganjam	241	5,402	279	6,181	38	779		
Vizagapatam	182	5,312	220	6,066	38	754		
Godavary	312	8,473	329	8,614	17	141		
Kistna	386	8,475	425	9,396	39	921		
Bellary	410	9,027	485	10,620	75	1,593		
Kurnool	250	4,396	312	6,581	62	2,185		
Cuddapah	347	6,315	373	6,541	26	226		
Nellore	383	6,931	370	7,107		176	13	
2nd Div.								
Madras and Chingleput.	523	22,807	742	30,557	219	7,750		
South Arcot	443	10,739	598	14,925	155	4,186		
North Arcot	441	12,621	567	15,659	126	3,038		
Salem	325	7,603	276	6,814				
Tanjore	494	17,767	595	19,710	101	1,943		
Trichinopoly	183	5,112	201	5,071	18	559		
Coimbatore	617	13,479	753	15,135	136	1,656		
Madura	317	10,473	456	13,212	139	2,739		
Tinnevely	510	16,988	723	24,498	213	7,510		
Malabar	329	16,466	398	19,525	69	3,059		
South Canara	87	3,541	103	4,007	16	466		
Total	6,780	192,054	8,215	230,820	1,435	38,766		

	Schools.	Pupils.
Aided entirely from Local Funds	5,168	137,549
From Provincial Funds	393	31,137
Do. do. as well as Local Funds	86	4,292
	5,646	172,978
Total Increase	1,435	38,766

It will be seen that nearly four-fifths of the increase of scholars pertains to aided schools, and that the far larger portion of the remainder attaches to schools at present unaided, but under improvement with the view of qualifying for grants. The districts which show the greatest progress are, taken in order, Madras and Chingleput, Tinnevely, South Arcot, Malabar, North Arcot, Madura, and Kurnool. In Nellore

there has been a decrease of 13 schools, though there is an increase in the number of scholars; and in Salem the number of schools has decreased by 49, and the number of scholars by 789. The decrease just spoken of affects nearly the whole district, as the only taluq showing an increase in the number of schools is Uttankarai. The action of Local Fund and Municipal Boards is evidenced by the fact that 5,168 schools with 137,549 pupils are supported by or draw their whole aid from such Boards; in 1872-73 the corresponding numbers were 4,081 schools and 110,078 pupils.

3. The following tables show in detail the distribution of schools and scholars in the several districts on the 31st March 1874 :—

1st.—With reference to the Agency by

1st.—With reference to the Agency by

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	GOVERNMENT COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE COLLEGES							
	Number of Institutions.	Pupils.	Local Fund Schools supported partly from Provincial and partly from Local Funds.	Pupils.	Local Fund Schools supported entirely from Local Funds.	Pupils.	Total for Local Fund Schools.	Receiving				
								From Provincial Funds.		From Local Funds.		
								Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	
Ganjam	Higher...	1	198	1								
	Middle...	5	190	5	198							
	Lower...	19	777	16	777							
	Normal...	1	8	1	8							
Visagapatam	Middle...	1	238	6	238							
	College...	1	93	1	93							
	Higher...	1	12	1	12							
	Middle...	1	184	1	184							
Godavery	Lower...	2	92	2	92							
	Normal...	2	106	2	106							
	Middle...	1	14	1	14							
	Lower...	1	78	1	78							
Kistna	College...	1	64	1	64							
	Higher...	1	14	1	14							
	Middle...	2	227	2	227							
	Lower...	1	84	1	84							
Ballary	Higher...	1	20	1	20							
	Lower...	1	181	1	181							
	Middle...	1	11	1	11							
	Lower...	1	155	1	155							
Cuddapah	Higher...	2	28	2	28							
	Middle...	1	36	1	36							
	Lower...	1	59	1	59							
	College...	1	39	1	39							
Kurnool	Higher...	1	120	1	120							
	Middle...	1	131	1	131							
	Lower...	6	435	6	435							
	Normal...	1	28	1	28							
Nellore	Profes- sional	2	204	2	204							
	Higher...	5	447	5	447							
	Middle...	1	162	1	162							
	Lower...	1	477	1	477							
North Arcot	Middle...	1	357	1	357							
	Normal...	2	389	2	389							
	Higher...	1	119	1	119							
	Middle...	1	181	1	181							
Salem	College...	5	343	5	343							
	Higher...	1	407	1	407							
	Middle...	1	114	1	114							
	Lower...	1	319	1	319							
Tanjore	Middle...	5	372	5	372							
	Lower...	1	44	1	44							
	Normal...	1	150	1	150							
	Middle...	1	55	1	55							
Trichinopoly	Higher...	1	187	1	187							
	Middle...	6	346	6	346							
	Lower...	1	250	1	250							
	Normal...	2	91	2	91							
Coimbatore	College...	1	40	1	40							
	Higher...	2	383	2	383							
	Middle...	4	270	4	270							
	Normal...	1	131	1	131							
Madura	College...	1	25	1	25							
	Higher...	1	232	1	232							
	Middle...	4	140	4	140							
	Lower...	1	183	1	183							
Tinnevely	Normal...	1	183	1	183							
	Higher...	1	40	1	40							
	Middle...	2	383	2	383							
	Lower...	4	270	4	270							
Malabar	College...	1	131	1	131							
	Higher...	1	25	1	25							
	Middle...	1	232	1	232							
	Lower...	4	140	4	140							
South Canara	Normal...	1	183	1	183							
	Higher...	1	40	1	40							
	Middle...	2	383	2	383							
	Lower...	4	270	4	270							
Total	College...	1	131	1	131							
	Higher...	1	25	1	25							
	Middle...	1	232	1	232							
	Lower...	4	140	4	140							

* This school (Yemadi School, Srirangapatna) includes the Senior or College School.

N. B.—The Trichinopoly

* This school (Yemdi School, Sriharicottah) is under the Educational Inspector, Third Division.
 + Includes the Senior or College Departments of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges.

N.B.—The Trichinopoly and Vellore Normal Schools are under the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, though

which they are managed:—

AND SCHOOLS.												
Grants-in-aid						Under Inspection, but not receiving Grants-in-aid.						
From Provincial Funds.		From Local Funds.				Established by Missionary Societies.		Established by other than Missionary Societies.				Total Number of Pupils according to Divisions.
Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Total Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Pupils.	Total Number of Private Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.
11	348	243	4,578	4,923	...	...	1	27	226	5,008	279	6,181
11	245	184	4,024	4,269	...	...	14	820	213	5,735	220	6,066
31	1,374	112	2,513	4,204	...	...	2	318	322	8,206	329	8,614
14	721	336	6,829	8,809	...	...	...	...	423	9,254	425	9,396
2	131	287	6,089	6,865	...	...	162	2,492	480	10,275	485	10,620
...	...	207	4,018	4,018	...	...	158	2,126	371	6,369	373	6,541
1	85	91	1,582	1,667	...	...	76	1,347	308	6,362	312	6,581
1	54	165	3,245	3,631	...	...	137	1,612	368	7,000	370	7,167
24	3,488	361	10,679	23,153	12	417	219	4,960	724	29,192	742	30,537
7	530	305	7,617	8,621	2	48	250	5,377	588	14,286	598	14,925
44	1,737	296	8,015	10,340	3	100	190	4,010	558	14,622	567	15,059
19	786	97	2,432	3,541	...	...	142	2,407	270	6,064	276	6,814
12	1,073	146	5,197	10,670	7	279	339	7,001	587	18,871	595	19,710
7	297	96	2,484	4,179	3	90	61	1,010	198	5,279	201	5,671
17	1,527	309	8,020	10,003	2	110	322	4,606	747	14,789	755	15,153
22	1,056	243	7,340	10,037	21	396	1,109	2,438	453	12,871	456	13,212
18	668	182	5,981	21,831	17	515	85	2,152	733	24,436	735	24,498
4	196	245	11,308	18,754	4	192	67	2,561	390	18,702	396	19,326
5	167	39	1,126	2,001	6	117	10	242	96	3,425	103	4,007
246	14,062	4,076	103,294	157,316	77	2,273	2,362	45,566	8,085	220,817	8,213	230,820

2 Schools have been omitted, as no registers of attendance of pupils have been received by the Inspector of Schools.
 117 Schools do.
 included among the schools of the Fourth Division; the number of pupils in them was 187 and 181 respectively.

[illegible]

Girls attr.

Total

Do.	Do.
Do.	N

17,113
2

5.

the bulk of the increased attendance attaches to the new place in the case

of the new place, and

7. The table in the margin gives the number of pupils, boys and

languages studied

study-
different lan-
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Minister of Education
Tinnevely ...
Cointat ...

Ta
Goud ...
Malabar ...
Nellore ...
South Arcot ...
South Canara ...
Madura ...

Kurnool ...
North Arcot ...
Trichinopoly ...

Cuddalore ...
Gau ...
Bellary ...
Salem ...

K ...
V ...

3rd Division
5th do.
6th do.
4th do.
2nd do.
1st do.

...

...

9,502 2,2
7,358 9,502
2,015,278

7,483
8,021

Total

...

...

872-73 in

8. The table in the margin shows the Inspecting Agency as it stood

Agency.

6
36

...

...

Total ... 128

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Presidency College, and lastly as an Inspector of

II—UNIVERSITY.

9. In the course of 1873-74 it was decided that, in order to secure some sort of guarantee of a Law Student's having carefully and intelligently gone through the subjects demanded at the B.L. Examination, he should be required, as a preliminary to examination for the degree, to put in a certificate from the Professor of Law at the Presidency College, or some other person delivering lectures with the sanction of the Syndicate, of his having attended certain courses of lectures on Law, and of his having passed an examination in the subjects of the lectures.

10. Formerly text-books in the Law of Evidence and the Law of Contracts were specified in the bye-laws of the University; it has now been determined that no text-books shall be prescribed in either subject. Also for the "Law of Evidence" has been substituted "the Law of Evidence as prevailing in India;" and it has been decided that candidates must be prepared to answer questions as to the source from which a rule of evidence is derived, the nature and extent of any changes it has undergone, and all matters bearing directly or indirectly on the understanding of the law.

11. The fee for admission to the First Examination in Arts was raised from Rupees 15 to Rupees 20; the change was rendered appropriate by the prolongation of the F.A. course from one year to two years.

12. In the latter part of last year some very important measures were brought under consideration, including the introduction of Physical Science into the lower University Examinations, the modification of the tests in English and the Vernaculars with a view to securing a sounder practical knowledge of those languages, the relief of students not bringing up Natural Philosophy at the B.A. Examination from the necessity of being tested in Mathematics at that examination, the alteration of the marks allotted to certain subjects, and the provision that a candidate who fails in one or more subjects other than English should be allowed to pass if he secures one-third of the aggregate marks after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he fails. As the proposed measures were not finally passed before the close of 1873-74, the notice of them, strictly speaking, belongs to 1874-75.

13. The following statement gives a summary of the results of the examinations held by the University from its establishment to the close of the official year. It is to be observed that under the head "From Private Institutions" are included students who read by themselves without attending any college or school.

Results of the University Examinations from 1857 to 1874.

Statement of Results of University Examinations from 1857 to 1874.

YEARS	MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.			FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.			BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.			BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING EXAMINATION.			BACHELOR OF LAWS EXAMINATION.			REMARKS.
	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	
1857-58	41	29	7	82	167	19	2	9	2	21	10	11	4	1	...	Beside the results entered in this table, three candidates obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, one in 1858-59, another in 1870-71, and the third in 1872-73. Two candidates passed in 1858-59, one in 1872-73 and three in 1873-74, for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery; also one secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68.
1858-59	79	11	7	167	214	39	10	10	6	6	1	...	10	2	1	The degree of Master of Arts was obtained by one candidate in 1869, by five in 1870-71 and 1871. All of the years 1872-73 and 1874. All the candidates save two were ex-students of the Presidency College. Of the two cases of the University Bachelor of Arts, one was a student of the Ombudsman Provincial College. The other an ex-student of the Ombudsman Provincial College.
1859-60	57	23	8	214	250	57	10	10	1	5	4	...	3	2	2	The Degree of Master of Laws has been conferred on three candidates, one in 1870, another in 1871, and the third in 1874.
1860-61	80	35	13	350	443	101	12	6	2	...	...	...	14	3	...	
1861-62	195	58	33	531	688	120	12	12	1	...	...	...	14	3	...	
1862-63	252	93	50	631	833	100	12	12	1	...	...	...	14	3	...	
1863-64	330	137	86	714	968	120	12	12	1	...	...	...	14	3	...	
1864-65	565	189	109	833	1000	120	12	12	1	...	...	...	14	3	...	
1865-66	595	142	164	833	1000	120	12	12	1	...	...	...	14	3	...	
1866-67	895	128	193	833	1000	120	12	12	1	...	...	...	14	3	...	
1867-68	1,006	131	234	833	1000	120	12	12	1	...	...	...	14	3	...	
1868-69	1,320	167	235	833	1000	120	12	12	1	...	...	...	14	3	...	
1869-70	1,200	189	235	833	1000	120	12	12	1	...	...	...	14	3	...	
1870-71	1,338	169	235	833	1000	120	12	12	1	...	...	...	14	3	...	
1871-72	1,419	169	235	833	1000	120	12	12	1	...	...	...	14	3	...	
1872-73	1,530	227	384	833	1000	120	12	12	1	...	...	...	14	3	...	
1873-74	1,704	209	417	833	1000	120	12	12	1	...	...	...	14	3	...	
Total	12,758	1,939	2,520	3,035	584	595	628	229	112	26	9	219	24	67		

14. The table in the margin compares the general results of the Matriculation Examination.

Matriculation.		1872-73.	1873-74.
Examined ...		1,530	1,704
Passed.			
First Class ...	From Government Institutions	26	29
	From other Schools and Private Tuition	39	33
Second Class ...	From Government Institutions	201	180
	From other Schools and Private Tuition	345	334
Total ...		611	626

Matriculation Examinations of 1872-73 and 1873-74.

The totals for the past year are higher than those for 1872-73, or indeed for any previous year; the proportion of passed to examined candidates is however not only

absolutely low, but relatively worse than that for the preceding year. In comparing the work done in Government and other Schools, it is necessary to recollect that the former number only 16 to 64 of the latter; and among the 16 Government Schools there are some which are not intended to educate up to the Matriculation standard. In last year's report the following remark occurs "Looking at the large proportions which the Matriculation Examination is assuming and the trouble and expense involved in its management, it seems very desirable that some arrangement should be devised for preventing decidedly unqualified youths from undergoing examination." In accordance with the foregoing view, a proposal was brought before the Senate to require a certificate of probable fitness from candidates, as is done in Calcutta; the proposal was, however, thrown out.

15. The subjoined table places in comparison the success of individual institutions at the Matriculation Examination of 1873-74 with that attained by them in the preceding year. There is undoubtedly a waste of time, labor, and money in the case of several of the institutions, which should give over the attempt to produce Matriculates, and confine themselves to a lower aim:—

Matriculation Examination, 1873-74.

Names of Institutions.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
MADRAS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
Presidency College ...	6	31	2	22
Provincial College, Combaconum ...	14	40	19	57
Do. School, Mangalore ...	2	13	1	23
Do. do. Calicut ...	1	27	5	23
Do. do. Bellary ...	...	12	1	13
Do. do. Rajahmundry ...	2	7	...	14
Zillah School, Madura ...	...	12	1	6
Do. Kurnool ...	...	3	...	3
Do. Chittoor ...	...	14	...	7
Do. Cuddapah ...	...	8	...	...
Do. Salem ...	...	7	...	3
Do. Berhampore ...	...	3	...	1
Do. Tellicherry ...	...	...	...	4
Do. Cuddalore ...	1	2	...	1
Madras-i-Azam ...	...	4	...	...
Normal School, Mangalore ...	...	7	...	...
Do. Trichinopoly ...	...	5	...	...
Do. Vizagapatam ...	...	6	...	1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore ...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	26	201	29	179
OTHER SCHOOLS.				
High School, Trevandrum ...	4	27	2	34
Patchenappah's High School ...	1	19	2	12
S. P. G. School, Vopery ...	1	9	2	5
Do. Trichinopoly ...	1	19	1	17
Do. Tanjore ...	1	14	3	30
Do. Poreyar ...	...	1	...	1
Do. Poreyar ...	1	2	2	5
Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah ...	...	2	...	...
Do. do. Trichinopoly ...	1	3	...	3
Do. do. Mysore ...	...	4	...	7
Do. do. Negapatam ...	2	4	1	4
Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore ...	1	5	...	4
Hindu Anglo-Ver. School, Masulipatam ...	...	5	1	9
Do. do. Tinnevely ...	...	3	...	4
High School, Sydapet ...	1	11	...	10
Do. Coimbatore ...	1	9	3	5
Do. Bangalore ...	...	6	...	6
Do. Ernakulam (Rajah's) ...	...	...	...	...

Matriculation Examination, 1873-74.—(Continued.)

Names of Institutions.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
OTHER SCHOOLS.—(Continued.)				
High School, Vizianagrum (Rajah's)...	...	6	...	2
Syrian College, Cottayam (Church Mission).	4	3	1	3
Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam ...	2	10	1	10
Doveion Protestant College, Madras ...	2	10	2	7
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, Madras ...	1	6	3	8
Church of Scotland Mission Institn. do.	2	6	1	10
Government School, Shimoga ...	2	5	...	6
Do. Hassan ...	...	3	...	1
Do. Chitaldroog ...	...	1	...	...
Union School, Palghat ...	2	5	...	6
Catholic Seminary, Bangalore ...	1	...	...	1
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras ...	3	23	1	33
Do. School, Trivellore ...	...	1	...	4
Do. do. Conjeveram ...	...	4	...	5
Do. do. Nellore ...	...	7	1	5
Do. do. Chingleput ...	...	...	...	5
Patcheappah's School, Conjeveram ...	...	4	...	2
Do. Chiddebbaram ...	1	3	...	3
Saint Andrew's School, Bangalore ...	1	2	...	3
Military Male Orphan Asylum ...	1	...	...	...
London Mission Institution, Madras ...	1	4	...	2
Do. do. Bangalore ...	...	3	...	3
Do. School, Bellary ...	...	5	...	3
American Mission School, Dindigul ...	...	1	...	1
Hindu School, Vizagapatam ...	...	1	...	3
Do. Cocanada ...	...	4	...	5
Anglo-Vernacular School, Chintadrepettah ...	...	1	...	...
Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannargudi.	...	6	...	4
Saint Mary's Seminary, Madras ...	...	2	1	5
Rajah's School, Mysore ...	...	4	1	4
Do. Kattakil ...	...	1	...	2
Vediapuram Seminary ...	...	1	...	1
Sawyerpuram do. ...	...	3	...	1
Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore ...	...	7	...	5
Noble Memorial School, Masulipatam ...	...	10	...	9
Fort School, Masulipatam ...	...	1	...	...
Central School, Narsapur ...	...	4	...	2
Hindu Proprietary School, Madras ...	...	6	...	4
Milagre's School, Mangalore ...	...	1	...	1
Church Mission Institution, Palamcottah ...	...	6	...	6
Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore ...	...	1	...	2

Matriculation Examination, 1873-74.—(Continued.)

Names of Institutions.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
OTHER SCHOOLS.—(Continued.)				
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevely ...	...	...	...	1
Lutheran Mission Central School, Tranquebar.	...	1	...	3
Roman Catholic School, Coimbatore ...	...	1	...	...
Saint Thomé Seminary, Madras ...	...	2	...	...
Saint Aloysius's School, Vizagapatam ...	...	1	...	...
Catholic Bishop's School, Mangalore ...	...	1	1	2
Sullivan's Garden Seminary ...	...	...	...	...
London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	2
Anglo-Vernacular School, Cickabalassore ...	...	...	...	1
Christian Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura..	...	...	...	7
Government District School, Chitaldroog ...	...	...	...	1
Zemindary School, Parla Kimidy ...	...	...	...	2
Saint Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	1
Rajah's School, Paducottah ...	...	...	...	1
Government School, Tumkur ...	1	24	1	30
Private Study... ..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	39	345	33	385

First Examination in Arts.

		1872-73.	1873-74.
Examined		240	285
<i>Passed.</i>			
1st Class.	From Government Institutions ...	3	7
	From other Schools and Private Tuition ...	4	5
	From Government Institutions ...	40	42
2nd Class.	From other Schools and Private Tuition ...	29	71
	Total ...	76	125

16. At the First Examination in Arts 125 candidates passed against 76 in 1872-73. The far larger portion of the increase pertains to private schools. The following table gives the results for the last two years:—

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112	35	16	8
112	24	12	17

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43. Four of the students of the Senior Department proceeded to England, two to compete for commissions in the Indian Medical Service, and two to prosecute their medical education.

44. It was found necessary to remove for incompetency five students of the Second and an equal number of the Junior Department; also a student of the Second Department was dismissed the service as a deserter.

45. The College suffered a severe loss in the death of Surgeon W. N. Chipperfield, Professor of Ophthalmology, which occurred in May 1873; towards the end of that year Surgeon-Major M. C. Farnell was appointed Mr. Chipperfield's successor. In January 1874 Surgeon-Major Harris returned from furlough and resumed charge of the Professorship of Midwifery from Surgeon Cockerill.

Civil Engineering College.

1 Principal.

9 Masters.

147 Pupils.

46. The Session of 1873-74 at the Civil Engineering College commenced on the 1st August 1873, when the attendance stood as beneath:—

First Department	...	...	...	...	5
Second do.	{ First Class	...	...	...	28
	{ Second do.	...	...	...	61
Special Drawing Class	...	...	...	...	49
Do. Survey do.	...	...	...	...	30
Total	...	...	...	...	173

47. The subjoined table gives the attendance at the end of the session and the chief features in the working of the College during the last three years.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
<i>First Department.</i>			
On roll at close of Session	...	...	...
Passed for Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering	6	7	4
Obtained Certificate as Assistant Engineer	1	...	4
<i>Second Department.</i>			
On roll at close of Session	...	...	...
Obtained Certificate as Supervisor	48	65	61
Do. as Taluk Overseer	14	11	20
<i>Special Department.</i>			
On roll at close of Session	...	...	...
Obtained Certificates of Surveying, First Class	34	45	80
Do. do. Second do.	...	...	2
Do. do. Third do.	2	...	3
Do. as Draughtsman and Estimator, First Class	11	5	8
Do. do. Second do.	1	...	3
Do. do. Third do.	4	4	4
Do. do. do.	3	4	11

48. Mr. Rathna Sabapathi Pillai, B.A., who passed for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, was appointed at once a Probationary Assistant Engineer under Government Order, Public Works Department, No. 1,237, of 14th May 1872; three other students who went up for the degree at the same time unfortunately failed.

49. The Principal observes that he experiences great difficulty in securing Examiners for the professional subjects included in the College course, and he suggests that remuneration should be given to the officers employed as Examiners in those subjects. It seems strange that while professional men, who must be presumed to be peculiarly interested in the work of the College, are supposed to require fees to induce them to examine the students, there is no difficulty in obtaining the gratuitous services of non-professional men to examine in the non-professional subjects. There appears no reason why Government should not appoint a Committee of Engineers to examine the students in their professional subjects, just as they appoint a Committee of Medical Officers to examine the students passing out from the Medical College. Of course the practice followed in the case of the University of remunerating Examiners affords no precedent in the case of a College.

IV.—COLLEGIATE AND HIGHER-CLASS SCHOOLS.

50. In the district of Ganjam the Berhampore Zillah School continues to be the only Higher-Class institution. On the 31st March 1874 there were 198 pupils in attendance, against 173 for the previous year, and 18 of the youths were in the Sixth or Matriculation Class; the fifth class was somewhat too weak numerically, containing only 14 boys. Of the total number of pupils, 52 were Uriyas; these lads formed distinct divisions of the three lower classes, and received the main part of their instruction through their own language. At the last Matriculation Examination six boys appeared, but only one passed; this compares unfavorably with the result in 1872-73, when three out of four examinees were successful. It is anticipated that in December next a much larger measure of success will attend the school. The classes were examined in March by Mr. Kershaw, who considered that the results were "fairly creditable to all concerned." The fees collected, Rupees 2,842, covered nearly half the cost of the school, Rupees 5,990.

51. Of the three Higher-Class Schools in Vizagapatam, that maintained by the London Mission has the largest attendance, but the numbers belong mainly to the lowest classes. The Inspector's report upon the school is favorable in many respects, but some of the teaching is described as "superficial and inefficient." Of the pupils, four attended the Matriculation Examination, so that the ratio of passed scholars to examinees is tolerably fair; the school also passed a student at the First Arts Examination. The

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only 7 in 1872-73; 14 out of 16 were

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to Rupees 5,000, covering more than half the expenditure.

67. The district of Salem has one Higher-Class School, the Salem
 Zilla School; on the 31st March 1873
 was 11, and 24 boys

The report of the Acting Inspector up-
 favorable, but the school did not show as well at present as the
 Chittore School. The results at the last Matriculation Examination
 were very poor; 10 boys went up, but only 3 passed. The number
 of passes in 1872-73 was 7. The Inspector attributes the falling
 off to the inferiority of the material he had to work upon, and to the
 peculiar character of the school. The school was inspected, and the
 school was inspected, and the school was inspected, and the school was
 or more than a moiety of the cost.

68. In 1872-73 two schools in the Trichinopoly District were ranked
 higher class; one of the two had no valid
 claim to it
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there is still too great a tendency to push boys on and advance them to classes beyond what they are fit for; besides the classes themselves are not of the standard of corresponding classes in other High Schools." The Lutheran School, which is, like St. Joseph's College, a boarding establishment, declined on the attempt of the Gospel Society to make the school at Poreyar a Higher-Class institution; the latter has now been placed in the middle class, and the former is reported to be recovering its position. Tranquebar cannot support two Higher-Class Schools. The total cost and the amount realised in fees for the five institutions are given in the following table.

Schools.	Cost.	Fees.
	RS.	RS.
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore ...	12,618	5,264
St. Joseph's College, Negapatnam ...	11,159	3,243
Wesleyan High School, do. ...	4,977	2,129
Do. do. Manargudi ...	6,725	1,977
Lutheran Mission Central School, Tranquebar ...	4,072	828

The most striking feature in the table is the excessive disproportion between the cost of the Lutheran Mission School and the sum collected at it in fees; it is also worthy of note that, while the cost of the Wesleyan School at Manargudi exceeds very considerably that of the Negapatnam School of the same society, the sum collected in fees is smaller.

72. The Coimbatore High School, which is the centre of education for the district, worked very fairly during the past year. The institution sent up 23 pupils to the Matriculation Examination and passed 12, 2 obtaining places in the first class. At the close of the year there were 429 boys on the roll, and the Matriculation Class contained 52 pupils. The cost of the school was Rupees 13,624, and the fee collections amounted to Rupees 6,770, thus the fees covered very nearly a moiety of the charges. Mr. Kenny, B.A., the late Head Master, entered the Government service as Head Master of the Berhampore Zillah School; he has been succeeded by Mr. Flanagan, M.A., who, a few years back, conducted the school as Head Master with considerable success. At the present moment the managers desire to cut off some of the lower classes and form them into a branch school in a separate part of the town; this course is no doubt advisable, but the mode in which the managers propose to carry out the idea appears incorrect. They wish to make the branch school a Middle-Class institution, although its work will mainly be that of a Lower-Class School; by thus raising the standard of the branch

school, Middle-Class School work would be done both in it and in the High School, and the aid for both institutions would have to be drawn from Provincial Funds. The course which the Educational Department has called upon the managers to follow is to draw the line of separation between the two schools, so that the branch one shall belong to the lower class and draw its grants from the Municipality, the High School continuing to receive aid from Government. The matter has been submitted to Government for orders. It seems expedient that the standard of an aided school should not be left entirely to the pleasure of the managers, who naturally think only of securing educational advantages for the children of themselves and their townspeople, without weighing the claims of other localities.

73. The Madura Zillah School is the only Higher-Class Institution in the district; at the close of the year 250 boys were on the roll, 37 being in the Matriculation Class. Of the pupils 11 went up for the Matriculation Examination and 7 passed, 1 obtaining a good place in the first class. At inspection the fifth class was found generally deficient; also the Mussulman class lately formed appeared very backward. The cost of the school was Rupees 7,844, and the fee collections amounted to Rupees 4,679, or upwards of one-half of the total charges.

74. In Tinnevely no schools of any class have been established by Government, the field having been left to the efforts of the two great Missionary Societies, the Gospel and the Church Mission, and to those of the people themselves. The Church Mission English Institution at Palamcottah and the Gospel Society's Seminary at Sawyerparam will be reviewed in connexion with Normal Schools, and the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School will alone be noticed here. This school had 267 boys on the roll on the 31st March, 24 being in the Matriculation Class. The success of the school at the Matriculation Examination was good; 11 pupils went up and 9 passed, 1 securing a place in the first class. These results, the Inspector observes, are very creditable to the late Head Master, Mr. Gopal-krishna Mudaliar. The cost of the school was Rupees 4,659, and the fee collections amounted to Rupees 2,947, or upwards of one-half of the cost.

75. The Calicut Provincial School is the chief educational institution in Malabar; on the 31st March last it contained 247 pupils, of whom 40 were in the Collegiate or F.A. Classes, and 46 constituted the Matriculation Class. The school acquitted itself decidedly well in the University Examinations of 1872-73;

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79. The Inspector observes that he thinks it will be well for middle-class education when the principle is adopted that results grants should not be given for English in Lower-Class Schools other than those intended for English and East Indian children; this course has already been advocated in a special communication now awaiting the orders of Government.

80. The decline of the Bimlipatam Anglo-Vernacular School was noticed in last year's report; the school has now made an advance in both standard and numbers, but it remains to be seen if the improvement is likely to be permanent. The Palakondah School is in a languishing condition; this is attributed by the Inspector to the people belonging for the most part to the agricultural class, and not requiring such instruction as is given in a Taluq School. It seems probable that, as there are several Results' Schools in the town, the Taluq School has been injuriously affected by them. The Gunupur School is also in a most unsatisfactory state, and Mr. Kershaw remarks that in the village a Middle-Class School is "utterly out of place." The schools at Kassimkotah, Ankapalli, and Chodavaram cannot be said to rise above mediocrity; at the same time a large Mahomedan class has been formed at Kassimkotah, and the attendance at Ankapalli has increased. Generally a fairly satisfactory report is given of the Salary Grant Schools, but the branch Samasthanam Schools supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagaram appear not to be very flourishing. The Local Fund School at Parvatipur is apparently doing fair work; instead, however, of being attended by the children of ryots, it is attended by the sons of Government officials, who thus receive a middle-class education at little or no expense to their parents. Beside the schools in the list there were six Middle-Class Results' Schools with an attendance of 307 children.

Vizianagaram.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74
A.V. School	Bimlipatam	31	51	3rd	3rd
Taluq School	Palakondah	29	26	4th	4th
Do. do.	Gunupur	12	19	3rd	do.
Do. do.	Ankapalli	33	53	do.	do.
Do. do.	Kassimkotah	29	55	4th	do.
Do. do.	Chodavaram	36	34	do.	3rd
Branch School	Chipurupalli	21	25	3rd	do.
Do. do.	Gajapatnagaram	27	30	do.	do.
Do. do.	Jam	22	36	do.	do.
Do. do.	Konada	31	23	do.	do.
Do. do.	Thalavallasa	20	26	do.	do.
Do. do.	Vaddadi	23	27	2nd	do.
Zemindary School	Bobbili	41	45	4th	4th
Subscription School	Kotam	33	24	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Rayavaram	39	27	4th	4th
Local Fund School	Parvatipur	35	36	3rd	3rd

81. The Middle-Class Schools of the Godavery District show generally an increased attendance. The two Taluq Schools are reported on favorably; that at Viravasaram is the more advanced. The Salary Grant Schools are of different degrees of efficiency, some being eminently unsatisfactory; the majority, however, are reported on pretty favorably. There were in the district 16 Results' Schools containing 562 pupils, which were ranked in the middle class; some of them appear in the list for the first time.

Godavery.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74
Taluq School	Viravasaram	59	52	5th	5th
Do. do.	Amalapur	49	40	4th	4th
Zemindary School	Pittapur	52	104	do.	do.
Town School	Rajabundry	77	116	3rd	3rd
Subscription School	Inampeta	36	23	do.	do.
Do. do.	Dowlaiswaram	46	65	do.	do.
Do. do.	Peddapur	41	54	4th	do.
Do. do.	Coringa	30	53	do.	3rd
Do. do.	Vella	32	39	do.	4th
Do. do.	Ramachendrapur	25	31	do.	do.
Do. do.	Kottapada	43	73	2nd	do.
Do. do.	Raghudevapur	25	29	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Tanuku	30	30	4th	4th
Do. do.	Pennagonda	22	26	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Tallapada	40	37	4th	4th
Do. do.	Akividu	23	25	do.	do.
Do. do.	Achanta	40	45	do.	3rd
Local Fund School	Palatol	50	67	3rd	4th
Do. do.	Undi	31	38	2nd	3rd

82. Among the Middle-Class Schools of the Kistna District, the Church Mission Practising School at Masulipatam, the Hindu School at Bezwadah, and the Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Guntur appear to hold the highest position. With regard to the last, the Inspector made the following remarks: "The results of the examination are satisfactory. The classes are generally very fairly prepared, and I consider the teachers deserve credit for the pains they must have taken." There were 11 Results' Schools ranked in the middle class; the aggregate attendance at the schools was 329.

Kistna.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74
A.V. School	Guntur	72	78	4th	4th
Venkatamawmy Nayudu's Branch	Masulipatam	61	83	3rd	3rd
Church Mission School	Bezwadah	65	93	do.	4th
Hindu School	Do.	94	91	4th	5th
Zemindary School	Vallur	62	52	3rd	3rd
L. F. Salary Grant School	Nizampatam	22	30	2nd	2nd
Do. do.	Kaikkur	48	30	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Aravindada	47	35	4th	4th
Local Fund School	Chinna Ganjam	24	25	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Nandur	19	...	do.	do.

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be had at Combaconum cheaper than anywhere else. At this school the fees and the Government grant together more than cover the cost of the institution; a balance, therefore, remains each month in the hands of the managers. Of course this is a state of things which was never contemplated ten years ago, when the grant-in-aid rules were framed; and it seems to show the propriety of diminishing the scale of grants as has been elsewhere proposed. The Acting Inspector suggests that, as the school was originally composed of the lower classes of the Provincial College, the fees charged should be those demanded in a Government School; but, if this argument were to be held valid in the case of the Combaconum Town School, it would, for consistency's sake, have to be applied to several other institutions of a like origin. The district had nine Middle-Class Schools, with 455 pupils, working under the results' system.

94. Of the Taluq Schools in the district of Coimbatore, that at

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74
Taluq School	Erode	60	77	4th	4th
Do. do.	Sattiamungalam	44	49	3rd	4th
Do. do.	Pollachy	75	78	4th	5th
Do. do.	Udumalpettah	50	50	do.	4th
Do. do.	Darapuram	64	62	do.	do.
Do. do.	Cheyyur	38	30	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Ootacamund	...	324	...	6th
Lawrence Asylum Male Branch.	Coimbatore	116	180	4th	4th
London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School.	Karamadai	...	18	...	3rd
Do. do.	Caroor	24	76	2nd	4th
Do. do.	Coimbatore	28	27	3rd	do.
Wesleyan Mission School.	Kangayam	...	46	...	do.
Local Fund School.	Salur	18	15	3rd	2nd

course will have to be adopted. At Sattiamungalam the standard has risen, but the attendance remains about the same as in 1872-73; having regard to the small size of the village, no great increase in numbers can be expected. Pollachy School has made an advance as to standard, and now possesses a fifth class. The results at inspection for the Darapuram School seemed to indicate that the teachers had not thrown sufficient energy into their work. Of the Aided Middle-Class Schools, that maintained at Coimbatore by the London Mission is perhaps the most important; the attendance has largely increased. The schools at Avenashy and Tiruppur have been closed, and that at Palladam has been placed under the results' system; these

Cheyyur holds the lowest place; and, looking at the size and character of the village, but little improvement can be hoped for. Mr. Kershaw, when acting as Inspector, recommended that the institution should be closed, and that it should be left to Results' Schools to meet the educational wants of the place. It is probable this

moves were consequent upon Mr. Kershaw's reporting very unfavorably upon the schools. The Hindu School at Carur has been placed under new management, and efforts have been made to improve its condition; the attendance has considerably increased by the absorption of another school. The Local Fund School at Salur continues in a most unsatisfactory state. Beside the schools in the list, ten others, with an attendance of 602 boys, were ranked in the middle class and drew results' grants.

95. The work done at the Dindigul and Pareakulam Taluq Schools

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74
Taluq School	Dindigul	52	50	5th	5th
Do. do.	Pareakulam	39	41	4th	4th
A. V. School	Palany	36	31	do.	do.
Do. do.	Tirumangalam	36	41	do.	do.
Hindu do.	Madura	434	157	6th	do.
Christian A. V. School.	Do.	93	82	5th	5th
Anglo-Vernacular do.	Sholavandan	27	34	4th	4th
Do. do.	Tirupattur	19	29	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Shervagunga	56	58	4th	4th
Do. do.	Manamadurai	28	25	do.	3rd
Do. do.	Paramagudi	50	57	do.	do.
Do. do.	Ramnad	134	116	5th	5th
Do. do.	Devipattam	24	18	3rd	3rd

is reported on favorably. On the 31st March last the attendance stood at about the same figure as in 1872-73, but the numbers would be much larger were it not for Results' Schools which undersell the Government institutions. It may be observed that there are cases in which it is by no means easy to check such an evil; where a school is newly started in opposition to another previously in existence and capable of meeting the educational wants of the locality, there would be no hesitation in refusing a grant. The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School at Madura, set on foot to serve as a feeder to the Zillah School, made an attempt to raise its standard and enter into competition with the latter. The attempt partially originated with some unemployed Graduates of the Madras University, one being a Bachelor of Civil Engineering, who wanted to gain a livelihood, without caring whether the work they wished to engage in would be performed by the Zillah School, as was undoubtedly the case. Grants were refused to the teachers of the newly formed classes; and the managers were called upon to retain the school in the middle class. The Christian Anglo-Vernacular School in the same town gave unsatisfactory results at inspection; but it appears to have since made some improvement. The Gospel Society's School at Ramnad has been placed under a new Head Master, a Graduate of the University, and the institution is intended to occupy a higher position hereafter. It must be observed,

however, that the locality is far from a favorable one for a flourishing school of the higher class. The Inspector reports that the new school-house is nearly completed. The Mahomedan School at Madura gave excessively poor results in inspection. Now a new Head Master has been placed in charge, and the school is said to be improving. The salary grants formerly given at Melur, Devipatam, and Palany have been withdrawn in consequence of the unsatisfactory position of the schools. The institutions will now have to work under the system of payment for results. The Tirumungalam School has made an advance, but there is still room for much improvement. A new building has been erected for the school. Besides the schools above noted 12 others working under the results' system were ranked in the middle class; these contained 468 pupils.

96. Tinnevely possesses a very considerable number of Middle-Class

Tinnevely.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1873-74	1874-75	1873-74	1874-75
Subscription School.	Taticorin	135	165	5th	5th
A.-V. School.	Tachanallur	17	22	4th	3rd
Do. do.	Murappanadu	21	29	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Sathur	24	27	3rd	4th
C. M. S. School	Tinnevely	149	138	6th	5th
Do. do.	Senkarasynagovil	30	25	3rd	4th
Do. do.	Strivilliputhur	32	108	4th	5th
Do. do.	Strivigundam	53	50	4th	4th
Do. do.	Madivithanandal	25	25	3rd	3rd
S. P. G. School	Perungulam	33	43	4th	5th
Do. do.	Alwar Tinnevely	17	23	do.	4th
Boarding do.	Tenthiruputti	32	30	5th	5th
Do. do.	Mengnanapuram	23	19	4th	4th
A.-V. School	Pannivellai	53	49	5th	do.
Do. do.	Ambasamudram	45	38	4th	do.
Do. do.	Veeravanallur	22	29	3rd	do.
Do. do.	Shermadavy	17	22	do.	3rd
Do. do.	Nanguneri	25	35	do.	5th
Do. do.	Tenkasi	25	26	4th	do.
Do. do.	Vallur	15	19	3rd	4th
S. P. G. School	Kadayanallur	62	60	do.	4th
Do. do.	Radapuram	21	26	do.	5th
Do. do.	Vijayarayanam	27	24	4th	4th
Boarding do.	Tirukavungudy	20	23	5th	6th
Do. do.	Dohnavur	17	18	3rd	3rd
	Suvisesapuram				

Schools, but they are not distributed equally throughout the district; the schools are maintained either by the two great Missionary Societies, the Church Mission and the Gospel, or by the Native community. Government action being confined to aiding and inspecting the institutions. The Church Mission School at Tinnevely and the Subscription School at Taticorin are reported to aim at doing the work of Higher-Class

Schools; in the present state of things such an attempt would be highly injudicious. The Church Mission School at Strivilliputhur has been working pretty fairly; the new building erected for the school has been taken into occupation. The school at Alwar Tinnevely is

reported on very favorably. The Ambasamudram School is doing well, but the managers aim too high, and the interests of the pupils generally are sacrificed for the sake of pushing on a few boys at the head of the school. At Nanguneri the Inspector found that the lessons of the highest class were beyond the comprehension of the boys; the master acknowledged that such was the case, but pleaded that he introduced the subjects "to please the parents." The attendance at the school was unsatisfactory. The school formerly at Vallur has been closed, the people ceasing to take any interest in it; the closing of the school is really no loss, as Vallur is only five miles from Sheryyadevi, where a fair Middle-Class School exists. The school at Kadayanallur has been placed under the system of payment for results. The Mission Boarding Schools at Mengnanapuram, Pannivellai, Dohnavur, and Suvisesapuram are in a satisfactory condition. The district contained 11 Middle-Class Schools, with 514 boys, working under the results system.

97. The Cannanore Anglo-Vernacular School has been placed

Malabar.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74
A.-V. School	Cannanore	63	110	5th	5th
Do. do.	Chowghaut	60	48	4th	4th
Taluq School	Badagera	75	77	5th	5th
Do. do.	Koilyandy	43	35	3rd	3rd
Church Mission School	Cannanore	73	69	4th	4th
German Mission A.-V. School	Calicut	167	202	5th	5th
Protestant Boys' School	Cochin	105	75	do.	4th
Local Fund School	Alattur	90	100	4th	5th
Do. do.	Kollangode	58	66	do.	do.
Do. do.	Peruvambra	38	35	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Kottayi	37	44	do.	4th
Do. do.	Kongad	33	56	do.	3rd
Do. do.	Angadipuram	72	74	4th	3rd
Do. do.	Cherpalcheri	67	65	do.	5th
Do. do.	Kollattur	50	23	2nd	2nd
Do. do.	Manjeri	70	64	5th	5th
Do. do.	Malapuram	34	45	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Tritala	40	24	4th	4th
Do. do.	Ennamakkil	62	62	do.	5th
Do. do.	Ponnani	48	40	do.	do.
Do. do.	Triprayar	40	35	do.	do.
Do. do.	Bettattapadiyanguady	51	39	5th	do.
Do. do.	Tannur	48	37	2nd	2nd
Do. do.	Chattamungalam	32	45	do.	do.
Do. do.	Payyoli	56	57	4th	4th
Do. do.	Manantoddy	100	55	do.	do.

definitely in the middle class; the establishment is superior to that assigned to other Government Schools of the same grade, and it is to be hoped that the work turned out will be proportionally good. The report of the Inspector on the progress of the institution in 1873-74 is favorable. The Chowghaut Anglo-Vernacular School has not realised expectation; the locality seems peculiarly liable to visitations of small-pox, and last

Malabar. (Continued.)

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74
Local Fund School	Perungulam	62	59	4th	4th
Do. do.	Kottayam	61	54	do.	do.
Do. do.	Anjarakandi	19	42	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Taliparamba	60	80	4th	4th
Do. do.	Kavrai	65	52	5th	do.
Municipal School	Kalpatti	133	106	4th	do.
Do. do.	Pannyanaray	38	29	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Valayanoor	24	27	2nd	do.
Do. do.	Cochin	...	175	...	4th

year, owing to a severe outbreak of that disease, the school had to be closed for nearly two months. Other circumstances also, injuriously affected the working of the school, so that a still greater decline than it actually experienced would not have been surprising. The Badagera School shows a fair attendance, and has made respectable progress. The school at Kollandy suffered as to both standard and attendance owing to an inefficient Head Master, who has been removed. Malabar contains no fewer than 24 Local Fund and 4 Municipal Schools ranked in the middle class. In the Tellicherry Circle payment was last year made to the masters by a combination of fixed salaries and grants dependent on the results at inspection; during the current year the same system will be carried out in the Calicut Circle. Many of the Local Fund Schools were formerly Rate Schools; and several of those in the Calicut Circle suffered from small-pox. At the Kottayam School the teachers had not exerted themselves, and in consequence lost the greater portion of the results grant available; the loss will no doubt teach them a useful lesson, and deter them from neglecting their duties during the current year. With good results the masters might have secured Rupees 336, while the sum they obtained at inspection was only Rupees 35. At Payyoli the teachers, being diligent and painstaking, though of low attainments, secured Rupees 249 out of a possible maximum of Rupees 356. The school at Manantoddy has been very unfortunately circumstanced; both its masters were laid up with Wynaad fever, and the Head Master died. The attendance has diminished by nearly one-half, and there is no prospect of any early improvement. The school at Punnayur has been closed for want of pupils. The school at Kollattur, where the late Moplah outbreak occurred, naturally suffered from the state of feeling prevalent; it would seem that the inefficiency of the teachers also contributed to the decline of the institution. The most important of the Municipal Schools is that at Cochin, which reaches the standard of the fourth class of a Zillah School. A desire has been manifested to raise the school to the higher class

so as to prepare boys for the Matriculation Examination; but such a step would be contrary to the orders of Government, and there is no necessity for a Higher-Class School at Cochin, seeing that the Ernakulam School is close by. The Municipal School is attended mainly by East Indians, a large number of whom, being Roman Catholics, object to attend the Protestant School. The German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School at Calicut is a well-managed institution, and continues to make progress; the attendance has largely increased. Of the Middle-Class Schools in Malabar, 8, with 819 pupils, received aid under the results' system. Of these the Christian Brothers' School at Cannanore is still reckoned the best; but it has lost its European Head Master, the attendance has somewhat decreased, and the standard has become slightly lower.

98. Of the four Taluq Schools in South Canara, none can be said to be flourishing, but that at Ullala is the lowest in point of both standard and numbers. The circumstances of this school were dwelt on in the report for 1872-73; and a hope was then expressed that the Local Fund Board would provide an elementary school suited to the wants of the people, in which case it was proposed to abolish the Taluq School.

South Canara.

Name.	Locality.	On the Rolls.		Highest Class.	
		1872-73	1873-74	1872-73	1873-74
Taluq School	Kasragode	50	34	4th	4th
Do. do.	Ullala	26	22	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Udapi	17	44	2nd	4th
Do. do.	Karkala	54	40	4th	do.
Roman Catholic Bishop's School, St. Rosario.	Mangalore	124	112	do.	3rd
Local Fund School	Kandapur	82	83	do.	4th
Do. do.	Gangoli	30	31	3rd	3rd
Do. do.	Balndur	39	16	4th	do.
Do. do.	Mulki	79	74	do.	4th
Do. do.	Mudebidri	36	55	do.	3rd
Do. do.	Pattur	108	93	do.	do.
Do. do.	Manjeshwara	34	51	do.	do.

The contemplated arrangement has not been carried out; but it still appears to be the one which should be adopted. Owing to the attendance having become merely nominal, the Udapi School was closed; after a time the people of the place, who had objected to pay the prescribed fees, saw that it was better for them to pay the fees than to lose the school, and the classes were re-opened with a fair number of scholars. The scale of fees can scarcely be called high, especially when it is recollected that instruction in English is a luxury for the few and not a necessary for the mass; but in many places, not merely in Canara, but in other quarters of the Presidency, a most vehement opposition was made at first to the payment of the prescribed sums.

Of the Local Fund Schools, seven belong to the middle class according to the Inspector's returns, though the language of his report is not altogether in agreement with the returns. Of the schools, that at Mulki still appears to hold the first place. The Puttur School has a large attendance, but the teaching staff is far too weak. Mudubidri is the chief seat of the Canarese Jains, and it was hoped that the Local Fund School would be attended by a good number of boys of that sect; when the classes were inspected 15 Jains were present. The Inspector remarks that all the Middle-Class Results' Schools in Canara, with the exception of the German Mission Schools, are badly conducted. The boys are pushed on to subjects and books for which they are not qualified, and which the masters are not competent to teach; and really useful matters are neglected. No doubt this evil is not confined to Canara, but it may be carried to a greater height there than elsewhere. According to the Inspector's returns there were in the district six Middle-Class Results' Schools, with an attendance of 351 boys.

In the course of 1873-74 there were 39 removals and 34 admissions in the boys' branch of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum. Of the children removed, 16 were taken away by their parents, one was appointed teacher, four entered the Gun Carriage Manufactory, six the Lawrence Asylum Press, one enlisted, four left to seek employment, and four were expelled. The total number of boys on the 31st March was 319, and the average number throughout the year, exclusive of day scholars, was 321. The class for instruction in telegraphy, after having been in abeyance for four months, was re-opened under the orders of the Director-General of Telegraphs; at the close of the year it contained 23 boys, 11 of whom promised to become expert signallers before long. The tailoring class, which contained seven boys at work the whole day and 25 at work in the afternoon, had to be placed under the management of the Matron, as the European Master Tailor was obliged by illness to relinquish his post. Naturally the outturn of work fell below that for 1872-73; at the same time 2,135 articles were made up. The gardening class consisted of 11 boys working all day and 27 working in the afternoon. The area under cultivation was about 10 acres, and it was found necessary to supplement the work of the boys by cooly labor. The value of the vegetables grown is given at Rupees 2,427-1-0. In the boot-making department five boys were daily employed in assisting the instructor and six native shoemakers in making and repairing boots for both branches of the asylum. The carpentry class contained five all-day workers and five half-day ones; the teacher was a Serjeant who had held a similar post at Bangalore. The Asylum Committee hope to have the Lovedale Workshops handed

over to them, in which case they propose to introduce other branches of mechanical labour. The gymnasium was opened under a Serjeant Instructor, apparently with very beneficial results. The report of the Inspector of Schools is not favorable in regard to the junior classes; he remarks that, while the immediate work of the Head Master was satisfactory, there was a great want of intelligent and careful teaching in the lower classes.

100. On the 31st March last, the female branch contained 60 girls, exclusive of four day scholars. Taking both regular inmates and day scholars, 15 were admitted and 16 were removed during the year. Of the 16 girls entered service as nursery governesses, two left on having attained the prescribed limit of age, and 10 were withdrawn on various grounds. During 1873-74 the girls made up 2,015 articles.

101. The total expenditure for the boys' branch was Rupees 86,500-10-6, and the cost per boy is given at Rupees 239-7-3, against Rupees 213-7-1 for 1872-73; in arriving at the cost per head, the charges for repairs and furniture are thrown out. The total cost of the girls' school is put down at Rupees 25,889-7-0, and the cost of each girl at Rupees 327-3-7, against Rupees 264-2-9 for the previous year. The total expenditure for both branches, and the number of inmates, are given below for the last five years:—

Year.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT END OF YEAR.			Total Expenditure.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1869-70...	120	60	180	Rs. 58,038
1870-71...	137	64	201	57,874
1871-72...	345	63	408	73,351
1872-73...	324	68	392	1,00,882
1873-74...	324	64	388	1,12,290

It may be observed that, owing to the successful working of the Lawrence Asylum Press at Madras, it was able to contribute Rupees 12,000 towards the funds of the Asylum.

VI.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

102. The Ganjam Hill Schools, 16 in number, are under the immediate management of the Special Assistant Agent for Ganjam, but the Inspector of Schools for the

First Division is required to pay them an annual visit. Owing to the change which occurred in the Divisional Inspectorate at the commencement of 1874, and to other circumstances, the schools were not visited by the Inspector during the past year; all of them were, however, examined by the Special Assistant Agent, and 14 were again examined by the Deputy Inspector of Schools for Ganjam. Captain Smith's report, though noticing some marked deficiencies here and there, was tolerable favorably on the whole; the Deputy Inspector's strength of the several classes in the schools at the close of 1872-73 and of 1873-74; it will be seen that there is a trifling increase in the attendance, but unfortunately it attaches only to the lowest class:—

Class.	Pupils, 1872-73.	Pupils, 1873-74.
Fourth	46	45
Third	67	65
Second	100	102
First	536	535
Total	749	777

A serious evil, brought to light by the report of the Assistant Agent, was the preposterous length of time that some of the pupils had been allowed to remain in the same class; instructions were issued to prevent the recurrence of such a state of things.

103. The schools marginally noted were established by Government

Muslim Elementary Education.		
Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Rajahmundry	2	56
Ellore	2	50
Masulipatam	2	64
Adoni	1	20
Kurnool	2	38
Cuddapah	2	11
Nagore	2	34
Arcot	2	48
Vellore	3	71
Trichinopoly	2	55
Total	20	445

with the special object of affording an elementary education to Muslim children through Hindustani. Elementary classes for Mahomedans were also set on foot in connexion with the Government Schools at Chicacole, Kassimkotah, and Madura. The schools at Rajahmundry and Ellore were inspected by Mr. Bowers, who considered they were progressing satisfactorily; subsequently they have been spoken of favorably by their respective Deputy Inspectors. Of

the school at Masulipatam the following remarks were made by the Inspector:— "On the whole I am quite satisfied with the start the school has made. I think it is likely to grow popular with the respectable inhabitants of Bundar." Mr. Fortey says "the Government Elementary Schools opened at Kurnool, Adoni, and Cuddapah have not been a great success." The attendance at Cuddapah was only 11; and on inquiry it appeared the Cazi thought that, to secure a larger number of pupils, the boys should be permitted to learn Telugu, as well as Hindustani and English, and that their fees should be still further reduced, the present scale being one-half that for Hindu children. The real fact seems to be that the school was not wanted. Mr. Bradshaw makes the following observations regarding the Nagore School:— "The Nagore School was opened on the 17th March on the abolition of the Government Taluq School. It began with 23 boys; the average for the twelve months has been 36, and on the 31st March there were 33. This is a small muster in a special Mahomedan School in a town with 2,000 Mahomedan houses; in two Hindu Schools under the management of the Wesleyan Mission there are 22 Mahomedan boys, so that between 55 and 60 boys represents the number of Mahomedan boys in schools under inspection in Nagore. The boys in the Government School are Lubbays, the vernacular of all is Tamil, and, with few exceptions, the boys are Malias, i.e., the occupation of their families is a sea-faring business, and from September to April many of the boys go to sea as sailors or servants on boardship. There hardly appears a necessity for an exclusively Mahomedan School in Nagore, the community for whom it was intended avail themselves of it to a very slight degree, and almost as many Mahomedans attend Hindu Schools as the Mahomedan School. The Head Master is a Hindu and a hardworking man; he complains that the permission granted to the Wesleyan Mission Salary Grant School to have Mahomedans has an ill effect on the strength and state of the Government School, and that boys are drawn away from the latter to join the Result Schools on a less or no fee." The school at Vellore rose so in attendance in September 1873 that an additional master had to be appointed; since then the numbers have declined, but are still satisfactory. Mr. Bradshaw observes that, so far as his division is concerned, the "school ranks first in strength and standard of the Mahomedan Elementary Schools." The school at Trichinopoly is not attended as well as the large Mahomedan population of the town would lead one to anticipate. In addition to the 55 boys in the Government School there were 32 Mussulmans in the Wesleyan and Gospel Society's Schools. The special advantages given to Moplahs seem to have had the desired effect. There were at the close of the year in Malabar 96 Moplah Schools, with 3,634 pupils; and the total aid given is stated

be Rupees 5,523-6-7. The schools are all very elementary. Mr. Garthwaite considers that the boys "show a good capacity and learn quicker than their Hindu rivals;" the difficulty appears to be to retain them at school. In the Municipality of Madras 44 Elementary Mussulman Schools, with 758 pupils, were brought under improvement. Though not pertaining to elementary education, it may here be remarked that three Mussulmans passed the Matriculation Examination and two the F.A. Examination in 1873.

104. The report of the Inspector of Schools for the First Division gives a hopeful account of the progress of education among the Uriyas; the following are among Mr. Kershaw's remarks:—"In my recent tour of inspection through Ganjam I was glad to observe indications everywhere that Uriyas were beginning to rouse themselves from the indifference they have hitherto shown to their children's education. The recognition by Government of Uriya as one of the official languages of the district, and the various other concessions which have been made, seem to be producing the desired effect. There are now 100 Uriya pupils in Government Schools alone in Ganjam, and 2,022 in Results' Schools." In 1872 two Uriyas passed the General Test Examination, and in 1873 two more were successful; one of the former two, who was an ex-pupil of the Russelcondah Taluq School, received an appointment soon after passing, and this caused a large influx of Uriya boys into the Taluq School.

105. An important point in the working of the new scheme for promoting elementary education is that Local Fund and Municipal Boards should hold free intercourse with Inspectors of Schools, and lean on the latter for advice in all educational matters. No doubt, there is considerable difficulty in securing as perfect communication between Boards and Inspecting Officers as is desirable; the latter are almost continually on the move, and they cannot time their movements so as to attend as many Board meetings as they would wish. In some cases, last year, measures were adopted by Boards, without those bodies having previously consulted the Inspectors; this of course was a serious mistake. However, from reports furnished by the Inspectors, showing the share they took in the deliberations of Local Fund and Municipal Boards, it appears that considerable inter-communication went on in the case of all the Inspectors, and that in the case of some the amount was very great, and must have imposed much labour upon those officers.

106. The following table shows the working of the Results' grant system in each district during the past year. The schools for which grants were sanctioned rose from 3,248, with 89,820 pupils, to 4,541, with 124,547 pupils, and the unaided schools under improvement by Inspecting Schoolmasters from 2,463, with 45,846 pupils, to 2,677, with 50,131 pupils. The grants sanctioned increased from Rupees 1,46,077-15-11 to Rupees 2,05,748-0-6.

*Summary of Results
Grants in each division.*

107. The following table summarises the preceding one for each of the several Educational Divisions :—

Divisions.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned.	Attendance.	Grants sanctioned.		Average Grant per School.	
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
First Division ...	736	16,053	28,960	2 8	39	5 6
Second do. ...	754	14,956	19,078	3 9	25	4 10
Third do. ...	730	20,847	30,896	6 0	42	5 2
Fourth do. ...	751	21,902	42,360	8 0	56	6 5
Fifth do. ...	1,243	35,536	58,726	14 1	47	3 10
Sixth do. ...	327	15,253	25,725	14 0	78	12 7

As regards schools, attendance, and grants, every division has advanced. The Fifth Division, which had already the largest number of schools and scholars last year, shows the greatest increase under both heads, and the Second Division the least. The average grant has fallen in all the divisions except the Second and Fourth, and, although it is still considerably higher in the Sixth than in any other division, the difference is much less marked than it was.

108. The Appendix contains the usual statement, showing for every district and every division the number of pupils that passed under each standard. The following is a summary of the figures for the whole Presidency :—

*Number of Pupils
passed under each standard.*

Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	VERNACULAR					ENGLISH OR EXTRA LANGUAGE.			Remarks.
			Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	
* 4,541 schools passed pupils.	I. 4,109	36,874	26,092	27,811	26,019	...	...	...	...	...	Girls. 1,700
	II. 2,937	19,189	14,040	15,513	13,451	...	...	...	...	...	807
	III. 1,388	8,042	5,437	6,577	5,586	2,521	3,733	1,649	1,839	46	391
	IV. 536	4,941	2,397	3,719	1,297	1,456	1,609	1,221	1,235	689	243

The number of schools which presented pupils, the number of pupils presented, and the number passed all show increases for each standard, with the exception of a trifling falling off under the head of Vernacular Grammar under the third standard. The number of schools which

* Several schools passed pupils in more than one standard. Beside the above, several female pupils passed in fair and creditable needle-work.

presented pupils for the fourth standard rose from 431 to 536, and pupils presented from 2,604 to 4,941. In the three lower standards the percentage of pupils who passed in Reading ranged between 67.7 and 73.1, and in Arithmetic between 69.4 and 70.5, but in the fourth standard the percentage was as usual much lower, viz., 48.5 per cent. in Reading and 26.2 in Arithmetic. In Writing the percentage under all four standards was much more nearly on a par, ranging between 75.1 and 80.8. The number of girls presented for examination rose from 2,770 to 3,141. The following table shows the number of pupils who passed in Reading alone, in Writing as well as in Reading, and in all three conjointly :—

Divisions.	Presented for Examination.	PASSED IN		
		Reading alone.	Both Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic.
First Division ...	10,215	452	1,913	4,936
Second do. ...	5,930	284	1,176	3,806
Third do. ...	11,419	281	1,214	5,370
Fourth do. ...	14,508	690	1,937	6,592
Fifth do. ...	18,992	274	1,547	5,949
Sixth do. ...	7,962	71	461	3,611
Total ...	69,046	2,052	8,248	30,354

109. Various questions connected with Results' Schools are discussed in the Appendix. Mr. Kershaw, in paragraph 72 of his report, refers to numerous grants which remain unpaid, because the budget provision is insufficient to meet them. In a similar case at Coimbatore, where the Municipal Commissioners proposed to meet the difficulty by suspending payment until the end of the year and then paying the grants rateably, Government ruled that some limit should be placed on the number of schools allowed to place themselves under inspection. Mr. Marden, in paragraph 29, cites a case in which a school professing to teach Matriculation subjects claimed and received payment by results. In paragraph 58 he gives the following account of a curious development of the Results' grant system in Tinnevely :— "A peculiar feature in the working of Results' Schools in this circle is that several ex-teachers have undertaken voluntarily the work of Inspecting Schoolmasters. They travel about organising and working up certain selected schools, of which they style themselves 'Managers,' and on examination they receive a stipulated portion of the grant, or rather they receive the whole and pay the teacher according to previous agreement. One of these men has nearly 100 schools under his management, and has given the title of 'Chippiparai District' to his range. The plan is

admissible under the rules, but is decidedly advantageous to the cause of elementary education, the persons in question doing the work of an Inspecting Schoolmaster without any pay from Government." Among the suggestions scattered through the Appendix for the improvement of these schools are the payment of the teachers partly by salaries and partly by grants, the abolition of all grants for teaching English, the introduction of Vernacular Poetry and Native Arithmetical Tables into the scheme of study, a reduction in the amount of Arithmetic prescribed for the fourth standard, and the publication of text-books in parts at a very small price. It may be remarked that some alterations in the tests under the Results' system, recommended at the late Educational Conference, will shortly be submitted for the sanction of Government.

110. Owing to the abolition of the house-tax the schools hitherto *Local Fund* and known as Union Schools are now designated *Municipal Schools*. Local Fund Schools, and have been maintained during the year under review from unallotted balances of the general fund of the various circles, supplemented by special grants from Provincial Funds. A complete list of Local Fund and Municipal Schools will be found in the Appendix, with particulars of attendance, receipts, and expenditure. Excepting seven schools in the Third Division, for which no information regarding expenditure has been furnished, the total expenditure returned is Rupees 1,25,774-3-5,

	Rs.	A.	P.
Provincial Funds	28,765	3	1
Special grant from Government for Local Fund Schools in the Calicut and Tellicherry Circles...	23,168	0	0
Local and Municipal Funds ...	90,321	10	5
Total ...	1,42,254	13	6

and the receipts from Provincial and Local Funds as shown in the margin. The following table is a summary of the particulars given in the Appendix :—

[illegible]

* Includes expenditure of the Sydapet Primary School.

Local Schools is not included, as no information is given in the returns.

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Schools.				88	1	1
Do.	Middle	do.	144	134	40	8.1
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Schools.	MISSIONARY SCHOOLS AND RELIGIOUS CHARITIES.				OTHER SCHOOLS.				Grand Total.
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	
Mixed Schools, Middle Class.	8	...	150	158	69	...	50	109	267
Do. Lower do.	568	13	2,119	2,700	1,932	234	186	2,352	5,052
Female Schools, Higher do.	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	100
Do. Middle do.	297	...	2,810	2,597	492	...	63	557	3,154
Do. Lower do.	3,671	54	2,229	5,954	1,751	4	232	1,987	7,941
	4,534	67	6,908	11,509	4,234	238	533	5,005	16,514
Sarah Tucker's Institution.	...	...	82	82	...	...	...	...	82
Girls in Boys' Village	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470
Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Mixed Schools,	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	18
Lower Class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,534	67	6,990	11,591	4,234	238	551	5,023	17,084

The work in both classes of schools has increased, but the increase is somewhat greater for religious schools; in 1872-73 the totals for religious and other schools stood at 8,004 and 4,090, respectively. It may be observed that several schools which in 1872-73 ranked in the middle class are now more correctly entered in the lower class. In 1872-73 there were no Mahomedan girls in religious schools, and only 58 in other schools; last year the numbers were 67 and 238, respectively. The increase of Hindu girls is approximately 2,000 for religious and 1,000 for other schools.

112. The annexed table arranges the districts in order according to the number of girls under instruction. Comparing the figures with those for 1872-73, the great majority of the districts show increased numbers; their relative positions are to a considerable extent preserved. Madras, Tinnevely, Malabar, and Tanjore hold identically their old places at the head; and Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Ganjam are at the bottom, as was the case before, with an interchange of positions for Ganjam and Kurnool.

Districts.	Pupils.	Districts.	Pupils.
Madras and Chingleput ...	4,638	Godavery ...	409
Tinnevely ...	4,418	South Arcot ...	383
Malabar ...	1,969	Bellary ...	289
Tanjore ...	1,613	Nellore ...	252
Madras ...	758	Kistna ...	195
North Arcot ...	610	Trichinopoly ...	120
Coimbatore ...	546	Cuddapah ...	65
Vizagapatam ...	506	Kurnool ...	46
South Canara ...	448	Ganjam ...	39
Salem ...	414		
		Total ...	17,131

The subjoined table shows the schools which passed either teachers or pupils at the Certificate Examination in 1873-74; the returns do not allow of a distinction being made between teachers and pupils. As was the case in the previous year, almost all the schools are in the town of Madras; the up-country school which contributed the largest number of successful candidates is Sarah Tucker's Institution at Palamcottah:—

Schools.	PUPILS, &c., PASSED.		
	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.
Dowson Girls' School ...	...	...	...
St. John's School, Bangalore ...	...	1	4
Mrs. Neller's Seminary, Vepery ...	1	1	...
Army School, St. Thomas' Mount ...	...	...	1
Emmanuel Girls' School ...	...	1	1
Union School, John Pereira's ...	...	3	3
Military Female Orphan Asylum ...	...	1	5
Government Female Normal School ...	1	1	9
Padupettah School ...	...	...	3
New Town School ...	...	...	...
Scottish Orphanage ...	1	...	...
Army School, Poonamallee ...	...	...	1
Christ Church School, Mount Road ...	...	1	4
Gospel Society's Mixed School, St. Thomas ...	...	1	...
Wesleyan Mission Day School, Black Town ...	1	2	1
Free Church Mission Boarding School ...	...	...	2
Do. Day School ...	...	4	2
Civil Orphan Asylum ...	...	...	5
Davidson Street Girls' School ...	...	2	1
Central Girls' School, Black Town ...	...	6	5
All Souls' Church School, Coimbatore ...	...	...	1
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund ...	...	...	1
Sarah Tucker's Institution, Palamcottah ...	1	...	1
Boarding School, Edeyungudi ...	1	...	...
Do. Mengnanapuram ...	...	...	12
Do. Calicut ...	...	...	1
Private study ...	...	...	3
	...	...	3
	...	2	...
Total ...	6	20	68

Complaints have been made about the new fourth standard of needle-work, which is "cutting out and working on fine cloth either a finely-made European shirt, or a native man's jacket, or a native female's plain dress and petticoat presenting the same fineness of work." It is remarked that the difficulty of cutting out and making a fine European shirt is very much greater than that of making a native dress, either male or female.

VIII.—NORMAL SCHOOLS AND EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

113. It was stated in the report for 1872-73 that the character of the work of the Madras Normal School was to undergo change, and that instead of both preparing pupils to pass examinations in general subjects and training them to teach, the institution was to confine its action to the latter. In December last the school was inspected, and Mr. Fowler tested the students professionally in a more searching manner than that followed at previous inspections. Two papers were set on the method of Teaching, one corresponding to the text-book used, the other of a more general stamp; the results in the former were pretty fair, but not so those in the latter. Regarding the general paper the Inspector makes the following remarks:—"With the papers sent in I was much disappointed. Only four papers obtained more than one-fourth marks, and the average is 21 per cent. of the maximum. If I understand the time-table, six hours a week is given to the subject, and ten hours to the text-book on Discipline and Instruction. The papers do not show that grasp of, and familiarity with, the subject that should be gained in this time, and which ought to be secured by students whose whole time is devoted to preparation for the work of a schoolmaster." When the pupils were set to teach, they acquitted themselves very fairly. Fourteen appointments were made from the school during the year; the salaries of the posts ranged from 20 to 60 rupees. At the request of the Gospel Society, two of their students were received in order to undergo training. The attendance at the Practising School declined considerably; this is attributed in part to the absence of the European head, whose place was temporarily taken by a Hindu. The staff of the Normal School has been diminished, in order to bring it into correspondence with the more limited work it has now to accomplish. Even as it is, the nominal staff is stronger than is required; but, owing to one European teacher filling an acting appointment and two others being on leave, it was necessary, as has been already mentioned, to place a Hindu at the head of the Practising School for a time.

114. The Vizagapatam Normal School was not inspected during the year under review; this probably arose in a great measure from the change which occurred in the Inspectorship of the Division consequent upon the retirement of Mr. Bowers. After a discussion as to the work which the school should perform, it has been decided that from the beginning of 1875 the institution shall cease to prepare youths for the University Examinations, and that, so far as Matriculates

and First Arts men are concerned, it shall confine itself to affording professional training. To meet the wants of elementary education, it will, however, educate as well as train fourth and fifth grade candidates. The results afforded by the school at the University Examinations were decidedly bad; only one out of seven who went up for Matriculation was successful, and two who attended the First Arts Examination failed. It must be noticed, however, that, to prevent the Acting Head Master's time being withdrawn from his more legitimate work, he was not permitted to give more than one hour per diem to the general instruction of the First Arts candidates. Turning to the Teachers' Examination, nine of the students secured certificates of the fourth and six certificates of the fifth grade. During the year 10 students passed out and took up appointments with salaries varying from Rupees 15 to Rupees 30 per mensem.

115. The Mangalore Normal School will be eventually constituted like the institution at Madras, but the Inspector considered the prospects of middle-class education in South Canara to be so gloomy that the re-modeling of the school was deferred. At inspection the Normal Students acquitted themselves fairly, and the Practising School gave evidence of improvement. During the past year 11 students were posted to schools; 3 of the 11 were Matriculates, and the others were fourth-grade men.

116. The Calicut Normal School, like the school at Madras, is intended to train and not to prepare for examinations; it appears, however, that in a few exceptional cases some general instruction is being given. The institution of exceptions does not seem desirable; the students might get their education elsewhere, while their obtaining it at the Normal School produces a strain upon the staff which it was not intended to bear. The Inspector advocates the appointment of a pretty highly paid Head Master; it must be remembered, however, that it is necessary to economise funds, and that the cost for simply training should not equal that for training and educating. Moreover, the expenditure already attaching to the Sixth Division is perhaps in excess of what may be deemed the fair share of that portion of the Presidency. Sanction has been given for the establishment of two Elementary Normal Schools for Malabar, and it is in this direction that efforts require to be directed at present. When examining the Calicut Normal School Mr. Garthwaite was favorably impressed with the students, but was not satisfied with the state of the Practising School; since then, however, considerable improvement seems to have been introduced into the Practising School. Last year 14 Normal students took up appointments; of these 2 are F. A.s,

5 Matriculates, 6 have certificates of the fourth, and 1 a certificate of the fifth grade.

117. The Vellore Normal School sent up 8 candidates of the fourth and 10 of the fifth grade to the examination for teachers' certificates in 1872-73. Of the fourth-grade men only 3 were successful, but 3 others were allowed a certificate of the fifth grade; seven of the fifth grade candidates passed. The principal weak point of the fourth-grade students was English. The results at inspection were fair, but defects of mannerism were apparent. The Head Master appears to be a hardworking, zealous man; but, owing to his having yielded too much to a subordinate, matters came to such a pass that a special inquiry had to be made, on the result of which the subordinate was removed. The appointments made from the school were 15 in number, with salaries ranging from Rupees 7 to Rupees 30. The Practising School did not pass so good an examination as was expected. This is attributed to the new system of removing Normal Students as soon as they have passed; this mode of working, though favorable to the increase of the number of trained teachers, acts prejudicially upon a Practising School.

118. The Trichinopoly Normal School passed 8 out of 13 candidates for a certificate of the fourth grade, and 9 out of 10 for one of the fifth grade; the former is only a moderate result, but the latter is a very creditable one. Only six appointments were made from the school; the salaries of the posts ranged from Rupees 7 to Rupees 15. The Inspector's report upon the Normal Classes is not altogether favorable, and his remarks upon the Practising School are decidedly unfavorable.

119. At Nursapur there were at work in the Central School two Normal Classes, one of long standing maintained by Government, the other an experimental class maintained by the Local Fund Board. As all Normal Schools are to be maintained from Provincial Funds, the two classes will be amalgamated and constituted a Government Normal School. Taking the results of both classes together, though strictly for 1873-74, they should be noticed separately, 24 pupils went up to the last examination for teachers' certificates; the passes were 5 for the fourth and 15 for the fifth grade. The proportion of passed candidates to examinees is decidedly good. During the year 10 pupils passed out and took up appointments.

120. The Normal Class at Russelcondah contained eight students, all of whom belonged to the Gumsur Hills: two were Khonds and the rest Uriyas. Formerly there

was a complaint that hill-men could not be induced to join the class, but this difficulty seems now to have passed away; there are several young men ready to take the places of such of the Normal Students as may pass out this year. In 1873-74 four of the pupils obtained certificates of the fifth grade.

121. The accompanying table gives a summary of the chief results in connexion with Government Normal Schools during the year. It must be allowed that the results are poor, but unless some advantages are attached to the employment of trained men, the demand for them in private schools is not likely to be extensive.

Schools.	FOURTH GRADE.		FIFTH GRADE.		APPOINTMENTS.		NORMAL STUDENTS ON THE 31st MARCH	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1873.	1874.
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	12	14	28	20
Vizagapatam ...	7	9	12	6	9	10	32	38
Maharajore ...	4	9	1	...	10	11	19	32
Calicut ...	7	2	5	1	5	14	22	16
Vellore ...	...	3	9	10	9	15	24	22
Trichinopoly ...	4	8	21	11	9	6	27	7
Nursapur ...	1	2	5	4	...	10	12	4
Russelcondah ...	...	...	2	4	1	Not stated.	8	8
Total ...	23	33	55	36	55	80	172	147

122. On the 5th April 1873 the Superintendent of the Female Government Normal School called attention to the very unsatisfactory state of the institution, and remarked that, constituted as it was, she considered it could not possibly succeed; Miss Bain proposed that Native Christian girls should be admitted along with caste Hindu females, the former to receive stipends from Government, and the latter to continue to enjoy stipends from subscriptions raised by the native community. On receipt of Miss Bain's letter I placed it before the Hindu supporters of the school, and I found the great majority of these gentlemen opposed to her proposal; in fact, the interest at first taken in the institution had evidently greatly subsided, if it had not completely disappeared, and the general feeling was that the school had been established prematurely, and that it should be abolished.

123. Under the circumstances above mentioned, I recommended that the school should be closed at the end of the year, and that Government should confine its efforts to giving grants-in-aid to Female Normal Schools. Among other remarks in the letter I addressed to Government, No. 1,412, of the 7th July 1873, the following occur:—

"I am satisfied that no results at all commensurate with the outlay can be anticipated from the Female Normal School constituted as it is at present. But this appears to me a reason for closing the school, and not for modifying its character as suggested by Miss Bain. It is evident that the supporters of the school are not likely to continue their subscriptions towards the pupils' stipends if Native Christians are admitted; in fact, when the school was started, they subscribed only on the condition that none but caste Hindu females should be received. There is no prejudice preventing Christian females from receiving instruction and training, and, consequently, there is no ground for adopting exceptional measures to induce them to attend a Normal School; and the object with which the Normal School was sanctioned was to give training to caste Hindu females and not to others. Moreover, the work of providing Christian female teachers is being performed by the Missionary Societies, and may well be left in their hands."

124. Government was opposed to closing the school, and passed the following Order upon the subject:—"The Governor in Council regrets, but is not surprised to learn, that the Female Normal School, as at present constituted, is, after two and a half years' trial, pronounced a failure; but the Government are not, therefore, disposed to abolish the school altogether as advocated by the Director of Public Instruction, or to try the experiment suggested by the Lady Superintendent, of introducing twelve or fifteen Native Christian girls on Government stipends of from 6 to 10 rupees monthly to supply the deficiency of suitable 'caste' students."

"2. The Governor in Council is satisfied that the hinderance which has been fatal to success hitherto is due to the 'caste' restriction which, at the instance of the native gentlemen who in a measure supported the experiment, was most unwillingly admitted by Government in 1889; and now that the experiment so weighted has failed, and that the decision in the case is, under the provincial system, entirely in the hands of this Government, the Governor in Council resolves to call on the Director of Public Instruction to submit his proposals for carrying on the Female Normal School on the basis which the Government originally approved, viz. that it shall be open to female students of all classes and sects, provided that they

G.O., 14th July 1893.

belong to families of respectable social station, and are willing to adopt the profession of teacher. The stipends guaranteed by the native subscribers cannot, of course, be applied without their consent to the maintenance of any but 'caste' students, but the Government trust that many will waive their objections, and that all will aid the institution by their influence and moral support.

The Governor in Council attaches great importance to the maintenance of the Normal School as a valuable instrument for the advancement of female education, an object which demands peculiar attention and care on the part of the Government, both on account of the progress which has hitherto been made towards its attainment and of its own intrinsic importance, regard being had to the influence of female education upon social welfare, and especially upon the intellectual training of the young. The Government feel that it is hopeless to expect any general or great extension of female education among females so long as only male teachers or Christian teachers are procurable for their instruction. They would greatly regret the loss of the superior agency which has already been secured, and the relinquishment of the slight foothold that has been obtained. As regards the languages to be taught in the school, it would appear that they should be English, Tamil, Telugu, and Hindustani, and that a thorough acquirement of one native language should be a *sine qua non* in the case of every pupil. The study of English should be encouraged as far as possible, but not insisted on as absolutely necessary in the case of every pupil. For the rest the studies might be limited to reading, writing, and ciphering, with needle-work, and art of imparting knowledge and of moral instruction. Certain ages of age and education would need to be laid down, and no girl should be detained on the school who does not seem likely to prove a teacher. Stipends will be necessary, and the Government believe that some assurance of future employment for those who qualify themselves may safely be given, as they anticipate that, irrespectively of private families, a demand for the services of trained female teachers will soon arise among the Municipalities and Local Fund Boards when supply exists.

4. These details, however, will receive the full consideration of the Director of Public Instruction, and the Government rely on his bringing his personal influence to bear on the educated members of the native community and on the heads of existing schools in order to secure a sufficient number of eligible students. The Government will wait with interest the result of his deliberations."

125. In accordance with the foregoing instructions, after consulting with the Inspector of Normal Schools and Miss Bain, I laid a plan for the re-organisation of the Female Normal School before Government on the 26th November last; the plan received sanction, and the re-organisation of the school has been carried out. Under the new arrangements the school has been moved into the south-eastern corner of Black Town, and the Superintendent has been assigned apartments in the school building. The Normal Pupils are now consist of 16 caste Hindus, eight Tamils and eight Telugus; eight N

four Tamils, and four Telugus; six East Indians or Europeans are to be of good character and respectable social standing, lying between 14 and 25 years. The full course extends 6 years; in the first year the pupils are to prepare for a certificate third grade, and to receive stipends of Rupees 6 per mensem second and third years they are to prepare for a certificate second grade, receiving Rupees 8 during the second and Rupees 10 during the third year, provided proper progress is made; in the year they are to prepare for a certificate of the first grade, receive Rupees 12 per mensem. A small Practising School, with branches, English, Tamil, and Telugu, has been set on foot. On the changes the cost of the school has been very considerably increased and the whole charge will fall upon Government, as the great majority of the former supporters of the institution objected to continue subscriptions when the school was placed upon a new basis.

126. The accompanying table presents some of the chief statistics in connexion with Private Normal Schools the year under review.

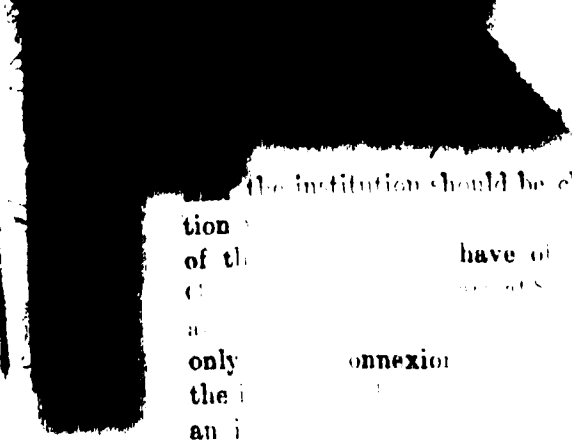
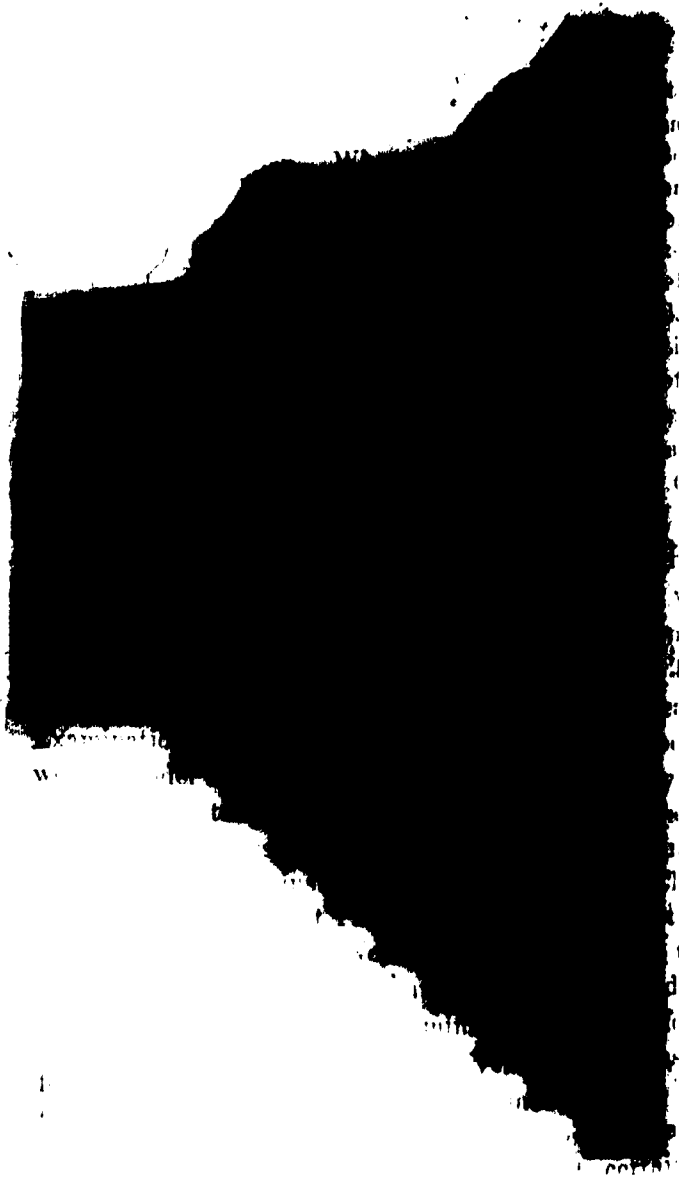
Private Normal Schools.

MASTERS.

Institution.	Locality.	Pupils.	Mastresses.						Masters.					
			First Grade.		Second Grade.		Third Grade.		Fourth Grade.		Fifth Grade.			
			Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Church Mission Society's Training Institution	Masulipatam	1872-73. 41	1872-73. 18	1872-73. 5	1872-73. 13	1872-73. 2	1872-73. 11	1872-73. 6	1872-73. 1	1872-73. 13	1872-73. 9	1872-73. 11	1872-73. 6	1872-73. 1
Local Fund Normal Class	Narsapur	1873-74. 27	1873-74. 9	1873-74. 3	1873-74. 13	1873-74. 5	1873-74. 11	1873-74. 6	1873-74. 3	1873-74. 13	1873-74. 9	1873-74. 11	1873-74. 6	1873-74. 1
Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training Institution	Dindigul	34	18	5	13	2	11	6	3	13	9	11	6	1
Church Mission Society's Institution.	Palamcottah	187 144	9	3	13	5	11	6	3	13	9	11	6	1
Vernacular Preparandi Institution.	Do.	43	9	3	13	5	11	6	3	13	9	11	6	1
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's Institution	Sawyerpuram.	100	9	3	13	5	11	6	3	13	9	11	6	1
Total		405	18	8	34	20	11	99	18	66	39	89	50	13

MISTRESSES.

Institution.	Locality.	Pupils.	First Grade.		Second Grade.		Third Grade.	
			Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
			1872-73.	1872-73.	1872-73.	1872-73.	1872-73.	1872-73.
Sarah Tucker's Female Training Institution	Palamcottah.	85	1872-73. 18	1872-73. 8	1872-73. 13	1872-73. 2	1872-73. 11	1872-73. 6



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Candidates		CANDIDATE MASTERS.							
		Number registered.				Number passed.			
		Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	Method.	Total.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	Method.	Total.
Fifth Division	Coimbatore	12	16	...	28	...	6	...	6
	Madras	13	26	1	40	5	17	1	23
	Tinnevely	43	88	...	131	16	56	...	72
Sixth do.	Malabar	37	50	21	108	8	20	14	42
	South Canara	16	9	...	25	10	6	...	16
Total		358	769	38	1,165	97	290	23	410
		CANDIDATE MISTRESSES.							
		Number registered.				Number passed.			
		First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	Third Grade.	Total.
Godavery	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	12	42	105	159	4	26	48	78
South Arcot	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	3	4	5	12	2	...	1	3
Tinnevely	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	16	16
Malabar	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	3	3
Total		16	49	165	230	6	26	68	100

The First, Fourth, and Fifth Divisions passed each some 100 male candidates, the Sixth 58, the Third 37, and the Second only 7. The small number in the Third Division may be due to the great majority of youths in that part of the Presidency trying their fortune at the Matriculation Examination. This explanation will not, however, apply to the Second Division, and it is greatly to be regretted that more of the teachers in that division do not go up to the examination. I propose addressing Mr. Fortey and the Presidents of Local Fund Boards in the division, with a view of having a gentle pressure exercised upon teachers, especially those in Local Fund Schools, to induce them to undergo examination. The increase in the number of successful female teachers is satisfactory. It will be seen that nearly four-fifths of the female candidates were examined at Madras, and that the majority of the rest belonged to Tinnevely.

IX.—OTHER SCHOOLS.

129. In the report for 1872-73 notice was taken of Dr. Alexander Hunter's retirement from the Superintendentship of the School of Arts, and of the appointment of a committee to examine into the general system of work pursued in

institution, the beneficial effects which have resulted from its existence, and the changes which might be introduced into it to its advantage. The Honorable W. Robinson was nominated President of the Committee, and Major W. S. Hunt, the Acting Superintendent of the School and a Member of the Committee, acted as Honorary Secretary. On the 28th July 1873 the Committee presented their report to Government; the report was accompanied by a minute of dissent from Mr. Chisholm, one of the Members of the Committee. On the 25th March 1874 an Order of Government, No. 91, was passed upon the report.

130. The report went fully into the origin of the school, its present condition, the results attained by its establishment, its financial position, the premises in which work is carried on, and the disadvantages under which the school has laboured; and the Committee recorded their opinion, "That, bearing in mind certain circumstances and drawbacks, the results obtained in the past, though not on the whole adequate, are not, on the other hand, so meagre or disappointing as they might otherwise appear."

131. The Committee recommended that the school should be rendered more useful, in both the Artistic and the Industrial Departments, by improved organisation, a large staff of teachers, and a liberal supply of appliances. In the Artistic Department it was suggested that instruction should be given in—

- (1.) Drawing in all its branches.
- (2.) Engraving in wood and copper.
- (3.) Modelling in clays, plaster, &c.
- (4.) Designing in all its branches.
- (5.) Photography.

It was further proposed that a professional instructor in engraving should be obtained from Kensington or Germany; that instruction in photography should be given by one of the Photographers of Madras; that instructions in regard to age should be laid down; that hereafter an entrance examination should be prescribed; that the course should not extend over more than three years; and that eventually fees according to a graduated scale should be charged.

132. In the Industrial and Experimental Department it was recommended that the instruction should embrace—

- (1.) The manufacture of pottery in all its branches.
- (2.) Carpentry and turning in wood and metal.
- (3.) Carving in wood and other materials.
- (4.) Dyeing.
- (5.) House decoration and painting in all its branches.

It was laid down that the school should be open to the manufacture; and it was decided that the school should be open to the manufacture of pottery and glass.

tically acquainted with the manufacture of earthenware
 do.

133. For the general management of the school the Committee recommended the appointment of a Superintendent, "who should devote whole time to the supervision and management of the institution. He should be required to keep a brief but very accurate memoir of all inquiries and information collected, and of all experiments and tests made in connexion with the raw materials of the country." A new building was considered essential; and it was proposed to provide a moderate gallery of works of art, and a well-arranged collection of the raw materials of the country.

134. Mr. Chisholm in his minute of dissent suggested that the school should be abolished, or else made a mere Drawing Academy. He remarked that the institution had cost some 4 lakhs of rupees, or Rupees 25,000 annually for about a quarter of a century, without producing any but insignificant results; and he maintained that, while it was certain additional expenditure and superior teaching would greatly improve the position of the institution, a local school was not the best means of spreading a knowledge of art. He noticed that the prejudices of the people shut out from the school all natives, save certain classes, such as Maistries, Engineers, and Draughtsmen; and he expressed a fear that a local school would stifle indigenous art by foreign importation. Mr. Chisholm's view was that, instead of a School of Arts, a gallery should be erected, and an annual grant made for the purchase of works of art; and he observed that he believed the best way to diffuse a taste for the fine arts among the people was to tutor the public eye by placing before it objects worthy of admiration.

135. Government have approved generally of the proposals of the Committee, and the sanction of the Secretary of State will be sought for the expenditure required for carrying out those proposals.

X.—BOOKS.

136. When notice was taken in the report for 1872-73 of the works registered during that year, it was pointed out that, consequent on the issue of an Order of the Government of India cancelling a previous notification, under which mere re-prints without alteration had been excluded from the operation of the Registration Act, there had been a slight increase during the latter half of the year in the number of publications presented for registration. In 1873-74 the full effect of the new order was expected, and the total number of books registered was 727, against 3

Copyright was secured in the case of
 73 was 92.

137. The following statement gives the classification of the works under the four general heads laid down by the Supreme Government.

Heads.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Books	178	398
Pamphlets	145	297
Periodicals	44	22
Miscellaneous	20	10
Total	387	727

The works are distributed in the subjoined statement according to a different principle:—

Heads.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Original Works	187	96
Translations	35	13
Republications	165	618
Total	387	727

The second statement shows that the number of works for last year was swollen by republications of old standard books and tracts, and that there was a great falling off in regard to fresh literary productions. Of the original works, 42 were English and 54 Vernacular; the Registrar of Books observes that few of the latter will "make any mark in the Native literature" of the Presidency. The falling off in original works is traceable in the diminished number of books for which copyright was secured.

138. The towns at which the registered works were published, and the number published at each town, are shown below.

Towns.	English Works.	Vernacular Works, including all Works partly in Vernacular.	Total.
Madras	71	576	647
Vizagapatam	...	9	9
Masulipatam	...	7	7
Cocanada	1	1	2
Palamecottah	1	8	9
Tranquebar	...	5	5
Calicut	...	3	3
Cochin	1	4	5
Negapatam	1	...	1
Mangalore	7	30	37
Golacumund	...	1	1
Kottayam	...	1	1
Total	82	645	727

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Of the whole number of works 121 are school books. The Registrar
is of opinion that including both
works and editions of

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The Book Department
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Languages.	1872-73.				1873-74.			
	Copies.	Depôt Value.			Copies.	Depôt Value.		
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
English	52,930	30,597	4	11	54,702	31,333	12	5
Tamil	119,113	15,255	14	6	138,482	17,719	10	9
Telugu	76,929	13,097	5	9	74,927	13,844	14	3
Malayalam	11,926	2,745	8	0	12,785	2,854	14	0
Canarese	9,852	2,128	12	0	8,027	1,808	13	6
Hindustani	780	197	2	3	3,522	695	2	3
Persian	34	9	12	6	23	5	5	6
Sanskrit	51	66	12	0	16	38	15	0
Uriya	2,739	442	1	2	5,968	1,312	11	9
Miscellaneous	...	12	15	8	...	1	9	8
Total	274,364	64,553	8	9	298,452	69,615	13	1

The most striking features in the table are the increases in Hindustani and Uriya books, due no doubt to the efforts which have been lately made to spread education among the Mussulmans and Uriyas. It may be observed that the sum realised was not that given in the table, but only Rupees 68,923-0-8, the difference being the discount allowed to Local Fund Boards.

146. The sales of books to Local Fund Boards are shown in paragraph 12 of the Curator's report. They present considerable fluctuations compared with the sales in 1872-73; and while there is a total increase of 22 per cent. upon the transactions of the preceding year, the sales in several districts are much smaller than might have been expected, and in the case of Salem reached the value of no more than Rupees 59-2-0. The total value of the books, &c., sold to Local Fund Boards was Rupees 15,218-10-5.

147. The total charges of the Book Department, including those provided for in the budget, were Rs. 82,372-8-11; the sale proceeds paid into the treasury amounted to Rupees 58,923-0-8, and the excess stock of books and printing paper at the close of the year over that remaining at the end of 1872-73 represented Rupees 16,140-2-7. Thus the work of the department was conducted so as to leave a small balance of profit amounting to Rupees 2,690-10-4. The charges may be conveniently placed under the following heads.

Head.	Cost.			Percentage to Total Cost.
	Rs.	A.	P.	
Agency	20,283	11	3	25
Transmission	3,866	8	9	5
Books	58,222	4	11	70

148. The series of Vernacular District Maps has been completed with the exception of the map of Vizagapatam; in the case of this map the lithographer has experienced great difficulty in consequence of the numerous unsurveyed zemindaries contained in the district. Mr. James Wyld, of London, has also completed the preparation of school-room maps of Europe and Asia with Tamil names. In the maps recent political changes have been taken into account and the several countries are delineated with their present boundaries. The cost of each map, coloured, varnished, and mounted on rollers is 8s. 2d.

149. Speaking of the arrangement now in force of obtaining books through the Store Department of the India Office, the Curator makes the following remarks, in which I have to express my concurrence:—"So far, therefore, as the experiment has gone, the broad general assertion may, I think, be hazarded, that the present arrangement does not financially yield more profit than the old system of importing books, as anticipated by the Home Government, while, as respects the manner of supply, you are already aware of the inconvenience caused by delays in London, the interval between the date of indent and the date of delivery of books being nearly eight months, whereas half that time was found before quite ample."

150. The importance of gradually forming a healthy Vernacular Literature can scarcely be over-estimated; to effect this object is one of the aims of the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society, which receives from Government an annual grant of Rupees 2,000. From the report of the Society for 1873 it appears that the Committee of Management have added to their body several gentlemen who are well qualified to assist them in their labors; it may, therefore, be hoped that the Society's operations will be conducted with increased vigor and success.

151. The monthly Tamil Magazine named *Janavinodini* has secured an increased number of supporters; and the cost of putting it forward has been reduced in various ways, especially through the liberality of the present Editor, who performs his duties without remuneration. The subjoined table affords some items of information in connexion

with the progress of the magazine from its first issue; it will be seen that the loss upon it has been very heavy.

Year.	Number of Subscribers	Subscriptions collected.	Cost of Magazine.	Loss to Society.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
1870	186	170	1,710	1,540
1871	195	173	1,465	1,292
1872	257	172	1,285	1,113
1873	280	298	1,031	733
Total ...		813	5,491	4,678

152. The Committee invited persons to undertake the following literary works on certain specified conditions:—

(1.) A translation into Tamil of Professor Geikie's Physical Geography, forming one of the Science Primers edited by Professors Huxley, Roscoe, and Balfour Stewart.

(2.) Tales from Sanskrit dramatists in either Tamil or Telugu, on the model of Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare.

(3.) Stories in Tamil from Indian History.

The response to the Committee's invitation was fairly satisfactory; and some of the works are being proceeded with.

153. In the course of 1873-74 the First Prince of Travancore expressed to Government a desire to found an endowment of Rupees 5,000 for a Malayalam Translation Prize to be awarded on certain terms: Government approved of the measure, recognising the Prince's liberality, and the Vernacular Literature Society was entrusted with the working of the scheme proposed by His Highness.

154. The ordinary publishing work of the Society went on as usual. The following new Tamil works were printed:—A Treatise on Volcanoes and Earthquakes, Early Training, a Story, and a Lecture on Modern Agriculture. Also 60,000 copies of re-prints were undertaken during the year.

155. The expenses of the society have been diminished in consequence of one of the members having very liberally undertaken to discharge the duties of Secretary without remuneration.

XI.—FINANCE.

156. The abolition of the School Fee Fund was noticed in the report for 1871-72. Under Government Order No. 84, of the 20th January 1874, this fund has been re-constituted, and the amount placed at its credit in the treasury accounts on the 1st April 1873 was Rupees 1,91,382-12-0. This fund

will, however, not be under the control of the Director of Public Instruction in the sense in which it was formerly, as all expenditure from this source will in future be subject to the submission of regular Budget Estimates.)

157. The following table gives the amounts realised in school fees during the last ten years. It must be remembered that during this period the fees have been twice raised, viz., on the 1st January 1869 and again on the 1st September 1871.

Institutions.	1864-65.		1865-66.		1866-67.		1867-68.		1868-69.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Government Institutions.	45,589	2 6	48,838	3 3	48,677	9 11	72,614	0 5	67,729	11 7
Private Institutions	53,412	6 9	68,784	3 1	75,704	6 7	1,14,872	9 3	1,56,893	12 9
Total ...	99,001	9 3	1,17,622	6 4	1,24,382	0 6	1,87,486	9 8	2,24,623	8 4
Institutions.	1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Government Institutions.	73,462	12 8	75,869	3 3	92,457	13 7	1,01,962	14 0	1,08,396	10 9
Private Institutions	2,45,116	0 3	2,51,568	8 8	2,90,563	11 7	4,36,954	11 8	5,02,712	4 7
Total ...	3,18,578	12 11	3,27,437	11 11	3,83,021	9 2	5,38,917	9 8	6,11,108	15 4

If the fees realized during the past year are divided by the number of pupils on the rolls, as is done in paragraph 22 of the Government Order reviewing the last report, the average fee will be Rupees 2-10-4, against Rupees 2-12-11 last year, and this decrease in the average must be expected to continue as long as the increase in the numbers mainly depends on fresh accessions of Results' Schools and Local Fund Board Schools, in which the levy of fees is not regulated by the ordinary rules. On comparing the first and last year of this decade, it will be found that whereas in 1864-65 there were 9,177 pupils in Government Institutions paying on an average Rupees 4-15-6 per annum, in 1873-74 there were 10,003 pupils paying on an average Rupees 10-13-4. In both cases the figures include several hundreds of pupils in the Hill Schools of Ganjam and Normal Students who pay no fees whatever. With regard to private schools, the average fee paid by 29,923 pupils in 1864-65 was Rupees 1-12-6, and in 1873-74 the average fee paid by 220,817 pupils was Rupees 2-4-5. The following table, which shows the percentage of school fees to total expenditure in Government and Private Institutions, may serve to dispel

The high cost of the Presidency College

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Colleges

	4	41.8
12.2	33.5	41.7
Ma- 12.1	31.0	39.1
0.7	20.3	27.0

ary School,	60.8
Madulipatam.	60.7
	49.6
	41.9

The following list contains a few important Middle-Class Schools in which the per of school al cost is somewhat

	Age 10-15	Age 16-20	Age 21-25	Age 26-30	Age 31-35	Age 36-40	Age 41-45	Age 46-50	Age 51-55	Age 56-60	Age 61-65	Age 66-70	Age 71-75	Age 76-80	Age 81-85	Age 86-90	Age 91-95	Age 96-100
Talug School.																		
Wallingpotta.																		

On the other hand the Madras-i-Azam shows

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13.3, and the Taluq Schools of Kailguntla, Gunapur, and Purushotnampur, percentages of 16.2, 15.3, and 11.8, respectively. Among private schools the Harris' School may be named as one of some importance, in which the percentage is only 5.6. And there are several private schools in which the percentages are even lower.

The few elementary schools which are supported by Government are not intended to be self-supporting, as very low fees are levied in the Mahomedan Schools and none in the Hill Schools of Ganjam and the school for the Yenadies. The percentage of fees shown in Elementary Private Schools is high, but it is uncertain how far the amounts returned by some of the managers of these schools can be relied on.

158. The usual list of salary grants will be found in the Appendix.

Salary Grants.

The following statement shows the distribution of these grants among the several Educational Divisions.

Divisions.	Salary Grants drawn in 1872-73.			Salary Grants drawn in 1873-74.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
First	31,398	12	4	31,861	7	10	463	11	6	...	...	...
Second	13,376	10	6	14,799	15	9	1,423	5	3	...	...	...
Third	1,00,907	12	1	99,308	0	2	...	...	...	999	11	11
Fourth	45,046	2	4	40,383	14	9	...	...	...	4,663	8	7
Fifth	28,921	0	3	28,791	2	11	...	...	...	129	13	4
Sixth	15,057	9	9	19,186	4	2	4,129	10	5	...	...	...
Total	2,34,707	15	3	2,34,960	13	7	2,014	11	2	5,791	12	10

The decrease in the Fourth Division is owing to the transfer of a number of schools which have been hitherto ranked as Middle-Class Schools, to the lower class. In the Second and Sixth Divisions several additional Local Fund Schools have received aid from Provincial Funds. Some important questions in connexion with these grants have been raised by the Government Order No. 1,024, of the 18th July 1873, in which Government have intimated their intention of employing, for the purposes of elementary instruction, some considerable part of the funds now given to the higher branches of education. Some reduction in the scale of grants now given affords one obvious mode of carrying out this object. I accordingly suggested the expediency of reducing the grants from one-half to one-third in the case of passed Normal Students, and of teachers now in receipt of half-salary grants, and to one-fourth in all other cases. I also suggested that grants for school contingencies, books of reference, and prizes should be discontinued, and that grants for servants should be allowed only in the case of Higher-Class Schools. These proposals were

referred by Government for the opinion of the managers of certain important schools, who did not concur in the expediency of all the changes recommended, and their objections are still under consideration.

159. The subjoined statement gives the expenditure of public money on educational buildings during the past year. There is an increase of Rupees 40,230-4-6

Building Grants.

under this head.

Expenditure from Department Public Works Budget.	Amount.			Expenditure from Educational Budget.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
a. Repairs ...	3,892	8	9	d. Repairs to Government buildings ...	1,248	6	8
b. Minor works up to Rupees 1,000 ...	1,012	7	0	e. Minor Government Buildings ...	...	...	...
c. Larger works above Rupees 1,000 ...	64,242	7	8	f. Minor grants-in-aid (Rupees 1,000 and under) ...	2,836	8	0
Supervision ...	16,638	1	6	g. Larger Grants-in-aid (above 1,000 Rupees) ...	*8,088	8	3
Total from Public Works Budget ...	85,785	8	11	Total from Educational Budget ...	12,173	6	11

Growth of the Grant-in-aid System.

160. The following table shows the growth of the grant-in-aid system. The sums entered in it do not include building grants.

Years.	Payments made by Government.	Grants sanctioned for Lower-Class Schools under the Results' System.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1864-65	89,802	...	89,802
1865-66	1,16,876	...	1,16,876
1866-67	1,21,271	...	1,21,271
1867-68	1,54,985	...	1,54,985
1868-69	2,41,549	...	2,41,549
1869-70	3,07,881	...	3,07,881
1870-71	3,35,394	...	3,35,394
1871-72	3,35,394	79,446	3,29,779
1872-73	2,50,338	1,18,664	3,78,147
1873-74	2,59,483	1,69,555	4,44,438

* Patchcappah's Branch School, Conjeeveram

Christian Brothers' Boys' School, Calicut

Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Srivelliputhur.

Total ... 8,088 8 3

Expenditure on Government Colleges and Schools.

161. The following statements show the expenditure from Imperial and other funds on Government and Private Colleges and Schools.

I.—Government Colleges and Schools.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1873-74 (monthly average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1873-74.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.			
				From Imperial Funds.		From Subscriptions and Donations, &c.	
				RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Colleges. { General Education.	6	272	239	* 80,551	5 2	3,010	0 0
Colleges. { Special do. ...	3	70	57	† 7,095	10 10		
Schools. { Higher Class ...	14	2,818	2,573	1,23,138	0 5	2,690	0 0
Schools. { Middle do. ...	66	3,832	3,307	86,158	9 7	21	3 11
Schools. { Lower do. ...	27	1,260	976	13,474	8 4		
Mixed Schools. { Higher do. ...							
Mixed Schools. { Middle do. ...							
Mixed Schools. { Lower do. ...	1	28	22	564	0 0		
Girls' Schools. { Higher do. ...							
Girls' Schools. { Middle do. ...							
Girls' Schools. { Lower do. ...							
Normal Schools ...	9	999	762	† 51,176	0 3	2,790	1 1
Other Schools for Special Education ...	4	346	317	§ 85,227	5 2	6,019	1 0
Total ...	130	9,625	8,253	‡ 4,27,385	7 9	14,520	6 0

* Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rupees 5,056.

† Do. do. do. do. 1,247-6-3.

‡ Do. do. do. do. 9,321-8-6.

§ Do. do. do. do. 420.

|| The fees collected and credited to Government amounted to Rupees 1,08,896-10-2, leaving the net expenditure to Government at Rupees 3,18,988-13-0.

¶ The Legal Branch of the Presidency College is included in the number against Colleges. In the statements on pages 6 and 7 and 8 and 9, it is given under the heading Professional Schools.

II.—Private Colleges and Schools.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1873-74 (monthly average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1873-74.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.			
				Grants-in-aid given by Government.		Expenditure from all Sources other than Grants-in-aid by Government.	
				RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Colleges. { General Education	6	173	154	* 13,094	8 0	20,034	11 0
Colleges. { Special do. ...							
Boys' Schools. { Higher Class ...	36	7,819	8,651	1,11,250	8 10	1,98,639	12 7
Boys' Schools. { Middle do. ...	369	18,882	16,675	1,51,502	9 7	2,63,488	6 11
Boys' Schools. { Lower do. ...	6,518	187,437	116,094	834	12 0	6,01,291	12 8
Mixed Schools. { Higher do. ...							
Mixed Schools. { Middle do. ...	33	1,659	1,439	10,137	9 2	11,882	3 8
Mixed Schools. { Lower do. ...	879	31,829	24,941	420	0 0	23,427	8 1
Girls' Schools. { Higher do. ...	1	91	76	1,487	0 0	5,489	12 10
Girls' Schools. { Middle do. ...	42	3,122	2,595	35,402	6 9	58,237	6 10
Girls' Schools. { Lower do. ...	194	7,660	5,833	5,073	15 9	27,433	1 4
Normal Schools ...	7	862	732	* 11,502	3 0	25,188	8 0
Other Schools for Special Education ...							
Inspecting Schoolmasters paid by Local Fund Boards.						40,196	10 2
Total ...	8,085	209,534	176,130	3,40,705	4 1	12,75,309	14 1
Add the amount of Grants-in-aid drawn by Schools closed during the year ...				6,367	7 9		
Deduct amounts drawn from other than Educational Funds by the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and other charitable institutions ...						72,189	11 7
Grand Total ...				2,74,883	0 3	12,75,309	14 1

NOTE.—In addition to the above the sum of Rupees 23,168 was given as a lump grant to Local Fund Schools of the Calicut and Tellicherry Circles.

Summary of Expenditure.

162. The following is a summary of the educational expenditure of Government during the year.

Charges.	EXPENDITURE DURING 1873-74.					
	From Imperial Funds.			From Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges ...	39,678	11	3			
Inspection and its subsidiary charges ...	1,64,435	2	11			
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads ...	7,53,864			1,12,479		
Total ...	9,57,977	13	14	1,12,479	5	11

* Inclusive of scholarships amounting to Rupees 2,898-12-0.

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163. The details of the above expenditure are given below under their appropriate heads.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

E. B. POWELL,

Director of Public Instruction.

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4. The results of the University Examinations may be described as poor in the case of Matriculation, bad in the First Examination in Arts, and highly satisfactory in the B.A. Degree. In the Matriculation Examination, out of 54 candidates only 24 succeeded, and of these but two were placed in the first class. Of these 24, 14 including the two first-class men, came from Ramachandra Aiyar's division and 10 from that taught by Jagga Row and Nagoji Row jointly, but in justice to the latter masters, it must be added that of seven failures in vernaculars alone, for which the English Masters are in no way responsible, five came from the division in question, so that the outturn from the two divisions is as nearly as possible identical. In the First Arts Examination only 12 succeeded out of 37, an amount of failure which we have never experienced before, but which, I trust, is in some degree traceable to exceptional causes. This class is allowed to exercise an option between Logic and Trigonometry; quite half the students chose Logic, and probably thinking that they already knew the mathematical subjects required of them, neglected their studies in this respect. The result was that only 3 out of 20 passed. It is to be hoped that this bitter experience will have its due effect upon the students who compose the present F.A. Class, two-thirds of whom have chosen Logic, and I trust that the exertions of the new Assistant Professor, whose attention has been specially called to the point, will prevent a recurrence of disaster in December next. In the Degree Examination, which after all is the best test of the working of the College, all went well; 17 out of 21 passed, two—R. S. Sheppard and I. Sarabhalingam Nayudu—being respectively first and second in the first class; 12 were placed in the second class, and only 3 fell into the third. Besides these, 2 former students of the College passed in the third class. Viewed as a whole, this is perhaps the most successful result as yet obtained by the College in the B.A. Examination.

5. The annual December Examination of the College was conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Miller, Cooper, and Rae, Captain Hallett, Messrs. Grigg, Boyle, Thom, Ormsby, Barrow, Row, Gopala Row, V. Sundararama Aiyar, V. Srinivasa Aiyar, P. Ranganadham, Mudaliar, S. Rangayya, R. Seshayya, P. Krishnasami Chettiar, A. L. Venkata Rama Aiyar, and C. Sundara Row. We are greatly indebted to all these gentlemen for the readiness with which they undertook, and the zeal with which they performed, their voluntary labours. The results of the examination are respectable, and the opinions of the examiners (with the exception of Mr. Boyle, who speaks very unfavorably of the answers to his paper on Bacon's Essays and Burke's Bristol Speech) are decidedly favorable to the students. Sheppard gains a first-class Proficient's Certificate, no mean achievement, as two-thirds of the total marks must be obtained. The second class, having to undergo the First Examination in Arts, was not examined in December, but only from time to time by the Professors in the course of the last quarter of the year. In this class T. Subba Row deserves special mention, both for his success in the College and the high place he took in the University Examination. I propose to confer upon this student the Elphinstone Scholarship vacated by G. Narasinga Row, who has just obtained his degree. Of the third and first classes, there

is nothing particular to be said; the former is numerically very weak, and cannot be expected to equal the success just obtained by the class above it; the latter contains several promising students, though none of any very conspicuous ability.

6. The examination of the Junior Department was as usual conducted by the Professors and Masters of the College. The results were only moderate. In the Matriculation Class the division taught by Jagga Row and Nagoji Row had a slight advantage over Ramachandra Aiyar's in all subjects but Geography; in the lowest class the honors are divided between Mr. Small's division and Chellayya's, but the former was superior in the most important subjects.

7. The study of Sanskrit is, I trust, becoming more popular in the College. Dr. Oppert has now 30 pupils, which is a considerable advance upon the numbers at the corresponding period of last year. C. Chandrasekharam, the only Sanskrit candidate who obtained the B.A. Degree, was a pupil of this College, and will, I believe, receive the higher prize of Rs. 350 given by the Maharajah of Vizianagram. The same candidate carries off the Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize founded by the Hon. G. N. Gajapathi Rau. He is the first who has obtained this prize, the candidates who passed in preceding years having failed to secure one-half of the marks allotted to Sanskrit, which is one of the conditions of the prize.

8. The Vernacular Classes were examined mainly by the Professor with the assistance of the several Pandits, but I am greatly obliged to Mr. S. Rangayya Chettiar, who examined the senior class in Telugu. Judging from the numerical results, the students, as a rule, have not distinguished themselves; and in almost all the Telugu Classes I am unable to recommend the award of a class prize, either because the classes are so small, or because no student has secured half the maximum number of marks. It may have been that the Professor's papers were more searching than usual, but even making allowances for this, the result is not satisfactory on the whole, and the number of failures in Tamil alone at the Matriculation Examination is deplorable. It must, however, be added that in this as in the English Department things greatly improve as we rise higher, and the vernacular results in the B.A. Examination were of a satisfactory kind. The ill success, therefore, in the Matriculation Examination is probably mainly to be attributed to the unprepared state in which the students join the Junior Department, and the want of sufficient time to remedy their deficiencies.

9. The principal feature in the history of the College during the year under review is the revival of the Law Class. Early in 1873 a petition for its re-establishment was presented by a considerable number of graduates in Arts resident in Madras, and somewhat later in the year the Senate of the University resolved to grant degrees in Law only to candidates who had attended certain courses of lectures. The Professorship was accordingly revived by the appointment of Mr. Sheppard on the 1st October. The first course of lectures began on the 20th January, and its success is most gratifying; no less than 67 students have joined the

class, and the attendance varies from 50 to 60. It is, perhaps, too early to speak positively of the success of this revival, as there is much charm in novelty and the subject of the course, General Jurisprudence, is specially attractive to many who do not contemplate proceeding to the B.L. Degree, but at all events the commencement is of happy augury. Of the 67 students, 45 are graduates in Arts, who may be expected, sooner or later, to present themselves for the B. L. Degree, the remaining 22, two of whom are already graduates in Law, can have no inducement to attend except the desire of improvement. It appears to me that the chance of permanent success in this branch of the College would be greatly increased if a specific value were given to the Professor's certificates of proficiency at his examinations. A certificate of having successfully passed all examinations during the complete course of two years might be deemed equivalent to the highest Special Test Examinations, both Civil and Criminal.

10. One of the Pachappah's students having failed in the First Examination in Arts, his studentship has been transferred to C. Bashyam of the fourth class, so that these studentships are now held as follows:—

Fourth Class	...	...	C. Vijayaragava Chari.
		...	C. Mariyappa Mudaliyar.
		...	C. Bashyam.
Third Class	...	...	P. Thiagarayan.
Second Class	...	...	V. Ranga Chari.
		...	N. Venkatarama Aiyar.
First Class	...	...	T. Virabhadra Mudaliyar.
		...	P. Thiagaraya Sastri.

11. All the Government Scholars belonging to the fourth class obtained their degrees, and those belonging to the third and first classes their promotion. There was no Government Scholar in the class that appeared for the First Examination in Arts. The Conolly Scholar, R. S. Sheppard, passed, as already observed, with distinction. Another Conolly Scholar, C. Ramuni Menon, has lately arrived, and is studying in the third class. The Maharajah of Vizianagram Scholar, A. Sriramulu, has been promoted from the third to the fourth class. The other scholars supported by the Maharajah failed to pass the F.A. Examination, but have been permitted to continue in the College for a second attempt.

12. The library continues to be freely used by the students, and I think that the habit of consulting books of reference and other works in the library itself is greatly on the increase. Much use has also been made of the large maps which arrived in May last. A catalogue of the books contained in the library has been printed, and I am greatly indebted to my colleague Mr. Duncan for the assistance he has given me in compiling it. I regret to be obliged to add that no additions have been made to the library during the past year. Although the books were ordered in May last, they have not yet arrived, nor have the prize books. This delay is exceedingly inconvenient; and I cordially concur with all Mr. Porter said in his report for last year upon the failure of the new system of supplying library and prize books.

13. I have much pleasure in stating that a prize of 50 Rupees has been presented this year by the Zemindar of Ettiyapuram. The prize was to be given to that student of the fourth College class who obtained the greatest number of marks in English at the December Examination of the College, and has been carried off by R. S. Sheppard. In a former report, when speaking of the prizes endowed by the Maharajah of Travancore and the Maharajah of Vizianagram, I expressed a hope that other native princes or noblemen might follow their example, so that for each branch of study pursued in the highest class we might have a separate prize, while the Government class prize was given for general proficiency; but hitherto nothing has been done in this direction.

14. Since writing my report the two essays sent in for the Norton Medal have been reported on, and all the three judges concur in considering that Mahadeva Aiyar's essay is not only superior to Winfred's, but that it is absolutely as well as relatively good and fully entitled to the prize.

15. Three exercises have been sent in for this prize, and all the judges agree that the best is that by P. Urinathayalu Nayudu, a proficient of the year 1872. I enclose, however, a letter from Mr. Krishnama Chari, in which he pleads for an additional grant to V. Kanakasabhai. If the state of the fund admits of this, I should be glad to support Mr. Krishnama Chari's suggestion, but looking to the opinions expressed by the other judges, I am clear that Urinathayalu should receive the full 100 Rupees, and that Kanakasabhai should receive a reward only in the event of there being a surplus in hand. It appears to be the general opinion that these essays and translations are creditably done, and that progress has certainly been made in vernacular composition. I take this opportunity of tendering my best thanks to Messrs. Krishnama Chariar, Vijayaranga Mudaliar, and Nevins Pillai for the kind assistance they have rendered to the Professor of Vernacular Literature and Mr. Ranganadham Mudaliar in deciding upon the merits of the exercises.

16. Only two essays have been sent in for this prize. Unfortunately East Indians and Native Christians are excluded from this competition, and this circumstance has prevented several of our best writers from sending in essays. After careful consideration we have resolved to recommend the division of the prize between the two competitors, P. S. Ganapathi Aiyar and E. Krishna Warriyar, the former writing the better English of the two, but the latter showing more originality in matter.

17. In the appendix will be found a tabular statement of the marks obtained in the annual examination, a list of those whom I consider entitled to prizes and certificates, statement showing the various districts from which our pupils come, and another giving the fluctuations of the classes in the Senior Department during the year under review.

18. I have much pleasure in acknowledging the very cordial assistance I have received during the year from all the Professors and Masters of the College.

APPENDIX A.

No. II.

From T. GOPALA ROW, B.A., Acting Principal, Provincial College, Combaconum, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Combaconum, 4th July 1874, No. 108.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the progress of this College for the official year 1873-74.

There were several changes in the staff of the College during the year. Mr. S. Sasha Aiyar, Third Assistant in the Senior Department, and who had been officiating as First Assistant, was transferred to the Presidency College in January last. Mr. Srinivassa Aiyar was in consequence confirmed in the post of Third Assistant, and Mr. A. J. Coelho, B.A., of the Mangalore Provincial School, was selected to act as First Assistant. In the Junior Department the Mastership of V.I.A. became vacant in June 1873 by the resignation of R. Srinivassa Aiyengar, and Mr. V. Srinivasaiyer, who had been acting for Mr. Sasha Aiyar, but held no substantive appointment, was placed on the permanent establishment as Srinivassa Aiyengar's successor; the Masters of V.B. and IV.B.—N. Vaithianatha Aiyar and S. A. Sandramaiyer—being placed in temporary charge of V.I.A. and V.B. respectively (in which classes they were subsequently confirmed on Mr. Srinivasier's confirmation in the Senior Department), and P. Gurusami Aiyer, F.A., being appointed to act in IV.B. Further in November last R. Saminatha Aiyar, Master of IV.A., was appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of the Negapatam Circle, and his place was filled by S. Sarangapani Aiyengar, F.A.

There has been a slight increase in the numerical strength of the College since last report. In the Senior Department there were 114 students on the 31st March last, against 102 at the same date the year before. These were distributed as follows:—

Class	X.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Do.	IX.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Do.	VIII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Do.	VII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51

The districts from which the students came, and the numbers from each, are shown below:—

Tanjore	...	...	89	Salem	...	...	1
Trichinopoly	...	...	3	Malabar	...	...	3
Madura	...	...	7	South Arcot	...	...	9
Coimbatore	...	...	2				

In the Junior Department the numbers were 319, against 279 last year.

I am happy to be able to state that the College did well in the University Examinations. The B.A. Class was a small one, containing only 14 students. All appeared for the degree and 11 passed, 8 in the second class and 3 in the

third. The places taken by the graduates are not, however, as satisfactory as could have been wished—a circumstance due mainly to the absence of any provision in this institution for instruction in Logic and Moral Philosophy. The students here have no option with regard to the optional subject; all, whatever their inclination, must study mixed mathematics. Mathematical aptitude, as was observed by Mr. Porter in his report for 1870-71 (paragraph 6), is very rare here as elsewhere; and the consequence is that the majority of our students often labor, as compared with those of other institutions, under the double disadvantage of an uncongenial subject and a severer examination. In the F.A. Examination, out of a class of 28 students, 20 passed, 3 in the first class; and in Matriculation, out of 68 candidates who appeared for the examination, 53 passed, no less than 19 being placed in the first class, of whom 6 obtained Government Scholarships.

In the annual examination I was indebted for assistance to several gentlemen unconnected with the institution, to all of whom I beg to take this opportunity of tendering my best thanks. The tenth class was examined in English by Messrs. Thompson and Bradshaw, in Psychology by Mr. Duncan, in History by Captain Hallett, in Tamil by Mr. D. Sashaiyengar, and in Mathematics by Lieutenant Smart, Messrs. Evans, P. Ranganadham Mudaliar, V. Srinivasaiya, and myself. The results were very fair in English and History, moderate in Psychology and mixed Mathematics, and poor in Tamil and pure Mathematics. The ninth class was examined by Lieutenant Smart, Messrs. Nevins, Jagga Rau, S. Rangachariar, C. Sundara Row, V. Srinivasaiya, and myself. I regret my inability to report on the performance of this class in English, not having as yet received the results; but in other subjects the students acquitted themselves fairly or tolerably. The seventh class was examined by Messrs. J. Marsh, VanSomerén Pope, A. Ganapati Aiyer, S. Ramu Aiyar, K. Ramanujam Aiyengar, and Shadagopa Chariar. The results were generally fair.

The examination of the Junior Department was conducted by myself and the Assistant Masters, and I had reason on the whole to be satisfied with the results.

The Muppanar Medal falls this year to B. Hanumantha Row, who is first among the graduates from this institution, and the Beauchamp Medal to T. Sundara Row, who stands second, Hanumantha Row having received it last year. Of Sir T. Madhava Row's two prizes, the higher goes to S. Saminatha Sastri, second of our F.A.s (the first not being a native of Tanjore), and the lower to R. Malhari Row, who is first in Matriculation.

I have much pleasure in stating that I have received the most cordial assistance during the past year from all the Assistant Masters of the College.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL R

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Season	of each Con.			
Winter		11	8	
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		13	11	
		14	12	
Jurisprudence		15	13	
		16	14	
		17	15	
		18	16	
Organic Chemistry		19	17	
		20	18	
		21	19	
		22	20	

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4. **EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS.**—The reports of the Professors contain nothing requiring special comment. Adverting to the students of the Senior Department, the Professor of Medicine remarks:—"I have to speak in terms of high commendation of the students of the Senior Department who attended the lectures and examinations on Medicine during the Winter Session of 1872-73. Mr. Barren, the Lane Scholar, who has quitted Madras to prosecute his studies in England, is an industrious and thoughtful student. Government Students Nailer and O'Hara and Private Students Warder and Lancaster are young men of ability and industry. All these students attended their courses with regularity, and the conduct of all was unexceptionable." Referring to the course of Clinical Medicine, he further observes: "Clinical instruction in Medicine at the General Hospital was continued daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) according to the method fully described in former reports. With the exception of the lads of the Junior Department, these prolections were attended with much interest and with great regularity by the students. The system of senior clerks, junior clerks, and clinical pupils works well, and the hospital records are a standing proof of the amount of practical instruction which these young men have received during the past session. The Junior Department Pupils showed little interest in their hospital studies: the lads constituting this class required constant pressure and surveillance. Few of them took any real interest in clinical work, the majority being content to look on and to evade, as far as they could do so with impunity, the practical studies and duties of the hospital. They enter, as a general rule, the department, not because they have any interest in the study of medicine, but in order to secure a moderate competence, and they are satisfied with precisely that amount of theoretical professional knowledge which shall secure their successful appearance at their final examination." Alluding to the Native Students of the Second and Junior Departments, the Acting Professor of Midwifery records his opinion as follows:—"I think the native lads are hardly up to their East Indian fellow-students; they have good memories and work hard, but they are deficient in their knowledge of English, and have a tendency to learn a subject off by heart without understanding it. I doubt the expediency of putting them where they are." With reference to this remark, it may be observed that the admission of native lads to the Second Department of the College has been disallowed by the Government of India, under date the 17th April 1872.

5.—CONSTITUTION OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

A.—Senior Department.

At the commencement of the Session the Senior Department consisted of one Lane Scholar, two Private, and four Government Students. Of these, one Government Student, two Private Students, and the Lane Scholar are in their final year of study. One Government Student is in his fourth, and two Government Students are in their third year of College attendance. Mr. Mathew John, a Stipendiary Student of the Travancore Government, appeared in July 1872 for the final examination for the degree of M.B. and

C.M., and, having passed the ordeal with credit, he was admitted to graduation at the Convocation held in April last. Mr. M. John is now in the service of the Travancore Government. In July 1872 Messrs. Wilkins and O'Hara, the former a Private and the latter a Government Student, passed successfully the First Examination of the University for the degree of M.B. and C.M. Mr. Pedroza, B.A., a Government Student, who failed at the Preliminary Scientific Examination in July 1871, appeared a second time in July last, and passed successfully.

Next month (July) three students of the Senior Department, Messrs. Nailer, Lancaster, and Warder, will appear for the final examination for the degree of M.B. and C.M. They are all earnest and intelligent students, and have secured the favorable opinion of their teachers. Mr. Macdonald, a Government Student, will appear about the same time for the first M.B. and C.M. Examination. Mr. Wilkins, a fourth-year student of the Senior Department, proceeded to England on the 30th of August 1872 to complete his medical education, and his example was followed, in February last, by the Lane Scholar Mr. Barren.

The students of the Senior Department have given their teachers satisfaction during the past Session.

The paucity of students in the Senior Department of the Madras Medical College shows that there is but little desire on the part of the educated youth of this Presidency to prosecute the higher branches of medical education. In this respect the experience of Madras contrasts very unfavorably with that of Calcutta and Bombay. Some great and potent reason must exist why the study of medicine should be eminently unpopular here, and eminently popular in the sister Colleges. That reason I believe to be essentially a question of outlets. What, then, are the outlets for professional exertion available to the members of the Senior Department of this institution? In the first place, there are the Indian Medical Departments which are open to Indian as to English candidates. This outlet is confessedly an important one, but the competitive examination is held in England, not in India, and the expense of a journey to England and of an uncertain residence there is a serious consideration, especially when weighed with the possible risk of ultimate failure. Not a few of our students have manfully faced these and other difficulties, and have returned to India with well-merited rewards of their abilities and courage, but the majority of our students, including all our native lads, possess neither the means nor the energy to make the bold attempt; consequently, as far as they are concerned, the outlet referred to does not exist at all. In the second place, outlets for educated medical men in the Government service of this Presidency are confined to a few ill-paid appointments to the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Previous to 1863 this grade was open to natives alone; since that date it has been thrown open to Europeans and East Indians as well as to Natives. Eighteen appointments of this class were sanctioned under the terms of G. O. G. No. 92 of 1847, and 18 districts were constituted as fields of professional employment. Of these 18 appointments, 6 were reserved for members of the Subordinate Medical Department, the remaining 12 being thrown open to students of the Senior Department holding the

The class examinations of the eight Military Students composing this class give the following results:—

In Anatomy the percentage of good marks is	93½
Chemistry do.	87½
Materia Medica do.	87½
Practical Chemistry do.	75
Practical Pharmacy do.	100

C.—Junior Department.

On the 1st October 1872 the Junior Department consisted of 23 Native, 2 Mysore, and 2 Private Students in their second year of study, and of 34 Native Pupils in their first year at College; total 61 students.

Senior Class.—Twenty-three Medical Pupils and two Mysore Students appeared before the Final Examination Committee on the 20th instant, and all passed the ordeal with success.

The Final Examination Committee makes the following remarks in connexion with the Junior Department:—"In accordance with practice hitherto the standard of examination of the Junior Department was pitched much lower than that of the Second. But even to this low standard the attainments of nearly a third of the students scarcely reached. In the opinion of the Board, these young men will require years of observation and experience before they can become qualified for independent medical charge of even a small detachment of sepoys." Attention cannot be too often directed to the fact that the medical education received by pupils of the Junior Department and fixed by Government is such only as fits them for the useful but humble duties of Hospital Assistants, not such as warrants their being placed in independent professional positions, involving the responsibility of human life. Taken as a whole, the Senior Class is a mediocre one, a moiety of the lads only being intelligent and industrious. Many of them have an imperfect knowledge of English, and labour under the disadvantage of having had a somewhat curtailed pre-collegiate training. On this latter point it may be remarked that the good results which were naturally anticipated from the institution and arrangements of the pre-collegiate course have not been adequately realized as regards pupils of the Junior Department in consequence of a curtailment of the two years' preliminary course, which curtailment has been operative in the case of the last three batches which have joined this department of the College. It is an open question whether, under existing practice, it would not be preferable to curtail the pre-collegiate course by one year, and to extend the collegiate course from two to three years, as suggested in the Order of the Government of India, No. 1,200, dated 27th December 1870.

Junior Class.—The Junior Class consists of 34 pupils. The following table gives the results of the Professors' annual examinations:—

In Anatomy the percentage of good marks is	56
Physiology do.	94
Materia Medica do.	61
Practical Pharmacy do.	94
Minor Surgery do.	85

The corresponding percentages for last year are 77, 70, 100, 81, 88. This class, as far as can be judged of at present, is a very inferior one; the material is bad, the antecedent training insufficient, and the knowledge of English very imperfect. It is but just to the lads to add that they have joined College after a pre-collegiate training of only 15 months' duration. It is of equal importance to the interests of the public service and to the future prospects of these young men that their pre-collegiate course, upon which so much depends, should be complete and efficient. To reduce such a course from one of two years' duration to one of 14, 20, and 15 months, as has been done in the case of the last three batches, is to make failure in College almost a matter of necessity, and so largely to add to the expenditure of Government.

The following pupils of this department are recommended for discharge on the ground of incompetency:—

2nd-class Student L. Simon,	No. 1,049
Do. do. A. David,	" 1,051
Do. do. J. R. Rodrigues,	" 1,052
Do. do. M. A. Comarasamy,	" 1,042
Do. do. Poovadun Chatten,	" 1,053

6. *Medals.*—The Johnstone gold medal has been assigned to Private Student R. Warder, a young man of considerable promise, who has distinguished himself during his career at College by his industry, intelligence, and uniform good conduct, as well as by his success in the competition for prizes. The Government gold medal has been accorded to P. Verunnah Naidoo, No. 999, a student of the Junior Department, who has distinguished himself in his classes by his industry and intelligence.

7. *Library.*—Eighty volumes have been added to the Library since last report, bringing up the total number of volumes to 4,652. The catalogue of the library is being revised, and will shortly be sent to press.

8. *Museum.*—Forty-one specimens have been added to the museum. Most of these have been received from the General Hospital. The preparation of a catalogue of the collection has been entrusted to the Professor of Pathology.

9. *Assistants.*—The several Assistants of the College, whose names are indicated in the margin, have devoted themselves to their duties with their usual zeal and assiduity. Mr. Wilkins, Honorary Assistant Surgeon, has, moreover, given valuable assistance to the Principal in connexion with the special duties of his office.

The Clerk, Librarian, and Draughtsman have given satisfaction.

10. *Text-books.*—Certain text-books, as per margin, have been selected and sanctioned for the use of the Junior Department of the College.

Wilson's Anatomist's Vade Mecum.
Hilles' Essentials of Physiology.
Clarke's Manual of Surgery with Supplement on Bandages and Splints.
Milne's Manual of Materia Medica.
Tanner's Index of Diseases and their Treatment.
Meadows' Manual of Midwifery.

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APPENDIX A.

OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

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Accordingly, our numbers now are—

First Department	4
Second Department, First Class	26
Do. Second Class	35
Drawing Class	50
Surveying Class	30
Total	145

Showing an increase of 28 students over the number on the roll at the end of the previous Session.

CHANGES IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

During the past Session the following changes have taken place in the establishment of Masters :—

The Mastership of the Special Survey Class, vacated by Mr. Carny, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. J. B. Hennessy, an old College student, who resigned the Department Public Works a short time before the vacancy occurred.

When Mr. Schowry left the College in 1872, the appointment of Brick-laying Instructor became vacant; this vacancy has been filled up by P. Nadamoony, a Maistry formerly employed in the Department Public Works.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.

At the Annual Examination of the First Department for certificates of qualification as Assistant Engineers the four students who comprised the class acquitted themselves very creditably, and all obtained their certificates. I have to thank the following gentlemen for conducting the examination :—

Arithmetic	Rev. E. H. duBois.
Algebra	George Thom, Esq., M.A.
Euclid	George Bickle, Esq.
Mensuration	Capt. P. Montgomerie, R.E.
Trigonometry	J. V. Pope, Esq., M.A.
Statics and Dynamics	J. Moss, Esq., B.A.
Earthwork	S. Subroya Achari, B.C.E.
Strength of Materials and Hydraulics.	F. B. Hanna, Esq.
Building Materials, &c.	Colonel E. A. Foord, R.E.
Roads, Bridges, &c.	Capt. R. Thompson, R.E.
Compass and Chain Surveying	Lieut. W. H. Coaker, R.E.
Levelling and Theodolite Surveying	Standish Lee, Esq.
Traverse	R. F. Chisholm, F.R.S.F.A.
Drawing	

With the exception of the papers on Hydrostatics and Estimating, the whole of the examination was conducted by these gentlemen, and I am happy to say that on the whole their report was exceedingly favorable.

Mr. duBois states that the results in Arithmetic were eminently satisfactory, the work in each instance excellently done, and the papers among the neatest he ever examined. Average marks 47.

In Algebra Mr. Thom reported the results as very satisfactory, average marks 65.

In Geometry Mr. Bickle remarked that the pupils were evidently capable of executing a paper of much greater difficulty. Average marks 78.

In Trigonometry Mr. Pope's report was not so satisfactory, but he spoke favorably of Rathna Sabapathy Pillay's paper. The average mark was, however, 45.

In Statics and Dynamics Mr. Moss regarded the papers as very creditable, especially those on Dynamics.

The Static paper was mentioned as not so good, but it was conceded that it was rather a severe one. Rathna Sabapathy Pillay was especially mentioned. Average marks 40 and 58 per cent.

In Compass and Chain Surveying Captain Thompson, R.E., and Lieutenant Coaker, R.E., report the results as satisfactory. Average marks 72 and 62 per cent.

In the examination on the Theodolite and Sextant Lieutenant Coaker reports the result as very satisfactory, the pupils evincing a thorough acquaintance with the instruments and their use. Average marks 66.

Traverse Mr. Standish Lee makes a similar report. Average marks 65.

In Earthwork Mr. Subroya Achari, B.C.E., reports the examination satisfactory. Average marks 56.

In Hydraulics and Strength of Materials Mr. Hanna, C.E., reports that the students possessed a fair general knowledge of the subjects. Average marks 46 and 43, respectively.

In Building Materials and Construction of Buildings and in Roads and Bridges Colonel Foord, R.E., complained that the sketches wanted neatness, and objected to the way in which some of the questions were answered, which did not give the required information in a sufficiently practical form. Average marks 48 and 46.

In Drawing from Specification Mr. Chisholm reports all the drawings good. Average marks 68.

At the University Examination for the B.C.E. Degree, I regret that only one of the class, Rathna Sabapathy Pillay, B.A., succeeded in taking his B.C.E. Degree. This student passed in the second class, and was very highly commended by the Examiners. He is the first student who came under the operation of the Order of Government, which rules that the most distinguished student of each year who takes his B.C.E. Degree shall at once be appointed to the upper grade, Department Public Works, and he was accordingly gazetted in January as a Probationary Assistant Engineer on a salary of 150 Rupees, and posted to the Tanjore District.

The remaining three students were appointed at once Overseers of the second class on a salary of 80 Rupees per mensem.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.

I regret this year the failure which, to a great extent, I have experienced in obtaining independent Examiners for the technical subjects, but it appears that the Civil Engineering College is not the only institution of the kind which labours under this difficulty; for, on consulting the calendar of the

subject which led him so much pleasure as those of the students
of this institution.

In A. B. C. the results were satisfactory, the average being on
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RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF FIRST CLASS, SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Sebastian Aseervadam (a Government Scholar) stands third, and gains first prize in Mathematics and obtains a Supervisor's certificate.

Corporal Tydeman, of the 18th Hussars, stands fourth, and gains the Tamil prize. He secures a Supervisor's certificate.

S. Vijayaragavooloo Doss stands fifth, and gains the second prize in Surveying and Taluq Overseer's certificate.

Mahomed Jaffir Hussain (a Government Scholar) stands sixth, gains the second prize in Drawing, and obtains a Taluq Overseer's certificate. He also gains a special prize of a silver watch and a silver pedometer presented by His Highness the Prince of Arcot.

Of the remainder of the 26 students, only 3 have failed to obtain Taluq Overseer's certificates. I regret to have to state that one student of this class was expelled from the College for fraud at the final examination.

The class at the commencement of its two years' course of study consisted of 53 students; of these, 27 have at various times been sent to other classes, have left of their own accord, or have been dismissed principally for incapacity. Of the 26 students now remaining, 23 have obtained certificates of qualification, so that less than one-half of those who originally competed have been selected as qualified for employment in the Department of Public Works.

SECOND CLASS.

The second class this year, which has 35 students, is a satisfactory one, the average marks obtained by them at the annual examination being 55 per cent.; and if the 6 students who have failed to obtain their promotion to the first class be omitted, the average marks of the 29 students passing from the second to the first class is 59 per cent., which is an exceedingly high mark.

M. Sooba Rau occupies the first place. He gains the first prize in Mathematics with 330 marks out of 400, and the first prize in Drawing and Estimating with 168 marks out of 200.

A. Moorogasum Moodelliar (a Government Scholar) holds the second place, and gains the second prize in Drawing.

T. Gnanasumbunthum (also a Government Scholar) holds the third place.

H. C. Poole gains the first prize for Surveying and the prize for Telugu.

S. Manickum Chetty (a Government Scholar) gains second prize in Mathematics.

T. Vadanayagum gains the second prize in Surveying.

F. Taylor the prize for Tamil.

SURVEY CLASS.

The Survey Class consists of 30 students, of whom 14 are second-year and 16 first-year students.

Of the 14 second-year students, 2 have obtained first-class certificates, 3 second class, 8 third class.

Only one altogether failed at the examination.

DRAWING CLASS.

This class comprises 50 students. Of the 22 students examined for certificates, 18 passed and 4 failed. Three first-class certificates, 4 second-class certificates, and 11 third-class certificates were granted.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CLASS

Consists of 6 students. Mahomed Jaffer Hoossain takes the prize. The pictures which are exhibited on this occasion show that the study has been successfully pursued.

CIVIL SCHOLARSHIPS.

At the annual competitive examination held in the present month there were 35 candidates, of whom 23 were from Madras, the remainder from the Mofussil.

Of these, 5 passed and will join the Second Class, Second Department.

It is probable that many of those who passed a satisfactory examination and failed to obtain scholarships will join the Second Department as ordinary students.

MILITARY SCHOLARSHIPS.

At the annual examination for scholarships held last May 6 Military candidates passed, and are now pursuing a course of instruction in the vernacular at Bangalore.

At the examination held in the present month 7 Military candidates competed, of whom 4 were successful.

The 10 Military Scholarships allowed by Government are in consequence filled up.

SAPPERS SCHOLARSHIPS.

As usual there has been no application this year from the Sappers and Miners, and, therefore, these 10 scholarships are vacant.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

For the Second Department there were 17 candidates, 12 from Madras and 5 from the Mofussil; of these 11 were admitted.

For the Surveying and Drawing Classes there were 37 candidates, 14 from Madras and 23 from the Mofussil; of these 25 passed the examination.

APPENDIX A.

No. V.

From W. R. KERSHAW, Esq., B.A., Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, to
E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated
Waltair, 30th May 1874, No. 454.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report on the state and progress of education in the 1st Division of the Madras Presidency during the year ending 31st March 1874.

2. I took charge of this office on the 7th January last, and arrived within the limits of my division on the 16th, having been detained in Madras seven days on special duty. After the date of my arrival I made a tour of part of the Godavery Delta and of the whole of the Ganjam District, excepting the Gumsur Maliahs, which, had your permission to leave unvisited, as there was not sufficient time for me to inspect the Hill Schools before the end of the official year. The Deputy Inspector, however, made a tour on the Maliahs in March and examined 14 out of the 16 schools. One of the remaining two had been inspected last May by the late Deputy Inspector, so that all but one have been inspected during the year. Besides which the Special Assistant Agent of Ganjam examined the schools in December last.

3. In drawing up this report, therefore, I shall have to rely, in a great measure, upon the special examination reports of my predecessor and upon the annual reports of the several Deputy Inspectors of this division for the requisite details, &c.

4. There were in this division, at the close of the official year 1873-74, 1,255 schools, with an aggregate of 30,273 pupils as exhibited in Table I., showing an increase during the year of 130 in the number of schools under inspection and of 2,429 in the number of pupils. If to the above numbers the seven Army Schools of the 2nd, 7th and 12th Regiments Madras Native Infantry and their pupils be added, we have a grand total of 1,262 schools and 30,535 pupils. There is on the whole, then, an increase of 137 schools and of 2,691 pupils, not a large increase, but still not altogether discouraging.

TABLE I.

Kind of Institution.	Number of each.	Total Number of Pupils.
<i>State Schools.</i>		
Provincial School ...	1	196
Zillah School ...	1	198
Normal Schools or Classes ...	8	60
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	8	191
Taluk Schools ...	(a) 12	463
Mahomedan Schools ...	3	170
Hill Schools ...	16	777
		2,054
<i>Private, Local Fund Board, and Municipal Schools.</i>		
Salary Grant Schools ...	47	3,287
Samaathanam Schools ...	9	403
Local Fund Schools ...	178	8,503
Training Schools ...	2	60
Result Schools ...	963	19,009
Girls' Schools—Salary Grant and other Schools ...	10	877
Result Schools ...	7	(b) 720
		25,219
Total ...	1,255	30,273
Army Schools ...	7	262
Grand Total ...	1,262	30,535

(a) The practising School at Vinnagapatam included.

(b) Girls reading in the Results' Boys' Schools included.

5. The subjoined Table No. II. will enable you to compare the progress made in the year by each district of the division as indicated by the numbers of schools and pupils at the end of the two years last past. The table shows a small advance in Ganjam and in Vinnagapatam, an almost total stagnation in Godavery, and a small advance again in the Kistna District for the year under report.

TABLE II.

Districts.	ON 31ST MARCH 1873.			ON 31ST MARCH 1874.		
	Government Schools.	Other Schools.	Total Pupils.	Government Schools.	Other Schools.	Total Pupils.
Ganjam ...	23	221	5,400	23	257	6,181
Vinnagapatam ...	8	175	5,312	8	219	6,066
Godavery ...	5	307	8,473	6	322	8,623
Kistna ...	1	385	8,659	2	424	9,393
Total ...	37	1,088	27,844	39	1,216	30,273

6. *Ganjam District.*—In Table III. is exhibited the number of schools, &c., of the several classes in this district at the close of the last two years.

TABLE III.

Years.	Higher Class.	Pupils.	Middle Class.	Pupils.	Lower Class.	Pupils.	Special Class.	Pupils.	Total Schools	Total Pupils.	
1872-73	...	1	157	21	697	222	4,546	1	8	244	5,400
1873-74	...	1	198	17	565	261	5,420	1	8	280	6,191

There has thus been an increase of 36 schools and of 791 pupils, the main increase being, as is to be expected, in the lower class. Higher and Middle-Class Schools are liable to little change from year to year. In the Higher-Class Schools there has been a small increase of 41 pupils, whilst in Middle-Class Schools there is a falling off both in schools and pupils.

The Berhampore Zillah School still continues the only institution of the higher class in Ganjam. The Onslow Institution has been endeavouring to rise to that class, but has not yet succeeded in securing its footing. The subjoined Table IV. gives the details of the Zillah School at Berhampore.

TABLE IV.

	Strength of the Several Classes.						No. on the Rolls on 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.	Fee Collections in	Total Cost in	Net Cost to Government.
	6	5	4	3	2	1	1874.	1873.					
												1873-74.	
State School.													
Berhampore Zillah School.	18	14	52	49	50	15	198	157	41	..	Rs. 2,842	Rs. 5,990	Rs. 3,048

7. All the items in the above table are more or less satisfactory, and indicate a healthy condition. Of the 198 pupils in this school, 52 are Uriyas. In the three lower classes they form distinct divisions of each class, and receive the main part of their instruction through the medium of their own language. The smallness of the first class in comparison with the others is due to the fact that there is no Telugu first class; and as the school is already overcrowded, it will be desirable soon to lop off the Telugu second class as well.

8. I examined this school in March, and I consider the results were fairly creditable to all concerned. To the Matriculation Examination of last year six boys were sent up from this school, but only one passed, which is very poor in comparison with the preceding year. The Head Master, however, feels confident of much better success next December. It is satisfactory to notice in the table above that the school fees cover nearly half the annual cost of the school.

9. The following Table No. V. furnishes details of the *Middle-Class Schools in Ganjam* :—

TABLE V.

TABLE V.

Locality and School.	Strength of the Several Classes.						Number on the Rolls on 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.	Fee Collections.	Total Cost.	Net Cost to Government.					
											1874.							
	6	5	4	3	2	1	1874	1873			Rs.	Rs.						
<i>State Schools.</i>																		
Chicacole A. V. School	...	...	...	...	...	...	1526	1011	62	71	...	657	1,671	1,014				
Russelkondah T. School	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	614	22	46	39	7	172	737	565			
Tekkali do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	911	7	30	33	...	153	658	505			
Ichchapur do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	4	25	25	...	127	535	404			
Parashotampur do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	714	27	22	5	...	71	600	529			
<i>Aided Schools.</i>																		
Chatterpore Onslow Institution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	810	13	17	16	72	73	1	660	2,532	846	
Parlakimidi Z. School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	24	51	38	18	...	227	1,527	591
Mandam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	8	7	30	33	...	3	185	1,452	582	
Chikati do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	615	18	40	42	...	2	Grant temporarily withheld.				
<i>S. B. S.</i>																		
Srikurman B. S. School	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	313	...	27	26	2	...	Supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagram.				
<i>Result Schools.</i>																		
Chatterpore Pysal School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	30	...	10	...	...	...	124		
Chicacole do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	22	6	...	...	...	...	113		
Do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	39	...	15	...	...	...	189		
Do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	29	14	...	...	...	...	194		
Do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	35	...	18	...	...	...	72		
Nagari Katacum School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	18	...	7	...	...	...	87		
Arsavalli do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	49		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	569	64	68	...	...	...	...		

10. Of these schools, I examined 15, and the remainder were examined by the Deputy Inspector. The Chicacole Anglo-Vernacular School should take a better position than it does among the State Schools of this class, but it will be seen from the table that it is only just able to maintain itself as a respectable Taluq School, and there does not seem much probability of its overstepping this limit. The reason of this is not far to seek. Most of the pupils wish merely to qualify themselves for passing the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, and the few who aim at the Matriculation Examination prefer going to one of the Higher-Class Schools at Berhampore, Vizagapatam, or Vizianagram; hence no boy cares to stay here after he has reached the fourth class. This school has a special Elementary Mahomedan Class, but the number in it is only 13. Besides these there are 10 other Mahomedans dispersed among the other classes. The results of my examination in February were fairly creditable. The subject that was least satisfactory was Arithmetic.

11. All the Taluq Schools I examined in February and March. The Russelkondah School is the best attended, there being 46 boys on the rolls,

whilst in no other school does the number rise to 30. It has had a large accession of Uriya boys lately. It will be observed that the Purushotmapur School is below the standard of the other three Taluq Schools. In fact it is not a Middle-Class School. All these schools passed very fair examinations, the one at Russelkondah doing best.

12. Of the Salary Grant Schools, the Onslow Institution stands first. In fact, as I have said elsewhere, it has been making an effort to rise to the rank of a Higher-Class School, and has now a sixth class reading the Matriculation subjects. Last year two boys were sent up to the Matriculation Examination, but both failed. I am half afraid the Head Master is attempting something beyond his strength. The effort to raise the standard of his school is praiseworthy, and I shall not express any decided opinion against the attempt until I see how the school fares next December. But, if this school is to be raised permanently to the higher class, its teaching staff will require strengthening considerably, and I fear the resources of the institution would not bear much additional strain upon them. The Berhampore Zillah School is only 16 miles away from Chatterpore, and in my opinion the Onslow Institution would do better work in qualifying boys for the Matriculation Class in the Government School than in attempting to prepare boys for the Matriculation Examination, at all events for some time to come. The results of my examination were generally fair. The English reading was not good, but the copy-writing was very good as a rule.

13. I was sorry to find that the Kamidi School had gone down a step since I last examined it two years ago, the highest class being now only the third. The boys passed a creditable examination in the work brought up, but it is certainly not to the credit of the Head Master that his school should sink below the standard once attained. The new Secretary to the Managing Committee, Mr. Taylor, who has had many years' experience as an educational officer, will, I trust, exercise a beneficial control over the Head Master, so that the school may rise again to its proper position.

14. The Mandasa School did not do so well as it should do. Arithmetic, History, Geography, and English were all more or less unsatisfactory. The Srikrumam School, one of the Branch Samasthanam Schools supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, was in a most unsatisfactory condition. I am inclined to think that the Head Master neglects his work. The Chikati Zemindari School, though receiving no grant-in-aid for some time past, was examined by me, as I was not aware at the time that the grant had been stopped. The results of my examination were only just middling.

15. Of the seven Results' Schools of the middle class four are in the town of Chicacole. The highest grant obtained was Rupees 194½; the total amount expended in grants to this class of Pyl Schools was Rupees 830, about Rupees 130 on the average. I think it will be a great advantage to middle-class education when the principle is generally adopted that no results' grants should be given for English except in schools for English and East Indian children. Now Pyl Schoolmasters in many towns where there are good Middle-Class Government or Salary Grant Schools, as in Chicacole for instance, profess to teach the fourth-grade subjects, and, as a rule, they are utterly incompetent to teach the English, Arithmetic, and Geography of that

standard. By reason of the low fee, boys, who would otherwise migrate to a good Anglo-Vernacular School, are induced to remain to study English under these incompetent teachers. Thus the boys' time is wasted, the teachers neglect their lower classes, the Inspector's time is wasted in examining boys who are sure to be rejected, and the Government, or other school supported at Government cost, drags on a struggling existence, or declines altogether for want of pupils.

16. Excluding the Hill Schools, there are 261 *Lower-Class Schools* under inspection in this district, the great bulk of them being on the results' system. This class of schools is far too numerous for detailed mention. I will, therefore, confine my remarks to the Local Fund Board Salary Grant Schools at Calingapatam, Jalmur, and Somepeta, and the Municipal School at Berhampore. These are all most unsatisfactory schools. They were originally started as Middle-Class Schools by native managers, or rather mismanagers. When they were in the last stage of declension they were taken up by the Ganjam Local Boards and Berhampore Municipality, but though it is above a year since they were thus adopted, nothing has yet been done to improve them in any way, and they are all nearly as bad as they can be, the results of my examination being, as near as possible nothing. Some of them are drawing grants from two sources, whilst the income from school fees is about a rupee a month. Many of the pupils are young men. If Local Fund Boards and Municipalities take such schools under their wing, they should not be content with merely paying the teachers' salaries. The schools should be remodelled on some uniform plan; English should be struck out of the course of studies altogether; decent school-houses and furniture should be provided, and some supervision of the teachers should be maintained. All these schools are now expensive shams, and it would be far better to close them entirely than to tolerate their existence in a condition which is no benefit to any one, and which reflects no credit on the corporations that have taken charge of them, and thereby made themselves responsible for their efficiency. My own opinion is that the results' system is far more satisfactory for such schools than the salary grant system.

17. Of the Lower-Class Results' Schools, I examined 22, and the rest were examined by the Deputy Inspector. I consider that this class of schools is gradually improving. It will take time, of course, to bring them all up to that standard of excellence which is desirable, but every year sees some progress in the right direction. I think that these schools, and the system under which they are gradually growing into efficiency, are very often unfairly criticised and condemned. In this district several Uriya Schools are now under inspection, and many have received grants during the past year. The total amount assigned in lower-class results' grants during the year just closed is Rupees 5,266-8-0, against Rupees 3,914-8-0 of the previous year.

18. In my recent tour of inspection through Ganjam I was glad to observe indications everywhere that Uriyas were beginning to rouse themselves from the indifference they have hitherto shown to their children's education.

The recognition by Government of Uriya as one of the official languages of the district, and the various other concessions which have been made, seem to be producing the desired effect. There are now 100 Uriya pupils in Government Schools alone in Ganjam and 2,022 in Results' Schools.

19. In paragraph 11 of his letter on the condition of Ganjam, as given in the Proceedings of the Madras Government, "Revenue Department," of the 14th ultimo, the Deputy Collector of Chatterpore says: "The employment of Uriyas has not progressed to any appreciable degree. Scarcely any Uriya passes the requisite examination." It should be remembered that it is only about a year since Uriya became a recognized part of the requisite examination. In 1872, the first year I believe in which Uriya was admitted among the languages of the General Test Examination, I see two Uriya men passed in that language, and again in 1873 two more passed. One of the first two was an ex-pupil of the Taluq School at Russelkondah, and he received an appointment very soon after passing. This single appointment has caused a large influx of Uriya boys into the Taluq School there. A clear proof in my opinion that one of the main reasons why the Uriyas are open to the reproach of the Deputy Collector of Chatterpore, that "they have been hitherto contented to see all the offices in the country in the hands of the Telugus," is not indifference about, and inability to qualify for, such offices, but rather disgust and despair at having to compete with Telugus in Telugu. It is hard to fetter a man and then reproach him for not winning the race against a rival who has the free use of his legs.

20. Besides the institutions already noticed there are the schools of the 2nd Madras Native Infantry stationed at Berhampore, the Normal Class at Russelkondah, and the 16 Hill Schools in the Gumsur Maliahs. I examined the three schools of the 2nd Regiment in March. They passed a tolerably fair examination in the elementary subjects brought up, the Hindustani School acquitting itself better than the Telugu and Tamil Schools.

21. The Normal Class at Russelkondah consists of eight students, all of whom are young men from the Gumsur Maliahs. Two are Khonds, and the remaining six are Uriyas. It used to be the complaint in former years that Hill men could not be induced to join this class, but that difficulty seems to have passed away, and there are several young men ready to take the places of such of the Normal Students as shall pass out of the institution this year. During my visit to Russelkondah I held the Teachers' Certificate Examination for Uriyas. There were 16 fifth-grade and 4 fourth-grade candidates. This is a larger number than has ever before appeared for this examination, and is another satisfactory indication of the beginning of a better state of things among the Uriyas. It appears there should have been six candidates from the Hills besides, but no applications having been sent either to this or the Deputy Inspector's Office, no notice was sent to these men to be present at the examination.

22. Of the eight students of the Normal Class, four passed the examination. The Macdonald Prizemen are Prahalado Thiady of the plains and Saradhi Patro of the Hills, the latter a Normal Student, and the former a pupil of the Taluq School.

23. I examined the *Minors* of Parla Kimidi, Jalantra, and Sergada. They were all making some progress in their studies. The first two are now placed under the tuition of a European gentleman, and, no doubt, their progress will be more marked in future years than it has hitherto been.

24. *Hill Schools*.—All these schools, 16 in number, were examined by the Special Assistant Agent of Ganjam at the end of 1873. His report I have already forwarded to you. Many of the schools, judging from this report, seem to have risen somewhat in standard since I examined them in 1871. In addition to the examination by the Special Assistant Agent, 14 of these schools were inspected by the Deputy Inspector of Ganjam in March. His report is not quite so favourable as that of Captain Smith, but that may possibly be due to the fact that his examination took place in March, and the new classes had been formed only in February. Table VI. shows the strength of the several classes at the close of the last two years, from which it will be seen that there is a slight increase in numbers, but I am sorry to see that the increase is entirely in the lowest class. I may mention here that the Bissoye of Guma, in the Chinna Kimidi Maliahs, has applied to the Collector of Ganjam to have a school opened in his mootah, he promising to provide school-house, &c.

TABLE VI.

Showing the Strength of the several Classes in the Hill Schools at the close of the last two years.

Classes.	Pupils in 1872-73.	Pupils in 1873-74.
Fourth	46	45
Third	67	65
Second	100	102
First	536	565
Total ...	749	777

25. *Girls' Schools*.—There are two Girls' Schools in this district, both on the Results' system. One is a Hindu School at Berhampore, which did very fairly at my examination. A grant of Rupees 122 would have been assigned to the master, but he had been tempted to make false entries of attendance in his register to give the qualifying minimum of days to several girls, and by so doing forfeited his grant. There is not much encouragement for a man to start a girls' school on the results' system, for the parents will not pay any fee, and the girls attend so badly that there are very few that are qualified to be presented for examination in consequence. The other is a London Mission School at Chicacole. The former contains 26 girls and the latter 13; besides these there are 17 other girls at schools in the district, making 56 in all. The two Results' Schools are shown in Table VII.

TABLE VII.

Name of School.	Number on the Rolls on 31st March		In-crease.	De-crease.	Grant received from Municipal Funds.
	1874.	1873.			
Hindu Girls' School at Berhampore	26	32	...	6	RS. A. P.
Mission Girls' School at Chicacole	13	21	...	8	25 0 0
Total	39	53	...	14	25 0 0

26. *The Vizagapatam District.*—The number of schools of the several classes, with their pupils, as they stood at the end of the last two years in this district, is shown in the tabular statement given below:—

TABLE VIII.

Years.	Higher Class.	Pupils.	Middle Class.	Pupils.	Lower Class.	Pupils.	Special Class.	Pupils.	TOTAL.	
									Schools.	Pupils.
1872-73...	3	427	25	929	154	3,924	1	32	183	5,312
1873-74...	3	517	24	932	194	4,581	1	38	222	6,068

The year's advance as shown in this table is only moderately satisfactory, and the Deputy Inspectors and the Inspecting Schoolmasters will be called upon to try if better results cannot be obtained in the current year. This district comes behind all the others of the division in the number of schools and pupils.

27. The table below, No. IX., gives the details of the three Higher-Class Schools of Vizagapatam:—

TABLE IX.

Name of School, &c.	Strength of the several Classes.					Number on the Rolls on 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.	Fees collected in	Total Cost in	Net Cost to Government.
	6	5	4	3	2	1	1874.	1873.				
<i>Salary Grant Schools.</i>												
Vizagapatam London Mission School	31	21	28	64	26	72	234	158	76	1,785	4,221	1,708
Do. Hindu do.	11	12	14	30	41	26	134	145	11	1,174	5,167	2,213
Rajah's Vizianagram High School	15	28	51	55	...	...	149	124	25	864	5,786	No grant from Government.
Total	47	61	93	149	67	98	517	427	101	3,823	15,174	3,921

The figures in this table are generally satisfactory, especially in the case of the London Mission School.

28. Of the London Mission School, Mr. Bowers reports: "In all material respects this school is, as has often been reported, well found; some of the teaching, as the results prove, is careful and successful; but it is evident that there is also some which is superficial and inefficient." In the late University Examinations this school did creditably, looking merely at the proportion of passed to unpassed candidates. One boy was sent up to the F.A. Examination and passed, taking a good position in the second class. Four were sent up to the Matriculation Examination and two passed in the second class. The school has increased considerably in strength during the past year, and the fee collection somewhat exceeds the Government grant. Of the three Higher-Class Schools this is the cheapest; but this of course is partly due to the fact that the Missionaries who devote a portion of each day to teaching in the school draw no grant from Government. A separate Mahomedan Class has been opened in this school lately.

29. Of the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School at Vizagapatam Mr. Bowers says: "The school has decidedly improved since I last examined it. The order of the classes was better, and there is more regularity of attendance. But for the great failure of the second class, this examination would have been a decided success." Nine pupils went up for the late Matriculation Examination and three passed. The Head Master informs me that three out of the nine went up without his approval. In our estimate, therefore, we should leave out these three, and then the proportion of passed men to failures is the same as in the London Mission School, 50 per cent. This is a great improvement on preceding years, and is so far creditable to Mr. Venkatanarsaya, under whose rule the school has made decided improvement during the last two years.

30. The High School at Vizianagram, which is entirely supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, appears to have satisfied Mr. Bowers at his annual inspection in August last. He says: "It is worthy of note that of the 124 scholars in this school, 93 are Brahmins. This circumstance helps to account for the generally satisfactory condition of the school." Mr. Bowers thinks it would be well if the Maharajah would agree to the raising of the present scale of fees, which is far below the Government scale, and I quite agree with Mr. Bowers. The fee collection now amounts only to about one-seventh of the cost of the institution. Seven pupils from this school appeared at the last Matriculation Examination, but only two passed, which is rather a poor percentage, especially in comparison with last year's results.

31. The following Table No. X. gives details of the Middle-Class Schools of this district:—

TABLE X.

TABLE A.

Name of School.

Strength of
the several
Classes.

Number on the
Rolls on 31st
March

Increase.

Decrease.

Fees collected in

Total Cost in

Net Cost to Govern-
ment.

5

4

3

2

1

1874.

1873.

1873-74.

State Schools.

Bimlipatam Anglo-Vernacular School	...	...	13	22	16	51	31	20	...	445	566	121	
Palkondah Taluq School	...	...	12	14	...	26	29	...	3	288	632	348	
Gunupur do.	...	...	4	9	6	19	12	7	...	87	574	487	
Vizagapatam Practising School	...	...	14	12	16	13	55	69	...	14	347	414	67
Kassimkota Taluq School	...	...	9	9	8	29	55	29	36	...	270	809	539
Ankapalli do.	...	...	9	15	16	18	63	33	30	...	372	707	335
Chodavaram do.	...	...	7	6	21	34	36	...	2	177	533	356	

Salary Grant Schools.

Vizagapatam Orphan School	...	...	1	6	14	7	5	33	36	...	...	...	...
Rayavaram Anglo-Vernacular School	...	...	7	6	9	5	27	39	...	12	172	540	258
Bobbili Zemindary School	...	...	8	9	9	19	45	41	4	...	279	1510	522
Kottam Anglo-Vernacular School	...	...	5	6	13	24	23	...	9	63	619	250	...

The Maharajah's Schools.

Chipurupalli Branch School	...	...	12	9	4	25	21	4	...	57	492	...	...
Gajapatnagar do.	...	...	7	13	10	30	27	3	...	57	511	...	...
Thalavalasa do.	...	...	9	10	7	26	20	6	...	37	481	...	...
Konada do.	...	...	7	9	7	23	31	8	...	78	486	...	...
Jami do.	...	...	3	10	23	36	22	14	...	59	493	...	...
Vaddadi do.	...	...	5	9	13	27	29	4	...	50	470	...	...

Local Fund Board School.

Parvatipur Union School	...	...	5	11	20	36	35	1	...	49	547	L. F. B.	...
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Results' Schools.

Palkondah Prial School	...	...	...	...	...	8	34	26	...	...	...	67	...
Bimlipatam do.	...	...	...	...	...	60	68	8	...	...	...	76	...
Vizagapatam Bondavari Prial School	...	...	...	...	...	42	53	11	...	...	...	1104	...
Gallapalam Prial School	...	...	...	...	...	69	56	13	...	...	...	159	...
Vizagapatam Kottapeta Prial School	...	...	...	...	...	61	61	...	...	...	...	252	...
Dinulla Prial School	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	67	...	...	...	1974	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	932	839	193	96	...	...	...	...

As a rule there is a small increase
compared with the previous year.

As a rule there is a small increase in the numbers attending these schools as compared with the numbers of the previous year. The Salary Grant School at Rajam has been closed during the year. It seems to have been altogether a mistake to open a school of this class at Rajam. The Deputy Inspector says concerning it: "The establishment of a Middle-Class School at Rajam was a circumstance not well thought about, for Rajam is a village almost entirely inhabited by weavers, and there are only a few officials connected with the Mansiff's Court wishing to give a middle-class education to their children; but all the boys that could be collected from these officials always

stood below ten." The other pupils were Brahmins from other villages, fed by the Rance of Bobbili; but when she stopped the supplies of food, the numbers in the school suddenly fell to zero.

32. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Bimlipatam was for a long time in a very unsatisfactory condition, both in numbers and standard. There has been no Head Master for about fifteen months, but the Second Master has been in charge, and under his management the school seems to be rising to a more satisfactory state. When the present arrangements were made there were only 15 pupils on the rolls; there are now 51. The standard, too, is gradually rising, but only slowly. It will be necessary soon to make definite arrangements about a Head Master.

33. The schools at Palkondah and Gunupur were not examined by the late Inspector during the year under review. Both these schools have long been most unsatisfactory ones, especially the one at Gunupur. Of the former, the Deputy Inspector says: "This school has remained for upwards of two years in a languishing state. There are only two classes, the fourth and third. These classes have worked for two years, and when the boys of the fourth class are compelled to leave the school after completing their studies in that class for two years, there will be in all probability only one class, for I believe not a single boy wishing to enter the school can be found in the whole village, which is inhabited for the most part by agricultural classes of people who want no such education as is given in a Government Taluq School." There are several very fair Results' Schools in the town, and those seem to meet the requirements of the population.

34. Of the Gunupur School, he says: "This is the worst of the three Government Schools in this circle, and with reference to its numerical strength and standard." "The results of my examination were as bad as they could be." No school-house and no furniture seem ever to have been provided for this school. Gunupur appears to be one of those places in which a Middle-Class School is utterly out of place, and absolutely not wanted.

35. Mr. Bowers examined the Taluq Schools at Kassimkota, Ankapalli, and Chodavaram. He does not speak very hopefully of the school at Kassimkota; however, since his inspection a large Mahomedan Class has been formed, and the Deputy Inspector at his recent inspection spoke favorably of the work of the school. The strength of the school at Ankapalli has risen from 33 to 53 during the year under the present Head Master. A clear proof, I think, that its former declension was due to the apathy and neglect of the Head Master. If the school is to be continued—and I see no reason now for closing it if it can maintain a strength of 50 boys—a new school-house ought to be one of the first considerations. I believe Rupees 900 have been collected for the purpose. Of the educational state of the school, Mr. Bowers says: "I cannot on the whole report favourably." Of the Chodavaram School, he says: "This Taluq School has never got beyond mediocrity, and I think it rather falls below that standard at present."

36. The four Salary Grant Schools are doing more or less fairly. Mr. Bowers says of the Protestant Orphanage: "Taking a general view,

I cannot say that the working of this institution is quite satisfactory. The educational outturn looks insignificant compared with the cost of producing it. It is only fair to remark that, notwithstanding the shortcomings which I have noticed, the girls' classes were in a more satisfactory state than the boys'."

37. Of the Bobbili School the Deputy Inspector thus reports: "Bobbili School is the best of its class. The teachers are all painstaking. I examined this school towards the end of January last. There were four classes. The highest class passed a fair examination in all subjects except English Composition and Translation, Arithmetic, and Geometry. The other classes acquitted themselves fairly on the whole. Arithmetic, however, was a subject of general failure."

38. He thus speaks of the Kottam School: "We cannot expect much increase in the strength in such a small village as Kottam. I examined the school in the middle of March last. The third class was the highest. The results of my examination were satisfactory."

39. Of the Rayavaram School Mr. Bowers says: "The tabular statement will show you that the several classes passed on the whole a creditable examination in all subjects." The great objection against this school is the wretched accommodation provided by the managers.

40. The six Branch Samasthanam Schools in this district are supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagram. None of them seem to be very flourishing institutions. Those at Chipurupalli and Gajapatnagar are reported to be doing well. At Konada and Thalavabusa Mr. Bowers complains of the great neglect of Telugu. Since Mr. Bowers' examination the *Konada School* seems to have sunk considerably, which is due, I fancy, to the Head Master's neglect. The Jami and Vaddadi Schools appear to have suffered very much under the negligence and inefficiency of their late Head Masters, but both are improving under better men.

41. The Local Fund School at Parvatipur is said to be working satisfactorily. It is a subject of complaint, though by the Deputy Inspector, that "the sons of the ryots, for whom such schools are chiefly intended, do not attend the school. Those who benefit by the school are the few Government officials there, who get a middle-class education for their boys at little or no expense." My own opinion of the matter is that all Local Fund Board and Municipal Schools should be purely vernacular schools.

42. The six Middle-Class Result Schools of Vizagapatam received in the aggregate Rupees 862, or an average of Rupees 143½ each, the highest grant being Rupees 252.

43. All the Lower-Class Schools are Result Schools, except the Local Fund Salary Grant School at Merangi and the Primary School at Vizianagram. Of the former the Deputy Inspector reports: "The boys of the highest class did well in their English and Arithmetic, but very badly in their Telugu and Geography." The teacher is evidently wasting time over the non-essential (English) and neglecting the essential (Telugu). The study of English ought certainly to be forbidden in Local Fund Lower-Class Schools, even if it be allowed in those of the middle class. The latter

school is a feeder to the High School, and is said to be in fair order; it is of course supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagram.

44. In the Vizagapatam Circle 33 new schools have been brought under inspection and in the Narsapatam Circle 28, making a total for the district of 61, but the net increase is only 46. I do not consider that the progress of the past year in this class of schools is very satisfactory. Vizagapatam is now the most backward district in the division as far as elementary education is concerned. The total amount of grants for the two circles to Lower-Class Schools is Rupees 2,705-8-0 + Rupees 1,950-10-8, equal in the aggregate to Rupees 4,656-2-8, against Rupees 4,839-8-0 of the previous year; this is also an unsatisfactory result.

45. *Special Institutions*.—The only special institution in this district is the Normal School at Vizagapatam. This school was not examined during the past year either by the Inspector of Normal Schools or by the late Inspector of the division, so that I can only form an opinion of it by the results of the Departmental and University Examinations to which students were sent up. The following table will show how this school stands when thus measured:—

TABLE XI.

	F. A. Examination.	Matriculation Examination.	Fourth-Grade Examination.	Fifth-Grade Examination.	Total.
Passed	...	1	9	4	14
Failed	2	6	3	4	15

The results can be said to be *decidedly* satisfactory only in the Fourth-Grade Examination. It should be stated, however, that the F.A. pupils had to rely chiefly upon their own exertions, as they received instruction from the teachers for only one hour per diem. During the year ten students from this institution have received appointments, permanent or temporary, varying in value from Rupees 15 to Rupees 30 per mensem. Of the Practising School I have no data on which to form an opinion.

46. *Army Schools*.—In August and September last Mr. Bowers examined the schools of the 12th and 7th Regiments M. N. I. In the former he thought that some improvement had been made since the previous inspection, especially in the Telugu School. Of the latter he says: "The Tamil School passed a much better examination than the Hindustani School." Mr. Bowers calls attention to the fact that, though there are 214 Telugu privates in the regiment, no provision is made to teach their sons Telugu.

47. *Government Words*.—Of the Salur Minor Mr. Bowers remarks: "His chief deficiency is in Arithmetic. There is no doubt he is making some progress, though not fast."

48. *Girls' Schools*.—Table No. XII. gives certain details of the Girls' Schools of this district.

TABLE XII.

Name of School.	Strength of the several Classes.					Number on the Rolls on 31 March		Increase.	Decrease.	By whom supported.
	5	4	3	2	1	1874	1873			
Vizianagrum Boarding School ...			45	48	61	154	143	11		Supported by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagrum. Mainly supported by Mr. G. L. Nursinga Row. London Mission Society.
Vizianagrum Day School ...			13	14	24	51	51			
Bimlipatam do. ...			9	13	24	46	43	3		
Ankapalli do. ...			10	13	27	50	52	2		
Vizagapatam do. ...			22	46	30	55	153	169	18	
Do. Adult Girls' School.					9	11	20	15	5	
Chittivalasa School under Results' System ...							15		15	
Total ...	22	123	127	202	489	473	3418			

It might appear from this table that female education was unusually appreciated in this district, and that there was considerable cause for rejoicing in the establishment of so many well-attended girls' schools. I very much fear, however, that the above figures do not indicate in the slightest degree any desire for female education. In all these schools the girls receive either a direct monthly payment, ranging from one to half a rupee per mensem, or an indirect payment in the form of clothing, &c., for attendance, so that I believe there are not a dozen girls who are sent to these schools for the sake of the education offered, but simply for the sake of the douceurs so liberally bestowed. No doubt the gentlemen who thus spend so much money do it from the best of motives, and from a conviction that they are really furthering the cause of female education. My own private belief, however, is that not only is the principle utterly unsound, but mischievous; and that so far from furthering the object intended, it checks and retards it by degrading it. My Deputy Inspector states that it is only the daughters of poor Sudras that attend the Day Schools, and that they do so simply for the money; and I verily believe that if these payments were suspended to-morrow, in a week there would not be a girl in attendance, though all these schools have been now for some years in operation. It is the daughters of the educated and well-to-do natives that we wish to see at school, but Hindus of respectable means and position will not send their own daughters to school, though they will speak in favor of such schools and give money for them; but they will not set the example of educating their own daughters and nieces. And as long as they act thus, I consider that female education will be an impossibility. It must, in my opinion, begin from above and spread downwards.

49. Of the Boarding School at Vizianagrum Mr. Bowers appears to consider that the girls did fairly on the whole in Telugu, only poorly in Arithmetic, and unsatisfactorily in English. He considers that the time devoted to English by these girls is so much time wasted, and I quite agree

with him on that point. Of the three day schools at Ankapalli, Vizianagrum, and Bimlipatam, Mr. Bowers says: "I thought this school (the Vizianagrum one) rather better than the Girls' Day School at Bimlipatam but not equal to that at Ankapalli." I cannot find any report on the Girls' Schools at Vizagapatam, and am, therefore, unable to say any thing of their condition and working during the past year. The school at Chittivalasa is a very small and very elementary affair.

50. *Gedavery District.*—The table given below shows the number of schools and pupils at the end of the last two years.

TABLE XII.

Years.	Higher Class.	Pupils.	Middle Class.	Pupils.	Lower Class.	Pupils.	Special Class.	Pupils.	TOTAL.	
									Schools.	Pupils.
1872-73 ...	4	632	28	1,104	277	6,663	2	41	311	8,440
1873-74 ...	4	453	35	1,509	287	6,611	2	41	328	8,614

The increase in the total number of schools is very small for the year under review, though the number of schools and pupils stands high. It is naturally to be expected that after the schools have reached a certain number, the increase of each year will be smaller and more regular than in the earlier years. There is a small increase in the number of pupils in the middle-class and a small decrease in the number of lower-class pupils, which latter is not satisfactory.

51. Details of the four Higher-Class Schools are given below in Table No. XIII.

TABLE XIII.

School &c.	Strength of the several Classes.							Number on the Roll on 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.	Fee Collection in 1873-74.	Total Cost in 1873-74.	Net Cost Government.
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1874.	1873.				
PO- sol...	5	7	30	28	126				196	219	23	4,536	11,019	6,483
at Schools.														
ia Hindu			19	29	32	31	28		139	187	48	2,248	6,196	2,829
ool ...			5	4	6	11	22	11	58	119	61	506	7,876	2,331
ur C. M. School.									60	95	35	945	8,159	1,724
Narasapur School				10	29	14	7							
Total ...	5	7	54	71	192	56	57	11	453	620	167	8,235	28,250	13,367

The figures here show a large falling off in the attendance in all four schools, which is a most unsatisfactory feature. One hundred and sixty-seven is a large decrease upon 620, but this is no doubt in some measure due to the abolition of the lower classes in some of the schools; and Mission Schools are always open to disturbing influences.

52. The Provincial School at Rajahmundry stands at the head of these Higher-Class Schools in all respects, and has now two First Arts Classes. They are small certainly, but it is a great step in advance, and I trust is the beginning of better things. Mr. Bowers does not appear to have examined this school during the last year. My estimate, therefore, of its progress must be taken from the results of the University Examinations of December last. As the F.A. Class had only been one year in existence, no pupils were sent up for that examination in December, but 23 boys appeared for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 14 passed, a very creditable proportion, and the largest number I believe that has ever passed in one year from this school.

53. The Cocanada School comes next in numbers and importance. This school was examined by Mr. Bowers in September, and he says: "On the whole, therefore, the school may be pronounced to be in a tolerably satisfactory condition, and to be deserving of the assistance it receives from Government." Eleven boys were sent up to the last Matriculation Examination and five passed, a very fair proportion, and so far creditable to the Head Master.

54. The Church Mission School at Elur was examined by Mr. Bowers, and on many points, Arithmetic especially, he expresses himself satisfied. There are other subjects again on which he expresses himself dissatisfied, Telugu for one. The great objection, however, which he makes against the school is the weakness of its higher classes, which, he says, "detracts from the educational importance of the institution." Four students appeared at the Matriculation Examination and two passed, a good proportion certainly, and that is all that can be said. The expensiveness of this institution, the small number on the rolls, the small outturn of higher-class education, and the disproportion of the fees to the whole cost and to the Government grant are all features that deserve notice, especially when compared the two schools under Hindu management between which it stands. financial reform seems desirable in the schools of the Church Society, for they are the most costly institutions in the division.

55. I examined the Central School at Narsapur in January, very much surprised and disappointed to find how this school has fallen from its former flourishing condition. I quote from my inspection: "On the whole the results of the examination are not satisfactory. There is a painful contrast between this school now and when I last examined it in October 1872. It was then a credit to masters and managers; it was well attended, had a respectable Matriculation Class, and was generally in a flourishing condition. It is now apparently losing all vigour; the classes are mere shadows of what they were; the teaching staff has been reduced, and the examination results are very poor indeed." Six boys went up to the

Matriculation Examination from this school and two only passed. This is the poorest percentage of all the four schools. Now, I am sorry to say, there is no Matriculation Class.

56. The subjoined Table No. XIV. gives details of the *Middle-Class Schools* in the Godavery District.

TABLE XIV.

in the Godavary District.

TABLE XIV.

Name of School.	Strength of the several Classes.					Number on the Rolls on 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Fees collected in	Total Cost in		Net Cost to Government.			
	5	4	3	2	1	1874	1873				1873-74.					
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
<i>Government Schools.</i>																
Viravaram Taluk School ...	7	11	13	14	7	52	59	...	7	407	1,112	705				
Amalapur do.	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	318	643	325				
<i>Salary Grant Schools.</i>																
Pittapur Zemindary School ...	...	...	13	15	20	56	104	52	52	...	385	2,110	834			
Rajahmundry Town do.	...	...	51	29	36	...	116	77	39	...	603	932	427			
Innespota Subscription do.	...	...	4	7	12	...	23	36	...	13	126	736	367			
Dowlaiswaram Subscription School ...	...	...	13	19	13	18	65	46	19	...	461	1,134	454			
Peddapur Subscription School ...	...	...	10	17	18	9	54	41	13	...	269	985	361			
Coringa do.	...	...	7	7	8	17	53	30	23	...	100	382	191			
Vella do.	...	...	6	6	9	10	31	25	6	...	209	705	352			
Rameshchandrappur do.	...	...	13	13	21	26	73	43	30	...	116	391	180			
Kottapetta do.	...	...	12	5	12	...	29	25	4	...	227	870	262			
Raghudevapur do.	...	...	8	8	11	3	30	30	...	...	172	539	288			
Tannuku do.	...	...	14	6	6	...	26	22	4	...	94	286	142			
Pennaconda do.	...	...	6	8	11	12	37	40	...	3	82	605	255			
Tallepudi do.	...	...	5	11	8	4	25	28	...	3	175	400	202			
Akuridu do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
<i>Local Fund Schools.</i>																
Acanta Local Fund School ...	...	...	10	12	23	...	45	40	5	...	...	...	...			
Palakol do.	...	...	8	12	11	36	67	50	17	...	...	...	...			
Undi do.	...	...	2	17	19	...	36	31	7	...	...	...	...			
<i>Reserve Schools.</i>																
Bodasakurru Pital School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	1,114			
Perura do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	...	1,424			
Elur Church Mission School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	92	...	...	1,384			
Palakol Pital School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45	...	...	133			
Indupalli do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	30	...	...	...	...			
Cocanada do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	75	7	...	...	...			
Narasapur Town School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	90	...	...	...	...			
Jaganadapur Pital do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...			
Hassanbada Pital do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	41	...	...	...			
Kapildeswarapuram do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...			
Kota do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...			
Relangi do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29	...	...	...			
Kotepalli do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	...	...			
Pamarru do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	...	...			
Cheyyeru do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	...	...	...	...			
Gorasa do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	31	...	...	...	...			
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,509	988	593	78	...	...			

From this it will appear that in this district most of this class of schools have increased more or less during the year under consideration. There is also an increase in the number of Middle-Class Result Schools.

57. I examined the two Taluq Schools in January, and the results were fairly creditable to the teachers. The Viravasaram School still maintains the lead, and is in fact of a higher standard than some Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

58. With respect to the numerous Salary Grant Schools of this class, Mr. Bowers considered the results of his examination satisfactory at the Innespetta, Dowlaishweram, and Rajahmundry Town Schools, but unsatisfactory at the Coringa and Peddapur Schools. Since his inspection, the last-mentioned institution seems to have improved under better management, the new Tahsildar having taken the school in hand.

59. The Salary Grant Schools at Pittapur, Vella, Akuvudu, Tanuku, Kottapeta, and Tallapudi, as well as the Middle-Class Local Fund Schools at Palkol, Acanta, and Undi are more or less favourably reported on by the Deputy Inspectors, whilst the Salary Grant Schools at Raghudevapur, Ramachendrapur, and Pennaconda are unfavourably spoken of.

60. Of the 16 Results' Schools of this class, many of them seem to have done well, judging by the amount of grant obtained. The highest grant received is Rupees 328, and the average is Rupees 142 about. The total amount assigned to middle-class grants being Rupees 2,123-8-0, against Rupees 1,000-8-0 of the previous year.

61. *Lower-Class Schools.*—There are 287 Lower-Class Schools in this district, viz., 2 Government Mahomedan Schools, 4 Salary Grant Schools, 168 Local Fund Schools, 108 Result Schools, and 5 Girls' Schools. The Godavery District is distinguished from all the other districts by its number of Local Fund Schools, a very large number of them having been in existence as "Rate Schools" before they passed under the care of the Local Fund Boards of the district. Judging from the Deputy Inspector's reports the majority of these Local Fund Schools seems to be doing their work more or less satisfactorily. I give below a statement showing the numbers of pupils in the four kinds of Lower-Class Schools. Of the Mahomedan Schools at Elur and Rajahmundry, Mr. Bowers, at his inspection, considered they were both progressing satisfactorily, and they have both been favourably spoken of since by their respective Deputy Inspectors.

The total amount of Lower-Class Result Schools grants for the two circles is Rupees 3,579-8-0, plus Rupees 1,610-12-0, equal in the aggregate to Rupees 5,190-4-0, against Rupees 4,654-4-0 of the year before. Efforts will have to be made in the current year to check the decline in numbers as shown in the table. I shall direct the special attention of the Deputy Inspectors and their Inspecting Schoolmasters to this unsatisfactory state of things, and call upon them to endeavour to remedy it in the current year by greater zeal.

TABLE XV.

Lower-Class Schools.	NUMBER OF	
	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Mahomedan Schools ...	2	100
Salary Grant Schools ...	4	188
Local Fund Schools ...	168	3,597
Results' Schools ...	108	2,401
Total ...	282	6,202

62. *Girls' Schools.*—There are five Girls' Schools in this district—one at Rajahmundry, supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagrum; one at Cocanada, established and supported by the Rajah of Pittapur; the third is a "Caste Girls' School" at Elur, established under the auspices of the Missionaries of the Church Mission Society; the fourth is a Church Mission Christian Boarding School, Tangellamudi, near Elur, and the fifth is a small Results' Girls' School at Amalapur. It received a grant of Rupees 35½. The tabular statement below gives the particulars of these schools as to numbers, &c.

TABLE XVI.

Name of School.	Strength of the several Classes.					Number on the Rolls on 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.	By whom supported or managed.
	5	4	3	2	1	1874	1873			
Rajahmundry Girls' Day School ...	15	12	24	18	143	214	170	44	...	Maharajah of Vizianagrum.
Cocanada Girls' Day School	18	11	18	17	40	104	80	24	...	Rajah of Pittapur.
Elur Caste Girls' School.	...	5	7	12	13	37	33	4	...	Missionaries of Church Mission Society.
Tangellamudi Boarding School *	...	...	...	...	...	44	36	8	...	Natives of the place.
Amalapur Girls' School *	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	409	319	90	...	

* Under Results' System.

Mr. Bowers seemed satisfied with the progress and condition of the "Caste Girls' School" at Elur, and the Deputy Inspector of the Cocanada Circle speaks favourably of the two schools at Rajahmundry and Cocanada. The "Caste Girls' School" received a salary grant from the Elur Municipality.

and a result grant of Rupees 250 was assigned to the Christian Girls' School, a boarding school on the Mission premises.

63. The only *special classes* in this district are the Normal Classes at Narsapur. These Normal Classes are in two sets as represented below, some students receiving scholarships from Provincial Funds and styled Government Normal Students, and the others receiving their stipends from the Local Fund Boards and styled Local Fund Board Normal Students. The subjoined table gives the numbers studying in each set for each grade:—

TABLE XVII.

	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.
Government Normal Students ...	5	9
Local Fund Board Students ...	11	16
Total ...	16	25

Out of the entire number of students, 24 were sent up for the last Teachers' Certificate Examination—five passed for the fourth grade and 15 for the fifth grade, which is a very creditable proportion. During the year ten students have passed out of the institution to take up various appointments as teachers.

64. *Kistna District.*—The subjoined tabular statement gives the numbers of schools and pupils in this district for the last two years, the total increase in schools being 45 and in pupils 741.

TABLE XVII.

Years.	Higher Class	Pupils.	Middle Class	Pupils.	Lower Class	Pupils.	Special Class	Pupils.	TOTAL.	
									Schools.	Pupils.
1872-73...	2	441	18	881	861	7,157	1	180	382	8,659
1873-74...	2	484	22	1,031	401	7,552	1	83	426	9,400

The increase in the number of Lower-Class Schools is very small, very different from the previous year's increase; but of course a second rise of nearly 300 schools in a year could not be expected again. Endeavours will be made in the current year to improve upon the year under consideration.

65. The two *Higher-Class Schools* still remain the same, particulars of which are to be found in the subjoined table.

TABLE XVIII.

Name of School.	Strength of the several Classes.								Number on the Rolls on 31st March.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Fee Collection in	Total Cost in	Net Cost to Government.
	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1874	1873					
<i>Salary Grant Schools.</i>													Rs.	A.	P.
Masulipatam Noble Institution ...	7	8	21	16	39	77	26	41	235	233	2		2,581	14,922	5,888
Masulipatam Hindu School ...			17	28	49	39	55	61	249	173	76		2,228	4,391	1,851
Total ...	7	8	38	44	88	116	81	102	484	406	78		4,809	19,313	7,739

The above figures are generally satisfactory, and especially so in the case of the Hindu School, the entire cost of which is moderate, and the cost to Government for so good a school very small. The fees cover fully one-half of the expenses, which is another good feature, and all the classes are strong. There is only one remark I have to make against the figures of the "Noble Institution," and that is with reference to a point which I have noticed before with respect to Church Mission Schools, *viz.*, the unusually expensive character of the institution and the disproportion between the fees and the Government grant. As far as one can judge, the Church Mission Schools seem to be the most expensively conducted of all the schools in the division.

66. Mr. Bowers made no formal examination of the "Noble High School," but he appears to have been generally satisfied with its working. He expresses an opinion on the unnecessarily large teaching staff, which seems to explain to some degree the excessive cost of the institution as pointed out above. This is the only institution at present in this division that sends candidates up to the F.A. Examination. Next year I trust it will share this distinction with the Provincial School at Rajahmundry. To the F. A. Examination in December last nine students were sent up and six passed, one being high up in the first class. Seventeen students appeared for the Matriculation Examination and nine passed. Both numbers are very creditable to the Head Master and his principal assistants. A pupil in this school (K. Seshayya) again carries off the Macdonald Gold Medal.

67. Of the Hindu School, Mr. Bowers remarks: "The school may, therefore, be said to have passed on the whole a creditable examination." Eight pupils from this school appeared at the Matriculation Examination and four passed, which is a very satisfactory ratio, and reflects credit on those responsible for the conduct and management of the school.

68. The following table supplies the usual details of the *Middle-Class Schools* in the Kistna District:—

TABLE XIX.

Name of School.	Strength of the several Classes.					Number on the Rolls on 31st March		Increase.	Decrease.	Total Fee Collection in 1873-74.	Total Cost in 1873-74.	Net Cost to Government.
	5	4	3	2	1	1874	1873					
<i>Government School.</i>										Rs.	A.	P.
Guntur Anglo-Vernacular School	...	12	49	17	...	78	72	6	...	857	1,508	639
<i>Salary Grant Schools.</i>												
Bandar Practising School.	13	31	38	43	41	166	139	27	...	146	1,207	135
Bandar Church Mission Branch School	...	...	12	27	44	83	61	22	...	348	1,656	944
Bezawada Church Mission School	...	9	25	25	34	93	65	28	...	36	1,564	166
Bezawada Hindu School	9	22	22	8	30	91	94	...	3	500	1,871	715
Vallur Zemindary School.	...	...	6	11	35	52	62	...	10	166	965	420
Kaikalur Local Fund Salary Grant School	...	...	6	7	17	30	48	...	18	80	508	231
<i>Local Fund Schools.</i>												
Nizampatam Local Fund School	...	...	...	8	22	30	22	8	...	49	336	167
Avanigadda Local Fund School	...	4	9	9	13	35	47	...	12	37	446	...
Chinna Ganjam Local Fund School	...	...	8	6	11	25	24	1	...	...	...	...
Nandur Local Fund School	...	...	7	10	2	19	...	19	...	...	...	...
<i>Results' Schools.</i>												
Tenali Prial School	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	153
Guntur do.	...	...	...	...	...	37	44	...	7	...	...	296
Kollur do.	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	133
Kavalur do.	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	77
Nandigama do.	...	...	...	...	...	42	25	17	...	...	...	139
Bapatla do.	...	...	...	...	...	44	17	27	...	...	...	220
Do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	20	56	...	36	...	...	92
Pamarra do.	...	...	...	...	...	23	22	1	...	...	...	133
Gudur do.	...	...	...	...	...	21	26	...	5	...	...	84
Nuzvidu do.	...	...	...	...	...	40	39	1	...	...	...	191
Purushottapatam	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	122
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,031	863	259	91	...	...	...

69. Of the above schools, Mr. Bowers examined the Government School at Guntur and says, the "results of the examination are satisfactory. The classes were generally very fairly prepared, and I consider the teachers deserve credit for the pains they must have taken." The results of the examination of the Church Mission Training School at Bandar appear to have been generally satisfactory. With reference to the Practising School, the remark is: "The boys had been well taught in most of their lessons, the chief failures occurring in subjects left to the Normal Students." In the Mahomedan Branch "the boys on the whole did fairly, and the teachers

seemed men competent for their work." Of the Church Mission Branch School at Bandar the report is that the results of examination are "by no means satisfactory," particularly in Telugu. Of the Hindu Branch School, too, it is said, "the results cannot be pronounced satisfactory. In Telugu especially the classes all round did badly."

70. Of the Hindu School at Bezawada it is said, "on the whole the results are satisfactory." The Church Mission School at Bezawada was not in a very satisfactory condition when the late Inspector visited it; he seemed to think, however, that there was now a prospect, under the new manager, of the school emerging from the depths of inefficiency to which it had previously sunk. The school is now chiefly a Mahomedan institution. Of the schools at Vallur, Nandur, Chinna Ganjam, Kaikalur, Nizampatam, and Avanigadda the reports are generally more or less satisfactory.

71. The twelve Middle-Class Result Schools seem to have done pretty fairly. The maximum grant gained was Rupees 296, the average being Rupees 144½, and the total amount to this class of schools Rupees 1,734, against Rupees 1,586-12-0 of the previous year.

72. There are 402 Lower-Class Schools, the great bulk being Results Schools: One is the Government Mahomedan School at Masulipatam, of which Mr. Bowers says: "On the whole I am quite satisfied with the start that the school has made. I think it is likely to grow popular with the respectable inhabitants of Bandar." Of the Salary Grant Schools of this class, the one at Repalli is very ill-reported on by the Deputy Inspector, whilst those at Masulipatam seem to be working pretty well. There is an increase of 41 only in the total number of Lower-Class Schools for the two circles. The total amount assigned for grants and sanctioned is Rupees 3,575, against Rupees 4,463 of the previous year. A very large proportion of this, however, is not paid from want of funds. The greatest evil of the present mode of paying result grants is the insufficient provision made by Local Boards and Municipal Commissions. Thus for the Masulipatam Circle Rupees 2,000 were provided in the budget. Of this Rupees 685 were due for the previous year's grants; thus there was available for the year just closed Rupees 1,315, wherewith to pay Rupees 3,575, the total amount sanctioned for lower-class grants. So again in the Masulipatam Municipality an insufficiency of funds led to the rejection of certain schools that were otherwise qualified for examination. This state of things is of frequent occurrence, and does much to check the spread of improved elementary education.

73. *Special Institutions.*—There is only one institution of this class, the Vernacular Training School of the Church Mission Society at Masulipatam. As English is now taught in this institution, Mr. Bowers objects to the distinctive title of "Vernacular Training Institution." When he examined it twelve students formed the fourth-grade class, and there were twenty-four others, part of whom had completed their training for the fifth grade, and part were under training. Of this school Mr. Bowers thus reports:—"The Normal Branch of this school was reopened last August twelvemonth, and with regard to ordinary instruction it is now in good working order. The

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of five taluqs to visit. It is impossible for one man to do his duty to the indigenous schools in five taluqs. I should anticipate a considerable improvement in this district if these arrangements could be carried out in the current year.

80. But the Ganjam District calls still more for a larger inspecting agency. One Deputy Inspector cannot do efficiently the work that is to be done in Ganjam and the Gumsur Mahāta. The Government long ago sanctioned two officers of this grade, and one was afterwards disallowed merely because the Ganjam Local Fund Boards could not meet the expenses of two Deputies, not because there was not work enough for two men. In my letter on the subject, dated 27th May 1872, No. 497, Government admitted the force of my arguments in favour of the appointment of an additional Deputy, and now that no extra burden would, by such an appointment, be thrown on the Local Boards of Ganjam, I trust that a Deputy Inspector for the Southern Circle will soon be appointed, so that the present man may devote more of his time to the development of Uriya education than he can possibly do now.

81. The Godavery District has heretofore shown a large increase each year in its elementary branch of schools, but for the past year there seems to have been a general stagnation in this particular. The only increase in pupils is shown in the Middle-Class Schools, but a decrease in those of both the higher and lower classes. The Deputy Inspectors and Inspecting Schoolmasters have been addressed on this unsatisfactory state of things.

82. The Kistna District made a most rapid advance in 1872-73 in the spread of elementary education; and it shows but a very small increase for 1873-74. The Deputy Inspectors and their subordinates will be called on to show more zeal during the current year.

83. The increase in Ganjam is also smaller than usual, but I cannot attribute any blame to any one in the smallest degree, for the district is insufficiently supplied with officers. There is one Deputy Inspector and three Inspecting Schoolmasters for that large district, with some 280 schools and 6,000 pupils. Most of these schools have to be examined three times a year. To do the work properly another Deputy Inspector and an Inspecting Schoolmaster are immediately needed.

APPENDIX A.

No. VI.

No. VI.
From H. FORTY, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, 2nd Division, to E. B.
POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Raman-
droog, 25th June 1874, No. 210.

2. *Number and distribution of pupils.*

2. *Number and distribution of Pupils.*—The following table shows the number of pupils in schools of each class at the beginning and close of the year:—

Name of District.	NUMBER OF PUPILS UNDER INSTRUCTION IN													
	Higher Class.				Middle Class.				Lower Class.			Total.		
	1873.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.	1873.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.	1873.	1874.	Increase.	1873.	1874.	Increase.
Bellary ...	535	516	...	19	740	662	...	78	7,502	9,478	1,671	9,077	10,651	1,574
Kurnool ...	123	155	32	...	314	385	71	...	3,961	5,606	1,645	4,398	6,146	1,748
Cuddapah.	166	161	...	5	341	225	...	116	5,908	6,155	347	6,515	6,541	226
Nellore ...	298	322	24	...	905	1,044	139	...	5,887	6,700	813	7,090	7,066	24
Total ...	1,122	1,154	32	...	2,300	2,316	16	...	23,458	26,934	3,476	26,880	30,404	3,524

3. The table includes the

3. The table includes the pupils in all schools under inspection, whether supported by Government, aided or unaided.

4. *Higher-Class Schools*.—It will be seen that the increase in attendance at schools of the higher class is only thirty-two, or about three per cent. All the schools of this class in the division have now been in existence for many years, and much fluctuation in the attendance is not to be expected. It is, however, to be regretted that there should be even a small decrease in the Bellary and Cuddapah Districts. The only two schools of the higher class in Bellary are the Government Provincial School and the London Mission Institution. In the former the number of scholars have increased by ten, but in the latter there is a decrease of twenty-nine. In the Cuddapah District the Government Zillah School is of this class, and the attendance has diminished by five.

5. *Middle-Class Schools.*—The numbers in Middle-Class Schools have remained almost stationary, the increase being only sixteen, or less than one per cent. The falling off in the Bellary and Cuddapah Districts is rather more than counterbalanced by the increase in Kurnool and Nellore.

6. These Middle-Class Schools throughout the division are in a more or less unsatisfactory state. The course of study does not reach the standard of the Matriculation Examination, and thus the schools want the stimulus of public competition. In the Nellore District the Local Fund Board have done something to remedy this defect by the institution of an annual educational darbar, but in the other districts the schools are so widely scattered as to render a competitive examination of the scholars almost impracticable.

7. In the Madanapalli Circle two or three schools of this class have been closed. The Local Fund Board applied to Government for permission to take them over, but this proposal was not sanctioned.

8. In declining to allow these Middle-Class Schools to be supported from Local Funds, the Government no doubt acted on principle, but as the schools in some towns in the northern taluqs are thus supported in virtue of their having been Rate Schools under the Act of 1863, it seems hard that the townspeople in the sub-division should not enjoy the same advantage.

9. The diminution in the attendance at these schools is not, however, a matter for unqualified regret, for, as you recently remarked in a letter to Government, "several of the so-called Middle-Class Schools are really not required, are badly conducted, and the results they afford are very unsatisfactory."

10. *Lower-Class Schools.*—In schools of the lower class it will be seen that there has been an increase of pupils from 23,458 to 26,934, or nearly 15 per cent.

11. The greatest increases are in the Bellary and Kurnool Districts, while that in the Cuddapah District is very slight and in the Nellore District there is actually a slight decrease. But these figures taken alone, without any distinction between Aided and Unaided Schools, give a very imperfect idea of the progress made. I shall return to this subject when speaking of the Aided Schools and the number of pupils passed for results' grants.

12. *Increase in Number of Pupils.*—The total number of pupils in schools of all classes under inspection has increased during the year from 26,880 to 30,404, or about 13 per cent.

13. *Race or Religion of Pupils.*—The following table shows the number of boys and girls of each race, religion, or nationality in schools under inspection:—

	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.		PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		Total Schools.	Total Attendance.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pariahs.	Total.
	Number of Schools.	Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Attendance.									
Boys	13	795	1,500	28,957	1,512	29,762	4	102	408	26,544	2,622	76	29,762
Girls	...	...	10	652	10	652	...	93	229	301	4	21	652
Total	12	795	1,510	29,609	1,522	30,404	...	195	637	26,845	2,626	97	30,404

14. *Europeans.*—The four European girls are pupils in the Christ Church School, Nellore.

15. *East Indians.*—Of East Indians there are 102 boys and 93 girls. People of this class are for the most part to be found in the chief towns of the districts, and parents who are not very poor can in each of these towns give a fair education to their children. In Bellary twenty-two East Indians attend the Government School, where the monthly fee varies from 1 to 3 Rupees according to the class. Twenty-eight boys and forty-three girls attend the Protestant Orphanage. About half this number are orphans who are boarded and educated without charge, and the rest pay fees varying from 8 Annas to 1 Rupee. In the Roman Catholic Asylum there are sixteen boys and twenty-three girls, of whom some are orphans and the rest pay fees of 4 to 8 Annas, and there is also an Elementary Roman Catholic School in the Native Infantry Lines, in which there are eleven East Indians who pay a fee of from 1 to 4 Annas a month. In Bellary, therefore, the poorest class of Roman Catholic East Indians can obtain an education of some sort at a smaller cost than the Protestants. If the measure were suggested to them, perhaps the Committee of the Protestant Asylum would be willing to admit free, or at a reduced charge, the children of East Indians known to be very poor. In Kurnool there was formerly a Church School, but this was closed some years since. Only one East Indian attends the Government Zillah School. I should think there must be a few more growing up in a state of ignorance. At Cuddapah the Government Zillah School is attended by seven East Indians. And there is also an Elementary Municipal School in which I observed two or three East Indian children, but from which I have received no returns. At Nellore there is a special school for East Indian girls, in which, however, the lowest rate of fee is 1 Rupee; this is attended by twenty-seven East Indians and four Europeans, and there are eight East Indian boys in the Free Church Mission School. On the whole I think that the East Indians have fair opportunities for educating their children, but some arrangement might perhaps be made by the Committees of the Schools at Bellary and Nellore to meet the wants of those who are almost destitute.

16. *Native Christians.*—Of Native Christian pupils there are 408 boys and 229 girls. The proportion of girls to boys is very fair, and evidences an appreciation of female education.

17. *Hindus.*—Of Hindu pupils there are 26,544 boys and only 301 girls. There is a Municipal Girls' School at Nellore and a Local Fund Girls' School at Naidupet in the Nellore District; but these are the only Girls' Schools in the division except those maintained by Missionary Societies. I understand, however, that the Nellore Local Fund Board at a meeting in March last resolved to ask the sanction of Government for the establishment of Girls' Schools at Venkatagerry, Gudur, and Cavali. I trust that this enlightened policy will meet with the success it deserves. In the Kurnool District, in which the opening of 163 Lower-Class Schools has been sanctioned, there is not a single girls' school in the list.

18. *Mahomedans.*—Of Mahomedan pupils there are 2,622 boys and 4 girls. I am informed, however, that the Mahomedans of Gudur in the Nellore

District have recently petitioned for the opening of a Hindustani Girls' School in that town. Of the boys only 944 are reading Hindustani, the rest being scattered in other schools where that language is not taught. The Government Mahomedan Schools opened at Kurnool, Adoni, and Cuddapah have not been a great success. The aggregate number of pupils in these three schools is sixty-seven, and in the school at Cuddapah the attendance is eleven only. I consulted the Cazi at Cuddapah Town as to the reason why the attendance there was so small, and he told me that Telugu should be taught in addition to Hindustani and English, and the fees reduced in which case he thought the numbers would increase. I pointed out to him that the fees were only half those in the corresponding classes for Hindus, and that the teaching of three languages in an Elementary School was not practicable, but that if the pupils preferred Telugu to their mother tongue they might resort to the Elementary Municipal School, in which the fee is very small.

19. *Pariahs*.—The Pariahs, ninety-seven in number, are most of them reading in Village Schools in the Nellore District attended by that class only. I may remark that most of these schools have obtained results' grants, an evidence that the teaching has been to some extent improved. In the Kurnool District, where the opening of 163 Lower-Class Schools has been sanctioned by Government, the Local Fund Board have resolved that Pariahs are not to be classed with other pupils, but that "separate accommodation will be provided wherever necessary." I doubt, therefore, whether the Pariahs will in practice derive any benefit from these schools as at present constituted.

20. *Languages taught*.—The following table shows the languages taught and the number of pupils studying each:—

	Studying English.	Studying Tamil.	Studying Telugu.	Studying Canarese.	Studying Sanskrit.	Studying Hindustani.	Studying Persian.	Studying Arabic.
Boys ...	2,972	51	24,769	4,010	26	944	10	8
Girls ...	102	76	363	108	...	4	...	...
Total ...	3,074	127	25,132	4,118	26	948	10	8

21. *Telugu and Canarese*.—The prevalent vernacular is Telugu, but in the western taluqs of Bellary Canarese is spoken and taught in the schools.

22. *Sanskrit*.—The 26 boys set down as reading Sanskrit constituted a class opened by the Municipal Commissioners at Anantapore. The expenditure of the Municipal Funds for this purpose has been put a stop to from the close of the year.

23. *Hindustani*.—I have already noted the fact that of the 2,626 Mahomedan pupils, 948 only read Hindustani.

24. *Persian and Arabic*.—The 10 boys reading Persian and 8 reading Arabic are the children of camel-drivers at a Commissariat station in the Bellary District. This school is of the lower class, and the study of Arabic is limited to the recitation of verses from the Koran without any comprehension of their meaning.

25. *Cost of Government Schools*.—Turning now to final give in the next table the cost of the Government Schools and the proportion paid by Government and realized by school fees.

Names of Schools.	Districts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Realized from School Fees.	Per Cent.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Paid by Government.	Rs. Realized by School Fees.
Provincial School ...	Bellary ...	12,793	7,666	5,127	60	40
Anglo-Vernacular School, Adoni ...	Do. ...	950	678	272	71	29
Mahomedan School, Adoni ...	Do. ...	518	433	85	83	17
Anglo-Vernacular School, Anantapore ...	Do. ...	1,310	839	471	64	36
Zillah School, Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	6,578	4,155	2,523	62	38
Mahomedan School, Cuddapah ...	Do. ...	837	786	51	94	6
Zillah School, Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	5,803	4,200	1,603	72	28
Mahomedan School, Kurnool ...	Do. ...	847	738	109	77	23
Taluq School, Koduguntla ...	Do. ...	513	431	82	84	16
Anglo-Vernacular School, Ongole ...	Nellore ...	355	238	117	67	33
Total ...		31,564	20,640	10,924	66	34

26. It will be seen that the total cost of these institutions amounts to Rupees 31,564; but, as the sum realized by school fees is Rupees 10,924, the actual cost to Government is Rupees 20,640. Thus speaking roughly the fees cover one-third of the cost and the Government pay the other two-thirds.

27. *School Fees*.—The amount of the fees is, I think, satisfactory in the Bellary Provincial and Cuddapah Zillah Schools, but not so good at Kurnool. In the Mahomedan Schools half rates only are charged, and the school fee collections are consequently very small.

28. *Cost of Private Schools*.—I next give the expenditure on Private Schools of all classes, aided and unaided, showing the amount contributed from Provincial Funds, Local Funds, and other sources.

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Classes.	No. of Pupils.
Eighth	7
Seventh	7
Sixth	49
Fifth	60
Fourth	75
Third	43
Total	241

The sixth and fifth and third classes were each divided into two sections and the fourth into four.

39. The eighth and seventh classes were not examined, as the pupils in the former will go into the next F.A. Examination, and those in the latter had just passed the Matriculation Examination.

40. The sixth and fifth classes were examined in English, Mathematics, and Telugu by means of written question papers.

41. In English the sections of the sixth class had read very little of their text-books since the beginning of the year, and I, therefore, gave them a *general* paper. Section B gained on an average 45 per cent. of the total marks and Section A 30 per cent. The former may be considered satisfactory, but the latter is not so. Many of the pupils in Section A spelt badly, and had very little command of English.

42. The papers on Mathematics included Arithmetic, two books of Euclid, and Elementary Algebra. Section B gained 51 per cent. of the marks and Section A 42 per cent. The former result may be characterized as very good, and the latter as fair.

43. The sections of the fifth class had read a few of Cowper's shorter poems and a small portion of Irving's life of Goldsmith. In the paper I gave them Section B gained 25 per cent. of the marks and Section A 18 per cent. Both these results are unsatisfactory. On inquiry I found that these boys had not up to the date of my inspection had any paper work. This ought to have been commenced as soon as the classes were formed.

44. In Mathematics they were examined in Arithmetic, Algebra to Greatest Common Measure, and the First Book of Euclid, and Sections B and A gained 48 and 36 per cent. of the marks respectively. The former result is good and the latter tolerable. To this class the Deputy Inspector gave a paper on Telugu, and he reports the result to be an utter failure.

45. The four sections of the fourth class were examined *vide voce* in English, Telugu, Arithmetic, and Geography. Section D answered fairly in all subjects. Section C was good in Telugu and Arithmetic, but poor in English and Geography. Sections B and A were both good in English and Telugu, but failed deplorably in Arithmetic and Geography.

46. In the two sections of the third class I found the English very poor, some of the boys read very badly. One boy could not read at all, and on inquiring how it was that he came to be in the class, I was told that the Head Master had admitted him on probation. The spelling was also very

bad. In Arithmetic the results were rather better. In Geography the portion read was so small that I did not examine on it.

47. On the whole I cannot say I was satisfied with the condition of this school. It seems to me that, although two or three of the senior classes have been well taught, sufficient supervision has not been exercised over the teaching in the lower classes, nor is the attendance so regular as it might be. The absentees in the College and School Departments during the past year were 33 and 12 per cent., respectively, while in the year 1870-71 (the last year that Mr. Kershaw was in charge) they were 14 and 7, respectively.

48. *London Mission School*.—This is a large and important school. On the 31st of March last there were 275 boys on the rolls, divided into classes as follows:—

Classes.	No. of Pupils.
Sixth	21
Fifth	22
Fourth	57
Third	60
Second	38
First	77

Most of the classes are divided into two or more sections.

49. At the late Matriculation Examination three boys from this school succeeded in passing.

50. To the sixth and fifth classes the same papers in English and Mathematics were given as to the corresponding classes in the Provincial School, the answers being written out simultaneously by the pupils in both schools. The sixth class obtained 35 per cent. of the marks in English and 48 in Mathematics, results intermediate between those of the two sections of the sixth class in the Provincial School. The fifth class gained 27 per cent. of the total marks in their English paper, which was better than the work of either section of the fifth class in the Government School; and 38 per cent. of the marks in Mathematics, which was rather better than the fifth class A in the Government School, but not nearly so good as the fifth class B. In the fifth class a paper on the Telugu language was set by the Deputy Inspector, and he states that the answers were unsatisfactory.

51. The fourth class answered fairly in all the subjects in which they were examined, that is to say in English, Telugu, and Arithmetic.

52. The sections of the third class answered tolerably on the whole. But in section A the reading in English was not good, and the meaning was imperfectly understood; and in section B the boys who had been reading about the three kingdoms of nature were unable to say whether a wooden ruler was a vegetable or a mineral.

53. The classes below the third do not call for particular remark. They all passed a fair examination.

54. On the whole, notwithstanding the defects I have noted, I consider that the Rev. Mr. Haines has done his best to improve this school. Of course the results cannot be expected to be equal to those in the Provincial School, where the teaching staff is stronger and better paid.

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69. The Local Fund School at Tadpatry is of a purely elementary character, being divided into two classes only. A number of pupils in the lower class read Telugu only.

70. *Lower-Class Local Fund Schools.*—Of the Lower-Class Schools in this circle six are Local Fund or Municipal Schools, four of which have been opened in the year under review. Of these the Deputy Inspector remarks: "In some instances certain flourishing Result Grant Schools which had passed 30 per cent. of their pupils for two consecutive years, and in other cases utterly unimproved and backward pial schools have been taken up by the Local and Municipal bodies and made permanent by giving fixed salaries to the masters." I reported on the schools of this class in the Anantapore Municipality some months since, and pointed out that the masters were utterly inefficient, and the results unsatisfactory.

71. *Village Schools.*—Some progress has been made in improving the village schools of the circle. The number of pupils in schools of this class, aided and unaided, under inspection was 2,048 at the beginning of the year and 2,524 at its close.

72. The following statement shows the number of pupils passed under one or more heads of each standard.

Standards.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED IN			Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing alone.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
First	3	25	209	237
Second	4	13	151	168
Third	...	5	73	77
Fourth	...	5	8	13
Total ...	7	48	440	495

73. The amount paid in results grants during the year was Rupees 1,759. If therefore those pupils only are considered to have made some progress who have passed under all the three heads it will be seen that they have cost the Local Fund Board about Rupees 4 each.

PENUKONDA CIRCLE.

74. *Middle-Class Schools.*—There are no Higher-Class Schools in the Penukonda Circle, and only one of the Middle Class, the Local Fund School in Penukonda town. When I inspected it I found 33 boys on the rolls, of whom 28 were present. The boys in the third or highest class read English fairly, but understood the meaning imperfectly. In Arithmetic they could work examples in the four compound rules.

75. *Lower-Class Hindustani School.*—A Lower-Class Hindustani School has been opened at Penukonda since the date of my visit. It has not yet been inspected. The number of pupils on the rolls was 32 at the close of the year.

76. *Village Schools.*—At the beginning of the year the total number of pupils in schools of this class under inspection was 1,045 and at its close 2,254.

77. The following table gives particulars in regard to pupils who have passed the several standards.

Standards.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED IN			Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing alone.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
First	1	67	145	213
Second	1	11	153	165
Third	...	2	50	52
Fourth	...	6	7	13
Total ...	2	86	355	443

78. These results are small, but much greater than for the year 1872-73. One Deputy Inspector has charge of both the Ghooty and Penukonda Circles. If each circle were a separate charge, I have no doubt the progress would be more rapid.

KURNOOL CIRCLE.

79. *Higher-Class Schools.*—The Government Zillah School is the only Higher-Class School in this circle. Three pupils from this school passed the Matriculation Examination in December last. My inspection was in February, and I reported that the state of the school was creditable to Mr. Elliot the Head Master, and his Assistants. The sixth class was examined in English, Telugu, and Mathematics. In English they had been carefully taught, and answered questions on their text-book satisfactorily, but none of them had any idea of the meaning of a passage from the "Prisoner of Chillon" given to them to paraphrase. This inability to make out the meaning of a passage not previously studied is not, however, peculiar to the boys at Kurnool, but is common to the other higher-class schools, whether Government or private, and I notice it because I think there is a defect in our teaching of the language. We ought, I think, to encourage the pupils to read at home portions of prose or poetry far longer than those which they study minutely at school. This would undoubtedly increase their vocabulary, a very important point.

80. The fifth class passed a fair examination in all subjects.

81. The fourth class was not good in English; the boys read indistinctly.

82. The third class was poor in Geography and their Arithmetic was unsatisfactory.

83. The second and first classes passed a good examination.

84. *Middle-Class Schools.*—In the Government Taluq Schools at Koilguntla and Nandikotkur I found that the teaching had been tolerably efficient, and



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suitable one), but the course they are now pursuing seems to me likely to effect no good whatever.

91. *Village Schools (Results' Grants Schools).*—The number of schools receiving results' grants has of course diminished during the year, partly owing to the educational officers having been much engaged in organizing the Local Fund Schools above mentioned, and partly owing to the conversion into such schools of many of the village schools previously under inspection. In the year 1872-73 there were 133 Aided Schools under inspection, with an aggregate attendance of 2,590 pupils, and 106 Unaided Schools, with an attendance of 1,351. For the year under review the numbers are as follows:—Aided Schools 58, with 980 pupils; Unaided Schools 83, with 1,280 pupils. It will be seen that the decrease is almost entirely in Aided Schools.

92. The following table gives the number of pupils who have passed the several standards.

Standards.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED IN			Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing alone.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
First	38	75	234	347
Second	17	43	97	160
Third	1	29	57	87
Fourth	1	17	29	47
Total	57	167	417	641

93. In this statement are included the pupils of 16 schools in the Kurnool Range, which have since been taken up by the Local Fund Boards. In regard to the number of Aided Schools in the Cumbum Range which have become Local Fund Schools, I have no information.

Cuddapah Circle.

94. *Higher-Class Schools.*—The Zillah School is the only school of the higher class in this circle. I do not know how many pupils from this school appeared at the late Matriculation Examination, but I regret to say none succeeded in passing. This is a great falling off, for in the examination held in December 1872 nine boys passed. The late Head Master, Mr. Taylor, then resigned his appointment, and was succeeded by Mr. Porrett, who was transferred from Cuddalore, but during the latter half of the year 1873 this gentleman was absent on leave, so that he is only partially responsible for the progress or want of progress during the year.

95. The school was inspected by me in October last. I did not examine the sixth or highest class, as they were about to appear at the Matriculation Examination, at which, as I have already remarked, they all failed. The fifth

class was examined in English and Mathematics by means of written question papers and *visd voce* in Geography. In English they answered questions on their text-book very well, but had no command over the language. In Mathematics, including Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, and Euclid Book I, the results may be characterized as barely tolerable, but in Geography the answering was much better. The fourth class answered pretty well in English, but their knowledge of Arithmetic was superficial. The third class also were good in English and Geography, but poor in Arithmetic. The second class passed a fair examination in all subjects; this is the lowest class, as the first class was abolished a year or two since. On the whole the results of my examination were tolerable, although not particularly satisfactory. During the four months preceding my inspection I found that the percentage of absentees had been about 15½. I have since framed strict rules for the guidance of the Head Master in regard to this matter, and the percentage of absentees during the last three months of the official year had fallen to nine.

96. *Middle-Class Schools.*—The Middle-Class Schools are supported by the Local Fund Boards. The following is a list of them:—

Names of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
Anglo-Vernacular School, Proddatore	36
Do. do. Jammalamadugu	38
Do. do. Sidhout	34
Do. do. Budwail	51
Total	159

97. The teaching staff of these schools is more expensive than in the corresponding schools in the Kurnool Circle, and they must, therefore, be judged by a higher standard. I have already sent you detailed reports on three out of the four, and shall only add, here, the results in the case of the Jammalamadugu and Sidhout Schools were satisfactory, but in the Proddatore and Budwail Schools meagre and poor.

98. *Mahomedan School.*—The Government Mahomedan School at Cuddapah was inspected in October last. The number of pupils on the rolls was only thirteen, of whom ten were present—two in the second class and eight in the first. The two boys in the second class read Hindustani fluently, wrote fairly from dictation, and worked examples in the four Simple Rules of Arithmetic. They also read sentences in the First Book of Lessons in English, but their pronunciation was very bad. The first-class boys could read Hindustani, but only three could write it. One boy read a few sentences in English. None of them could work examples in Arithmetic, as they were ignorant of numeration.

99. *Village Schools.*—In the year 1872-73 the total number of pupils in Village Schools, aided and unaided, under inspection was 4,118, while for the last year the number is 3,709. This decrease is, I believe, partly due to the negligence of the late Deputy Inspector who was dismissed for malpractices

in November last, and partly to the fact that there was a considerable interval between his dismissal and the appointment of a successor.

100. The following statement shows the number of pupils in schools of this class who have passed during the year under the several standards:—

Standards.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED IN			Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing alone.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
First ...	35	59	413	507
Second ...	17	71	320	408
Third ...	2	18	77	92
Fourth ...	...	3	1	4
Total ...	54	146	811	1,011

MADANAPALLI CIRCLE.

101. *Middle-Class Schools.*—There are no Higher-Class Schools in this circle, and at the close of the year the only Middle-Class Schools were the private schools at Madanapalli and Royachoty, the former attended by 48 pupils and the latter by 18. A school at Voilpad, which was inspected in September last and then found to be in a declining state, was closed before the end of the year.

102. When I inspected the school at Madanapalli in September last there were only 22 pupils on the rolls divided into two classes, and the single teacher in charge (who had been third master when the school was in a more prosperous state) did not know much more than his pupils. The school has, however, apparently revived considerably since that date, and there are now 48 pupils taught by three masters. The Deputy Inspector's last report, dated the 23rd of March, is on the whole favourable.

103. The school at Royachoty also seems to have improved a little since my inspection, but its existence is precarious, as the greater part of its income is derived from the rent of the former school-house now occupied by an officer in the Revenue Survey. If this gentleman leaves and the house is untenanted the school must collapse.

104. *Proposed Schools.*—A proposal of the Local Fund Board to establish four Vernacular Schools in the cusba towns of this circle was not sanctioned by Government, on the ground that the course of study intended was not sufficiently elementary.

105. *Village Schools.*—The number of Village Schools, aided and unaided, under inspection, was for the year 1872-73 1,668 and for 1873-74 2,066, showing a considerable increase.

106. The following is the statement of pupils who have passed under the several standards:—

Standards.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED IN			Total.
	Reading alone.	Reading and Writing alone.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
First ...	7	60	232	299
Second ...	1	13	164	178
Third ...	...	...	5	5
Fourth ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	73	401	482

107. With the exception of five boys, the highest standard reached is the second; but this is not surprising, as education has hitherto been very backward in this part of the country.

108. *Hindustani Village Schools.*—The following extract from the Deputy Inspector's Report, relating to Lower-Class Hindustani Schools, will probably interest you:— "In the course of the year under consideration I have had opportunities of inspecting a few Hindustani Schools sparingly scattered in a few spots of this circle, in which young lads are made to learn Arabic and Persian authors without any attention whatever to minor works suiting their intelligence. Writing is very much neglected in these schools, and Arithmetic is not taught, the boys not knowing how to write down figures either in Telugu or Hindustani. I organized eleven schools, introduced the printed First Book of Lessons, and explained both to the parents and the teachers the principles of the Grant-in-Aid Rules. The progress in these schools will be specially reported, as I take opportunity to inspect them in the present year."

NELLORE CIRCLE.

109. *Higher-Class School.*—The Free Church Mission School in the town of Nellore is the only institution of the higher class in this circle. At the close of the year the number of pupils on the rolls was 322, divided into classes as follows:—

Classes.	No. of Pupils.
Sixth ...	27
Fifth ...	40
Fourth ...	55
Third ...	87
Second ...	38
First ...	75
Total ...	322

110. Six pupils of this school passed at the Matriculation Examination in December last, one of them being placed in the first class. At my inspection last Christmas the sixth-class pupils were not examined, as they were then undergoing the Matriculation Examination. To the fifth class I gave papers

on English and Mathematics. In the former paper the results were rather poor. The boys possessed a fair knowledge of Grammar, and their Spelling was good, but they had very little idea of English Composition. In Mathematics the results were good in Arithmetic, but much progress had not been made in Euclid and Algebra.

111. In the fourth class the boys answered fairly in Arithmetic and Geography, but were poor in English.

112. The third class wrote English fairly from dictation, but their Reading was very indistinct.

113. The second and first classes passed on the whole a fair examination.

114. The Deputy Inspector of Schools who examined in Telugu concludes his report thus: "Summing up the results it may be said that while the third and fourth classes answered satisfactorily, the rest did otherwise."

115. *Middle-Class Schools.*—The following is a list of the Middle-Class Schools in this district:—

Names of Schools.	Under what Management.	Number of Pupils on 31st March 1874.
Anglo-Vernacular School, Ongole	Government	...
Christ Church Girls' School	Private	34
West School	Municipality	96
Runganaikpett	Do.	68
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kavali	Local Fund Board	38
Do. do. Allur	Do. do.	42
Do. do. Kaligiri	Do. do.	39
Do. do. Gudur	Do. do.	65
Do. do. Rapar	Do. do.	77
Do. do. Duvur	Do. do.	74
Do. do. Kandukur	Do. do.	95
Do. do. Varigonda	Do. do.	53
Do. do. Venkatagiri	Do. do.	78
Do. do. Huchiruddypalem	Do. do.	53
Do. do. Naidupet	Do. do.	89
Total		901

116. It will be within your remembrance that before I had proceeded north of Nellore I received a summons from you to attend a conference of the Inspectors of Schools in Madras to commence on the 12th of January. I was, therefore, obliged to relinquish my tour in this district, and did not inspect the schools in the Northern taluqs. But the Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Mackenzie, was kind enough to visit the Government School at Ongole, and all the other Middle-Class Schools have been inspected either by myself or by the Deputy Inspectors.

117. I give some extracts from a letter with which Mr. Mackenzie favoured me in regard to the state of the school at Ongole:—"The Head and Second Masters who have lately come here from the Godavery District seem to be working this school well. The boys in the third class were all up to the mark, and as a class answered better than any class of that standard I ever saw. I mean that there were no stupid or backward boys in the lot; as much pains

appeared to have been taken with the bottom of the class as with the top. The same applies to the second and first classes. I think the school would have stood a good examination if you had come this month. They had evidently been well prepared. The Head Master seems to be a good man—plenty of discipline."

118. In the Christ Church Girls' School at Nellore there were 30 pupils, divided into three classes. The third class read Lover's Reader No. 3. They read and explained the meaning to my satisfaction, and wrote remarkably well from dictation. In Arithmetic they knew the Compound Rules, but were rather poor in Geography. The second and first classes do not call for particular remark. The Schoolmistress, Mrs. Small, holds a first-class certificate, and seemed well qualified for her work.

119. *Educational Darbar.*—The third, fourth, and fifth classes of the Middle-Class Local Fund Schools in the circle were subjected to a competitive examination at Nellore. But of the eleven schools set down in the list, three did not rise to this standard, the highest class in them being the second, and therefore eight schools only sent up boys to the examination.

120. As this Educational Darbar seems to me to have been more or less a success, and as the publication of the scheme of the examination and its results may perhaps induce other Boards to follow the lead of that at Nellore, I shall make no apology for quoting in *extenso* my address to the Chairman at a public meeting held for the purpose of distributing rewards to the most successful masters and pupils.

"At the beginning of the present year I pointed out to you that schools of this class were disadvantageously circumstanced when compared with either Higher or Lower Class Schools, as they wanted the stimulus arising from open competition. The relative merits of the Higher-Class Schools have been in some degree ascertainable by comparing the results obtained in the University Examinations, and the Lower-Class Schools have been tested by a uniform standard—that supplied by the system of payment for results. Up to this time, however, it has been impossible to form an exact estimate of the relative efficiency of Middle-Class Schools.

"To remedy this defect and infuse a spirit of emulation amongst both masters and pupils, the Local Fund Board determined to institute a competitive examination, at which the pupils in the third, fourth, and fifth classes of all the Middle-Class Schools should be required to attend.

"A uniform scheme of study was prescribed for all these schools, and text-books, or portions of text-books in which the pupils of each class would be examined, were distinctly laid down in a notification published in the Local Gazette on the 23rd of August last.

"The examination commenced on the 22nd of this month, and was carried on during the whole of that and the two following days. The pupils were examined under three different standards, and all those examined for the same standard were grouped together and asked the same questions, so that the relative merit of the different schools in regard to these standards has been ascertained with very considerable accuracy.

"The results are exhibited in a tabular form in two statements annexed

to this report. Statement A shows the relative proficiency of the different classes, and Statement B (here suppressed) the order of merit of the individual boys examined. The former statement will probably be most interesting to the masters and the latter to the pupils, and both may, I think, with advantage be published in the Local Gazette.

"In the fifth class (or highest standard of examination) the pupils had read the following subjects.

Subjects.	Text-books.	Portion for Examination.
English—		
Prose ...	Life of Oliver Goldsmith ...	5 chapters.
Poetry ...	Parnell's Hermit and Gray's Elegy.	The whole.
Grammar ...	Bain's ...	119 pages (large print).
Telugu—		
Prose ...	Nitichandria ...	98 pages.
Poetry ...	Balakandam ...	128 verses.
Grammar ...	Chinnabesury's ...	49 pages.
Arithmetic ...	Barnard Smith's ...	To Discount.
Algebra ...	Todhunter's for Beginners ...	65 pages.
Geometry ...	Euclid ...	Book I.
Geography ...	Hughes' ...	Europe and Asia.
History ...	Duncan's India ...	The first half.
	Collier's England ...	7 chapters.

"In the fourth class the subjects were—

Subjects.	Text-books.	Portion for Examination.
English—		
Prose ...	Supplement to Fourth Book ...	50 pages.
Poetry ...	Selections No. I. ...	The first half.
Grammar ...	Bain's ...	62 pages (large print).
Telugu—		
Prose ...	Nitichandria ...	35 pages.
Poetry ...	Udiyagapavum ...	100 verses.
Grammar ...	Venkiab's ...	2 chapters.
Arithmetic ...	Conenno's ...	Decimal Fractions.
Algebra ...	Todhunter's for Beginners ...	40 pages.
Geometry ...	Euclid ...	Book I., to Proposition 25.
Geography ...	Hughes' ...	Asia.
	Duncan's India ...	12 chapters.

"In the third (lowest) class the subjects were—

Subjects.	Text-books.	Portion for Examination.
English—		
Prose ...	Moral Class Book ...	40 pages.
Poetry ...	Selections No. I. ...	One-fourth.
Grammar ...	Morrell's Essentials ...	46 pages.
Telugu—		
Poetry ...	Nalacharitra ...	One-half.
Grammar ...	Savundranayagam Pillay's ...	31 pages.
Arithmetic ...	Colenso's ...	Vulgar Fractions.
Geography ...	Manual ...	50 pages.
History ...	Morris' India in Telugu ...	5 chapters.

"The fifth class was represented by two schools only. Those at Venkatagiri and Naidupet, and the number of pupils examined was only ten—three from the former school and seven from the latter. In English the Naidupet boys beat those from Venkatagiri, neither school, however, obtaining a very satisfactory average. But in Telugu and Mathematics the pupils from Venkatagiri were decidedly ahead of those from Naidupet, and on the whole in this standard the former school stands the higher, gaining 43 per cent. of the maximum marks, while the latter gains 38 only.

"The fourth class was represented by three schools, the two already mentioned, and Gudur. Under this standard the Gudur School ranks by far the highest, the pupils passing a satisfactory examination in all subjects, and gaining an average of 53 per cent. The boys from Venkatagiri were poor in Geography, and failed altogether in Mathematics, an important subject.

"The third or lowest class examined was represented by six schools, those at Allur, Cavali, Buchireddipalem, Varigonda, Naidupet, and Kaligiri. Of these schools, that at Allur ranks decidedly the highest, the pupils gaining a good average in all subjects and 60 per cent. of the total marks.

"The second and third schools in point of rank are those at Cavali and Buchireddipalem; but these sent up only three boys each to the examination, and I fear, therefore, either that the lower classes have been neglected, since so few have been found fit for promotion to the third, or that if there are more pupils on the rolls some of the most backward have been allowed by the masters to absent themselves lest their unsatisfactory answering might reduce the average. Either of these alternatives, if accepted, diminishes very much the credit due to the teachers. The Varigonda School, which stands fourth in rank, sent up ten boys, who acquitted themselves fairly; and I think that more credit is due to the masters of this school than to those of either of the schools last mentioned. Under this standard I am sorry to find that the Naidupet School, with a highly-paid teaching staff, stands fifth or last but one; but I understand that an additional teacher is required, and to this want the low rank of its third class may perhaps be attributed. The last school is that at Kaligiri, the pupils in which answered unsatisfactorily in Arithmetic, and failed altogether in Geography.

"There are many defects in the teaching of different subjects which I have no time at present to point out; but they will be sufficiently obvious on a careful inspection of Statement A, showing the average marks gained by each of the classes in each school in the various subjects of examination, and if this statement is, as I have suggested, published in the *Nellore Gazette*, I trust it will be carefully studied by the masters of schools concerned.

"It is now my pleasing duty to mention the names of such of the masters as I consider especially deserving of encouragement and reward. I beg to recommend that certificates be given to each of the under-mentioned teachers, and that in addition each receive the present in money set down opposite to his name:—

Number of
in the

PERCENTAGE OF MARKS GAINED IN

Rank

55	56	57	58	59
60	61	62	63	64

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APPENDIX A.

No. VII.

From J. T. FOWLER, Esq., F.S.A., Inspector of Normal Schools and Presidency Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Madras, 10th July 1874, No. 787.

I HAVE the honor to send on my general report for the official year 1873-74.
2. There were in the division, at the end of the year, 1,360 schools with 45,192 pupils.

Of the 45,192 pupils—

319 are Europeans.
2,927 " East Indians.
1,962 " Native Christians.
36,865 " Hindus.
2,362 " Mahomedans.
757 " Pariahs.

3. Of the entire number—

15,782 receive instruction in English.
33,699 " Tamil.
1,316 " Telugu.
239 " Hindustani.
17 " Persian.
458 " Arabic.
12 " Latin.
196 " Greek.
13 " Sanskrit.
12 " French.
" Hebrew.

4. Of the 1,360 schools—

23, with 1,655 pupils, are Government for general instruction.
4, " 58 " Normal Schools having

37, " 5,746 " Practising Schools attached.
31, " 4,047 " Mission Schools.
85, " 4,152 " other than Mission Schools.
1,164, " 28,634 " Village and Elementary Mission Schools.
2, " 285 " Village and Elementary non-Mission Schools.
14, " 615 " Schools supported partly from Provincial and partly from Local Funds.
" " entirely supported from Local Funds.

5. Classifying the schools differently—

4 are Normal Schools.

3 have a Collegiate Department.

19 are of the first class.

66 " second class.

1,268 " third class.

6. Out of the whole number of 45,192 pupils, 5,021 are girls, of whom—

133 are Europeans.

1,413 " East Indians.

430 " Native Christians.

2,944 " Hindus.

101 " Pariahs.

7. The following figures compare the last four official years in some important particulars:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
1. Total number of pupils	23,026	25,841	33,527	45,192
2. Number of Europeans	315	306	295	319
3. Do. Native Christians	1,450	1,482	1,683	1,962
4. Do. girls	4,039	4,292	4,829	5,021
5. Number learning English	12,847	12,599	13,663	15,582
6. Do. Latin	349	311	235	458
7. Do. Telugu	3,093	3,615	4,557	7,002
8. Do. Tamil	16,525	18,529	25,297	33,699
9. Do. Hindustani	493	695	599	1,316

8. The financial particulars for the Government Schools in the division for four years are shown by the following figures:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Total expenditure	Rs. 76,100	Rs. 76,370	Rs. 74,687	Rs. 62,656
Received from Government	68,419	71,623	71,323	59,854
Receipts from fees and fines	11,585	13,277	13,057	11,986

9. The following figures are for schools receiving, and preparing to receive, aid from Government:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Total outlay (including grants)	Rs. 3,56,253	Rs. 3,34,736	Rs. 4,20,571	Rs. 4,13,550
Grants from Government and Local and Municipal Funds	1,06,901	1,08,374	1,22,988	1,42,763
Total outlay by Managers	2,49,351	2,26,362	2,97,587	2,71,087
Receipts from fees and fines	90,262	1,07,669	1,30,801	1,52,993

10. A comparison of the figures of preceding paragraphs with one another, and with others of previous years, shows the following points of note:—

(a.) The total number of pupils under instruction on the 31st March 1874 had increased by 11,665 on the number at the close of the preceding official year.

(b.) The increase in the number of girls during the same period was only 8 short of 700, of whom 400 were Hindus of caste.

(c.) While the increased numbers reading Tamil and Telugu respectively have been 8,402 and 2,445, the ratio of increase has been much the greater in the case of the Telugu. The same was the case the previous year.

(d.) The number of pupils studying Hindustani has considerably more than doubled, having risen from 599 to 1,316. This is satisfactory, and shows progress in a direction where it is much needed. It has, however, to be remarked that the total increase of 717 is exceeded by the increase in the town of Madras, where it amounts to 758,* so that there has actually been a slight decrease in the remaining portion of this educational division.

(e.) The expenditure on Government Schools fell by more than 12,000 Rupees, or by about a sixth of the whole expenditure in 1872-73, due to the abolition of one school, a reduction in the number of masters in the Madras owing to the lowering of its standard, and partly to the absence on leave of two masters of the Madras Normal School, and the absence in acting appointments of others.

In fee receipts there was a falling off of rather more than a thousand rupees, the total amount, Rupees 11,986, having fallen nearly back to what it stood at for 1870-71, viz., Rupees 11,832.

(f.) The total outlay on private schools (paragraph 9) has fallen off by nearly Rupees 7,000, while the grants from Provincial, Local, and Municipal Funds to the same schools have increased by nearly Rupees 20,000. This increase has been almost, if not entirely, in connexion with elementary education.

(g.) The total outlay by Managers shows a decrease greater than the increase in the grants; but I imagine these figures are not reliable, affecting, as they do, a very large number of Elementary Schools.

(h.) The increase in the receipts from fees, amounting to over Rupees 22,000, may be noted with satisfaction.

11. I notice now, more in detail, Elementary Schools on the system of payment for results. The statement on the next three pages gives details for the whole division. I remark on it in the order therein adopted.

* See a succeeding statement on pages 187-189.

Statistics of Result Schools in the Presidency Division for the Official Year 1873-74.

Statistics of Result Schools in the Presidency Division for the Year 1873-74	Circle.	Range.	Deputy Inspector.	Inspecting Schoolmaster.	Class of School.	SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION ON THE		NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE		INCREASE DURING THE YEAR.	Pupils.	Amount of Grants sanctioned during the year.								
						31st March 1873.	30th June 1873.	30th Sept. 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	31st March 1874.	Schools.									
Madras Municipality.	Madras Municipality.		P. Vignarajah Mudaliar.	Mission Agencies..	E. A. V.	1	...	...	...	5	32	312	4	280	Total ... 8,844 4 0					
				Abdoor Basak Saib..	A. V.	6	...	...	...	19	420	1,104	13	684						
				P. Parthasarathy Iyengar ...	A. V.	20	...	...	...	18	1,008	768	2	91						
				A. V. Parasuramiah	A. V.	...	...	...	...	3	...	91	3	667						
Chingleput District.	Chingleput Dist.		Total for the Madras Municipality			48	21	114	137	205	2,517	1,057	3,195	3,963	7,572	158	5,055			
				M. A. Janakimayyar ...	A. V.	18	22	22	24	28	375	592	652	686	880	10	505			
				B. Arumchellam Pillai ...	A. V.	86	78	83	91	99	1,332	1,637	1,834	1,917	2,142	13	210			
						8	8	2	3	5	140	140	28	54	126	8	14			
Saidapetta.	Saidapetta.		(G. Vedantam Chetty.			54	54	35	45	47	901	901	738	872	980	7	79			
				Total for the Saidapetta Circle...		166	162	142	163	179	3,348	3,270	3,352	3,529	4,128	13	780			
												Local Funds	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.				
												Provincial Funds.	1,055	0	7,343	4	0			
												Municipal Funds.	7,343	4	0					
												Total	8,844	4	0					

Circle.	Range.	Deputy Inspector.	Inspecting Schoolmaster.	Class of School.	SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION ON THE						NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE						INCREASE DURING THE YEAR.		Amount of Grants sanctioned during the year.
					31st March 1873.	30th June 1873.	30th Sept. 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	31st March 1874.	31st March 1873.	30th June 1873.	30th Sept. 1873.	31st Dec. 1873.	31st March 1874.	Schools.	Pupils.			
Chingleput.	Chingleput Dist.—(Contd.)		M. Iyasawmi Iyer.	A. V.	13	14	12	9	10	491	535	402	327	389	—	92	Rs. A. P.		
	Conjevaram ...		P. Arunachella Moodliar	A. V.	73	73	76	82	90	1,781	1,864	1,779	2,175	2,379	17	598	Provincial Funds. 329 8 0		
	Chingleput ...		P. Narayanasami Iyer	A. V.	7	8	9	8	9	186	195	238	182	186	2	508	Municipal Funds, Town of Conjevaram ... 1,115 0 0		
	Maduraisatnam.				44	45	48	58	61	1,103	1,200	1,078	1,413	1,611	17	136	Local Funds, Chingleput Circle ... 6,063 4 0		
Cuddalore.	South Arcot Dist.				189	193	193	220	248	4,746	5,040	4,685	5,382	6,445	59	1,689	Total ... 7,722 12 0		
	Cuddalore ...				355	355	335	383	427	8,094	8,310	7,917	9,111	10,573	72	2,479	Total ... 11,529 8 0		
	Villaperam ...		C. S. Rangaswami Pillai	A. V.	34	35	36	34	38	948	910	934	973	1,241	4	293	Rs. A. P.		
	Trikalare ...		M. Maragosa Pillai.	A. V.	75	77	89	103	112	1,771	1,769	1,964	2,615	2,615	37	844	Provincial Funds. 472 12 0		
Cuddalore.			C. Appana Iyengar.	A. V.	10	11	10	10	10	185	240	240	265	250	—	65	Municipal Funds 1,174 8 0		
					77	81	88	93	104	1,493	1,616	1,770	1,954	2,204	27	711	Local Funds ... 6,165 4 0		
					12	14	14	15	18	268	284	306	339	439	6	191	Total ... 7,892 8 0		
Total for the Cuddalore Circle.					266	285	323	355	389	5,971	6,254	7,311	8,395	9,556	123	3,855			

Virdachellam.	C. Appiah Sastri.	K. Krishna Iyer ...	A. V.	22	25	23	23	21	608	720	560	460	498	1	110	Rs. A. P.
				48	69	77	77	78	901	1,365	1,075	1,604	1,615	30	714		—	1 Provincial Funds 369 8 0
Chidambaram.		S. Narayanasamy Iyengar ...	A. V.	18	19	19	19	17	548	599	625	641	547	1	—	27 Local Funds 3,462 0 0
				63	70	72	72	65	1,339	1,503	1,550	1,564	1,366	2	—	—
Virdachellam.		Total for the Virdachellam Circle ...		151	183	191	191	181	2,396	4,187	4,410	4,269	4,026	30	630	Total ... 4,651 8 0
				417	468	514	546	570	9,367	10,441	11,721	12,687	13,882	153	4,015	Total ... 11,854 0 0
		Grand Total for the Division ...		820	844	963	1,066	1,208	19,978	19,808	22,833	25,741	31,527	383	11,540	Grand Total ... 32,278 12 0

received no grants. Of the 161 non-Mission Schools, 83, with 3,074 pupils, received grants, and the remaining 78, with 1,910 pupils, received no grants. The amount of grants sanctioned for these 116 schools from Municipal Funds was Rupees 6,742-4-0, of which only Rupees 5,297-4-0 was paid during the year, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,445 to be paid during the current year. But as the sum of Rupees 2,051 was paid as a portion of the grant sanctioned for the preceding year, the actual sum paid by the Municipality in results' grants to Lower-Class Schools during the year 1873-74 amounted to Rupees 7,348-4-0. Add to this the sum of Rupees 4,841-5-10 paid during the year in salary grants to twenty-five Lower-Class Schools and the total amount paid by the Municipality in grants to Lower-Class Schools amounted to Rupees 12,189-9-10.

18. Of the 206 Results' Schools in the town of Madras—

154 were for boys.

15 " girls.

37 " boys and girls.

Again, 5 taught English.

50 " Tamil.

27 " Telugu.

25 " Hindustani.

22 " English and Tamil.

17 " English and Telugu.

8 " Tamil and Telugu.

19 " Hindustani and Persian.

31 " English, Tamil, and Telugu.

1 " English, Tamil, and Hindustani.

1 " English, Tamil, Hindustani, and Persian.

19. Of the 7,572 pupils studying in these 206 schools,

6,576 were boys.

996 " girls.

Of the boys,

4,748 were Hindus.

894 " Mahomedans.

318 " Native Christians.

180 " East Indians.

436 " Pariahs.

Of these,

2,410 learnt English.

3,499 " Tamil.

2,120 " Telugu.

789 " Hindustani.

156 " Persian.

20. Of the girls,

606 were Hindus.

155 " Native Christians.

14 " Europeans.

109 " East Indians.

112 " Pariahs.

Besides the above, 58 Mahomedan girls were said to receive instruction in the schools brought under inspection; but, as they did not appear before the Educational officers, they have not been brought into the returns.

Of these girls,

149 learnt English.

515 " Tamil.

239 " Telugu.

21. As already mentioned, 121 out of the 206 schools under inspection, or nearly 58 per cent., were examined for grants on the payment-for-results system.

Of these 121,

17 taught up to the Fourth Standard.

24 " Third " "

33 " Second " "

47 " First " "

The number of pupils presented for examination was 2,537 out of 7,572 on the rolls, or about 34 per cent. Of the total number presented—

154 appeared for the Fourth Standard.

323 " Third " "

714 " Second " "

1,346 " First " "

22. Among the pupils who were examined for the different standards, there were 321 girls.

Of these,

49 appeared for the Fourth Standard.

36 " Third " "

81 " Second " "

155 " First " "

23. The following table shows the number of pupils who passed in the different subjects and under the several standards.

Standards.	VERNACULARS.					ENGLISH OR EXTRA LANGUAGE.		
	Reading.	Writing.	Arith- metic.	Gram- mar.	Geo- graphy.	Reading.	Writing.	Gram- mar.
First ...	908	1,058	1,063	...	...	...	...	...
Second ...	479	561	488	...	...	...	...	...
Third ...	169	234	160	129	118	91	175	...
Fourth ...	66	129	33	60	60	31	73	23
Total ...	1,622	1,982	1,744	189	178	122	248	23

24. From the above figures it will be seen that fair progress was made during the year under report in the improvement of elementary education in the town of Madras. The agency employed is far from adequate to the wants of the town. Out of 577 Elementary Schools within the Municipal

limits, according to the census taken in the beginning of 1872, only 201, or 35 per cent., have been as yet reached by the agency now available. The early appointment of at least two more Inspecting Schoolmasters is a desideratum.

25. The part of the table in paragraph 12 referring to the *Chingleput District* shows there to have been 427 schools, with 10,573 pupils, under improvement at the close of the official year, against 355 schools and 8,094 pupils at its commencement, the increase during the year having been of 72 schools and 2,479 pupils.

26. Of this district, the Saidapetta Circle had a nominal increase of only 13 schools and 780 pupils; the increase was, however, much greater in reality, as it was found soon after the close of the official year 1872-73 that the figures of one of the Inspecting Schoolmasters were unreliable, and a number of schools which he had entered were not to be found after his dismissal.

The supervision which could have allowed such a state of things was, of course, to blame, but the Deputy Inspector of Schools who had the town of Madras had also the Saidapetta Circle, and his heavy work in the town made it simply impossible for him to attend to the circle, the Inspecting Schoolmasters were thus left too much to themselves. The appointment of a separate Deputy Inspector for the circle had been long before represented as essential. It has now been made, and the circle should be efficiently worked. The new Deputy Inspector takes, however, rather a gloomy view of the prospects of education in his range, writing as follows:—

"The Saidapetta Circle is unhappily the most backward of the circles in the 3rd Division, both in its extent and population (not to compare it with others, even in which case it is still so). The vicinity of the circle to the Presidency Town and seat of learning leaves very little room for the advance of education in the taluqs, and baffles all attempts to make the existing state of education steady and progressing. The parents of the ryot class of the population, as is mostly the case everywhere, cease at their children's advancing to a fixed stage; and almost all the others, being either officials or merchants, send their children to Madras as soon as they have gained a knowledge of the alphabets and some spelling, or an ability to read pretty fairly.

"This state of circumstances is unfortunately not what I expected, but quite the reverse. I was under the full impression that the circle, from its vicinity to Madras, would be an easy field for good labour, and the produce noteworthy and deserving of praise. But the state of lower education, the ignorance of the mass of the population, their prejudiced objection to the use of printed books and slates, and their addictedness to old customs and manners, are the same, if not worse, as those I found them to be in the remotest part of the Presidency; and only a *very arduous task* will produce a *little advantage*."

I have myself been struck with the primitive state of the country only a short distance from Madras; and the Government Taluq Schools so situated have shown no advance during many years, so that I am not surprised at the Deputy Inspector's disappointment with his new field of labour. Our

object must be to remove the reproach; and the additional agency now at work must do, at least, something in this direction during the current official year.

27. The following are some particulars regarding the Results' Schools in the Saidapetta Circle:—

Number of Schools according to Standards for 1872-73 and 1873-74.

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS HAVING				Total.
	4 Standards.	3 Standards.	2 Standards.	1 Standard.	
For 1872-73 ...	4	25	38	107	174
For 1873-74 ...	4	38	58	79	179

28. The following is the number of Lower-Class Schools examined for grants during the year, and of those not examined, but working up for results' grants, with the total amount of grants recommended:—

	Schools examined.	Schools not examined.	Total.	Amount of Grants recommended.
For 1872-73 ...	89	85	174	Rs. A. P.
For 1873-74 ...	124	55	179	3,229 12 0
				3,810 12 0

Though the increase in the number of schools during the year was very small, the ratio of the number examined and awarded grants to the number not examined is far more satisfactory than in the previous year. The average grant per school was, however, lower, as most of the new schools examined contained only pupils of the first or lowest standard.

29. The following remarks of the Deputy Inspector on the feeling of the people as influencing the teaching in the schools may not be without interest:—

"Not only in one particular, but in almost all their customs and manners, the Hindus addict to old usages, and are fondly opposed to any thing new. They are quite satisfied with what passes on for a length of years, and will not follow or adopt any new suggestion, even if it may be very simple and plainly advantageous. You are aware that wooden slates are in use in many schools; and I was astonished to find that in the whole of the Saidapetta Circle (and I believe it may be found to be so in others) a distinction is made between Telugu and Tamil schools, from the very use of the above wooden slates. Telugu schools alone *should* use the slates and Tamil schools *should not* use them; and the curiosity becomes great when in the same school both the languages are taught, the teacher writes out the next day's lessons of his Telugu pupils on the above slates, and on palmyra

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"In most of these schools the boys sit on the floor on small palmyra mats platted by themselves, in some on benches, and in a few on pials of mud raised along the sides of the walls. Almost all the boys under inspection are now supplied with slates and pencils to write on, and in some of the improved schools the boys are able to write neatly on paper too."

37. I have pleasure in quoting the preceding, as it enables the authorities interested to see with some clearness what is being done, and what improvement has been made. Venkataramiah next offers the following:—

"General remarks upon the working of the results' system.—No system is so economical as this and calculated to promote education among the rural population. Of the several advantages, the most important is that the teacher, when once profited, takes, of his own accord, real interest in the attendance and progress of the pupils, as by securing these alone he can qualify them for results' grant. Further, the amount of grant being in proportion to the number of boys trained, he tries his best to increase the number under instruction, and thereby contributes to the general extension of education."

"Another advantage of the results' system is that it has effected a change for the better in the personal appearance of both the pupils and the masters. The boys, who formerly used to attend the school with dirty clothes, and even almost naked at times, are now dressed neatly and appear decent in their person. The discipline also of these schools has much improved. Boys who used to sit down promiscuously without any distinction of class are now seated according to their respective divisions, and are able to obey the orders of the examining officers readily."

"The system had also another beneficial effect upon the village schools. In some it has given rise to a sort of manual work. The Tamil School at Idayarpackam, about eight miles from the High Western Road, in the Conjeveram Taluk, affords an instance. Here the boys are mostly of Pulli (புல்லி) caste—a class of people that was much neglected, and that had no easy access to schools, but much profited by the results' system. They were formerly in the habit of reading from cadjan books, which they used to carry home tied up in bundles. But, since the printed books came into use, they found some difficulty in preserving them from the effects of the sun and rain, so one of the boys hit upon the following plan:—He made a small box of the tender leaves of palmyra, with a lid secured by a kind of latch; this box being of close texture, is proof against water, and so answers the purpose for which it was designed. This attracted the notice of another boy his friend, then another, and another, and so on, till at least each boy in the school managed to get a box of the above description made to keep his books in. Moreover, other boys have also learned the work, and in process of time the boxes found their way to the schools in the neighbourhood. The boy who first made the box was the master's son who passed in the third standard. As this manufacture, if encouraged to continue, appeared to me to prove remunerative, each box being worth about an anna, I advised the master to turn it to advantage by setting apart an hour or so daily for the

work, and when a number of boxes are made, to offer them for sale in some fairs or market-places during the season of Hindu festivals. The sale proceeds, I said, was to be distributed among the boys who took part in the manufacture."

38. Drawbacks.—"With all these advantages many difficulties have been met with in the working of the system, the following being from my own experience."

"First.—Its tendency to diminish the fees paid to indigenous school-masters by their pupils. There have been complaints all over the circle that the fees in village schools have fallen to a greater or less extent since the payment of results' grant. The rates of fees are according to the circumstances of the parents, and are generally from 2 to 4 Annas, though in some cases they rise to 8 Annas and 1 Rupee. People show themselves unwilling to pay the schooling, only after the receipt of one or two grants by the master. Wherever the people are civilized and are in a position to appreciate the value of education, and wherever the parents are Government officials, there the fees are paid more regularly than elsewhere. In out-of-the-way villages, that is in places remote from large towns and cities, the people pay the master in kind, and that too very irregularly. As the time of the examination draws near, the payment becomes more and more irregular, till at last, by the time the school is actually examined, the idea of paying the arrears of fees is altogether abandoned. To add to this the parents could not even send the boys regularly to school, unless specially requested to do so by the master in person. Here and in places where there are two schools, the master does not think it proper to press his pupils for fees, lest they should stop away or seek admission into other schools at such an important time. In some cases, at Mamandur and Perambakum for instance, the people even went so far as to claim a portion of the grant, on the ground that it was paid on account of their boys only. If, with a view to avoid this state of things, the Director's policy, that 'it will be necessary for the officers of the department to see that the scale of grants is not unduly high,' be carried into effect, either a large number ready for examination in such schools ought to be rejected, or a deduction should be made of the sum the master is lawfully entitled to under the results' system. Either way the master will be a great loser, and, should he come to know how his grant was reduced, which no doubt he will, because he is furnished with the results of the examination in each subject, he is sure next time to overstate his income and give false account. All these difficulties arise from an impression the people are under, that Government have undertaken to pay the masters *in toto*, and that they are consequently relieved of all responsibility to their payment. We have endeavoured, and are still endeavouring, to remove this false idea from their minds, and hope to secure their appreciation in due course of time. Meanwhile it becomes necessary for us to devise some plan by which school fees, either in cash or otherwise, might be regularly paid."

39. "The following two plans suggest themselves to me:—

"(a.) By introducing such subjects into the scheme of village school studies as are much liked by the people, and thereby rendering our instruction as popular as possible.

"(b.) By making some arrangement for the collection of arrears of fees.

"As regards the first point. It is by following the tastes and inclinations of the majority of the people that we can prevail upon them to adopt our improved method. The Hindus are peculiarly fond of poetry, and all their literature and works on science are poetical; they consider that the reading of mere prose, like our readers, is no reading at all, and, in the evenings, when the boy begins to read his lessons by the lamp, if the parents do not find him reciting any verses from the poetical works that are in ordinary use, they do not attach much value to the master's ability. But on the other hand, if the boy reads some such books as *குந்தகம், சோகந்தரே, சேவந்தன், மணிகாண்ட நாராயணசுந்தரம், அருணகிரி அந்நாதி, கிருஷ்ணன் ஐதே, &c.*, no matter how he reads, whether with any understanding, or with numerous mistakes, the parents are almost transported to ecstasy. To familiarize, therefore, the villagers to our system, I beg to propose that some work, similar to Tamil Minor Poets used in Government Schools, may be included in the results' system lessons, commencing from the second standard, an additional grant being awarded to the same. The other subject they seem to take much interest in is the Multiplication Tables, both integral and fractional, usually known by *எண்களும், சீருகுழி, பெருகுழி, &c.* Whatever may be the skill of a boy in the four simple and compound rules, and however expeditiously he might work problems involving them, the parents will pay very little regard to this knowledge, if he fails in answering one or two fractional tables as 30 times $\frac{1}{4}$, 10 times $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ into $\frac{1}{2}$. As a knowledge of these tables is not only pleasing to the parents, but also very useful to the village people in their daily transactions, I am of opinion that the Arithmetic Examination of the third and fourth standards may be made to have some bearing on these portions also.

40. "With regard to the second point. All the results' schools may be divided as follows:—(1), those schools which devote only a part of the time for the results' system lessons, but have not as yet given up any of their old customs; (2), those that have, since the introduction of the system, given up the old practices for the improved method of classification and teaching; (3) those that have, from the beginning, been working according to the new method, i.e., those established on the model of Government schools. In the first of these, the fees are regularly paid as those subjects also that are much valued by the parents are taught along with the results' lessons. Neither has any complaint been made by the schools of the third class, as the masters of them have the firmness of dismissing those that failed to pay the fees in time. It is in the case of the schools of the second class that irregularity prevails in the payment of fees. Even in these, when instruction becomes popular by the introduction of Tamil Poetry and Fractional Multiplication Tables, fees are likely to be paid regularly. For the benefit of those schools in which the irregularity

complained of, might continue even after the proposed change is effected, I beg to suggest that the Village Munsiff, who is already invested with the power of deciding civil cases below Rupees 10, be authorized by the district authorities to assist the master in collecting the arrears due.

41. "The next difficulty in the working of our system is, the want of a number of trained teachers. I have alluded to this in my last report, and expressed a hope that the establishment of training institution would smooth the way. But, as no action seems to have as yet been taken in the matter, I had recourse to a plan of my own to train the existing pial school-masters. I have directed the Inspecting Schoolmasters, while on tour, to collect a number of village teachers in some school occupying the central position, and there to give a model lesson in any particular subject and instruct them as to how they should follow the same in their daily teachings. They are also taught to work Arithmetic according to the English method, to keep registers, and to prepare returns. As regards the passed young men, I may here state from my own experience that they are not of much service to village schools, as they are quite ignorant of village life, and do not know how to conduct themselves towards the inhabitants. Moreover, they are not contented with their humble position and the small and ever-varying income of a village school.

42. "Lastly want of a series of chief elementary books, corresponding to the portions prescribed for the several standards of the results' system, stands in the way of extending primary education. Under the present arrangement, a boy reading for the first standard has to buy a part of the book intended for the second also, and, as it will take two years before he comes to read that part, the book could not be preserved till then, and the consequence is that the same boy has to buy another copy in the second year. The same may be said of the one reading for the second standard. If the books now in use are divided into parts, and made to contain those portions only that are required for each standard, and the price reduced, more copies of each will be sold, and a large number, who now hold themselves aloof from the mere inability to buy books of 1, 2, and 3 Annas, will freely avail themselves of the advantages of education offered to them. I therefore beg permission to make the following proposals, hoping that they will meet with your approval.

Names of Books to be printed.	Portions to be contained.	Price.		
		RS.	A.	P.
First Standard Reader	First Part of the First Book of Lessons.	0	0	6
Second Standard Reader	Second Part of the First Book and the first 25 lessons in the Second Book	0	1	0
Third Standard Reader	From the 26th Lesson in the Second Book of Lessons to the end	0	1	6
Fourth Standard Reader	First half of the Third Book of Lessons	0	2	0
Third Standard Grammar	Etymology from Pope's First Grammar.	0	0	6
Third Standard Geography	Each district separately from the Short Account of the Madras Presidency	0	0	3

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the villagers and get printed books and slates introduced into the schools of the old stamp. It is only after the first examination and the receipt of the first grant that the remote Village Schoolmaster becomes convinced of the utility springing from systematic education, and the people see that the Government take an active and parental part towards the mental culture and civilization of the rustics also."

51. The second circle in the South Arcot District is that of Virdachellum. The number of schools and pupils in them for the past two years are as follows.

	Schools.	Pupils.
31st March 1873	151	3,396
Do. 1874	181	4,026
Increase	30	630

The increase was small. For extended operations further agency was required, and an additional Inspecting Schoolmaster has recently been appointed.

52. I quote the following from the Deputy Inspector's report.

"The number of Village Schools examined for grant this year was 125, slightly over twice the number examined in the previous year. Of these, the grant for one school, Malipaloor, was withheld by the Director of Public Instruction at my recommendation on account of some fraud in the attendance register. Rejecting this the total grant for 124 schools amounted to Rupees 4,051-8-0, which gives an average Rupees 32-10-9 for each school; also dividing the total amount by the number of pupils presented for examination, the average for each pupil amounts to Rupees 2-5-10.

"The subjoined tables will show the number examined in each standard and the number passed in each subject.

IV. Standard.

52 out of 106 pupils passed in Telugu Reading.	
101 do. do. Telugu Writing.	
19 do. do. English Reading.	
14 do. do. English Writing.	
44 do. do. Arithmetic.	
36 do. do. Telugu Grammar.	
6 do. do. English do.	
39 do. do. Geography.	

III. Standard.

60 out of 114 pupils passed in Telugu Reading.	
97 do. do. Telugu Writing.	
9 do. do. English Reading.	
10 do. do. English Writing.	
48 do. do. Arithmetic.	
21 do. do. Telugu Grammar.	
32 do. do. Geography.	

II. Standard.

231 out of 374 pupils passed in Telugu Reading.	
316 do. do. Telugu Writing.	
276 do. do. Arithmetic.	

I. Standard.

744 out of 1,117 pupils passed in Telugu Reading.	
854 do. do. Telugu Writing.	
860 do. do. Arithmetic.	

53. The following quotation from Appiah Sastri's report may be given.

"The teachers in many cases were not competent to discharge the duty they took upon themselves, and replacing them by better ones was out of the question, because the old teachers were the pets of the villagers, and the new teachers would not be decently paid. Besides some of the teachers, after passing their students for the second standard, found that they were not equal to teaching them for the higher standards; and as no new teacher could be introduced there, these succeeded in withdrawing their schools from our supervision, which they considered irksome.

"The scarcity which prevails in several parts by no means tends to improve the condition of these schools. There is a great fall in the number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the range, but, as far as I know, the people who were anxious to have Anglo-Vernacular Schools in their villages, owing to the novelty of the thing, subsequently thought that English was difficult to learn, and that a smattering of it was useless; so in the interior, as far as I can see, there are only a few who desire Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Even in their best days the Anglo-Vernacular Schools were more sham ones, and there are very few that can teach any English well.

"The Results' Schools in this range cannot be said to have assumed that permanency of character which it is desirable they should assume, but are gradually becoming more stable. The people see that our system is very useful, and teaches the boys to read and write pretty well without much difficulty, and that too within a very short time; still they can never get rid of the prejudice which they have in favour of books made of huge bundles of cadjan leaves, and their old mode of writing the characters on the sand for months together, and such other things."

54. The following tables give general results regarding Results' Schools in the whole division for the official year.

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Virdachellum Circle

Total for Circle

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55. I proceed to notice the Government Schools in the division, taking first the Normal School, Madras.

In December I inspected the school and examined the students. As the whole of the work done in the school is now of a professional character, I examined in it more in detail than on any previous occasion. Every student gave two lessons before me, and was tested on the blackboard, in Map-drawing, describing mathematical figures, working out Arithmetical Problems, and in Handwriting. Two papers in Method were also set, one on Methods of teaching certain subjects, the other on Fowler's Discipline and Instruction. The following table gives the numerical results of the whole of the examination.

Results of Examination.

Names.	Methods of Teaching.	Fowler's Discipline and Instruction.	Skill in Work on Blackboard.				Skill in Teaching.	Total.
			Drawing Figures.	Hand-writing.	Map-drawing.	Arithmetical Working.		
	100	100	10	10	10	10	190	430
1. Venkataswami Pillai, V.	14	36	8	6	7	7	86	164
2. Subramania Sastri, V.	21	41	7	5	8	9	111	202
3. Vengal Iyer, V.	21	38	4	3	7	6	99	178
4. Narayana Row, P.	15	20	8	8	4	10	92	157
5. Sambasiva Iyer, T. S.	31	39	8	4	6	9	88	184
6. Shadagopa Charri, P. B.	31	45	8	8	7	9	97½	205½
7. Rungabhashyam, C. D.	20	35	4	8	4	10	101½	182½
8. Abdoor Rahman	17	32	9	7	6	8	98	177
9. Varada Charri, P.	15	34	9	5	2	6	106½	177½
10. Armugam, T.	19	34	7	6	4	8	88	168
11. Ganapathi Pillai, V.	17	25	1	4	4	8	94	153
12. Subbayya, N.	25	45	3	5	5	7	97½	187½
13. Ramalingam, C.	7	18	5	6	8	8	88	140
14. Nilakanta Row, V.	18	35	2	4	6	8	97	169
15. Bhima Row, S.	12	30	7	6	6	8	97	166
16. Subramier, V.	34	24	8	5	8	8	85	172
17. Jembu Iyer, N.	17	35	2	6	7	7	111	185
18. Kuppen Iyengar, A.	13	16	3	4	8	8	87	139
19. Shadagopa Iyengar, R.	44	71	7	8	8	9	109	256
Averages ...	21	34	6	6	6	8	96½	177

More in detail the marks assigned for teaching power are as shown in the following statement.

Number.	Names.	Physical Strength for performing the duties of a Teacher.	Energy as a Teacher.	Skill in Reading.	Pronunciation.	Clearness and Grammatical accuracy of expression.	Skill in questioning.	Skill in Explaining and Illustrating the Lesson.	Readiness in the use of the Blackboard.	Use of Vernacular.	Total.
		15	20	20	15	20	30	30	20	20	190
1	Venkatadri Pillai, V.	12	13	9	10	12	10	10	5	5	86
2	Subramania Sastri, V.	13	16	9	12	13	18	15	8	7	111
3	Vengal Iyer, V.	11	15	5	12	10	15	13	7	7	99
4	Narayana Row, P.	11	13	16	9	6	10	10	9	8	92
5	Sambasiva Iyer, T. S.	12	13	10	10	9	11	10	7	6	88
6	Shadagopa Charri, P. B.	13	15	11	9	10	12	12	7½	8	97½
7	Rungabhashyam, C. D.	12	12	12	10	12	13½	13	9	8	101½
8	Abdoor Rahman	12	14	14	13	16	12	12	5	...	98
9	Varada Charri, P.	12	14	11	12	16	13	12½	9	7	106½
10	Armugam, T.	11	14	12	8	11	11	11	5	5	88
11	Ganapathi Pillai, V.	11	12	11	8	13	14	13	7	6	94
12	Subbayya, N.	12	13	12	9	12	13	13	8½	5	97½
13	Ramalingam, C.	13	12	12	9	10	11	10	7	4	88
14	Nilakanta Row, V.	12	12	12	10	11	13	12½	7½	7	97
15	Bhima Row, S.	13	14	16	10	10	12	13	7	8	97
16	Subramier, V.	12	11	11	7	9	11	11	7	6	85
17	Jembu Iyer, N.	13	16	15	10	14	16	13	7	7	111
18	Kuppen Iyengar, A.	11	10	12	8	10	11	11	7	7	87
19	Shadagopa Iyengar, R.	12	18	15	9	11	16	14	7	7	109
Averages ...		12	13½	11½	9½	11½	12½	12	7½	6½	96½

57. I may conveniently remark on the subjects of examination in the order followed in the first of the preceding tables, giving first the following table supplied to me by the Principal, showing the disposal of the time of the students.

Time.	10	10½	11	11½	12	1
	2	2½	3	3½	4	5
Monday.	Preparation of Lessons.	Method.		Arithmetic.	Model Lesson.	
Tuesday.	Reading.		Criticism Lesson.			
Wednesday.	Preparation of Lessons.	Method.		Arithmetic.	Model Lesson.	
Thursday.	Writing.		Criticism Lesson.			
Friday.	Text-book.		Method.		Library and Black-board Practice.	

Analyzed this gives the following result.

Subject	No. of Hours per Week.
Criticism Lessons	8
Model do.	4
Method	6
Writing	2
Arithmetic	2
Preparation of Lessons	2
Reading	2
Text-book	2
Library and Blackboard practice	2
Total	30

58. All of course spend a considerable portion of time in teaching classes in the Practising School.

Remarks on the Examination.—Instruction in the methods of teaching Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic had been given by the Principal, there being no particular text-book laid down, or indeed available; in connexion with which I may remark that a treatise of this nature adapted to India is greatly wanted.

The following is the paper set on methods of Teaching—

I.—Of what discipline may Arithmetic be made the means.

1st.—To little children.

2ndly.—To boys from 8 to 11.

3rdly.—To boys of more advanced age.

II.—Explain what is meant by teaching "on first principles" and by "rule," and state what is to be said in favour of and against each.

III.—Suppose you are teaching a class acquiring some facility in simple Multiplication, state how an hour may most advantageously be spent.

IV.—Characterize definitely a faulty and a good style of large handwriting. Rule your paper and write carefully, as a copy for boys, a line in large, in medium, and in small hand.

V.—State, somewhat in detail, how you would conduct a lesson in writing.

VI.—Suppose you are taking a class in the Second English Reader, state how an hour may best be distributed.

VII.—Give a sketch of an hour's lesson in composition to a class able to read the Third Reader.

VIII.—Take the IVth Proposition of Euclid, Book I., and show how you would go through it with a class.

IX.—Suppose you were called on to give a *vised ecce* lesson before the Inspector on the Reign of Henry VII., draw up notes of the lesson you would give.

X.—At inspections masters often express astonishment at their pupils' failure, when, as they say, the boys know what they are required to do. Account for such failure, and suggest its remedy.

I did not mean the paper to be a difficult one, nor on perusal has it seemed to me so, except on the consideration that exact answers to the questions in this form had not been given to the students. The substance of the answers required must, however, have been gone over with them; but some little thought was required for putting the matter into form.

With the papers sent in I was much disappointed. Only four papers obtain more than one-fourth marks, and the average is 21 per cent. of the maximum. If I understand the time-table, six hours a week is given to the subject, and two hours to the text-book on Discipline and Instruction. The papers do not show that grasp of, and familiarity with, the subject that should be gained in this time, and which ought to be secured by students whose whole time is devoted to preparation for the work of a schoolmaster.

I have made a few notes on the papers, which I here embody. Part of one of the questions on teaching Arithmetic is "Explain what is meant by teaching on first principles," which one, P. Narain Rao, answers thus: "By teaching 'on first principles' is meant, to teach a thing at random without a careful previous preparation," which certainly looks very much like answering at random without any previous preparation. Other answers again are mere jumbles of words without meaning. For instance, in answer to parts 2 and 3 of the first question, in one paper I find—

"Boys from 8 to 11 classes may make use of Arithmetic as means of getting a thorough knowledge of science."

"To boys of more advanced age, who are supposed to have made a great development of their mental faculties, it may be restricted only so far as it relates to their practical use."

Another fault is that the students do not distinguish or appear to see what is really wanted in a question, e.g., question III. is as follows.

"Suppose you are teaching a class acquiring some facility in Simple Multiplication, state how an hour may most advantageously be spent."

This seems as clear as language can be, and yet, instead of answering it, one goes into the method of teaching Multiplication, another into contracted Multiplication, &c., entirely missing the point. The same is the case more or less throughout the papers. I am aware that sticking to a question and giving what is asked for and nothing else are points in which weakness is not peculiar to Normal Students.

59. The paper* on the text-book, being based entirely on it, proved easier, and the much higher average of 34 per cent. of the maximum was secured. One student, R. Shadagopa Iyengar, obtained 71 marks (out of 100), and it is noteworthy that his answers on Methods of Teaching are also the best. These papers generally, however, are not so good as they ought to be, nor as good as papers in future may fairly be expected to be.

60. The neatness shown in the use of the blackboard was generally creditable, gaining, of the maximum, the following averages:—

60 per cent. in drawing Geometrical Figures.

60 do. for hand-writing.

60 do. for map-drawing.

80 do. for working a model solution in Arithmetic.

These marks are higher than would have been gained at any previous inspection had marks been awarded separately according to the same standard.

61. For skill in teaching the marks generally may be characterized as very fair. Those assigned for "readiness in the use of the blackboard" are, however, rather low. Greater readiness and facility must be added to the neatness spoken of in the preceding paragraph.

62. The following is the list of appointments made from the school during the official year 1873-74.

* The following is the paper:—

Fowler's Discipline and Instruction.

(5 hours.)

I.—"I doubt not but learned men with mean experience would far excel men of long experience without learning."

Explain, briefly and clearly, how this applies to a teacher's office.

II.—The writer quoted in the first question writes further:

"The experience of one man's life cannot furnish examples and precedents for the events of one man's life."

What is the meaning of this, and the inference to be drawn from it?

III.—What are the main points regarding Arnold to be gathered from your text-book?

IV.—What is meant by "taking up answers"? Enlarge a little on this, and illustrate by some original examples.

V.—Enumerate some of the natural feelings and tendencies of pupils which a master should take advantage of, and remark briefly, but to the point, on each.

VI.—In your text-book there are laid down eight "Directions for conducting a lesson." Enumerate these, and give the substance of the remarks on them.

VII.—"The difference between examining and teaching must be remembered." Explain this, and illustrate by notes on any lesson of your own selection.

VIII.—"What is worth saying is worth understanding." Explain clearly what this means as applied to teaching, and show how teachers practically violate the principle.

IX.—From the "principles of teaching" laid down in your text-book select six, and give the substance of the remarks on them.

X.—What is the most effectual rule for securing punctuality in the attendance of pupils? Remark very briefly. (Note that one is required.)

Number.	Name of Student.	What Examination passed.	Where appointed to.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
1	A. Subba Row	F. A., Dec. 1872.	Taluk School, Badagere.	22 April 1873	ss.
2	S. D. Kishnasawmy Iyengar.	Mat., do. 1867.	Private School, Streerungum.	2 June do.	25
3	T. Narasimha Chari.	F. A., do. 1873.	Govindu Naidu's School, Madras.	1 July do.	25
4	N. K. Varada Chari.	Mat., do. 1870.	Taluk School, Trivellore.	do. do.	30
5	A. Kuppen Iyengar.	Do. do. ...	Primary School, Saidapetta.	7 do. do.	20
6	Safder Hussain	F. A., do. 1873.	Musulman Boys' Schl. Arcot.	do. do.	80
7	P. Dasika Chari	Mat., do. 1870.	Normal School, Vellore.	14 do. do.	20
8	G. Jumba Iyer	Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	16 do. do.	20
9	V. Subramaya	F. A., do. 1869.	St. Thomé Collège, Mylapore.	6 Aug. do.	38
10	E. Gopaul Iyer	Mat., do. 1870.	Taluk School, Ponnammallee.	23 do. do.	30
11	K. Sadagopa Iyengar	F. A., do. 1870.	Patchespappu's High School, Madras.	4 Sept. do.	50
12	P. B. Sadagopa Chari.	Do. do. 1871.	Govindu Naidu's Schl., Madras.	3 Feb. 1874	40
13	N. Subbaya...	Do. do. 1872.	Zillah School, Brennan.	6 do. do.	35
14	C. Rangabhashyam.	Mat., do. 1870.	Anglo-Vernacular Schl. Sriracha.	23 March do.	60

63. *Normal School, Vellore.*—This school was inspected in August and September last, when the Normal Class contained 21 students and the Practising School 160 pupils.

64. *Normal Class.*—At the Certificate Examination of August 1873, eighteen students from this school were examined. The results are as follows.

Fourth-Grade Candidates.

Number.	Names.	English.	Vernacular.	Method.	Arithmetic.	Geometry.	History.	Geography.	Total.	Result.
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	700	
594	C. Venkoba Row	21	42	16	43	27	39	32	220	Passed.
595	A. Vixiarangachari	8	28	23	30	24	9	12	134	Failed.
596	P. Theruvengadam Pillai	27	39	30	52	62	28	35	273	Passed.
597	K. Ramasami Iyer	17	29	17	32	3	32	21	161	Failed.
598	V. Kistnamurti Pillai	31	40	33	73	61	44	35	317	Passed.
599	N. Streenevasachari	14	36	25	67	35	58	28	263	Passed for the Fifth Grade.
600	P. Saha Iyengar	7	40	26	32	24	32	20	181	Do.
601	C. Ramannjam Moodetty.	20	61	13	32	16	17	24	173	Do.

Fifth-Grade Candidates.

Number.	Names.	Vernacular.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.	Result.
		100	100	100	100	400	
582	P. Jayakoorthy Nayana	42	93	13	37	183	Passed.
583	C. Streenevasa Rao	22	17	23	13	75	Failed.
584	Arnee Govindaraja Mudali	47	80	62	30	219	Passed.
585	Arnee Cothundapani Mudali	36	52	43	34	165	Do.
586	Pullikonda Manusami Naidu	27	60	37	25	149	Do.
587	Pullikonda Ramachandra Rao	46	46	49	30	171	Do.
588	Vellore Narainsami Mudali	16	3	18	18	55	Failed.
589	Vellore Pachappa Mudali	28	43	40	5	116	Do.
591	T. Narainsamy	39	78	50	30	197	Passed.
592	A. Sambasivam Mudali	48	...	54	33	135	Do.

65. For the fourth-grade candidates English is often the most trying subject, and the candidates from Vellore show badly in the subject. For their knowledge of their vernacular language the marks are very fair. In Method three of the candidates fall low, while the other five have done about fairly. In Arithmetic two have done well, two others very fairly, and the remaining four nearly fairly. In Geometry two have done creditably, four moderately, one very badly, and one has failed. In Geography the average is only tolerable. On the whole only three passed.

66. Failure in a single subject also reduced considerably the number among the ten fifth-grade candidates who passed, so that it did not exceed seven. Though twelve were registered for this examination, only ten presented themselves, as two were sick.

67. At my inspection seventeen students gave lessons before me with the results shown in the following statement.

Number.	Names.	Age.	Date of joining the Normal Class.	What (if any) Examination passed for.	When.	Physical strength for performing the duties of a Teacher.	Energy as a Teacher.	Skill in Reading.	Pronunciation.	Clearness and grammatical accuracy of expression.	Skill in questioning.	Skill in explaining and illustrating lessons.	Readiness in the use of the blackboard.	Use of the Vernacular.	Total.
1	P. Thervengadam Pillai.	23	January 1870	Fifth Grade.	1871	13	15	10	10	12	12	10	8	8	185
2	N. Streenevasachary	21	February 1872	None.	...	13	16	9	8	14	14	13	8	8	98
3	C. Ramalingam Mudali	19	Do.	Fifth Grade.	1872	13	16	9	8	11	12	12	6	8	103
4	C. Vencoba Rao	21	April 1872	Do.	1870	12	12	10	11	14	13	12	6	9	95
5	K. S. Ramasami Iyer	20	Do.	Do.	1872	9	10	7	9	10	10	10	4	6	99
6	P. Seshachary	20	February 1872	Do.	1872	11	12	6	8	10	10	11	8	7	75
7	V. Krishnamoorthy	19	April 1872	Do.	1872	11	11	7	9	12	11	11	8	7	83
8	V. Narainswamy	19	February 1872	None.	...	11	12	9	8	11	10	12	6	8	87
9	P. Jayakoorthy	18	April 1872	Do.	...	11	12	6	7	10	10	11	7	6	80
10	A. Govinda Rajoo	20	February 1873	Do.	...	12	15	8	9	11	11	12	8	8	94
11	A. Sambasivam	17	Do.	Do.	...	12	12	9	8	9	9	10	6	8	83
12	P. Ramachandra Rao	22	Do.	Do.	...	12	16	8	9	10	12	13	8	10	98
13	C. Streenevasa Rao	17	Do.	Do.	...	13	15	9	10	11	11	12	7	8	95
14	A. Kothandapany	17	Do.	Do.	...	12	14	7	7	10	9	10	6	8	83
15	T. Narayanaswamy	18	Do.	Do.	...	11	13	8	8	10	8	8	4	4	76
16	P. Venkata Raman	20	Do.	Do.	...	12	17	7	10	12	13	12	7	8	98
17	P. Moonosawmy	18	Do.	Do.	...	12	13	8	8	10	11	10	7	4	83

I found that David Joseph has made improved supervision for the superintendence of the classes of the Practising School while they are under instruction by the normal students, and the good average result of the teaching is doubtless, to a considerable extent, due to this.

68. Some faults that characterized a good deal of the teaching I must, however, point out. One was the frequent unmeaning repetition of the ends of answers, a practice that greatly disfigures teaching, and always suggests to me that the person having recourse to it is at a loss as to what to say next. It is and can be of no possible use, and those who have the training of teachers should carefully guard against their falling into the habit.

The second fault is, as far as my experience goes, almost peculiar to Hindus, and is a trick of manner in their conversation introduced into teaching. I refer to the constant emission of the sound represented by 'M'M' when a person speaking ends a clause or a sentence. It, I suppose, corresponds with the English "yes," said approvingly by a listener when he wishes the speaker to proceed. It is to me most disagreeable, and greatly disfigures any teacher's manner. Occasionally, as an encouragement, "yes" may be said with advantage. It is the constant unmeaning repetition of this, or any other word or sound that constitutes "mannerism," and against which a teacher should carefully guard.

The next fault was too much repetition of simple matter, till it became tiresome, a habit injurious as well to the mental habits of the pupils subjected to it (seeing that it must produce inattention) as to discipline.

The last fault that I took a note of was telling too much to boys that they could find out themselves, especially in the reading lessons. The best kind of teaching is that which leads boys to work for themselves and master difficulties; among the worst kinds is that which does their work for them, and leaves them no difficulties to surmount.

69. A Criticism Lesson I observed. As is the usual practice, one class having been selected from the Practising School to receive the lesson, the others were dismissed to enable all the masters and students to be present.

The lesson was conducted in the ordinary way, one student after another being called on for remarks after the class of boys had been sent away.

A good point in the conduct of the lesson was that the Head Master required each student to specify exactly what he objected to, rejecting vague general remarks. Bad points were taken from the best boys, many not answering at all, and too much lecturing.

The lesson was closed by some remarks on the work of the students in the Practising School during the preceding week, the only one I entered was to the effect that simultaneous answering had been too generally allowed in the classes.

70. I heard two lessons on Method given to the normal classes by the Head Master. The first was on the teaching of Arithmetic and entirely *ried voce*. The second was based on the text-book in Method, the students repeating some of the principles therein laid down, and then reading the book while the Head Master questioned and supplied explanations.

71. I was very favourably impressed with David Joseph's interest in his work. Though he did not volunteer any particular complaint, I inferred

from his answers to my questions that he had not received that hearty support from all his assistants which a Head Master has a right to expect, and I took an opportunity of addressing a few words to the masters before I left the station.

Some months later one of the Assistant Masters had to be removed for his conduct. He was, in fact, dismissed; but afterwards appointed to another school on a lower salary in consideration of his long service. It is to be hoped he will profit by the lesson.

72. The following is the list of appointments made from Vellore during the year.

Name of Student.	What Examination passed.	Where appointed to.	Date of appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.
1 P. Seashiah	Fifth Grade.	Taluk School, Trivellore.	23rd Jany. 1873.	12	
2 V. Thaniaschellam Moodelly.	Fourth do.	Municipal School, Vellore.	1st Aug. 1873	12	Ex-student.
3 S. Rahimkhan Sahib.	Fifth do.	Mahomedan School, Vellore.	18th July 1873	15	Do.
4 J. Krishna Row	Fourth do.	London Mission School, Pongalore.	1st June 1873	7	Do.
5 A. Vijiarsagara Charry.	Fifth do.	Result System School, Nottary.	15th Aug. 1873	12	Do.
6 A. Garunada Moodelly.	Fourth do.	Local Fund School, Tripasore.	19th Dec. 1873	15	Do.
7 P. Thiruvangadam Pillay.	Do.	Local Fund School, Amagudy.	Do.	15	Do.
8 V. Krishnamurthy Moodelly.	Do.	Local Fund School, Tiruvallore.	Do.	15	Do.
9 C. Vencoba Row	Do.	Local Fund School, Trivettore.	Do.	15	Do.
10 N. Srinivasa Charry.	Fifth do.	Local Fund School, Vellyvadoo.	Do.	10	Do.
11 P. Ramachendra Row.	Do.	Local Fund School, Trivettore.	2nd Feb. 1873	15	Do.
12 C. Subaraya Pillay	Fourth do.	Local Fund School, Parithiput.	1st Jan. 1874	30	Do.
13 V. Intchmanu Moodelly.	Do.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Gudiatum.	16th Jan. 1874	10	Do.
14 S. Narayanasawmi Naidoo.	Fifth do.	Taluk School, Virdachellam.	19th Jan. 1874	8	Do.
15 C. Ramanaja Moodelly.	Do.	American Mission School, Vellore.			

73. At inspection the Practising School did not pass so good an examination as I expected it would do. There had been a good deal of change of masters since the previous inspection, which had probably acted injuriously; and the plan now followed, of sending out all students as soon as they have

passed, must affect the teaching of the Practising School. This plan increases the number of teachers trained, but, as far as the Practising branch of the school is concerned, it involves a loss.

74. *Normal School, Trichinopoly.*—Twenty-three Normal Students gave lessons before me in September last, with the results shown in the following statement.

Names.	Date of admission.	Rate of Scholarships.	What Examination already passed.	Physical strength for performing the duties of a Teacher.	Energy as a Teacher.	Skill in Reading.	Pronunciation.	Clearness and grammatical accuracy of expression.	Skill in questioning.	Skill in explaining and illustrating the lesson.	Readiness in the use of the Blackboard.	Use of the Vernacular.	Total.
1 D. Vardava Row	15th Nov. 1869	5	Fifth Grade.	12	10	7	7	9	10	10	8	10	83
2 L. Joseph	1st Feb. 1872	5	Do.	10	10	8	8	10	10	10	5	10	79
3 V. Subramanian	Do.	5	Do.	11	11	9	9	11	8	9	6	10	83
4 T. Ramaswami	Do.	5	Do.	11	10	10	10	10	8	10	4	8	79
5 V. Gopulakrishnan	Do.	5	Do.	12	13	8	7	9	10	12	6	10	79
6 P. Sundaram	Do.	5	Do.	12	11	6	6	9	8	9	4	8	74
7 S. Chidambaram	Do.	3	Do.	13	12	7	7	11	10	11	4	9	85
8 S. Sathu Ramen	Do.	3	Do.	13	13	7	8	12	12	12	8	10	93
9 D. K. Rangan	Do.	3	Do.	11	12	9	9	9	10	11	5	9	87
10 K. Kistnaswamy	Do.	5	None	10	11	9	9	9	9	9	5	8	77
11 M. Ramaswamy	1st Feb. 1873	5	Do.	12	13	7	7	11	10	10	7	6	84
12 M. Vythilingum	Do.	3	Do.	11	11	8	8	9	9	9	7	7	78
13 S. Sway	Do.	3	Do.	12	12	5	5	10	10	9	8	7	81
14 S. Veikutaramen	Do.	3	Fifth Grade.	11	10	7	7	9	9	8	8	7	77
15 R. Narasimman	Do.	3	None	11	10	9	8	9	8	9	8	8	80
16 S. Sathu	Do.	3	Fifth Grade.	11	10	9	8	11	12	10	7	10	89
17 Rajah Rao	Do.	3	None	12	12	6	6	10	10	9	7	7	81
18 A. Subramanian	Do.	3	Do.	12	12	6	6	9	10	8	6	7	81
19 L. Lakshmin	Do.	3	Do.	11	12	5	7	13	9	8	9	9	75
20 M. Narasimman	Do.	3	Do.	12	11	7	7	8	9	9	9	9	81
21 S. Gopalan	Do.	3	Do.	13	12	7	8	9	10	10	8	9	86
22 J. David	Do.	3	Do.	13	11	8	8	10	10	11	7	9	87
23 R. Sankaran	Do.	3	Do.	13	11	8	8	10	9	10	7	9	85

There were several defects that I noted. The class taught was generally noisy; and several of the teachers spoke in a harsh tone, and with a rough manner. In teaching English, Tamil was spoken greatly too much. The so-called 'reading lessons' had next to nothing of actual reading by the boys, nearly the whole of the time being spent by some teachers in asking questions on Grammar, by others in giving explanations. Other lessons again were disfigured by too much repetition, and yet were not impressive. I considered there to be much room for 'finish' in the teaching generally.

75. A criticism lesson in Geography was given. The lesson was a *vide voce* one, not based on any thing prepared by the class, and not, therefore, an example of what I consider ought to be an ordinary Geography lesson. As a show or an occasional lesson such an one may do very well; but if such are made the staple of the teaching, my experience is that boys will learn exceedingly little of the subject; and, indeed, the principle involved applies to the whole of school work.

At the close of the lesson the masters made some remarks, but no reference was made to the work of the students in the Practising School since the previous lesson. The practice of doing this after every criticism lesson seems to me a good one that should not be allowed to fall into abeyance.

76. A lesson in Method given by the Head Master consisted of reading and questioning on the text-book. It was of an average character, and calls for no particular remark.

77. For the Certificate Examination of 1873.

For the Fourth Grade

Thirteen candidates were registered, and eight passed.

For the Fifth Grade

Ten candidates were registered, and nine passed. The latter is a good result; the former only a moderate one.

78. The Practising School passed with results of a generally fair character. The reading of English was, however, very defective, a result which could hardly but follow from such a method of conducting the reading lesson as I have condemned in paragraph 74.

The order of the Practising School was very bad, and the noise in it great. I spoke seriously to all the masters on this point; and on the last day of my inspection, when I observed the whole school at its ordinary work, considerable improvement was visible. I hope it has continued; but sudden improvement in a thing of this kind is not to be effected. Boys accustomed to bad order and to being allowed to talk much at will cannot be restrained on a sudden.

The building is badly suited, and makes efficient supervision very difficult.

79. The following is the list of appointments from Trichinopoly during the official year.

Name of Student.	What Examination passed.	Where appointed to.	Date of appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.
R. Mahalingum Iyer ...	Fifth Grade.	Chindamany, Trichinopoly District.	13th June 1873.	Rs. 10 0 0	
S. Kristna Iyer ...	Do.	Anglo-Vernacular School Paripatty, Salem.	1st Sept. 1873.	10 0 0	
N. Aravamutti Iyengar ...	Do.	Result System School, Trimanaka, Trichinopoly District.	17th Sept. 1873.	10 0 0	
K. Ramaswamy Iyer ...	Do.	Nallur Result System School, Tanjore.	3rd April 1873.	7 0 0	Ex-Normal student.
V. Venkatarama Iyer ...	Fourth Grade	Kattupattur Result System School, Musiri.	1st April 1873.	15 0 0	Do.
R. Venkatarama Iyer ...	Fourth and Third Grades	Paripatty School near Madras.	20th Dec. 1873.	15 0 0	Do.

80. *Female Normal School, Madras.*—This school was for the first time placed under me during the year. Its constitution underwent considerable modification. What it is now will appear from the following extract from a notice issued in January last.

"2. This school will consist of a Normal Department to prepare young women as schoolmistresses, and of a Practising School for teaching children.

"3. The Normal Department will be constituted as follows:—

16 Caste Hindus—8 Tamils and 8 Telugus.

8 Native Christians—4 Tamils and 4 Telugus.

6 East Indians or Europeans.

"All to be of good character and respectable social standing.

"Provision will also be made for Mahomedan candidates, who are invited to join the school.

"(a.) In addition to the above, six students of any class, of good character and respectable social standing, may be admitted as free students, with a prospect of succeeding to a stipend, but without any positive pledge to that effect.

"(b.) As a general rule, no one will be admitted as a stipendiary student under 14 years or over 25 years of age.

"(c.) Before the admission of any student, her guardian will be required to undertake to repay half the amount received as stipend, in case of the student's not remaining to complete the whole course of study, and subsequently serving for two years as a teacher. The first six months in the school will be a period of probation.

"(d.) The course of study will extend over four years, in general, and the rates of stipend will be as follow:—

"*First year.*—Preparing for a certificate of the Third Grade. Stipend Rs. 6 per mensem.

"*Second and Third years.*—Preparing for a certificate of the Second Grade. Stipend Rupees 8 during the second and Rupees 10 during the third year, the increase from Rupees 8 to Rupees 10 not to be given unless proper progress is made.

"*Fourth year.*—Preparing for a certificate of the First Grade. Stipend Rupees 12 per mensem.

"4. The Practising School will be limited to 70 or 80 pupils in three departments—one Tamil, another Telugu, and the third English."

81. For the reorganized institution the following staff was sanctioned:—

Superintendent	Rs. 350	As at present.
Tamil and English Assistant	70	Do.
Telugu do. do.	70	{ New. If possible, a female.
Pundits, one Tamil and the other Telugu, each with a little English	25	{ One Pandit at present drawing Rupees 25.
Tamil teacher, with some knowledge of English, Practising School	50	{ Females, if possible.
Telugu do. do.	40	
Sewing Mistress	25	
Rent	100	
Servants	25	
Contingencies, including wages of a Writer	25	

82. The school can hardly be said to have got into working order during the year, as it had only nine Normal Students and twenty children in the Practising School on the 31st March. It is still an experiment, though, I think, with increased promise of success. When submitting propositions regarding the reorganization, I wrote as follows.

"In conclusion, I venture to remark that this matter has occupied me some time, and has suggested to me that the elaboration of a scheme on paper, and the getting it into practical working, are two widely different things; and that, though it might at first be the slower, it would ultimately prove the wiser plan for Government to utilize the agency available to establish simply a Hindu Girls' School that should develop into the mode of what a good girls' school should be, and then supply pupils in every way qualified to become Normal Students. Such an experiment should bear good fruit in five years; in ten it should have raised Hindu female education on a different basis."

By the close of the present official year some more data will be available, but I do not think the experiment can be fairly judged of in less than three years.

83. I visited no other Normal School during the year, and it does not seem necessary for me to spend time (this report being behindhand) in compiling the statistics for them, which will be on the records of your office. The reasons of my not visiting any other Normal School were twofold, your having instructed me not to do so without arranging with you before hand, and pressure of work in Madras, that made it a very difficult matter to find time for long visits north, south, and west.

84. *Zillah School, Cuddalore.*—This school was for years in a depressed state, nor has it yet worked its way up to the position it ought to occupy.

In December last it was inspected when there were 160 pupils on the rolls.

None of the Matriculation Class were present, as those who were to attend the examination had left the station. I find from the official list that only one pupil from this school was successful, and he stands 552nd in the second class. Instead of an advance there has, therefore, been a still further decline. I find the numbers for this school successful in the Matriculation Examination for the past seven years to be as follow.

Years.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	Total.
Number passed ...	...	3	3	1	2	2	1	12

Of the fifth class my impression was that its pupils would require at least two years to be qualified to enter the Matriculation Examination; the school cannot, therefore, be expected to do much in the Matriculation Examination of December next.

Except in the English language, the fourth class seemed to me to reach its standard.

Both divisions of the third class seemed to me to have been fairly taught except in English.

In reporting on the school I said: "I may remark, in conclusion, that I thought the fifth class below the proper standard of a Matriculation Class; and that the teaching of English seemed to have been of an inferior quality in the fifth, fourth, and third classes."

85. *Madriisa-i-Azam*.—The position of this institution as a Higher-Class School ceased towards the close of the last official year, and it was fully reported on at that time. It is now a Middle-Class School.

The reduction in standard has not seriously affected the numbers. ~~has been on the rolls~~

On the 31st March 1873 ... 203 pupils.
Do. 1874 ... 210* do.

At inspection the fourth highest class passed very fairly except in English, which has always been a weak point in the school. The class was rather small, containing 23 pupils. Considering the standard, there is no apparent reason why the strength of the class should not reach 30.

Two of the divisions of the third class also weak in numbers, the strength having been—

Division A ...	18
Do. B ...	20
Do. C ...	25

Division A passed pretty creditably except in English and Geography.

Division B stood much better in the last-named subject; in fact, did well with the exception of two failures. But in English it stood low; and did

* At the date of this report the number on the rolls is 239.

poorly in a paper in Arithmetic. The class was, however, of low standing for paper-work.

Division C read poorly, and stood low in English, but passed satisfactorily in other subjects.

The divisions of the second class were strong. For their standing they passed pretty well, including English. Reading, however, required attention.

The divisions of the first class varied greatly in strength, A containing 35, while B contained sub-divisions of 17, 20, and 21, respectively. These two last sub-divisions were mostly beginners, reading letters and easy words. The two higher passed pretty satisfactorily.

The handwriting of the school had improved in character.

The pronunciation of English stood greatly in need of improvement.

The Deputy Inspector says of his examination in Tamil: "For Mahomedan students, the averages must be considered to be pretty fair on the whole."

The school kept up its numbers, and worked, I think, satisfactorily for the first year of the new phase of its existence.

86. *Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore*.—The standard of this school has always nominally been that of the middle class, but the former Head Master improperly raised its standard. When the higher classes of the Madriisa were abolished, the same was done in this school, and it is now strictly an Anglo-Vernacular School.

The late Head Master is now the Inspecting Schoolmaster for Mussulman Schools for the town of Madras, and his successor has not quite maintained the strength of the school, there having been but 48 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last.

At inspection the school passed fairly generally, though the third (highest) class was deficient in English and the second in Geography.

87. *Chingleput District*.—The following Taluq Schools were at work in the district during the year.

Name of Station.	Number on the Rolls on the 31st of March 1873.	Number on the Rolls on the 31st of March 1874.	Number of Classes.	Number of Teachers.
Kannattur ...	34	35	3	2
Ponneri ...	30	35	5	2
Poonamallee ...	61	53	4	4
Trivellore ...	62	55	4	4

In point of numbers of pupils they declined slightly.

The schools at Kannattur and Ponneri are in small retired places, where, as I think, Results' Schools would supply every want; and these might be closed without injury to education.

The school at Poonamallee had pupils taken from it by Results' Schools in the neighbourhood, but I think there is room for it to work, and its standard might with advantage be raised. As, however, the whole question of continuing or discontinuing Taluq Schools has been raised, I have allowed all to go on as usual without suggesting changes. It is, however, very desirable

that the question should be decided, since a state of uncertainty, producing hesitation in action, must impair efficiency.

The Taluq School at Trivellore has a formidable rival in the Free Church Branch School at the station, which aims higher, and has higher-paid teachers. It has maintained its former standard. At a time when Government is anxious to save all unnecessary expenditure, it may be a question whether a Government School at Trivellore is necessary. I am hardly inclined to answer the question in the affirmative, thinking that Results' Schools might well work all the school-going population up to the standard that would fit them to enter the third class of the Higher-Class School, and the number of boys of this standard and higher would not be too many for one school.

88. The Yenadi School at Striharikota is not now in the Chingleput District, but in that of Nellore; it has, however, been retained in my educational division.

It has continued its work of elementary teaching and the teaching of basket-making with about average results.

89. *South Arcot District.*—There are six Taluq Schools in the Cuddalore Circle of the South Arcot District, as follows.

Stations.	NUMBER ON 31ST MARCH		Number of Teachers.
	1873.	1874.	
Old Town, Cuddalore	48	48	2
Panrooty	40	37	2
Trinomallai	65	53	3
Trickalore	59	62	3
Tindevanam	48	54	3
Villapuram	69	75	4
Total	329	329	...

The total number of pupils has risen in three of the schools, remained stationary in one, and fallen in the remaining two, the general total remaining precisely the same.

The three first named are the least important, though that at Trinomallai has shown a considerable advance on some years past. The three last named are in places of some importance, and each supplies a need.

90. *Local Fund Schools.*—This circle contains no Local Fund Schools. A Sub-Committee was appointed to consider a scheme, and the late Deputy Inspector of Schools for the circle proposed a scheme that seemed to me much too ambitious and expensive.

As the letter I wrote on the question expresses my general views, it may not be out of place for me here to quote it as follows:—

"2. The draft submitted to me with your letter, No. 156, of the 17th May last, I have given some attention to, and fear it is on too elaborate a scale to admit of such a multiplication of schools as will allow of the wide extension of education which is contemplated in the resolution appointing the Sub-

Committee, which speaks of 'the improvement and extension of elementary education in the villages of the circle.' If, however, operations are begun on such a scale that 58 schools cost over Rupees 21,000 a year, omitting buildings and furniture, it would be hopeless to expect that Local Funds could bear such a charge as would be involved in extending education to the villages of the circle generally at the rates proposed.

"3. As to the number of masters, it would seem judicious to appoint only one master for any school at first, and then to appoint others as the number of pupils increased. One master should manage 30 boys. When the number exceeded 40, a second might be appointed, and a third when the number rose above 65 or 70. It has to be borne in mind that it is elementary education only that is to be provided for, and for that large classes are sufficient. Minute sub-division is unnecessary, and simply involves a waste of time.

"4. Instead of paying regular salaries in full, I should suggest to the Board that a portion of a master's salary only should be fixed and paid monthly, and the remainder made dependent on the results of an annual examination of his pupils. Should the Board approve of the principle of such a scheme, I shall be happy to work it out in detail. Meantime, to give some idea of what I mean, I enclose a copy of the Journal of Education for May 1873, on page 208 of which will be found such a scheme worked out and adopted in Malabar. The scheme I should propose would be exactly similar in character, though it might perhaps differ in some details.

"It will be seen that the Board of Revenue approved of the scheme; there would, therefore, be no difficulty on this score should the Board adopt the principle.

"5. A consideration of the question now raised need not interfere with the provision to be made in the budget, since the cost would not be much affected.

"6. Supposing schools of three classes to be needed to meet the varying wants of different villages, I should doubt whether the cost to the Board should exceed

"Rupees 30 a month for a first-class school.

Do. 20 do. second do.

Do. 15 do. third do.

"The fees being available for any necessary expenses beyond these amounts.

"Elementary education, as defined by Government, does not rise above the third standard of the results' scheme, which is as follows:—

"(1.) *Vernacular Reading.*—As in the Second Book of Lessons in Tamil generally, with explanation.

"(2.) *Writing*, from dictation, in small hand, out of the Reading Book.

"(3.) *Arithmetic.*—Compound Rules and Reduction, with Ordinary Weight, Measure, and Money Tables.

"(4.) *Grammar.*—Etymology, as in Pope's 1st Catechism of Tamil Grammar. Questions to be put in reference to the Reading Book.

"(5.) *Geography* of the district in which the school is situated.

"(6.) *English Reading*.—As in the First Book of Reading of the Madras School Book Society, with explanation in a Vernacular.

"(7.) *Writing*, in large hand, easy words from the English Reading Book.

"7. In a second-class school the highest standard would be the following for the second standard.

"(1.) *Vernacular Reading*.—As in the second part of the First Book of Lessons in Tamil and the first twenty-five lessons of the Second Book. Explanation to be given.

"(2.) *Writing*, from dictation, short sentences out of the Reading Book.

"(3.) *Arithmetic*.—Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division. The Multiplication Table to twelve times twelve.

"For this a salary of Rupees 10 need not be exceeded.

"8. There could hardly be a school worthy of the name of a lower standard than this. The first results' standard is as follows:—

"(1.) *Vernacular Reading*.—As in the first part of the First Book of Lessons in Tamil. The meanings of words to be given.

"(2.) *Writing*, in large hand, short words out of the Reading Book.

"(3.) *Arithmetic*.—Notation to thousands, easy Addition, and the Multiplication Table to five times five. English figures to be used in all cases.

"But it is not contemplated that a school should not rise above this, merely that the lowest class recognized on the results' system should be of this standard. It seems to me, therefore, that only two classes of schools are needed, the maximum monthly cost of one of the higher class being Rupees 30, and of one of the lower Rupees 20.

"9. If the Board contemplate establishing *Middle-Class Schools*, the estimated cost will, of course, be much greater, but I have been guided in this letter by the wording of the resolution appointing the Committee, viz., that it is to 'draw up a scheme for the improvement and extension of elementary education in the villages of the circle.' A scheme begun on so expensive a scale as the enclosure to your letter, No. 156, contemplates, could not, in my opinion, be applied generally to the villages of the circle, and does not, therefore, appear to me to be such an one as the Board had in view, or could adopt."

91. In the *Virdachellam Circle*, there are the following three Taluq Schools.

Stations.	ON THE ROLLS ON THE 31st MARCH	
	1873.	1874.
Virdachellam ...	62	48
Kalikurchi ...	34	50
Porto Novo ...	50	50
Total ...	146	148

The first of these worked pretty satisfactorily during the year, but the attendance fell off. The Deputy Inspector reports as follows:—

"In the attendance of the school there has been a fall of 23 per cent. compared with last year; this the Head Master attributes to the establishment of Result Schools in the neighbourhood, where the boys pay next to nothing, whilst they have to pay a good deal more in Government Schools; and to the fact that in many instances the parents of boys are contented with what their children can get in the Result Schools, and to there being no change or variety in text-books."

With reference to this, I have to remark that there is no question as to Results' Schools having generally affected the attendance in Taluq Schools. The question which this suggests is whether Taluq Schools should not be abolished where no longer required for elementary education, or have their standard raised where still needed, so as to take up the instruction where the Results' Schools drop it. Such a plan would probably secure economy of both labour and money.

Of the Kalikurchi School the Deputy Inspector writes as follows:—

"It has made some progress during the year in number and efficiency, still it is not quite as good as might be expected, and is capable of very great improvement. The result of my last examination was moderate."

The school at Porto Novo showed improvement when examined, and has maintained its numbers, though the locality is not a favourable one. The Deputy Inspector writes as follows.

"The strength of the school has remained the same throughout last year, bordering on 50, and it is mainly due to the exertion of the Head Master and his Assistant that the school is able to keep up its strength at that place, where education is not much appreciated."

92. *Local Fund Schools*.—There are seven Local Fund Schools in the Virdachellam Circle, as follows.

Stations	NUMBERS ON THE 31st MARCH	
	1873.	1874.
Boovanagerry ...	45	40
Stremushnan ...	25	31
Manargudi ...	56	54
Kumaratchi ...	30	24
Paroor ...	18	22
Tillavadangen ...	20	29
Thiagar Droog ...	New school.	24

All these except the last were old schools established under Act VI. of 1863 and taken over by the Local Fund Board. That body has started but one school, but it has submitted to the Board of Revenue a scheme for the establishment of ten others. Early in the year the establishment of some 120 schools was contemplated, but the abolition of the house-tax put an end to this, and well so, as I venture to think. A system of schools that is to become general must be on the most economical system possible; and I think schools on the results' system quite capable of doing the very same work that will be done by Local Fund Schools at a fraction of the

Author

Year

Area

"If we debit Rupees 25 of Rupees 70, the cost of the Secretary's establishment to the Girls' School, the total monthly cost of the College will be Rupees 2,118-8-0, of which Government bears Rupees 631-4-0. The portion met by the pupils' fees I had no data for ascertaining. That, however, must be considerable as the rates are high, being—

In the VII. Class Rupees 5, thus giving $5 \times 26 = 130$ per mensem.

VI.					
V.	Do.	do.	4,	do.	$4 \times 53 = 212$ do.
IV.					
III.					
II.	Do.	do.	3,	do.	$3 \times 79 = 237$ do.
I.					

or Rupees 579 for the school only.

"The College fees may amount to something over Rupees 100, so that the Committee will contribute more than Rupees 800 to the monthly cost.

"4. From the annual financial return of the College for the official year 1872-73, submitted by the Secretary, I take the following figures:—

	College Department.			School Department.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts from Government...	3,045	0	0	5,210	0	0
Do. from fees ...	1,148	0	0	6,769	0	0
* Total expenditure...	8,763	1	8	21,983	1	1
Annual cost of educating each pupil. } Total ...	365	2	1	126	14	0
	To Govt. ...	141	7	34	15	6

"The division of the cost here given is that adopted by the Secretary, but it appears to me, on examination, to give greatly too much to the School Department, and as much too little to the College. As, however, it is right that Government should see exactly the cost of each department to it, I enter a little into the question.

"5. From paragraph 3 it will be seen that the College Department engages the Principal, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Flanagan. The two latter are engaged entirely in teaching the College classes. Mr. Thom has, of course, the general supervision and direction of the whole work, but I believe his teaching is confined to the College Department. If, of his remuneration of Rupees 500 and a house, Rupees 100 and the house are taken as a set off for his general supervision, Rupees 400 will be left to be debited to the College Department, and this appears to me a fair distribution. Of the cost of servants and writer, one-third may be charged to the College

* This is much more than twelve times Rupees 2,118-8-0, so that some items would appear to have been omitted from the statement sent to me.

Department. The scholarships are, I conclude, entirely held in it. The monthly cost of the College Department will thus be—

	To the Committee.			To Government.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. Thom ...	200	0	0	200	0	0
„ Cooper ...	175	0	0	175	0	0
„ Flanagan ...	300	0	0			
Writer ...	6	10	8			
Servants ...	20	9	4	3	12	0
Portion of Secretary's establishment ...	15	0	0			
Scholarships ...	130	0	0			
Total ...	847	4	0	378	12	0

And the annual total expenditure on it be, instead of Rupees 8,763 as given above, no less than Rupees 14,712, the Government share of which is Rupees 4,545.

"The average number on the rolls for the year I find to have been 24 and 147 in the College and School Departments respectively. With these data, and according to my calculation, the statement of accounts should be as follows.

	College Department.	School Department.
	RS.	RS.
Receipts from Government	4,545	3,730
Do. from fees	1,148	6,769
Total expenditure	14,712	15,134
Annual cost of educating each pupil.	Total 613	102
	(To Government. 189	25

"No one can, I think, consider these figures attentively without being led to ask the question whether either the Committee or the Government is judicious in maintaining at such an expense a College Department, when there exist in Madras an efficient aided College for Christians, and a Government College open to all, but especially suited to Hindus and Mussulmans. Having directed attention to these points, I proceed to the results of my inspection.

"6. The School Department.—There were formerly a High School and a Primary School, each with a separate Head Master, an arrangement that I doubted the wisdom of. In my report on the College for 1867-68 I wrote:—'I may remark that I doubt the policy of having a Head Master for the Primary School, or, indeed, a division into High and Primary Schools, a division which is merely nominal, for the highest class of the Primary becomes the lowest of the High School; so that practically the College classes rank from the highest of the High School (or College) to the lowest of the Primary School. Were the nominal distinction done away with, a master from England, occupying the position of the Head Master of the Primary School, would be available as a teacher of one of the higher classes;

thus the teaching staff would be greatly strengthened without increased cost.

"Considering the number of boys and classes in the College, there can be no difficulty in an efficient Principal's supervising the whole.' At the inspection under report, I found this distinction done away with, and the whole classified as one school.

"7. *Sixth Class*.—The sixth was rather a small Preparatory Matriculation Class of fifteen pupils. These were examined in English, Paraphrase, and Geometry. The marks for the Paraphrase averaged rather above fair. For the Geometry 'Euclid, book ii,' is entered in the syllabus. This, of course, presumes a knowledge of book i, and I gave a paper containing three questions in the first book and four in the second. The result was a failure, except in the case of two boys, one of whom did very fairly and the other nearly fairly.

"The class requires teaching of a much more exact and searching character before it will know much of the subject.

"8. *Fifth Class*.—The fifth was a somewhat larger class, containing 18 pupils. These were examined in their knowledge of grammatical construction and in Algebra.

"The knowledge of Grammar shown in this class compares unfavorably with the ability in paraphrase of the class above. The result is not an unusual one with East Indian and European boys. They, of course, write a paraphrase in tolerably correct language from their colloquial knowledge of English, but the Grammar they are not unfrequently very deficient in.

"In Algebra about one-third of the class average fair, another third poor, and the remaining third bad.

"The writing of the class in copy-books was pretty satisfactory.

"9. *Fourth Class*.—This class was examined in Arithmetic, and the result is decidedly bad, though I do not think the questions beyond what a class that has mastered Vulgar Fractions should be able to work.

"The class was examined also in Geography, the marks gained averaging 35.5 per cent., indicating 'moderate' answering.

"The copy-books of this class were generally fairly written.

"10. *Third Class*.—This class occupies the position of the highest class of the former Primary School. At the inspection thirty pupils were present in it.

"The boys read carelessly and at random, blundering over such easy words as *were* and *stroke*, for which were read *was* and *smoke*. If the class were better held in hand, there could hardly be such carelessness as this was evidence of.

"The boys answered generally with a fair degree of intelligence. The handwriting in the copy-books of the class was of a fair character.

"11. *Second Class*.—In History the second class averaged exactly 18.7 per cent. of the maximum, which must be characterized as 'very bad,' being less than one-fifth. Nine boys failed to answer a question.

"The result in Geography was almost precisely the same, being 18.4 per cent., or .3 per cent. lower.

"I required the boys to write their answers on slates, and this they had probably not been accustomed to. I mention this as probably accounting, to some extent, for the poor result.

"The copy-books of the class were fairly written.

"12. *First Class*.—With the exception of a few boys who were backward, the first class read and answered fairly. Their copy-books were also fair for their standing.

"The general results of my examination of the College will hardly be regarded as satisfactory. Considerable allowance must, however, be made for the unfavorable time at which it was held. Holding the inspection when I did was, however, a matter of necessity. When due allowance has been made on this account, the results will still fall below what may fairly be expected from the classes of an institution so fully officered as the Doveton College is."

95. The following is a list of the Higher-Class Schools receiving Government aid in the town of Madras, with their numbers at the close of the official year, and the results for each in the Matriculation Examination of the last four years.

Names of Institutions.	No. of Pupils.	Number passed the Matriculation Examination.			
		1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
				Class i. ii.	Class i. ii.
1. Patcheappah's High School	487	19	16	2 6	1 11
2. Church of Scot. Mis. Institution	456	2	4	1 6	3 8
3. Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	156	7	8	1 9	2 5
4. S. P. G. School, Vepery	414	2	2	1 2	2 5
5. Wesleyan Mis. School, Royapett	378	1	1	2 1	1 5
6. St. Mary's Seminary	270	1	5	6	4
7. Hindu Proprietary School	185	5	8	1 1	2
8. Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary	14	4	2	1 4	2
9. London Mission Institution	467				
Total	2,777	41	50	7 55	12 54

Though there were nearly 3,000 pupils in these nine schools, only about one-tenth of these read in the Matriculation Class. On the whole there has been a considerable increase in the numbers passed, as follows.

	No. Passed.	Increase.
1870-71	41	...
1871-72	50	9
1872-73	62	12
1873-74	66	4

I may notice each school briefly.

96. *Patcheappah's High School*.—The general purport of my estimate of the work of this school may be gathered from the following extract from my report on it.

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ation that may fairly be expected of it, the numbers passing the Matriculation Examination for four years being as follows.

Year.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Number passed ...	4	2	5	2

Yet the Matriculation class in the school is always a tolerably large one—it had twenty-six pupils at the time of my inspection—and the necessary inference is that sufficient discrimination is not shown in selecting pupils for it.

The school was inspected in May 1873 with results rather unsatisfactory generally. The classes were not too large, but the numbers are great, and many of the classes worked near together; as a consequence, there is a good deal of noise, the almost unavoidable accompaniments of which are inattention, bad order, and inexactness.

The school is under the general direction of the Rev. G. Hall, and some of the teaching of the higher classes is by him and another Missionary—the Rev. T. Slater, at the time of my inspection. The list of Masters submitted does not contain their names, and shows the total monthly cost of the school to have been Rupees 794, of which Government bore Rupees 360.

105. *The High School, Saidapetta*, though not within the municipal limits of Madras, is so near that it may be taken with the Madras Schools.

In December last the school passed four pupils in the Matriculation Examination, against three the year before, thus showing a slight advance. Previously, however, it took a much higher position, as will be seen from the following figures.

Year.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Number passed ...	4	8	12	6	8	4

My last report on the school, dated 20th May 1873, pointed out several defects. An inspection is now overdue, and will be held within a fortnight, after which a detailed report will be submitted.

106. The following are the remaining Higher-Class Schools in the division.

Institution.	Number of Pupils.	Matriculation Examination.				Class.	
		1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.		
St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore...	217					Class.	Class.
Free Church Mission, Chingleput ...	167	5				I. II.	I. II.
Do. Conjeeveram ...	103	1	4				3
Do. Trivellore ...	103						5
Patcheappah's Branch School, Conje- veram ...	202	4	5			1	4
Do. do. Chedumbrum.	158	3	1	1	3		2

107. *St. Joseph's Institution* has a struggle to maintain its position as a Higher-Class School, since the Government Zillah School at the same station is of the same class, and there is not scope in the town for two such schools. On this subject there has been some correspondence, resulting in your declining to aid the teachers of the higher classes.

At inspection the school passed fairly on the whole, though the order and discipline did not quite satisfy me.

108. *The Free Church School, Chingleput*, made a decided advance during the year, taking a tolerably respectable place in the Matriculation Examination for the first time.

The school of the same Mission at *Conjeeveram* passed the same number, five. At inspection a want of evenness in the classes was apparent. While some boys passed very well, others quite failed; and the fifth class was very deficient in English Reading, as was also the third. On the whole, the result was rather below fair.

The Trivellore School, it will be seen, passed four out of its Matriculation Class. At inspection the classes passed generally fairly, but here, too, I noted the Reading as "spasmodic and hurried."

These three schools have decidedly advanced.

109. *Patcheappah's School, Conjeeveram*, passed but two pupils in the Matriculation Examination of December last. This school appears to have attained its highest position in the Matriculation Examination in 1869, the numbers being as follow.

Year.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Number passed ...	...	4	7	4	5	4	2

On inquiry I found the same bad habit which prevails elsewhere that, viz., of boys leaving two or three months before the examination. It was stated that all the Matriculation Class left at the close of September after registering their names.

I recently submitted a detailed report on this school, from which it will be seen that the general result at inspection was unsatisfactory.

Patcheappah's School at Chedumbrum passed three in the Matriculation Examination of December last. Three successful out of thirteen in the class is not a large proportion, but may be regarded as a fair result for a rather small Mofussil School. I find a note recorded to the effect that eight of this class only were examined at Combaconum.

On this school, too, I have recently reported at length not very satisfactorily, ending thus.

"On the whole I was not well satisfied with the general tone of this school. More exactness and intelligence are required in the teaching, and greater firmness and precision in the management."

110. The following is a list of Salary Grant Middle-Class Aided Schools in the division, with their numbers and the standard of the highest class:—

Names.	Locality.	On the Rolls.	Highest Class.	Number of Pupils in the Highest Class.
1. Govindu Naidu's School ...	Black Town ...	455	3	212
2. Balura A. D. Patasala ...	Triplacane ...	209	5	7
3. Free Church Mission Branch School ...	Black Town ...	172	5	6
4. Wesleyan Mission A-V. School ...	St. Thomas' Mount ...	146	5	23
5. Hindu A. V. School ...	Muthalpetta ...	146	5	17
6. St. Thomé Seminary ...	St. Thomé ...	140	5	15
7. Harris School ...	Royapetta ...	133	5	7
8. St. Peter's R. C. School ...	Royapooram ...	131	5	13
9. Civil Orphan Asylum ...	Egmore ...	115	5	20
10. Lutheran Mission School ...	Parsewalkum ...	108	5	9
11. St. Francis Xavier's School ...	Big Paracherry ...	100	3	31
12. Davidson Street School ...	Black Town ...	93	5	17
13. Munjacoopum A. V. School ...	Cuddalore ...	74	3	14
14. Old Town S. P. G. School ...	Do. ...	68	5	5
15. Union School, John Pereira's ...	Black Town ...	58	4	4
16. Roman Catholic School ...	Palaveram ...	41	3	7
17. St. George's Cathedral School ...	Royapetta ...	39	3	14

111. I can but notice each of the above very briefly.

112. *Govindu Naidu's School* I place first on account of its numbers, not of its standard. The general result of the examination is nearly fair, which, all things considered, the large number of classes, the large size of several, and the confined space, may be considered creditable to the Head and other Masters.

113. *The Balura Andra Dravida Patasala*, or to put the name into simple English, "The Boys' School," is a boys' school under purely Hindu management in Triplicane, Madras. It aims at the standard of a Preparatory Matriculation Class, but is not very successful in reaching it. An inspection is overdue, and will be held almost immediately.

114. *The Free Church Branch School, Black Town*, aims at the same standard as the preceding. The two highest classes were very small when the school was inspected (in March 1874), containing six and eleven pupils, respectively, of whom five and eight were present. All the teaching assigned in the syllabus to the Head Master is English Poetry, Histories of India and England, Euclid and Geography to the six boys forming the highest class.

The school passed moderately, but the pronunciation and accent were bad, and the order was lax.

115. *The Wesleyan Boys' School, St. Thomas' Mount*, secured nearly fair results at inspection, but the reading of division A of the fifth class, the History of division B of the same, and the Geography of the second class were all in need of improvement.

116. *The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Muthalpetta (Madras)*, passed moderately, though one division, A of the second class, failed very much in Geography.

117. *The St. Thomé School* under the Very Rev. Mr. Amarante aspires to be a Higher-Class School, and is termed by its Manager "The St. Thomé

College." Its highest class reads the Matriculation subjects, and one successful candidate in December last is entered as from it. The school is, however, really of the middle class. I lately reported on it at length, concluding thus. "The school can hardly, I think, be regarded as doing the work of a Higher-Class School, and it is difficult to see on what ground so large a Government grant as Rupees 75 a month is given to one master in it. We have many masters teaching up to as high a standard, more efficiently, on salaries varying from Rupees 60 to Rupees 75, that is, with their full salaries not higher than the grant given in this instance.

"I should doubt whether there is scope for a Higher-Class School in St. Thomé."

118. *The Harris School* I am about to inspect, the last inspection having been held before the beginning of the year under report.

119. *St. Peter's Roman Catholic School, Royapooram*, was under the management of the Right Rev. Dr. Fennelly, but during the year, the headmen undertook the management, and some difficulties have arisen in consequence. The school is of an elementary character, but doing useful work.

120. *The Civil Asylum* has incorporated with it the Fort St. George Charity School. The combined institution numbers 120 pupils. A full report recently submitted showed that, while there is still room for improvement, some satisfactory work had been done.

121. *The Lutheran Mission School, Parsewalkum, Madras*, is pretty well conducted, but has its highest classes too small. The motto of such schools should be "The greatest good of the greatest number," and this is incompatible with minute sub-division.

122. *St. Francis Xavier's School, Big Paracherry, Madras*, is one of Dr. Fennelly's. Its name indicates its locality and standard. It is for poor East Indians, and is doing good work, mostly of an elementary kind. Indeed, it is doubtful whether it should not be ranked in the lower class. The results at inspection were generally fair.

123. *The Davidson Street School* belongs to the London Mission. My last report on it was not very satisfactory. I concluded it thus.

"There appear, however, to have been several changes since my inspection, as indicated in Proceedings, No. 1,724, of the 21st ultimo. I think from the way in which the classes passed, and from the order of the school, that changes were not uncalled for. It is but fair to mention, however, that the Manager reported to me that the late Head Master had been sick in hospital, and that for some time preceding my inspection the school had not been well worked."

124. *The Munjacoopum Anglo-Vernacular School (Cuddalore)* is really a Lower-Class School. At inspection the classes passed pretty creditably.

125. *The School in Old Town, Cuddalore*, is supported by the Gospel Propagation Society. It is fairly conducted, but has too much sub-division.

126. *The Union School, John Pereira's, Madras*, has the same fault of too much sub-division. The prevalence of this evil is easily explained. Both Masters and Managers naturally like to have as high a standard as

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Name and Locality.		NUMBER ON THE ROLLS ON	
		31st March 1873.	31st March 1874.
Church of England Day School, Royapooram	Boys.	33	18
	Girls.	25	20
Do. Poor do. Parcherry	Boys.	91	80
	Girls.	42	38
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Infant School	Boys.	35	33
	Girls.	52	52
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Nungambaukum.	Boys.	63	64
	Girls.	8	10
St. John's S. P. G. School, Poodeopetta	Boys.	45	40
	Girls.	...	...

136. Of examination work that I have done during the year, I have not time to make detailed mention.

137. Apologising for the late date of this report, I have the honor to be, &c.

APPENDIX A.

No. VIII.

From JOHN BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A., Acting Inspector of Schools, 4th Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Trichinopoly, 28th June 1874, No. 868.

I HAVE the honor to report on the state of education in the 4th Division for the year ending 31st March 1874.

2. The following table shows the area, population, and number of scholars connected with the Educational Department in each of the districts comprising the 4th Division:—

TABLE I.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Scholars under Inspection.	Proportion of Population to each Pupil.
North Arcot	7,139	2,007,687	15,477	129
Salem	7,483	1,963,243	6,832	287
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,197,936	5,434	218
Tanjore	3,654	1,975,042	10,710	190
Total	21,791	7,143,888	47,503	150

3. Table II. shows the number of schools and the number of scholars under inspection in this division for the last five years.

TABLE II.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Schools	443	540	863	1,443	1,639
Scholars	16,724	20,358	27,000	42,726	47,503

4. In the following table the schools are classified according to their standard and strength as compared with last year.

TABLE III.

Standard.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS ON 31ST MARCH		NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31ST MARCH	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
Colleges ...				
Higher-Class Schools ...	4	4	151	178
Middle-Class (Boys') Schools ...	11	9	3,004	3,025
Lower-Class (Boys') Schools ...	110	110	5,999	7,000
Girls' Schools ...	1,277	1,459	31,641	35,186
Bangalore Orphanages ...	39	46	1,904	2,146*
	2	2	27	18
Total ...	1,443	1,639	42,726	47,503

This shows a total increase of nearly 5,000 pupils mainly in Middle and Lower Class Schools. There has been no falling off in the number of pupils attending High Schools, the nine of this year containing more than the eleven at the end of last official year.

5. The following table shows the several managing bodies and the number of schools and scholars under each.

TABLE IV.

TABLE IV.			
Managers.		Schools.	Scholars.
Government	...		
Mission or European—	...	24	2,650
S. P. G. Mission ...	46	2,739	
Wesleyan Mission ...	32	1,967	
Roman Catholic Mission.	15	926	
German Lutheran do....	25	755	
London Mission ...	9	422	
American do.	9	334	
Church of England	6	194	
Church of Scotland	2	200	
Native Management	...	144	7,477
	...	1,471	37,876
	Total ...	1,639	47,503

6. Table V. shows the

6. Table V. shows the sex and race of the pupils.

TABLE V.

Sex.	Europeans.	East Indians	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pariahs.	Pariahs.	Total.
Boys ...	25	112	1,446	40,714	2,436	...	187	44,9
Girls ...	57	155	414	1,396	...	...	123	2,1
Total ...	82	267	1,860	42,110	2,436	...	315	47,0

* This includes 371 girls reading in Boys' Schools.

7. Table VI. shows the languages taught and the number of pupils studying each.

TABLE VI.*

Sex.	English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Canarese.	Latin.
Boys ...	8,994	36,397	6,361	383	12	211	40	129
Girls ...	383	1,800	296	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1874 ...	9,377	38,197	6,657	383	12	211	40	129
Total, 1873 ...	10,741	37,664	4,926	145	...	...	15	122

8. Colleges.—The number of Colleges or High Schools containing collegiate classes remains the same as last year. The following table shows the number of pupils studying in the Collegiate Department of the four institutions for the last five years.

TABLE VII.

Institutions.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS ON THE 31ST MARCH				
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Provincial College, Combaconum	96	112	98	102	114
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore	18	22	9	25	33
Do. do. Trichinopoly	9	...	...	11	21
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	7	17	12	10	10
Total ...	130	151	119	151	178

9. Estimating the results of the collegiate education by the number that pass at the University Examinations, the following table shows the number of students who have passed the First Examination in Arts for the last five years.

TABLE VIII.

Institutions.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	Total.
Provincial College, Combaconum ...	34	...	26	17	20	97
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore	13	3	4	...	9	29
S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly	7	4	...	...	...	11
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	2	...	1	2	...	6
Total ...	56	7	31	19	29	142
Total from Presidency ...	220	96	96	76	125	613

* Note.—The Normal Schools at Vellore and Trichinopoly are not included in these tables, as they are reported on by the Inspector of the 3rd Division. The pupils in the Provincial College, Combaconum, are included in Tables I—IV., and not in V. and VI.

From the foregoing figures it appears that the Colleges in the Tanjore District alone supplied nearly one-fourth of the number successful at this examination from the entire Presidency in 1873, which was the exact proportion reached in 1872.

The S. P. G. High School has done remarkably well both in the position and number of those passed; at the Degree Examination also it distinguished itself highly, four of those who graduated this year having studied for that examination at the Tanjore High School, one of them being placed in the first class.

The Trichinopoly High School sent up no candidates this year, as the College Department was re-opened only from the beginning of 1873.

St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, sent up three candidates, none of whom was successful.

10. *Higher-Class Schools.*—The number of High Schools has been reduced from eleven to nine, the S. P. G. Seminary, Vedarapuram, having been closed on 31st December, and the standard of the Wesleyan Mission School, Trichinopoly, having been lowered to the middle class from the 1st January.

As I pointed out in paragraph 23 of my last year's report, the Vedarapuram Seminary was not doing the work of a High School, nor was it wanted as such, having, during the previous five years, passed only ten pupils at the Matriculation Examination, and the Tanjore High School under the same society being within three miles of it.

The Wesleyan Mission School, Trichinopoly, will be reported on among Middle-Class Schools.

11. Taking the Matriculation Examination as a test of the state of the schools reading up to that standard, the following table shows the numbers passed from each for the last five years.

TABLE IX.

Schools.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	Total.
Provincial College, Combaconum	54	61	29	53	76	273
Zillah School, Chittoor	8	6	10	14	7	45
Do. Salem	6	5	6	7	3	27
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore	16	20	12	15	35	98
Do. do. Trichinopoly	7	9	8	22	18	64
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	7	9	7	12	11	46
Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudy	6	3	2	6	4	21
Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam	3	3	2	4	7	19
Lutheran Mission High School, Tranquebar	2	...	...	1	3	6
Total, 4th Division	106	116	75	134	164	595
Total, Presidency	401	424	402	611	626	2,554

Thus it may be seen that this year, as in 1869 and in 1870, more than one-fourth of the successful candidates for Matriculation came from schools in the 4th Division, which has now regained its position from the falling

off caused by the failure in Tamil in 1870 and 1871. At the last examination no less than 136, i.e., more than one-fifth of the successful candidates, matriculated from schools in the single district of Tanjore.

12. The following table shows the strength of each of the High Schools for the last three years, and of the fifth and sixth classes on the 31st March last.

TABLE X.

Institutions.	NUMBER ON ROLLS ON 31st MARCH			CLASSES.	
	1872.	1873.	1874.	V.	VI.
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore	456	486	476	64	72
Do. do. Trichinopoly	415	435	554	70	70
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	297	339	385	34	33
Zillah School, Chittoor	284	356	357	34	34
Do. Salem	353	320	343	57	24
Wesleyan Mission High Schl., Manargudy	155	175	184	38	21
Do. do. Negapatam	186	169	237	12	15
Lutheran Mission High Schl., Tranquebar	152	134	170	8	11

13. The Government Zillah School at Chittoor is the only school of the higher class in North Arcot. Seven pupils matriculated from it last December; this is very fair compared with other Zillah Schools, but falls considerably below the number of successful candidates for the two preceding years; at my examination in November the several classes did very fairly on the whole. For convenience sake the Tamil and Telugu boys of the same class are formed into separate divisions; I examined the divisions of each class together, and found, as was the case last year, that the answering of the Tamil boys in English and Arithmetic was much better than that of the Telugu; in the third and fourth classes the Telugu boys were decidedly poor in these subjects, and also failed in Vernacular Translation.

The building, which was formerly a private house, is inconvenient and unsuited for school purposes.

14. The Salem District also has only one school of the higher class, viz., the Government Zillah School. Its success at the last Matriculation Examination was very poor, only three having succeeded. The Head Master attributes it to the bad material he had, the sixth class being composed of dull and elderly boys. At my inspection in December I set the same papers in English and Mathematics as I gave the corresponding classes in the Chittoor Zillah School, but found that the Salem boys were scarcely as far advanced, and not so well grounded in Mathematics as the Chittoor boys; in English the upper classes did moderately, and the lower very fairly.

There is no first class, the Municipal Schools in Shevapett and Salem town supplying elementary instruction and acting as feeders to the Zillah School.

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15. The S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly, was very successful at the Matriculation Examination, 18 having passed. I inspected the school in March and found all the classes in a very satisfactory state. Considerable progress has been made in the erection of the new buildings; the site is the same as that of the building formerly used by the school, and is the best that could be selected, being in the fort and not far from Srirungum.
16. The S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, stood third on the list of schools at the last Matriculation Examination, 35 boys having passed from it. The situation of the school-house is very inconvenient, as it is at a considerable distance from the native town; there are, however, four Middle-Class Schools in the fort under the management of the Principal, the boys of which are drafted on to the upper classes in the High School.
17. Four boys passed the Matriculation Examination from the Wesleyan Mission High School, Manargudi, which is a fair result, considering the period of the school's existence and its proximity to Combaconum and Tanjore. I inspected the school in March and found the classification better than at my examination last year; but consider that the general answering of the classes shows that there is still too great a tendency to push boys on and advance them to classes beyond what they are fit for; besides, the classes themselves are not of the standard of corresponding classes in other High Schools.
18. The Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam, did very fairly at the Matriculation Examination, having passed seven pupils, which is the highest number of successful candidates it has yet sent up. I found the school in good working order at my inspection in March. The upper classes were rather small, but the lower, which are fuller, promise well. The principal defect was in Mathematics. Euclid appeared to have been imperfectly taught, and the Tables of Indian Weights and Measures were neglected. A native graduate, who is a good mathematician, was appointed First Assistant in February last.
19. St. Joseph's College is mainly intended as a boarding institution for Roman Catholic Native boys, who are admitted from all parts of the Presidency; about one-third are day pupils, who, with few exceptions, are non-Christian Hindus. Eleven boys passed the Matriculation Examination, which is above the usual average, though not so good as last year. At my inspection in March the answering of the classes in English, Arithmetic, and in History and Geography was very satisfactory. In Tamil the classes did very badly, being particularly poor in Translation and Grammar. This is owing to the fact that Latin is the language taught as a Vernacular, and as most of the masters

are former students of the College, they are unable to give proper instruction in Tamil to the day pupils who take up that language. As all the students are natives of Southern India, it seems a questionable policy to allow them to give up the study of their mother tongue, independent of the fact that a knowledge of a vernacular of the country is so essential in any of the competitive examinations for Government employment.

20. The Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar, is also a boarding institution, and is intended for Native boys belonging to the Lutheran Church. For the last five years its numbers have consisted almost entirely of such. As the S. P. G. School at Poreyar raised its standard to a Matriculation Class, and a Middle-Class School under native management in Tranquebar drew away many of the non-Christian day pupils—the latter, however, has been refused Government aid—and the S. P. G. have again lowered their standard, a fair increase in the number on the rolls of the Lutheran School has been the result, and it now stands at the same strength as three years ago. Three candidates succeeded at the Matriculation Examination; the number, though small, is encouraging, and there is every prospect of a better outturn in future from the higher-class education at Tranquebar now that there is but one High School there instead of two schools teaching up to the Matriculation standard. At my inspection in November the fifth class answered very fairly in English and Arithmetic, but only tolerably in Tamil; the fourth and third classes were poor in Arithmetic and Tamil; the English Reading throughout the school was good.

21. Of the six High Schools under private management, all but one are in Tanjore; this district has thus, including the Provincial College, Combaconum, *sic* High Schools, three of which have a collegiate department. There can be no doubt but that two High Schools would amply meet the requirements of Tanjore in respect of higher education; these would naturally be the Provincial College and the S. P. G. High School, Tanjore. Of the other four, those at Negapatam and Tranquebar are special, and depend, to a small extent, on the immediate neighbourhood for their supply of pupils. The case, however, is different with the Wesleyan Mission Schools, Negapatam and Manargudy; one High School ought to be enough for Negapatam, and Manargudy is within easy distance from both Tanjore and Combaconum. The abolition of the higher classes in these schools would no doubt react unfavourably upon the standard of the school, total grant need not be made conditional on the standard of the school. I consider that Government would be justified in giving a salary grant to the teachers of the upper classes in a High School when sufficient provision exists in the neighbourhood otherwise for high-class education.

MIDDLE-CLASS SALARY SCHOOLS.

22. Government Schools.—There were on the 31st March sixteen Government Schools of the middle class—three Anglo-Vernacular and thirteen Taluk Schools.

The following table gives particulars of the strength and standard of each.

TABLE XI.

Name.	District.	Number of Masters.	Highest Class.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31st MARCH					Cost to Gov. of each Pupil.		
				1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.			
<i>Anglo-Vernacular Schools.</i>											
Wallajahpett ...	North Arcot.	6	Fourth.	124	155	95	98	84	11	13	5
Tripatore ...	Salem.	4	Do.	129	115	84	87	67	7	14	5
Mayaveram ...	Tanjore.	3	Third.	109	139	66	55	27	16	0	0
Total ...				362	409	246	240	178	...	...	...
<i>Taluq Schools.</i>											
Tripathy ...	North Arcot.	3	Fourth.	57	57	75	85	69	4	7	7
Palmanair ...	Do.	3	Third.	37	45	47	56	57	6	4	9
Arcot ...	Do.	5	Fourth.	101	92	107	121	89	4	14	6
Arnee ...	Do.	4	Do.	98	104	70	79	81	5	5	6
Namcul ...	Salem.	3	Do.	69	67	56	67	67	4	10	4
Darampary ...	Do.	4	Fifth.	87	77	54	74	110	1	4	4
Kistnaghery ...	Do.	4	Do.	70	80	51	83	71	6	9	8
Oosoor ...	Do.	4	Fourth.	88	96	75	74	92	4	15	0
Srirungam ...	Trichinopoly.	6	Fifth.	145	146	137	141	150	1	2	9
Trivady ...	Tanjore.	6	Do.	155	186	116	129	127	2	11	8
Tiruvadamurudar ...	Do.	3	Third.	59	50	40	48	48	7	7	3
Puttucottah ...	Do.	4	Fourth.	79	74	47	62	55	11	8	6
Tiruvavoor ...	Do.	6	Fifth.	129	148	131	111	115	1	2	7
Total ...				1,176	1,222	1,006	1,120	1,131	...	...	...

From the foregoing table it will be seen that in each of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools there has been a considerable falling off since last year, and that the two schools still holding their own at all have little more than half the number of pupils they had in 1871, just before the new scale of fees came in. The school at Mayaveram was abolished from the beginning of the current official year. On the other hand the Taluq Schools, with but one exception, have either maintained the numbers reached last year or show a considerable increase, some even having a larger attendance than in 1871. I believe the falling off in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools is due to the high scale of fees charged; the education given in the lower classes can be had at a less rate in Salary or Result System Schools, and those who intend entering the University will join a High School at an earlier stage than heretofore, as the fees in an Anglo-Vernacular School correspond with those in a Zillah School. Besides, in the Wallajahpett and Tripatore Schools, the fee of the lowest class is 8 Annas, and this, for the most elementary instruction in English and Tamil, excludes many who have, as is the case in Wallajahpett, no other school to go to in which English is taught. In all the Taluq Schools there is a first class with a fee of 4 Annas, and where circumstances are favourable many attain the standard of a fifth class, and

are in reality of Anglo-Vernacular standard, the difference being that the masters are not so well paid nor the fees so high as in an Anglo-Vernacular School.

23. *Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*—The Wallajahpett School is efficiently managed under Vecraragava Iyengar, the Head Master; at my inspection in September the answering throughout was good, with the exception of the Euclid and History and Geography of the fourth class; this defect may be attributed to the greater number of studies that have to be prepared on a boy's promotion from the third to the fourth class. The school is composed partly of Tamil and partly of Telugu boys; hence the number of masters required.

The Tripatore School has risen in standard since last year, but there has been a falling off of thirty boys in the first class. I have more than once drawn your attention to the fact that a first class on 8 Annas is not able to hold out against schools where the fees are nominal. I examined the school in December; the result was satisfactory, the principal defect being the inability of the boys of the lower third class to work sums requiring thought. Karthicesa Pillay, the Head Master, appears to have exerted himself, but the other teachers are poorly qualified. I have since appointed a matriculated man instead of the Third Master, who has become an Inspecting Schoolmaster.

The Anglo-Vernacular School, Mayaveram, which, ever since the increase of fees took place, had been in a hopeless state, was closed on the 31st March last. Its downfall is due to the existence of Municipal Schools at Mayaveram where elementary instruction could be had at a cheaper rate, and to the fact that at the Town School, Combaconum, the scale of fees is lower, and at the College the same as at the Anglo-Vernacular School. Even though for the last two years it had the special privilege of having a first class corresponding to the first class in a Taluq School, it was otherwise too much weighted to maintain its ground.

24. *Taluq Schools.*—The Taluq Schools at Tripatty, Palmanair, and Arnee have been working steadily and making progress during the year. The strength of the Palmanair School having developed during the previous year, and showing signs of stability, an additional master was employed in July last. The Arcot School has fallen off in the number on the rolls, and at my inspection, in September, the state of the school was far from satisfactory, the classification was bad, and the answering poor, especially in English Grammar and Arithmetic.

The Taluq Schools in the Salem District have all made most satisfactory progress in the year; the main strength of the Namcul School formerly lay in its first class, and its highest was the third; it has now a large promising fourth class; the Darampury School has risen considerably in numbers, and both it and the Kistnagherry School have a fifth class; the Oosoor School has made a satisfactory increase in numbers, the fourth class having risen from three last year to sixteen at the end of this official year.

The Taluq School at Srirungam, near Trichinopoly, maintains its strength and efficiency. It consists almost exclusively of Brahmin boys; and from

the eagerness with which education is sought, an increase in the scale of fees could be made without injuriously affecting the school.

In the Tanjore District two of the Taluk Schools are of similar standard and efficiency to that at Srirangam; they have good fifth classes, the boys from which obtain admission to the fifth class at Combaconum College or Tanjore High School. The schools at Teruvadamarudur and Puttucottah are poor in strength and standard; their place might, without disadvantage and at a less cost, be supplied by Local Fund or Result System Schools.

25. *Private Schools on the Salary System.*—There were, at the close of the official year, forty-eight schools under private management receiving aid on the Salary System, against fifty-eight in the previous year. The difference is made up as follows. The Trichinopoly Wesleyan Mission School has been reduced to the middle class; nine schools have been closed; one transferred to the lower class; and one placed under the result system.

The following table gives particulars of the strength and standard of the Middle Class Salary Schools at the close of the year.

TABLE XII.

Schools.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31ST MARCH		Highest Class.	Number of Teachers.	Amount of Grant drawn during 1873-74.		Remarks.
	1873.	1874.			Rs.	A. P.	
<i>North Arcot.</i>							
Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore ...	138	134	Fourth.	6	930	0 0	
Church of England School, Vellore ...	46	48	Third.	1	40	0 0	
Convent School, Vellore ...	105	106	Fourth.	2	900	0 0	
Gurutham School ...	39	58	Third.	2	270	0 0	
Arcotum do. ...	76	59	Do.	4	449	2 1	
<i>Salem.</i>							
London Mission School, Salem ...	46	75	Fifth.	4	239	15 4	
London Mission School, Ahtur ...	30	38	Fourth.	2	180	0 0	
London Mission School, Vaniambadi ...	33	55	Third.	4	365	0 0	
Railway School, Jellapett ...	28	20	Do.	1	120	0 0	Closed 31st March.
Remount Depot School, Oosoor ...	28	25	Fourth.	1	294	0 0	
Town School, Salem ...	86	94	Third.	4	474	0 0	
Do. Branch School, Shevappett ...	51	61	Do.	3	324	0 0	
Aided School, Rasipuram ...	41	36	Do.	2	286	3 1	
Do. Kumarakudiem ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Do. Trichengode ...	56	48	Fourth.	3	446	12 0	
Do. Venkarai ...	34	33	Third.	3	231	0 7	
Rate School, Harur ...	24	28	Do.	1	120	0 0	
Do. Womalur ...	42	37	Do.	2	170	0 0	
Aided School, Royacottah ...	43	29	Do.	3	38	6 2	
Do. Denakicottah ...	37	61	Do.	3	252	9 2	
Do. Car ...	28	25	Do.	2	123	0 0	Transferred to Lower Class from 1st April 1874.
Do. Pennagaram ...	21	59	Do.	2	170	8 0	
Do. Palcode ...	28	29	Second.	2	71	6 11	

TABLE XII.—(Continued.)

TABLE XII.—(continued.)							
Schools.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31ST MARCH.		Highest Class.	Number of Teachers.	Amount of Grant drawn during 1873-74.		Remarks.
	1873.	1874.			RS.	A. P.	
<i>Trichinopoly.</i>							
Wesleyan Mission School, Trichinopoly	...	135	Fourth.	7	1,604	0 0	Closed.
Vestry School, Trichinopoly.	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convent School, do.	41	32	Third.	3	605	0 0	...
Kulithalay School	72	72	Fourth.	4	359	11 2	...
Nungapuram do.	24	33	Third.	1	165	0 0	...
Museri do.	30	33	Do.	2	230	0 0	...
Waitalay do.	28	28	Do.	2	188	0 0	Closed.
Manachauellore do.	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toreyur do.	32	49	Fourth.	3	247	8 0	Closed.
Perambalur do.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalgudy do.	33	64	Fourth.	3	291	11 9	Closed.
Arialore do.	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pichandarcovil do.	21	18	Third.	1	129	7 3	...
<i>Tanjore.</i>							
S. P. G. Mission School, Tanjore Fort	160	131	Third.	6	893	0 0	...
S. P. G. Mission School, Karuntattangudy	96	106	Do.	5	330	9 3	...
S. P. G. East Gate, Tanjore.	95	101	Do.	5	420	0 0	...
Do. do. Vullam.	68	72	Do.	4	687	8 0	...
Roman Catholic Mission School, Tanjore	61	...	...	...	...	...	Transferred to Lower Class.
S. P. G. Mission School, Poreyar	180	128	Fifth.	9	2,181	4 5	...
S. P. G. Mission School, Amiappan	39	...	...	...	...	...	Transferred to Result System.
Wesleyan Mission School, Nagore	45	56	Second.	3	346	0 0	...
Wesleyan Mission School, Tritrapandy	52	63	Fourth.	4	492	0 0	...
Town School, Combaconum.	504	565	Do.	18	3,321	11 10	...
Elementary School, Combaconum	21	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Aided School, Swaminimalay.	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Kapistalam	70	71	Fourth.	4	468	7 1	...
Do. Poondy	53	49	Do.	3	464	0 0	...
Do. Palmanary	51	50	Third.	2	288	0 0	...
Do. Sheally	53	49	Do.	3	306	9 0	...
Do. Kevalore	87	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Do. Vedaraniyam	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajah's Chuttrum School, Needamungalam	117	107	Fifth.	6	...	...	...
Rajah's Chuttrum School, Orathnadu	92	67	Do.	5	...	...	Supported from Chuttrum Funds.
Rajah's Chuttrum School, Rajamadam	35	52	Fourth.	4	...	...	...
Rajah's Chuttrum School, Manamelgudy	42	38	Third.	4	...	...	...
Rajah's Chuttrum School, Mimpesal	38	35	Do.	3	...	...	...

26. There are only five Middle-Class Salary Schools in North Arcot. The Church of Scotland School, Vellore, which some time ago was aiming at teaching up to the Matriculation standard, has been limited by the managers to the fourth class; a reduction in the teaching staff, and consequently in the expenditure to both Government and the Mission, was made in the course of the year. Vellore is not likely to supply the material for a High School, the Zillah School, Chittoor, and the High Schools and Colleges in Madras precluding the necessity as well as the possibility of maintaining a strong Matriculation Class.

The schools at Guriathum and Arconum are under native management; the former was in a fair state of efficiency at my last visit, but the number in the highest class scarcely warrants its being retained as a Middle-Class School. The Robinson School, Arconum, has fallen in strength and efficiency during the year; the Church of Scotland Result School appears to cause a healthy rivalry between the two; as the Native Managers object to an amalgamation of the schools, I would recommend the Robinson School being also placed under the result system.

The Convent School, Vellore, may be said to consist of two schools—a boarding and day establishment for European and East Indian girls, of whom there were fifty on the rolls at the end of the year; and a school of fifty-six poor native children, all of whom are free. At my examination of the English School the answering was poor, grown-up girls being able to read and write very fairly, but understanding literally nothing of parsing or the working of simple practical questions in Arithmetic; the late age at which most of them come to school may account to a great degree for their backwardness.

The Church School in the Vellore Fort has not fared very well last year, chiefly owing to the mistress having been changed two or three times; the children are mostly poor, and the instruction elementary.

27. In the Salem District there were seventeen Middle-Class Salary Schools at the end of the year. The three schools under the London Mission at Salem, Ahtur, and Vaniembady show progress in strength and standard. The necessity for the existence of the Salem School is very questionable; it is within a few hundred yards of the Zillah School, to which, without additional cost to Government, all the boys could go; but, as the standard as well as the scale of fees of the several classes is lower than in the corresponding classes in the Zillah School, many boys resort to it. The Vaniembady School has recovered from the falling off which occurred in the strength last year through one of the masters having set up a rival school, as this individual some time after left the place. It has a class of fifteen Mahomedan boys reading under a Mahomedan master.

The two schools in Salem Town under the Municipality are full, and act as feeders to the Zillah School. The Rate Schools at Harur and Womalur are supported partly from Provincial Funds and partly by the Local Fund Board. Neither of them was in a very efficient state at the beginning of the year; the Head Master of the latter was dismissed and a better qualified teacher appointed, and a second teacher has recently been appointed to the Harur School.

The Jollarpett Railway School, intended for the children of the employés at Jollarpett Junction, continued to be taught by Mrs. Breag until the end of the year, when she resigned from ill health; and, as the number of families with children had decreased so that a school of the kind was not needed, it was closed on the 31st March.

The school at Komarapoliem was closed from October last. At my inspection I found but a handful of boys under two masters, both of whom were irregular in their attendance, and without any check on their work. A Result System School in Bhowani, on the opposite bank of the river, rendered the Salary System School unnecessary.

The three remaining schools in the Salem District, Trichengode, Rasi-puram, and Venkarai, are under native management. The first of them is the best, and there is a proposal under consideration of the Local Fund Board to take it under their management. The other two are not well managed, and hardly deserve a place among Middle-Class Schools.

In the Oosoor Circle, of the five Native Schools those at Caveripatam, Pennagaram, and Palcode were allowed to rank in the middle class to the end of the official year, from which date they have been transferred to the lower class. The increase in the number at Pennagaram is owing to the amalgamation of a pial school with it. There thus remain only two Middle-Class Private Salary Schools in the Oosoor Circle, those at Denknicotta and Royacottah; the former prospers well, and has made much progress in every respect under Mahomed Ali, the Manager; the Royacottah School collapsed in October last owing to the misconduct and subsequent disappearance of the Head Master Venkatesier; the school was revived under a new master in January.

The Remount Depot School passed a very satisfactory examination in December. The schoolmaster, Mr. Martin, deserves great credit for his diligence and exertions; but the existence as well as prosperity of the school is mainly due to the interest taken in it by Colonel and Mrs. Thompson of the Remount Depot.

28. The Middle-Class Salary Schools in the Trichinopoly District have been reduced by three; four having been closed, *viz.*, the Vestry School and those at Manachanellore, Peramballore, and Arialore, and the Wesleyan Mission School having been added to the list from the High Schools. The situation of this school being, as I pointed out in my last year's report, very disadvantageous, and the upper classes continuing very small, the managers agreed to reduce its standard from the 1st January. The strength has fallen during the year from 214 to 135; this is partly owing to a Mahomedan class having been given up on the opening of the Government Elementary Mahomedan School, and partly to the reduction of the standard. At my inspection in March the classes did very fairly except the third, which was deficient in Arithmetic, and its knowledge of English, Parsing, and Grammar was very elementary. One remarkable feature is that out of 135 boys there are only three Brahmins, the remainder being Sudras with a few Christians and Mahomedans.

The school has disappeared as such, the children of the boarding establishment are taught in another school under the management of the Chaplain.

In the Convent School, Trichinopoly, the attainments of the girls in English and Arithmetic, especially in the latter subject, are very poor and of the most elementary character.

Of the schools under native management, only those at Kulithalay, Lalgudy, and Nungapuram are in a satisfactory state; the schools at Museri, Waitalay, Torryur, and Pichandarcovil scarcely maintain their standard, and would not be likely to earn their present grants if under the result system.

29. The Middle-Class Salary Schools in Tanjore have fallen from twenty-seven to seventeen; the Roman Catholic Mission School, Tanjore, having been reduced to the lower class and the S. P. G. School, Amiappan, placed on the result system; the Elementary School, Combaconam, absorbed in the Preparatory School, and the schools at Vedaraniyam, Keovalore, and S.

The S. P. G. Schools in the Fort, East Gate, and Karuntattangudy, Tanjore, are in a satisfactory state under the Principal of the High School, to which the school at Vullam under the same management has been added, and strength owing to a change in the management.

Towards the end of the year the S. P. G. Mission School, Poreyar, which in the previous year was working with a view to the formation of a Matriculation Class, was limited to the standard of a fourth class. At my inspection it was not better than a well-developed Taluk School; but the staff was doing and so over-paid, compared with the standard that for 1872-73, the Government grant amounted to Rs. 2,181.

As I have already observed, one High School is sufficient for Tranquebar, of which the staff and the native town, and the Lutheran School, with the boarding establishment, has the prior claim to be recognized as such.

The Wesleyan Mission Schools at Nagore and Tritrapundy are in a good state, and well looked after by the managers.

Of the remaining ten schools, five are Chuttrun Schools and five are under native management. Of the Chuttrun Schools, those at Needamungalam, and Raja-madam are in a very flourishing condition, the Needamungalam School being one of the best Middle-Class Schools in the district. Manamelgudy and Mimposel are out-of-the-way places, and the schools scarcely reach the standard of the middle class.

The Town School, Combaconam, is the largest school in the 4th Division, the numbers on the 31st March last being 100. The fourth class pass into the fifth in the College. Several classes is higher than that of the school, and even than that of the school.

in a Zillah
of studies which was

approved of by Government in 1871 as regulating the name and fee of the class; the result is that a middle-class education, or preparation for College, had at a cheaper rate at the school than anywhere else; so

advanced is the instruction in the school of the Town School that boys who have passed the fourth standard are only fit for the first class.

The school at Capistallam was in a satisfactory state when I visited it in August last; the Head Master had been absent at the examination. Considering the standard of the school, the Government grant was much too great; and it was reduced in September from Rupees 60 to Rupees 42-8-0. The manager resides in Capistallam, and the masters are left very much to themselves. A new school was opened in February, and the school has improved somewhat during the last few months.

The schools at Poondy, Palmanary, and Sheally are in a satisfactory state, and doing fair work.

The Vedaraniyam School was closed on 1st March 1874, the grant having been withdrawn in consequence of the irregularities of the Head Master. A Result System School supplies its place.

The school at Keovalore was in a wretched state of neglect when I visited it in July; the Head Master, a boy of nineteen, was absent studying for the Special Test, another teacher had left the place altogether, a person appointed by the Head Master acting for him and drawing the grant. The so-called third class contained five boys and the second nine; the large number on the rolls on 31st March 1873 was mainly made up of a pial school, but the master of it had been absent for several weeks previous to my visit. The grant was withdrawn from 1st August.

The grant to the school at Swamimalay was withdrawn from September. Swamimalay is only four miles from Combaconum, and a Middle-Class School is not wanted there. The school was not of middle-class standard when I visited it in August; the answering of the third class was very bad; the manager was one of the masters in the Combaconum College, and the school had evidently been left to look after itself. On the grant being suspended the Head Master left and the Kapistalam Mupanar, who hitherto kept up the school, having withdrawn his support from the 1st January, the school gradually disappeared. The Local Fund Board have declined to take it up, on the grounds that its proximity to Capistalam and Combaconum render an Anglo-Vernacular School at Swamimalay unnecessary.

30. *Middle-Class Boys' Schools on the Result System.*—In 1872-73, of the Boys' Schools receiving aid under the result system, thirty-seven were ranked in the middle class; in the last official year the number rose to fifty-nine. The greater number of these are in North Arcot, which this year has forty-four against twenty-eight last year, and thus more than makes up for its small appearance in the list of Salary Schools. In Salem there are only five Result System Schools in the middle class, and in Trichinopoly none.

31. The following table gives particulars of the strength of the Middle-Class Result System Schools, and the numbers passed for the several standards.

TABLE XIII.

Boys' Schools.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31st MARCH		NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED FOR				Grant for 1873-74.		
	1873.	1874.	4th Standard.	3rd Standard.	2nd Standard.	1st Standard.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>North Arcot.</i>									
Church of Scotland Mission School, Arcanum	67	66	10	10	11	9	281	0	0
Ragaviah's School, Wallajahpett...	46	40	10	7	6	19	164	0	0
Annamalai's School, Ranipett...	41	34	10	5	8	10	156	0	0
Appadurai's School, Assonellipet	45	42	6	6	10	18	150	8	0
Sholinghur School	...	30	16	5	2	10	293	8	0
Poondy do.	18	18	4	7	2	8	98	8	0
Panapakum do.	...	42	63	11	7	16	6	162	0
Vettangolam do.	...	19	8	2	1	6	92	0	0
Mamundur do.	17	28	6	1	3	3	114	8	0
Caveripak Desoy Street School	...	43	8	10	10	22	167	8	0
Do. Rathnum Moodelliar's School...	...	62	11	7	12	16	277	0	0
Koelveeranam School	35	31	18	2	4	11	275	0	0
Kattupakam do.	16	14	6	4	3	2	85	8	0
Camaraiparam do.	39	50	7	3	7	11	120	4	0
Teruvalam do.	...	34	10	4	9	4	210	8	0
Catpady do.	...	53	7	9	9	5	214	8	0
Thuttupett do.	41	27	11	6	5	7	228	0	0
Chittathore do.	...	27	6	5	7	3	98	0	0
Ira? do.	...	33	5	5	5	4	123	0	0

TABLE XIII.—(Continued.)

Boys' Schools.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31st MARCH		NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED FOR				Grant for 1873-74.		
	1873.	1874.	4th Standard.	3rd Standard.	2nd Standard.	1st Standard.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>North Arcot.—(Continued.)</i>									
Valkoor School	...	49	9	14	8	12	263	8	0
Chandragherry do.	...	39	7	6	22	18	250	0	0
Trichanore do.	...	18	5	5	3	4	97	0	0
Perianagapundy do.	...	51	13	13	12	4	238	0	0
Pullipett do.	...	19	5	3	2	3	87	0	0
Kil Tritany do.	...	32	6	4	8	10	97	0	0
Kalastrey do.	54	60	15	15	14	20	434	8	0
Vellore Thennamara Street School	...	22	5	4	5	6	88	0	0
Do. Cosopett School	43	46	8	7	7	3	133	8	0
Do. Cotta Street School	...	35	8	2	7	15	154	12	0
Virinjiparam do.	60	48	5	7	12	13	148	8	0
Ambar Narasimier do.	...	94	4	21	10	16	204	0	0
Konavattam do.	...	29	6	9	7	6	117	0	0
Arcot Cannara Street do.	30	70	8	12	7	7	116	0	0
Mehumel do.	...	43	6	10	6	4	140	8	0
Valavanur do.	38	32	10	6	3	4	87	8	0
Bramadesam do.	...	26	5	2	5	7	138	0	0
Natteri do.	...	40	5	8	8	10	70	8	0
Arambakam do.	20	16	7	1	6	1	189	8	0
Kalavay do.	...	32	6	10	12	13	99	8	0
Mamundur do.	...	25	6	3	7	11	99	0	0
Thusi do.	...	33	7	4	11	6	213	0	0
Arnea Eruthukar St. do.	...	50	10	15	20	14	101	8	0
Kalanur* do.	...	...	11	5	...	2	151	8	0
Chetpet* do.	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	652	1,653	357	291	334	394	7,224	0	0
<i>Salem.</i>									
Kamalapuram School	...	17	12	1	3	2	111	8	0
Sunkerydrug do.	...	58	7	4	5	2	102	8	0
Tripatore School...	50	50	6	3	8	6	77	8	0
Mathagheri do.	15	16	6	2	...	1	82	8	0
Tendamungalam School*...	...	...	5	4	...	2	95	0	0
Total	65	141	36	14	17	13	469	0	0
<i>Tanjore.</i>									
North Gate S. P. G. School	108	111	25	9	17	15	367	8	0
Tanjore G. L. M. S. do.	...	58	12	5	12	7	232	8	0
Puduchuttrum do.	60	39	7	6	7	7	138	8	0
Naduavary do.	...	17	8	2	1	...	97	0	0
Konerirajapuram do.	...	48	8	...	7	9	116	0	0
Maratur do.	...	43	7	12	6	14	199	0	0
Combaconum Primary School	...	231	32	47	38	23	...	...	...
Do. Banathuray Street School.	...	84	10	12	17	11	289	8	0
Kodavazol School	...	25	19	7	5	5	117	0	0
Kuttalam do.	...	30	6	8	6	...	168	0	0
Total	168	686	134	108	116	99	1,695	0	0
Grand Total	885	2,480	527	413	467	506	9,388	0	0

* Closed.

32. *Lower-Class Schools.*—The only Lower-Class Government Schools are the Mahomedan Elementary Schools at Vellore, Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Nagore.

The Vellore School was opened on the 1st August with 65 pupils; in September the number on the rolls had risen to 101, and a third master was appointed from the 1st November. The numbers kept up to the end of the year; but in January and February there was a slight decrease, and on the 31st March there were seventy-one boys on the rolls. Notwithstanding the fall from the number reached in September, this may be considered a very satisfactory number, and the Vellore School ranks first in strength and standard of the Mahomedan Elementary Schools.

The Arcot School was opened on the 14th June with only twenty-two boys, for the next six months there were upwards of sixty on the rolls, and on the 31st March forty-eight.

The Trichinopoly School was opened on the 16th June with thirty boys. The average number on the rolls for the last six months of 1873 was forty-seven, and the number on the 31st March was fifty-five. A still larger school might be expected in Trichinopoly with its large Mahomedan population. Besides the boys in this school there are twenty-five Mahomedans in the S. P. G. High School, and seven in the Wesleyan Mission School.

The Nagore School was opened on the 17th March on the abolition of the Government Taluq School. It began with twenty-three boys, the average for the twelve months has been thirty-six, and on the 31st March there were thirty-three. This is a small muster in a special Mahomedan School in a town with 2,000 Mahomedan houses; in two Hindu Schools under the management of the Wesleyan Mission there are twenty-two Mahomedan boys, so that between fifty-five and sixty boys represent the number of Mahomedan boys in schools under inspection in Nagore. The boys in the Government School are Lubbays; the vernacular of all is Tamil, and, with a few exceptions, the boys are Mahims, i.e., the occupation of their families is a seafaring business, and from September to April many of the boys go to sea as sailors or servants on boardship. There hardly appears a necessity for an exclusively Mahomedan School in Nagore; the community for whom it was intended avail themselves of it to a very slight degree, and almost as many Mahomedans attend Hindu Schools as the Mahomedan School. The Head Master is a Hindu and a hardworking man; he complains that the permission granted to the Wesleyan Mission Salary School to have Mahomedans has an ill effect on the strength and state of the Government School, and that boys are drawn away from the latter to join the Result Schools on a less or no fee.

33. *Lower-Class Boys' Schools on the Salary System.*—There were forty Lower-Class Boys' Schools on the salary system in 1872-73, and the same number at the end of 1873-74. The following table gives particulars regarding them.

TABLE XIV.

Boys' Schools.	Number of Pupils on 31st March		Highest Class.	Source from which paid.	Management.	Grant drawn for 1873-74.			Remarks.
	1873.	1874.				Rs.	A.	P.	
<i>North Arcot.</i>									
Wallejah Municipal School, Westampett	43	53	2	Municipal Funds.	Native.	256	7	7	
do. Easternpett	39	40	2	do.	do.	244	3	2	
Mahomedan School, Arcot	33	33	2	Municipal Funds.	do.	261	9	6	
Vellore Municipal School, Thottapoliem	..	47	2	do.	do.	149	13	4	Closed.
<i>Salem.</i>									
Aided School, Suramangalam	28	26	2	Local Funds	do.	..	..	..	
do. Pulavay	9	..	..	do.	do.	72	0	0	
do. Nanagherpett	20	30	1	Local Funds	Native.	47	8	0	
do. Tripatore	25	28	3	do.	do.	52	4	0	Opened on 24th Sept. 1873.
do. Doranabad	23	17	3	do.	do.	..	..	..	Do. 24th Nov. 1873.
do. Mullapaddy	27	56	3	do.	do.	..	..	..	Do. in Mar. 1874.
do. Pappampetty	..	47	1	do.	do.	155	0	0	Do. in April 1873.
do. Karimangalam	..	19	1	do.	do.	61	2	..	
do. Karapur	..	28	1	Municipal Funds.	do.	..	..	..	
Salem Municipal School, Salem	..	30	1	do.	do.	..	..	..	
do. Cumaraswamyetty	..	..	..	..	..	150	0	0	
<i>Trichinopoly.</i>									
S. P. G. Branch School, Waryur	49	42	4	do.	Mission	69	0	0	
do. Tennore	29	32	3	do.	do.	63	0	0	
do. Fort	43	36	4	do.	do.	161	9	7	Closed.
do. Puthur	25	62	1	do.	Native	..	..	..	
Aided School, Trichinopoly	25	24	..	do.	do.	84	0	0	
do. Condyempetta	11	14	2	do.	Mission	48	..	..	
Roman Catholic Mission, School, Peravarsalay	30	30	4	Local Funds.	do.	..	..	..	
do. Venugalore	..	..	..	do.	do.	..	..	..	

TABLE XIV.—(Continued.)

TABLE XIV.—(Continued.)		Number of Pupils on 31st March		Highest Class.	Source from which paid.	Management.	Grant drawn for 1873-74.			Remarks.
		1873.	1874.				Rs.	A.	P.	
Boys' Schools.										
Trichinopoly.—(Continued.)										
Aided School, Sirkappalam	...	25	17	3	Local Funds	Native	120	0	0	Closed.
Do. Mutharasaneelore	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Trichendoorsy	...	15	17	3	Local funds	Native.	120	0	0	...
Do. Kattalay	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore.										
Tanjore Union School No. 1	...	182	252	3	Municipal Funds	Do.	522	12	0	...
Do. do. No. 4	...	188	57	3	Do.	Do.	348	3	11	...
Do. do. No. 5	...	130	134	3	Do.	Do.	335	8	6	...
Do. do. No. 6	...	131	94	3	Do.	Do.	329	5	11	...
Do. Venuar bank	...	...	20	1	Do.	Mission	26	4	6	...
Do. Catholic Mission School, Tanjore	...	61	73	2	Local Funds	Native.	110	0	0	Opened. Transferred from middle class.
Roman Catholic School, Nacharevill	...	51	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.
Aided School, Velangim	...	16	...	...	Local Funds	Native	153	0	0	...
Do. Malavary	...	30	80	3	Do.	Do.	120	0	0	Opened.
Do. Kottayur	...	36	17	2	Do.	Do.	288	4	0	...
Do. Thandakorey	...	...	45	2	Municipal Funds.	Mission	383	10	8	...
Do. Chucrapully	...	165	169	1	Do.	Do.	308	0	0	...
Do. Mission Branch School, Negapatam	...	84	77	3	Local Funds.	Native.	60	3	9	...
Do. Wesleyan Branch School, Negapatam	...	23	24	3	Municipal Funds.	Do.	1,050	96	0	...
Do. College Branch School, Tranquebar	...	83	143	2	Do.	Do.	96	0	0	...
Do. Roman Catholic Mission School, Mayavaram	...	73	70	2	Do.	Do.	114	0	0	...
Do. Roman Catholic Mission School, Mayavaram	...	92	106	2	Local Funds.	Do.	...	...	...	...
Do. Mayavaram Municipal School, Cornadu	...	20	27	2	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Teruvalandur	...	28	34	2	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Chorakur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Komal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

34. The following table compares the number of Lower-Class Boys' Schools on the result system for 1872-73 and 1873-74, and shows the number aided and unaided, with the amount of grant obtained in the several districts for 1873-74.

TABLE XV.

TABLE IV.												
Districts.	ON THE 31st MARCH 1873.		ON THE 31st MARCH 1874.						Amount of Grant.	No. of Schools received Grant, but closed before 31st Mar. 1874.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Total.		Aided.		Unaided.					
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.				
North Arcot.	393	9,960	505	11,964	296	7,919	209	4,045	14,039	0	0	31
Salem ...	237	5,776	234	4,463	93	2,294	141	2,169	3,127	0	0	9
Trichinopoly.	151	3,343	176	4,182	113	2,863	63	1,319	3,969	12	0	6
Tanjore ...	411	10,955	513	13,484	171	6,293	342	7,191	7,822	4	0	2
Total ...	1,242	30,034	1,428	34,093	673	19,369	755	14,724	29,858	0	0	48

35. In their budget estimate for 1874-75, the Local Fund Board, North Arcot, proposed establishing sixteen Elementary Schools, twelve in the Chittoor Circle and four in the Vellore Circle. The proposition has been approved by Government, but they considered the majority of the schools to be on too expensive a scale, and the scheme is to be "reconsidered on a basis of a combination of the result and salary grant system."

The Local Fund Board, Tanjore, has sanctioned the establishment of forty Elementary Schools, twenty in the Tanjore Circle and twenty in Negapatam Circle; and I am at present engaged in establishing them in the places selected.

An elaborate scheme for the establishment of 40 Local Fund Schools in the Trichinopoly District was drawn up by Mr. Moore, Assistant Collector; it did not, however, receive the sanction of Government on the grounds of its being "an expensive scheme for middle-class education," Government agreeing with the Board of Revenue in considering that "the first object of schemes of the kind should be to establish small but numerous and efficient vernacular schools suited for an agricultural population."

36. Table XVI. shows the number of pupils presented for examination and the number passed in Reading alone, in Reading and Writing together, and in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic in the several circles, a return called for in paragraph 21 of the Government Order of 14th July 1871.

Schools, Bangalore. I examined the children in February. The girls are between nine and twelve years of age, and know as much as might be expected for their years. The boys are distributed in the several classes of St. Joseph's High School; the majority of them answered very poorly in all subjects, but allowance may be made when one or two boys are taken out of a class and examined separately. The Principal complains that he can exercise no restraint over the day pupils; some of the mothers or guardians elect to receive the pension and maintain the child, instead of allowing it to be taken as a boarder, and it often happens that the child is neglected or not provided with clothes and books to go to school. In connexion with my visit to Bangalore, I pointed out to you that it would be much more satisfactory and be a saving of time to the Inspector of this division if he were relieved from the inspection of these children, and a special report made on them by the Mysore Inspector on his examination of the schools; I observe that, on your instance, the matter has been referred by Government to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

40. *Inspecting Agency.*—There have been several changes among the Deputy Inspectors during the past official year. Eliathumby Pillay, the Deputy Inspector, Salem Circle, having spent too many months in the Tripatoor Taluq, where he has a house and relatives, to the neglect of other parts of the circle, was transferred to the Cuddalore Circle; the Cuddalore Deputy, S. Seshiah, to Negapatam, relieving Atchayalinga Mudaliar, who was appointed to Salem. A few weeks after his transfer Seshiah fell sick, and has not yet returned from sick leave; the Acting Deputy Inspector, R. Saminada Iyer, a Master in the Combaconum College, has discharged his duties with much credit. T. V. Subba Row, the Trichinopoly Deputy Inspector, having shown as little aptitude for his work as diligence in the performance of it, was transferred, at the close of the official year, to the Second Mastership, Zillah School, Salem; the present incumbent is Y. Amirthanayagam Pillay, formerly Head Master of the Normal School, Vellore.

41. At the close of 1872-73 there were fourteen Inspecting Schoolmasters, two for each circle, except Salem, which has three, and Oosoor one. In the course of the year two additional were appointed in North Arcot; and in the budget estimate for 1874-75 provision was made for two more, so that now Chittoor has five Inspecting Schoolmasters and Vellore three. There is reason to fear that the majority of the Inspecting Schoolmasters perform their duties in a very perfunctory manner, leaving parts of their ranges unvisited, and scarcely spending more time in the schools they go to than to sign the registers. The Inspecting Schoolmasters of the Namcl and Trichinopoly Ranges were held by the Presidents of the Local Fund Boards to have connived at, either through carelessness or design, imposition attempted by the teachers of certain schools presented for examination for result grant, and both were ordered to be removed from their appointments. The post of an Inspecting Schoolmaster is one of considerable trust, seeing that there can be so little check on his work, and he can bring forward or keep back what schools he pleases; and in many cases the Indigenous

Pial Schools are neglected, while those started as a temporary occupation by passed men are encouraged.

42. Four of the seven Deputies were Brahmins and three Sudras. Exclusive of the Combaconum College and the Normal Schools, there were in the Government Schools in this division one European Master, fifty-nine Brahmins, thirty-two Sudras, two Native Christians, and eight Mahomedans. Of the sixteen Inspecting Schoolmasters, twelve are Brahmins and four Sudras.

APPENDIX A.

No. IX.

From T. MARDEN, Esq., Inspector of Schools, 5th Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Palani Hills, 15th May 1874, No. 234.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report on education in the 5th Division for the year 1873-74.

2. The following table gives the districts, circles, and Inspecting Schoolmasters' ranges comprised in the division, and also shows the Municipalities. It may be premised that there is one Deputy Inspector for each circle, excluding the Nilgiris, which is under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector, North Coimbatore.

Districts.	Circles.	Number of Inspecting Schoolmasters.	Ranges of Inspecting Schoolmasters in Taluqa.	Areas of Ranges in Square Miles.	Population of Ranges.	Municipalities.
Nilgiris	...	1	Nilgiris	...	...	...
Coimbatore.	N. Coimbatore.	1	Coimbatore	426	37,223	Ootacamund.
		1	Sathiamungalum	1,623	264,522	Coimbatore.
		1	Bhowani	...	...	...
		None.	Erode	...	...	...
S. Coimbatore.	...	1	Kollegal	1,498	210,976	Erode.
		1	Udumalpetta	1,400	54,131	...
		1	Pollachy	1,218	187,759	...
		1	Caroor	1,437	254,323	None.
Madura.	Madura	1	Darapuram	1,437	254,323	...
		1	Palladam	815	188,506	...
		1	Madurai	978	321,189	Madura.
		1	Melur	...	...	...
Dindigul	Dindigul	1	Shovaganga Zemindary.	4,608	970,244	...
		1	Rannad Zemindary.	...	...	...
		1	Dindigul	2,038	509,197	Dindigul.
		1	Palani	1,818	458,633	...
Tinnevely.	Tinnevely	1	Pereakulam	990	395,781	...
		1	Tirumangalam	2,413	784,975	Tinnevely.
		1	Ottapidaram	1,123	273,189	Palamcottah.
		1	Tenkarai	650	...	Tuticorin.
Shermadevi	Shermadevi	1	Tinnevely	...	...	...
		1	Satoor	...	...	...
		1	Srivalliputtoor	...	...	...
		1	Nangunery	...	...	...
Tinnevely.	Tinnevely	1	Ambasamudrum	...	...	...
		1	Tenkasi	...	...	...
		1	Sunkaraninarcovil	...	...	...
		None.	...	...	...	None.

3. The next table will show the state and progress of education in the division as regards (a) number of schools and (b) standard, together with number of pupils and increase or decrease in such numbers.

Schools.	Number of Schools on 31st March 1873.	Number of Schools on 31st March 1874.	Number of Pupils on 31st March 1873.	Number of Pupils on 31st March 1874.	Increase in Schools.	Increase in Pupils.	Decrease in Schools.	Decrease in Pupils.
(a) Government Schools	9	9	613	687	...	74	...	...
Army Schools	2	2	65	45	...	...	...	20
Union do.	2	2	60	61	...	1	...	...
Schools on Salary Grant System	315	135	11,689	6,335	...	...	180	5,354
Schools on Results' System	713	1,244	20,110	35,512	531	15,402	...	...
Do. not receiving aid.	406	575	8,440	10,250	169	1,810	...	...
(b) Higher Class	1,447	1,967	40,977	52,890	...	...	...	...
Middle Class	3	3	821	946	...	125	...	...
Lower Class	108	101	5,500	5,465	...	...	7	35
Normal	1,331	1,858	34,207	46,091	527	11,884	...	...
	5	5	449	388	...	...	...	61
	1,447	1,967	40,977	52,890	...	...	...	...

4. It will be seen from the above that, whilst there has been an increase of 520 schools on the whole, there has been a considerable decrease in the number of schools aided on the salary grant system. Most of these have been transferred to the results' system, which bids fair soon to become almost universal for schools of the lower class. It will further be seen that the increase in the division is entirely in Lower-Class Schools. The number of Higher-Class Schools remains the same, but there has been a slight diminution in Middle-Class Schools, some having been abolished, and some, which were formerly ranked as Middle-Class Schools, being now classed as lower class. The number of Lower-Class Schools transferred to middle class has been only four. As regards circles there is in the above a decrease of one Lower-Class School on the Nilgiris. In North Coimbatore we have ten Middle-Class Schools against thirteen last year, but 278 against 251 in Lower-Class Schools. In South Coimbatore the numbers are Middle-Class Schools fifteen against sixteen (the number of Government Schools remaining the same), and Lower-Class Schools 456 against 331. The Madura Circle exhibits an increase of one Middle-Class School and ninety-nine lower class ones, the numbers being sixteen against fifteen and 262 against 163. The Dindigul Circle also shows a similar increase, there being now twelve Middle-Class Schools for ten last year, and 208 Lower-Class Schools for 140. In Tinnevely the Northern Circle shows a decrease of four Middle-Class Schools, but an increase of 102 Lower-Class Schools, the numbers being twenty-eight against thirty-two Middle-Class Schools, and 367 against 265 Lower-Class Schools. In the Shermadevi Circle the decrease in Middle-

Class Schools is two and the increase in Lower-Class Schools is sixty-eight, the numbers being eighteen against twenty-two and 218 against 157.

5. It may be interesting to examine the figures in the above table by a statement of the numbers of pupils in each circle of the division at the end of the last official year.

	NUMBER OF PUPILS				
	Government Schools, Higher Class.	Government Schools, Middle Class.	Aided Schools, Higher Class.	Aided Schools, Middle Class.	Aided Schools, Lower Class.
Nilgiris				608	17
N. Coimbatore	126	429	662	3,462	
S. Coimbatore	220		441	4,510	
Madura			778	5,701	
Dindigul	91		514	3,049	
Tinnevely			1,692	12,068	
Shermadevi			704	6,887	

6. The next table exhibits the area and population and shows the amounts expended from public funds on the different classes of schools.

Circle.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	AMOUNT EXPENDED			
			RS.	A.	P.	
Nilgiris	426	37,223				
N. Coimbatore	1,000	5,268	1	7		
S. Coimbatore	1,000	7,844	11	8		
Madura	3,916	987,830				
Dindigul						
Tinnevely	3,403	1,180,756	7693	9	5	19,443 3 10 17,265 4 0 1
Shermadevi	1,774	508,665				3,861 12 0 10,130 4 0 1

7. An examination of the above table shows that the expenditure is pretty equally distributed through the division, but it can be said of middle and lower class schools that only about two-thirds of the amount expended is for middle-class education and less than half the amount expended in each circle for lower-class education. As regards lower-class education the difference is chiefly due to the large number of Village Mission Schools

from being well provided with either middle or lower class education, though hardly any Middle-class Aided Schools in the north of the province. As may be seen from the table on page 274, no fewer than five taluqs, containing together upwards of a million of people, have no Schoolmasters in them, and consequently comparatively few Results.

8. It appears to me that the time has now come when it would be desirable to make allotments of Provincial Funds to middle-class education according to educational divisions. Each Inspector would then know what funds were at your disposal for his districts, and could make his recommendations to you, so as to distribute the amount available with the greatest effect. At present, owing to the enormous extent of country under your educational supervision, and the consequent necessity of your relying, as regards all minor institutions, on the reports of your subordinates, there is danger, lest funds should be distributed not where they are really most required, but where the supposed requirements are set forth with the greatest eloquence or the greatest pertinacity. The zeal and capability of their divisions, are judged of to a great extent by the educational progress of their divisions, and an officer naturally feels unwilling to recommend the withdrawal of a grant from an unsatisfactory school when he has no means of knowing whether the money he relinquishes may not be spent in the next division on a school perhaps still less deserving. And in this way it is probable that many a school continues to draw its grants year after year when they would be at once withdrawn if the person who recommended the withdrawal (and who virtually does withdraw them) was the person who had (of course under your sanction) the bestowal of them elsewhere.

9. As I returned from furlough only last November, I must draw upon the reports of the Acting Inspector for the schools on the Nilgiris and for those in Coimbatore and Madura. The schools of Tinnevely I have lately inspected myself.

10. Schools of the Higher Class, Nilgiris.—None.

Coimbatore District, Coimbatore High School.—Mr. Kenny, the late Head Master, having been appointed Head Master of the Berhampore Zillah School, was succeeded by Mr. C. C. Flanagan, M.A., who successfully conducted this school two or three years ago. At inspection the Matriculation Class (the highest) contained 30 lads, who were examined in paraphrase and translation. In the former subject they did very unsatisfactorily and only "pretty fairly" in the latter. The school, however, passed twelve pupils at the late Matriculation Examination, two of them being in the first class. This is a very good result, though rather affected by the fact that eleven candidates failed. The Preparatory Matriculation Class was good, but other subjects, including Arithmetic, only poor. The Acting Inspector repeats a complaint I made the preceding year about the want of neatness and care observable in the mathematical papers. It will evidently be necessary hereafter altogether to reject papers which are deficient in this respect, and consider the boy as having failed in the

the lower classes, the Inspector considered the averages on the whole fair, Arithmetic being the weakest point. The quantity of work brought up appeared in some cases too small. On the whole the school was popular and well appreciated by all classes.

11. *Madura District, Madura Zillah School.*—At the inspection in November last the Matriculation Class of this school contained twenty-two boys. Ultimately eleven went up for examination and seven passed, one being in the first class. The fifth class did not pass a satisfactory examination in general, and their paraphrasing was particularly deficient. The only remaining classes are the fourth and third, together with a small class of Mahomedans. The boys of the former classes passed pretty fairly on the whole, but the Mahomedans were found to be very backward, having only recently joined the Zillah School. In my report for 1871-72 I pointed out that the income which it was proposed the school should receive from the rent of the house known as the "Tumkum" had not then accrued to it. I am not aware that anything has been done in the matter since.

12. *Tinnevely District, Palamcottah English Institution with Normal Department.*—As its title intimates, this is partly an Anglo-Vernacular School and partly a training institution, in which latter capacity it has twenty normal scholarships of Rupees 2-5-4 each. The numbers here have somewhat decreased, the rolls showing only 140 against 173 last year. At the Matriculation Examination six students passed out of eighteen who presented themselves. In the Preparatory Matriculation Class the Mathematics were very deficient, and in the next class below they were not good. I had here again to complain of the carelessness with which geometrical answer papers were written out. I made some suggestions to you regarding this institution considered as a Normal School, which I will refer to at the end of this report under the head "Normal Schools."

13. *Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.*—This school has increased in numbers, and now has 207 boys. It did very well at the late Matriculation Examination, passing nine out of eleven pupils, with one in the first class. This result is very creditable to C. Gopalakrishna Mudaliar, the late Head Master. The fifth class was just about to be promoted to a Matriculation Class, so I examined it only cursorily, and was not very favourably impressed with it. The fourth and lower classes answered generally satisfactorily. An addition to the school building was some time ago commenced, but from want of funds has not been finished. This school is the highest in Tinnevely, and is doing the work of a Zillah School at a comparatively low cost to Government.

14. *Schools of the Middle Class, Nilgiris.*—The asylum consists of two schools, boys' senior and junior departments and girls'. In the senior department there were at the time of inspection 235 boys under four masters and three pupil

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Ootacamund			
Lawrence	Male Branch.	6	
Asylums	Female do.	5	324
		3	64

teachers. The two highest classes obtained creditable averages, the third and fourth not so good. Throughout the classes the chief deficiency was in Arithmetic. The junior department contained sixty-five little boys taught by a mistress. They did on the whole pretty well.

15. In the Industrial Department five boys were learning telegraphy, forty-five tailoring, and thirty gardening, besides one or two at carpentering and shoe-making. Mr. Kershaw found that during the preceding year seven boys had been employed in Telegraph Offices and four as printers at Madras. Three had received appointments in the Topographical Survey, and three others in walks of life not named; forty-nine had left the institution during the year for various reasons.

16. The Girls' School contained sixty-one girls and an infant class of six little girls. The highest class of girls did fairly, the principal failure being in Arithmetic, and on the whole the averages of the school were pretty satisfactory, though the Acting Inspector regarded the standard attained by the several classes as too low. As in former years, the girls did house-work and cooking, and devoted a portion of each day to needle-work. The Brecks' Memorial School, formerly St. Stephen's School, was examined in July by the Acting Inspector, but has never sent any returns, nor does it receive any grant.

17. *Coimbatore District, North Coimbatore Circle, Government Taluq Schools.*—At Erode the Acting Inspector reported the results as only middling, and as the population of the place is about 8,000,

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
Erode...	4	4	77	Fourth.
Sathiamungalum ...	4	3	49	Fourth.

it appeared to him that the school might have attained fuller development. At Sathiamungalum there were only three classes at the time of Mr. Kershaw's visit, but a fourth class was formed soon after. Results were on the whole creditable, the most unsatisfactory points being "the limited attendance and the low standard." In this last respect the school has improved, but the smallness of the population forbids us to expect much increase in the numbers.

18. *South Coimbatore Circle.*—The Cheyur School ranks the lowest of all the Taluq Schools, the place being very small. When the school was first established here

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
Cheyur ...	3	2	30	Third.
Pollachy ...	5	4	78	Fifth.
Darapuram ...	4	3	62	Fourth.
Udumalapetta ...	4	3	50	Fourth.

Cheyur was a cash station and had a Munsiff's Court.

The Acting Inspector considered that, as regards the work done in it, this school might rank in the lower class, and recommended that it should be abolished, and the educational wants of the locality supplied by an ordinary Results' School. The Pollachy School is of about the same standing as that at Erode, but has now advanced beyond it in having a fifth class. The Acting Inspector considered that the school (which, at the time of his inspection, had only four classes) passed a fairly creditable examination. The Darapuram School did not afford equal satisfaction, the work appearing to indicate rather a perfunctory discharge of duty on the part of the teachers. The school-house at this place has been condemned as insufficient for the requirements of the town. It is, no doubt, insufficient for what a place of so much importance might be supposed to require, but it was all that could be erected with the funds available. The school at Udumalapetta did fairly on examination, but this school has not for some time been well supported. It appears still to suffer from the competition of cheaper Results' Schools.

19. *Schools aided on the Salary Grant System, North Coimbatore Circle.*—The

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
Coimbatore London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School.	4	8	180	Fourth of Taluq School.
Karamadai Anglo-Vernacular School.	3	1	18	Third.

London Mission School at Coimbatore has had a considerable accession to its numbers during the year, and now contains 180 boys. At the examination of the

Acting Inspector in July there seems to have been less than half that number. Mr. Kershaw found his examination averages, as a rule, low, and thought the course of study too ambitious. The Karamadai School has been in existence a long time, and now seems declining.

20. *South Coimbatore Circle.*—The Avenashy School was still in a very

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
Avenashy ...	...	...	...	...
Tiruppur ...	...	...	...	...
Palladam ...	...	...	...	...
Carur Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.	3	3	76	Closed. Do. Lately placed on results system.
Carur Wesleyan Mission School.	4	1	27	Fifth.
Union Schools.	...	...	...	Fourth.
Kangayam ...	4	3	46	Fourth.
Salur ...	2	1	15	Third.

low condition, having only five boys in the highest class, the second. The Acting Inspector considered that this school, as well as the two following (which belong to the London Mission Society), should be ranked as Lower-Class Schools. In consequence of this their grants were withdrawn and the two former schools have been closed, whilst that at Palladam is still kept up as a Results' School. The Carur Hindu School is reported by the Acting Inspector as not very

satisfactory, but it has lately been placed under more efficient management, and its standard has been raised to that of the fourth class of a Zillah School. The other school at Carur, that belonging to the Wesleyan Mission, is reported as even less satisfactory than its rival. As you have since desired that no salary grants should be drawn for this school after the end of 1873-74, it will probably be placed on the results' system. The results of examination at the Kangayam Union School were considered fairly creditable to the teachers, but the school at Salur was (as it has always been) very unsatisfactory. The removal of the Head Master has been recommended to the Local Fund Board.

21. *Schools aided on the Results' System, North Coimbatore Circle.*—There were eight of these schools last year, but there are now only six.

Schools.	Pupils on 31st March 1874.	Amount drawn.	Average amount gained per head.	Proportion of maximum obtained.
Coimbatore Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School.	125	RS. 229 0 0	A. 4 P. 7 10	66
Coimbatore Othachekkar Street School.	53	168 0 0	5 6 9	64
Coimbatore Sukravarampetta Street School.	54	374 8 0	6 15 0	83
Coimbatore Taluq Catcherry Lari Street School.	160	353 0 0	6 14 9	69
Singanallur School	23	104 0 0	7 6 10	79
Bhowany School	49	135 8 0	4 3 9	58

22. *South Coimbatore Circle.*

Schools.	Number of Pupils presented for					Amount drawn.	Average amount gained per head.			Proportion of maximum obtained.
	IV.	III.	II.	I.	Total.					
Carur Anglo-Vernacular School.	13	9	16	20	58	RS. 226 12 0	A. 3 P. 14 7			58
Vangal Anglo-Vernacular School.	11	12	4	6	33	219 12 0	6 10 7			47
Sannaparatti Anglo-Vernacular School.	15	5	5	...	25	257 0 0	10 4 6			54
Nerur Anglo-Vernacular School.	3	4	7	4	18	117 0 0	6 8 0			52
Nanjathalyur Anglo-Vernacular School.	4	10	6	2	22	177 0 0	8 0 9			72
Kaniyur Anglo-Vernacular School.	4	21	7	4	36	199 9 7	5 8 8			53
Udumalapetta Anglo-Vernacular School.	4	3	12	2	21	79 8 0	3 12 7			63
Anamalai Anglo-Vernacular School.	7	8	2	4	21	84 8 0	4 0 5			48

23. Madura District, M

le. Government Taluq Schools.—None.

24. Dindigul Circle,

Schools.	Masters.	Papils.	Standard.
Dindigul	5	4	50
Pereakulam	4	3	41
			Fifth. Fourth.

Schools.—The Acting Inspector remarked a regular annual decline in the numbers of the Dindigul Taluq School, the strength having gone down from eighty-four in March 1872 to fifty-three in September 1873. The result of the examination being fairly creditable, the decline is not to be traced to any fault of the teachers, but the cause is to be found in its being undersold by a Results' School in the place. The Acting Inspector held it as his opinion that the Results' School in question should have been taken in the matter, and the Government School will probably continue to dwindle away. With regard to the P. Taluq School, the Acting Inspector took a different view, and considered that the Government School might even thrive by the competition of Results' Schools. He also considered that the teaching in the school was in many respects unsatisfactory. I must add that I do not myself see any ground for the distinction above drawn between these schools. The Pereakulam School was always in a satisfactory state until Results' Schools were allowed to compete with it unfettered, whilst it was itself hampered in various ways; and if grants were withdrawn from the competing schools, I believe the Pereakulam School would resume its old position.

by Grant System, Madura Circle.—At the time

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Papils.
Madura Angl. School.	1	1	157 English.
Madura Christian Angl. Vernacular School.	1	1	34 Fourth.
Sholavandan Anglo-Vernacular School.	2	2	29 Third.
1. ...	2	2	58 Fourth.
2. ...	3	2	25 Third.
3. ...	3	2	57 Third.
4. ...	3	2	...
5. ...	3	2	...
6. ...	3	2	...
7. ...	3	2	...
8. ...	3	2	...
9. ...	3	2	...
10. ...	3	2	...
11. ...	3	2	...
12. ...	3	2	...
13. ...	3	2	...
14. ...	3	2	...
15. ...	3	2	...
16. ...	3	2	...
17. ...	3	2	...
18. ...	3	2	...
19. ...	3	2	...
20. ...	3	2	...
21. ...	3	2	...
22. ...	3	2	...
23. ...	3	2	...
24. ...	3	2	...
25. ...	3	2	...
26. ...	3	2	...
27. ...	3	2	...
28. ...	3	2	...
29. ...	3	2	...
30. ...	3	2	...
31. ...	3	2	...
32. ...	3	2	...
33. ...	3	2	...
34. ...	3	2	...
35. ...	3	2	...
36. ...	3	2	...
37. ...	3	2	...
38. ...	3	2	...
39. ...	3	2	...
40. ...	3	2	...
41. ...	3	2	...
42. ...	3	2	...
43. ...	3	2	...
44. ...	3	2	...
45. ...	3	2	...
46. ...	3	2	...
47. ...	3	2	...
48. ...	3	2	...
49. ...	3	2	...
50. ...	3	2	...
51. ...	3	2	...
52. ...	3	2	...
53. ...	3	2	...
54. ...	3	2	...
55. ...	3	2	...
56. ...	3	2	...
57. ...	3	2	...
58. ...	3	2	...
59. ...	3	2	...
60. ...	3	2	...
61. ...	3	2	...
62. ...	3	2	...
63. ...	3	2	...
64. ...	3	2	...
65. ...	3	2	...
66. ...	3	2	...
67. ...	3	2	...
68. ...	3	2	...
69. ...	3	2	...
70. ...	3	2	...
71. ...	3	2	...
72. ...	3	2	...
73. ...	3	2	...
74. ...	3	2	...
75. ...	3	2	...
76. ...	3	2	...
77. ...	3	2	...
78. ...	3	2	...
79. ...	3	2	...
80. ...	3	2	...
81. ...	3	2	...
82. ...	3	2	...
83. ...	3	2	...
84. ...	3	2	...
85. ...	3	2	...
86. ...	3	2	...
87. ...	3	2	...
88. ...	3	2	...
89. ...	3	2	...
90. ...	3	2	...
91. ...	3	2	...
92. ...	3	2	...
93. ...	3	2	...
94. ...	3	2	...
95. ...	3	2	...
96. ...	3	2	...
97. ...	3	2	...
98. ...	3	2	...
99. ...	3	2	...
100. ...	3	2	...

to sending up pupils well prepared to enter the Matriculation Class of the

Zillah School. At the Christian Anglo-Vernacular School the Inspector found most of the boys new, the Head Master had been changed twice, and the Manager had been absent from ill health. All these things accounted for a somewhat unsatisfactory examination. The Deputy Inspector now reports that the school has much improved lately. The Sholavandan School also failed to give much satisfaction to the Acting Inspector except in Arithmetic, which he noted as above the average. Funds are provided for the erection of a school-house, which is much required. The school at Tiruppattur had somewhat improved since the former year, but the Acting Inspector considered it necessary to warn the master that the grant would be withdrawn unless greater exertions were made to raise the school. The boys of the Shevagunga School passed a fairly creditable examination, but the Acting Inspector considered a Head Master holding a higher certificate was desirable. The place also in which the school was held was unsuitable. The schools at Manamadura and Pernagudy are reported by the Deputy Inspector as pretty fair. The former has declined a little owing to the death of its manager, and the latter was found to be in rather a poor condition.

26. At Ramnad a new Head Master is shortly expected. The school has been for some time in charge of the Second Master, who seems to have done his work well. The new school-house is nearly finished. At the Inspector's examination the Madura Mahomedan School did but poorly, the Head Master being scarcely equal to his position. A new Head Master has, however, now been appointed, and the school shows a considerable improvement. Melur it was found that both manager and teacher had utterly neglected their duties. The grant was, therefore, withdrawn and the school placed on the results' system. The same step you also took at Devipattur where there is a comparatively new school in which the numbers are rather low.

le.—The Pulni School

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Papils.	Standard.
Pulni Anglo-Vernacular School.	4	2	31	Third.
Tirumungalam do.	4	2	41	Fourth.

still room for considerable improvement. A new school-house has been erected here.

ded on the Results' System

Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Highest standard examined.	Amount drawn.	Average amount gained per head.	Proportion of maximum obtained.
<i>Madura Town, Madura Range.</i>					
Sodalamuthu Pillay's School...	20	Fourth.	Rs. 142 8 0	A. P. 7 2 0	.55
Arumugam Pillay's do. ...	15	Fourth.	85 0 0	5 10 8	.62
Venkataswariar's do. ...	18	Fourth.	110 0 0	6 1 9	.69
<i>Shevågungu Range.</i>					
Mappana Pillay's School, Shevågungu ...	41	Fourth.	213 8 0	5 3 3	.54
Rev. W. Tracy's School, Tirupavanam ...	21	Fourth.	164 8 0	6 15 7	.72
Venkataswariar's School, Tirupavanam ...	13	Fourth.	82 0 0	6 4 11	.63
<i>Ramnad Range.</i>					
V. R. L. Kuttian Chettyar's School, Devicotta ...	17	Fourth.	108 0 0	6 5 7	.65

29. *Dindigul Circle.*—These schools call for no particular remark, except that

Schools.	Pupils.	Highest standard examined.	Amount drawn.	Average amount gained per head.	Proportion of maximum obtained.
Rev. E. Chester's English School, Dindigul ...	84	4	Rs. 494 8 0	A. P. 5 14 2	.38
Rev. Vathamuthu's Mixed School, Pulni ...	27	4	115 8 0	4 4 5	.38
Rev. T. Rendell's Boys' Boarding School, Batalgundu ...	18	4	125 0 0	6 15 1	.52
Subbramanian Iyer's School, Batalgundu ...	19	4	150 8 0	7 14 9	.60
Subbier's School, Batalgundu ...	10	4	61 0 0	6 1 7	.80
Sunkarasubbier's School, Porakulam ...	25	4	99 4 0	3 15 6	.43
Ramanatha Iyer's School, Melamungalam ...	20	4	157 0 0	7 13 7	.55
Rev. T. Herrick's School, Tirumangalam ...	17	4	71 0 0	4 2 10	.38

30. *Tinnevely District, Government Schools.*—None.

31. *Schools aided on the Salary Grant System, Tinnevely Circle.*—The Church

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standards.
Tinnevely Church Mission Society's Anglo-Vernacular School ...	6	8	138	Fifth.
Tuticorin Subscription School ...	6	7	121	Fifth.
Satur Anglo-Vernacular School...	4	1	27	Fourth
Strivilliputtar do. ...	5	5	92	Fifth.
Tachanallur do. ...	3	1	21	Fourth
Murappanadu do. ...	3	1	22	Third.
Sunkaraninarcovil do. ...	4	1	21	Fourth
Perungulam do. ...	3	1	12	Third.
Striviguntum do. ...	3	3	42	Fourth
Muditandei do. ...	5	1	27	Third.
Taruvai do. ...	4	3	55	Third.
Alwar Tinnevely do. ...	5	3	45	Fifth.
Tentirupathy do. ...	4	2	21	Fourth
<i>Mission Boarding Schools.</i>				
Mengnanapuram Boys' Boarding School ...	2	2	28	Fourth
Pannivalai Boys' Boarding School ...	3	1	19	Fourth

Mission Society's School at Tinnevely has risen a good deal under Mr. Hutton, and now aspires to be a Higher-Class School. I could not, however, regard this as desirable, when the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, which has a strong Matriculation Class, is so near. I therefore recommended to you that the school should for the present adopt as its standard the work of the fourth class of a Zillah School. The Subscription School at Tuticorin is in very much the same position as the school just mentioned, and I desired that the Matriculation Class,

should be broken up and the fifth class of a Zillah School be made the standard of the school. A school-house was here urgently required. The Satur School is too much sub-divided. Examination results were pretty fair on the whole. A new building is much wanted. At Strivilliputtar examination results were generally fair, and Arithmetic especially had improved. The new building had been completed and occupied. At Tachanallur the attendance was unsatisfactory—an old complaint—and examination results middling. The Murappanadu School was found in a pretty satisfactory state, but was too much sub-divided; as was also the school at Sunkaraninarcovil, where also the results of inspection were unsatisfactory. The Perungulam School is a very small one, and has only been in operation a few months. Its prosperity seems very doubtful. At Striviguntum the Deputy Inspector considered the results of the examination poor, and that greater energy and more careful teaching were absolutely necessary. Moreover the proper fees were not being levied. The Muditandei School had made good progress during the year, and now takes rank as a Middle-Class School. The boys of the Taruvai School answered generally well. The school at Alwar Tinnevely is reported to be one of the best of the Mission Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and the pupils passed a very satisfactory examination at the visit of the Deputy Inspector. The results of inspection at Tentirupathy were also satisfactory. The Mengnanapuram Boys' Boarding School and Pannivalai Boys' Boarding School were both in good working order.

32. *Shermadevi Circle*.—The Ambasamudrum School is one of the

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
Ambasamudrum A.V. School ...	4	4	49	Fifth.
Veeravanullur do. ...	4	3	38	Fifth.
Nangunery do. ...	3	1	22	Fifth.
Shermadevi do. ...	4	1	29	Fourth
Tenkasi do. ...	5	3	35	Fourth
Vallur do. ...	5	1	26	Fourth
Gopalamudrum do. ...	Closed.			...
Cadianullur do. ...	4	1	19	Fourth
Radapuram do. ...	4	2	60	Fourth
Vizianarayanam do. ...	5	1	26	Fourth
Tirukanangudy do. ...	4	2	24	...
<i>Mission Boarding Schools.</i>				
Dohnavur Boys' Boarding School	2	1	23	Fourth
Suviseshapuram do. ...	3	1	18	Third.

best Anglo-Vernacular Schools in this circle, but seems too ambitious, there being only a few boys in the highest class, and those pushed on too fast. At Veeravanullur there was a fair school, but it has been ruined by internal disputes between the managers, and you have now placed its grants in abeyance. The Nangunery School has never been a large one. The boys passed fairly at examination

on the whole, but some of the lessons of the highest class were above them, the master admitting that he introduced higher subjects than the boys were capable of learning in order to "please the parents." The attendance was very unsatisfactory. The school at Shermadevi (the head-quarters of the Deputy Inspector) seems to be maintaining its ground pretty fairly. The Tenkasi School was doing very fairly, and appeared to be a promising school, but has lately declined owing to a rival school having been set up by the late Head Master. The Vallur School is pretty satisfactory, Arithmetic being, however, rather a weak point. The school at Gopalamudrum has lately been abolished, apparently because the managers had become tired of it, and had ceased to take any interest in its welfare. This place being only five miles from Shermadevi, a Middle-Class School was not at all urgently required there. The Cadianullur School is a very small one, and you have recently directed that it should be placed on the results' system. Of the Radapuram (S. P. G.) School the Deputy Inspector observes that it does not appear to flourish as it should do, but he does not offer any solution of the problem. The Vizianarayanam School is pretty satisfactory both as regards examination results and attendance. The same cannot be said of Tirukanangudy, where the attendance was poor and the school had fallen off a good deal, apparently from the introduction of fees. This school is supported by the Tirukanangudy Chuttrum Fund. The two Mission Boarding Schools are both in a satisfactory condition, and the Deputy Inspector observes that boys from these schools now pass the fifth grade of the Teachers' Certificate Examination direct, i.e., without going up to the Society's Normal School at Palamcottah.

33. *Schools aided on the Results' System, Tinnevely Circle.*

Schools.	Pupils on the 31st March 1874.	Amount drawn.		Average amount gained per head.		Number of Pupils passed in standard.				Proportion of maximum obtained.
						1	2	3	4	
Tinnevely Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School ...	50	RS. 160	A. P. 8 0	RS. 3 13	A. P. 1 4	9	12	14		.39
Ettiapuram Anglo-Vernacular School ...	41	157	0 0	6 8	8 ...	6	14	2		.77
Tuticorin Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School ...	85	270	8 0	3 13	10 14	25	13	11		.59
Puthiamputhur Boys' Boarding School ...	30	244	8 0	11 7	8 ...	...	3	22		.85
Nazareth Boys' Boarding School.	67	298	8 0	6 8	4 12	11	...	...		.78
Pannikulam do. do. ...	19	179	8 0	8 2	6 1	5	7	8		.76
Tuticorin Anglo-Vernacular School ...	64	95	8 0	3 1	3 4	11	6	6		.41
Nazareth Girls' Boarding School.	92	411	0 0	8 3	6 12	12	...	...		.58
Mengnanapuram Girls' Boarding School ...	72	537	4 0	11 15	0 6	10	10	18		.92
Kadachapuram Girls' Day School ...	66	139	12 0	7 5	8 7	2	1	8		.76
Sarah Tucker Institution ...	82	471	12 0	10 7	8 9	9	14	12		.92

34. *Shermadevi Circle*.—The results of the examination of the Mission Boarding Schools were in general very satisfactory, except that there was an almost total failure in Arithmetic.

Schools.	Pupils.	Highest standard examined.	Amount drawn.		Average amount gained per head.		Proportion of maximum obtained.
Carisalodamungalam Anglo-Vernacular School ...	15	Fourth.	RS. 97	A. P. 8 0	6 8	0	.78
<i>Mission Boarding Schools.</i>							
Church Mission Society's Nulloor Boys' Boarding School ...	25	Fourth.	194	8 0	7 12	5	.86
Church Mission Society's Surandai Boys' Boarding School ...	18	Fourth.	91	8 0	5 1	4	.76
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's Ediengudy Boys' Boarding School ...	45	Fourth.	298	8 0	6 10	1	.82
Church Mission Society's Nulloor Girls' Boarding School ...	39	Fourth.	340	4 0	8 11	7	.62
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's Ediengudy Girls' Boarding School ...	52	Fourth.	624	8 0	11 4	9	.67

35. Schools of the Lower Class, Nilgiris. Schools on the Salary Grant System.—

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
Ootacamund Church Mission Society's School...	4	4	97	Third.

This school receives a grant of Rupees 26 from the Municipality. The Acting Inspector reported that the attendance, the Arithmetic, and the English all required bracing up. Of these schools, the two first have been abolished. An Inspecting Schoolmaster has lately been appointed for the Nilgiris, and has visited all the villages in which it was proposed by the late Commissioner to open Local Fund Schools. He has also selected

36. Schools on the Results' System.—

Schools.	Amount drawn.
Ootacamund Tamil Girls' School ...	Rs. 30 A. 8 P. 0
Sathasivam Pillay's School at Cocnoor.	4 0 0
Roman Catholic School at do. ...	74 0 0

late Commissioner to open Local Fund Schools. He has also selected

37. I append an examination table for the above schools.

Number of Schools examined.	Standard.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.		
			Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
3 ...	First ...	20	...	...	1	10	8
	Second ...	12	...	...	1	6	3
	Third ...	2	2	...	...	1	1
	Fourth ...	1	...	1	...	...	...

38. Coimbatore District, North Coimbatore Circle. Schools aided on the Results' System.—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Aided Schools ...	142	*161
Unaided Schools under improvement ...	108	109
Total ...	250	270

All schools of this class in this circle are now on the results' system. The marginal table shows the increase during the year.

39. The number of Aided Schools would have been larger had all the schools in the Coimbatore Municipality been examined for results' grants, but owing to a limited sum of only Rupees 1,000 having been allowed by the Municipality, twelve schools were left unexamined.

* Schools which received grant for the year under report ...	185
Abolished since ...	24
Existing on the 31st March 1864 ...	161

40. The next table shows the different standards for which the above 185 schools had been examined.

Number of Village Schools.	Under what standard examined.
51	First.
4	Second.
1	Third.
62	First and Second.
33	First, Second, and Third.
2	First, Second, and Fourth.
17	First, Second, Third, and Fourth.
4	First and Third.
1	First and Fourth.
1	First, Third, and Fourth.
3	Second and Third.
4	Second, Third, and Fourth.
2	Second and Fourth.

41. I append a table of the numbers that passed in Reading alone, Reading and Writing together, and Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

Number of Schools.	Standard.	Number of Pupils presented for examination.	ENGLISH.		VERNACULAR.		
			Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Number passed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
191*	First.	1,213	...	...	23	81	811
	Second.	776	...	...	8	52	531
	Third.	393	5	53	4	94	235
	Fourth.	171	2	64	1	95	33

42. I beg to annex two statistical tables for schools of this class, one regarding their numbers and the other regarding the grants drawn.

Taluqs and Municipalities.	Number of Schools examined.	Attendance.	Number of Schools under improvement and not examined.	Attendance.	Total Schools.	Total attendance.	Remarks.
Coimbatore Municipality.	16	617	11	534	27	1,151	Sathiamungalam Range.
Coimbatore Taluq.	59	1,303	35	623	94	1,926	
Sathiamungalam Taluq.	23	422	30	392	53	814	
Erode Municipality.	5	161	1	19	6	180	Erode Range.
Do. Taluq.	43	678	27	293	70	971	
Bhowani Taluq.	15	281	5	50	20	331	
Total ...	161	3,462	109	1,911	270	5,373	

* Of these, six were Middle-Class Schools.

Talucs and Municipalities.	1872-73.				1873-74.				Source of payment.
	Grants drawn for the pre- ceding year.		Grants sanctioned and paid.		Grants sanctioned and paid.				
Coimbatore Municipality ...	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		Coimbatore Municipal Funds.	
Do. Taluq ...	82	0 0	1,252	3 2	1,000	0 0			
Sathiamungalum Taluq ...	107	8 0	2,355	1 6	3,132	13 4		Local Funds.	
Erode Municipality...	...	...	774	1 2	846	8 0		Erode Municipal Funds.	
Erode Taluq ...	...	...	89	11 6	206	8 0		Local Funds.	
Rhowani Taluq ...	...	...	865	14 5	1,259	4 0			
	...	...	337	7 0	616	8 0			

43. *South Coimbatore Circle. Schools aided on the Results' System.*—As in the other circle, all schools of this class now receive aid on the results' system. The following table exhibits them, arranged according to ranges, and also shows the schools under improvement.

Ranges.	Talucs.	Number of Schools under im- provement.		Number of Schools examined.		Grant sanctioned in	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Carur*	Carur ...	30	38	27	35	RS. 670	A. P. 2 11
	Darapuram ...	21	27	13	21	454	14 7
Palladam...	Palladam ...	27	56	58	68	1,334	12 8
	Darapuram ...	11	20	4	14	93	11 6
Udumala- petta.	Udumalapetta.	29	36	38	51	1,399	12 9
	Pollachy ...	31	41	45	57	1,512	15 0
	Total ...	149	218	185	246	5,466	5 5

44. Regarding the education of the lower classes, the Deputy Inspector reports: "It pleased me to find the lower classes of Hindus also beginning to read. In Udumalapetta Taluq I examined a school of five boys, consisting entirely of Pullars, and in ten other schools twenty-one children of the Cobbler caste appeared for examination. As a rule, children of the lower classes, if ever they came up for examination, acquitted themselves very creditably." The numbers above given are small but interesting, as indicating a commencement of education amongst classes who until lately never thought of any such thing.

45. I annex a statement showing the standards under which pupils were presented.

* Part of Darapuram belongs to Palladam Range, and the rest to Carur.

Number of Schools.

90	Standard.
85	First.
43	First and Second.
10	First, Second, and Third.
4	First, Second, Third, and Fourth.
3	First and Third.
5	Second and Third.
4	Second, Third, and Fourth.
1	First, Third, and Fourth.
1	First, Second, and Fourth.
1	Second.

46. A table of examination results is next given.

46. A table of examination results is next given.

Number of Schools.	Standard.	Number of Pupils presented for examination.	VERNACULAR.			ENGLISH.		
			Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Number passed in Reading alone.	Number passed in Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
*254	First...	1,679	42	85	1,097	...	...	...
	Second ...	816	16	64	462	...	...	...
	Third ...	337	5	29	162	5	15	58
	Fourth ...	157	3	34	51	12	12	21
	Total ...	2,989	66	212	1,712	17	27	79

on the Salary Gra

47. *Madura District, Madura Circle. Schools aided on the Salary Grant System.*—Three schools have lately been opened as Union Schools in this circle, but it appears from the Government Order on the new budget that the funds from which they were to be paid have been disallowed.

48. *Schools aided on the Results' System.*—The Deputy Inspector remarks: "I beg to state that owing to the large area under the Inspecting Schoolmasters many of the villages in their ranges have been left unvisited. They have to open new schools and to look after the existing ones as well, and thus the quantity of their work is increasing yearly. For the department to work satisfactorily, I think that two more Inspecting Schoolmasters are necessary for the present."

49. The following gives a comparison of the amounts budgetted and passed on account of Results' Schools in the year:—

Schools.	Amount budgetted.		Amount passed.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Madura Municipality ...	1,750	0 0	1,242	15 0
Do. Circle ...	7,000	0 0	4,854	3 0

* Of these, eight were Middle-Class Schools.

55. The next table is one of examination results.

55. The next table is one of examination results.

Ranges.	I. STANDARD.		II. STANDARD.		III. STANDARD.				IV. STANDARD.				Total Schools.	Total Pupils.		
	Number of Pupils passed in Reading alone.	Number of Pupils passed in Reading and Writing.	Number of Pupils passed in Reading, Writing, & Arith- metic.	Number of Pupils passed in Reading alone.	Number of Pupils passed in Reading and Writing.	Number of Pupils passed in Reading, Writing, & Arith- metic.	Number of Pupils passed in Reading alone.	Number of Pupils passed in Reading & Writing.	Number of Pupils passed in Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils passed in Reading alone.	Number of Pupils passed in Reading & Writing.	Number of Pupils passed in Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic.			Number of Pupils passed in Reading alone.	Number of Pupils passed in Reading & Writing.
Dindigul	18	70	245	16	56	132	3	43	51	13	18	8	44	11	13	35
Percakulam	8	36	215	6	34	67	3	10	26	...	24	1	13	7	8	24

56. The Deputy Inspector observes on these tables that the children presented for examination did not acquit themselves well, and that there was much room for improvement in Tamil Grammar and Arithmetic, as also in the explanation of passages in the Tamil Reading Books.

57. *Tinnevely District, Tinnevely Circle. Schools aided on the Salary Grant System.*—There

Schools.	Classes.	Pupils.	Monthly Grant.	General Condition.
Palamcottah Tamil Free School...	4	30	Rs. 4 0 0	A. P. Indifferent.
Do. English do. ...	3	25	7 0 0	Middling.
Do. Vadakupetta School.	3	34	5 0 0	
Do. East Indian Girls' School...	3	13	6 10 8	
Do. Hindu Female School.	3	22	10 0 0	Fair.

culars of which are given in the margin.

58. *Schools aided on the Results' System.*—It having been decided by the Local Fund Board that they would hereafter give aid only on the results' system, the number of these schools has largely increased, there being now 362, against 109 last year. Of these, 156 were receiving grants on the salary system before, and the rest are new schools. A peculiar feature in the working of Results' Schools in this circle is that several ex-teachers have undertaken voluntarily the work of Inspecting Schoolmasters. They travel about, organizing and working up certain selected schools, of which they style themselves "Managers," and on examination they receive a stipulated portion of the grant, or rather they receive the whole and pay the teacher according to previous agreement. One of these men has nearly 100 schools under his management, and has given the title of "Chippiparai District" to his range. The plan is not only admissible under the rules, but is decidedly advantageous to the cause of elementary education, the persons in question from Government.

59. I append a table showing number of schools and pupils in the several Mission and other districts included in the circle.

Districts.	AIDED SCHOOLS.		UNAIDED SCHOOLS.		Total Schools.	Total Pupils.
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
Palamcottah ...	15	543	...	...	15	543
Suriseshapuram ...	17	445	...	...	17	445
Nulloor ...	2	30	...	...	2	30
Christianagaram ...	11	385	1	31	12	416
Moodaloor ...	11	468	2	81	13	549
Edyengoody ...	3	137	1	45	4	182
Nazareth ...	14	577	2	117	16	694
Pannivalai ...	22	685	...	...	22	685
Menguanapuram ...	79	2,868	...	...	79	2,868
Sarandai ...	7	298	...	...	7	298
Satchiapuram ...	21	595	7	118	28	713
Pannikulam ...	25	699	2	51	27	750
Puthiampathur ...	30	780	3	84	33	864
Chippiparai ...	30	708	56	1,200	86	1,908

60. The next table gives by municipalities and taluqs the schools not included in the above.

Municipality or Taluq.	AIDED SCHOOLS.		UNAIDED SCHOOLS.		Total Schools.	Total Pupils.
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.		
Palamcottah Municipality ...	11	436	...	...	11	436
Tinnevely do. ...	8	356	...	...	8	356
Tuticorin do. ...	2	121	2	91	4	212
Tinnevely Taluq ...	17	583	...	...	17	583
Tenkarai do. ...	26	828	17	612	43	1,440
Ottapidaram do. ...	5	189	8	213	13	402
Sattoor do. ...	2	50	...	...	2	50
Strivilliputtur do. ...	3	78	...	...	3	78
Sankaraninarcil do. ...	6	225	...	...	6	225

61. An examination results' table is next appended. This includes eleven Middle-Class Schools.

Taluq or Municipality.	Number of Aided Schools.	NUMBER PASSED IN			Number of Unaided Schools.
		Reading alone.	Reading and Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	
Tinnevely Taluq ...	35	373	263	235	...
Tenkarai do. ...	186	2,224	1,735	1,548	...
Ottapidaram do. ...	75	670	510	397	...
Sattoor do. ...	16	149	103	87	...
Strivilliputtur do. ...	5	69	50	48	...
Sankaraninarcil do. ...	34	355	272	255	...
Palamcottah Municipality ...	7	144	126	111	...
Tinnevely do. ...	10	199	159	148	...
Tuticorin do. ...	5	96	80	51	...
Total ...	373	4,279	3,298	2,880	101

62. *Shermadevi Circle.* Schools aided on the *Salary Grant System*.—There are now 76 of these schools with 2,204 pupils, against 92 with 2,712 pupils last year.

63. *Schools aided on the Results System*.—The number of these schools has increased from 65 to 149, and the amount sanctioned during the official year is Rupees 6,399-12-0, of which Rupees 1,742-8-0 have been drawn.

64. The following table shows the different standards for which the schools were examined.

Number of Village Schools.	Under what standards examined.	Remarks.
63	First.	Fifteen of these have not brought up children for English. Four of these have not presented pupils for the English of the third and fourth standards.
1	Second.	
57	First and Second.	
22	First, Second, and Third	
7	First, Second, Third, and Fourth.	
2	Second and Third.	
3	Second, Third, and Fourth.	

65. The Deputy Inspector remarks that the schools which presented pupils for the first and second standards only did on the whole very satisfactorily, but those examined for higher standards generally failed in Tamil Grammar and Geography. The deficiency in the latter subject is owing to the want of a good text-book and map. The Deputy Inspector further observes that each pial schoolmaster receiving aid on results gets on the average about Rupees 42 per annum.

66. The next table shows examination results.

Number of Schools.	Standard.	Number of Pupils presented for examination.	Number passed in English Reading alone.	Number passed in English Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Tamil Reading alone.	Number passed in Tamil Reading and Writing together.	Number passed in Tamil Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic.
*155	First	1,554	...	...	53	170	914
	Second	655	...	...	11	93	381
	Third	205	...	...	1	30	99
	Fourth	96	...	...	...	52	11

67. The taluq of Tenkasi, having no Inspecting Schoolmaster, has only twenty schools under inspection.

* Of these, six are Middle-Class Schools.

68. *Female Education*.—The largest and best Girls' Schools in this division are those supported by the Missionary Societies in Tinnevely, and these have been already noticed under the head "Mission Boarding Schools." The following table will show the condition of female education.

Circle.	Mission Schools.	Strength.	Annual Grant.		Other Schools.	Strength.	Annual Grant.		Remarks.
			RS.	A. P.			RS.	A. P.	
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
North Coimbatore Circle	*2	119	...	...	*1	99	...	...	* Unaided.
South Coimbatore Circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madura Circle	3	103	454	11 0	†3	129	166	6 8	† One school under salary grant system and one unaided.
Dindigul Circle	14	112	279	0 3	...	...	...	...	† Results' system.
Tinnevely do.	§49	1,423	4,371	8 0	||3	460	342	4 0	§ Four salary grant. || One do.
Shermadevi do.	19	517	1,265	0 0	...	...	...	...	

69. *Normal Schools*.—The Palamcottah English Institution (which has

Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
Palamcottah English Institution	6	13	144	Sixth class Zillah School.
Sawyerpuram Institution	5	6	98	Fifth.
Palamcottah Vernacular Preparandi Institution	3	7	36	Third.
Dindigul Training Institution	2	2	28	Third.
Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution	...	...	82	...

been noticed already in paragraph 12) sent in eighteen students to the last Matriculation Examination and passed six of them. To the last Teachers' Certificate Examination the institution sent in for the fourth grade nine, of whom five passed, and for the fifth grade eleven, of whom ten passed. Since the inspection last year, out of fifteen men (qualified for masterships) who have left the institution, only five have taken up teaching, two are still studying, and eight are employed in other work, mostly in the Revenue Settlement Department. That so large a proportion of students should have taken up work other than education indicates something unsound in the plans of the institution, and in discussing this point I recommended to you that the scholarships allotted to this school should be thrown

open to public competition, and declared tenable for one year only. The limitation of the scholarships to boarders limits them principally to lower castes and entirely to Protestant Christians. Of the five teachers above mentioned as employed, one receives Rupees 20, one Rupees 8, and the other three, Rupees 10. The Sawyerpuram Seminary sent in five students to the Matriculation Examination, but passed only one of them, and the average for the last three years is only two. This is somewhat low for an institution of the higher grade, but the fact is that, as regards standing, this school, not having a sixth class, can only be ranked in the standard of an imperfectly developed Zillah School. The institution sent in four candidates for the fourth grade to the last Teachers' Certificate Examination and passed two of them. For the fifth grade thirteen appeared and seven were successful. Since the former inspection thirty-two had left, and of these fourteen had taken up teaching, besides two employed as Moonshees. The following is all the information that has been furnished me regarding the value of the appointments held by those students who left the seminary during the last official year. One employed at Rupees 20, one at Rupees 15, two at Rupees 5 *plus* what they can obtain by results' grants. At my examination the fifth class contained thirteen. The next class laboured somewhat under difficulties, the best boys having lately been promoted and the inferior ones left behind. This class answered but indifferently in the most important subjects. It contained only eight boys. The other classes passed a satisfactory examination in general. At the Vernacular Preparandi Institution I found that all the eight students composing the highest class had already passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination in the fifth grade, as had also six out of the eleven students in the second class. I naturally inquired why these had not taken up masterships, when it appeared that there is now no sufficient demand for this class of teachers, and that in consequence the Mission contemplates closing the institution—a step which I also recommended to you. The institution sent up to the last Certificate Examination twenty-three students, of whom seventeen passed. Of these, only four have as yet become teachers. The number of students employed as teachers during the year was nine, all of whom receive Rupees 7 per mensem. At the Dindigul Training Institution the result of examination was more or less fair in general subjects and pretty fair in English, which is an extra study. Twelve students went up to the last Teachers' Certificate Examination and eleven passed, all in the fifth grade. Nine passed men took up educational work, and of these four are employed by the American Madura Mission at salaries ranging from Rupees 5 to Rupees 7. The Sarah Tucker Institution receives thirty scholarships of Rupees 2 each, but is otherwise on the result system. The amount gained by the girls who appeared for examination (excluding scholarship-holders, who are not allowed a second grant) was Rupees 471-12-0. From this institution fifteen appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination and twelve passed in the third grade. During the past year twenty have been employed as schoolmistresses, four at Rupees 6, three at Rupees 4, nine at salaries ranging from Rupees 3 to Rupees 3-8-0, three at Rupees 2, and one at Rupee 1.

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Schools.	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard.
24th Regiment M.N.I.				
Hindustani School ...	4	1	26	Second.
Telugu do. ...	4	1	19	Second.

both appeared to be in a satisfactory condition.

71. *Minor Wards.*—The Samatur Minor is in the third class of the Pollachy Taluq School. He is

Districts.	Estates.	Names.
Coimbatore...	Samatur ...	{ Colundaivalu Vanavarayacounden.
Madura ...	Bodinaikanur ...	{ Coomaraswamy Pandia Naik.
	Uddappanaikanur.	{ Oodappa Naik Muthukrishnaswamy Naik.
Tinnevely..	Ettiapuram ...	{ Kumara Ettappa Naiker Venkateswara Naiker.
	Urkaad ...	{ Jegaviraramu Sethu Row Permal Sethu Row.
	Maniachi...	{ Subbramania Pandia Sakka Talaver Vellia Pandia Talaver.
	Singampatty ...	{ Siva Subbramania Talaver.

reported as quiet and well behaved, but apparently very dull. Both the minors of the Madura District are in the third class of the Madura Zillah School, and are reported to have improved very much in general bearing and manner. Their conduct and regularity of attendance was satisfactory. They passed a pretty fair examination in general,

but they had neither of them made so much progress in Arithmetic as they should have done. Of the minors of the district of Tinnevely, the first-named are studying under a private tutor, who is a B.A. of the Madras University. They had been some months without a tutor. I found they were reading books a good deal above them, but they are both very backward, and it was doubtless difficult to know what to do with them, especially as the elder is physically almost a man. The Maniachi Minor knew a little English, but was backward in Arithmetic. His tutor held no educational certificate. This minor had lately joined the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, where he was placed in the lowest class. The Singampatty Minor is in the second class of the same school. He passed fairly in Arithmetic, but indifferently in the meanings of words, and failed in English Grammar. The Urkaad Minor is a sharp lad of 13. He attends the Ambasamudrum Anglo-Vernacular School, and answered fairly in most of the subjects he had studied.

72. *Deputy Inspectors.*—Rathnasabapathy Pillay, Deputy Inspector of the Dindigul Circle, having resigned his appointment in August last, was succeeded by P. Ramachandra Row, an Assistant Master in the Madura Zillah School.

5. From the Table I. showing the number of schools under inspection on the 31st March last, classified according to the sources whence they are supported, it will be observed that the number of schools under inspection has risen from 413 to 501, or over 21 per cent.

TABLE I.

Schools classified according to Sources of Support.

	On the 31st March 1873.	On the 31st March 1874.
1. Government Schools	15	15
2. Private Schools aided from Provincial Funds	28	28
3. Private Schools not aided, but that have not received a grant during the year	3	...
4. Local Fund Schools	67	66
5. Private Schools aided from Municipal or Local Funds	212	304
6. Private Schools not aided, but that have not received a grant during the year	...	88
Total	413	501

6. The increase has been almost entirely in the Lower-Class Schools aided from Local Funds, being in fact for the most part the Mappila Schools now for the first time brought under inspection. That the general increase has not been as great as that of last year (50 per cent.) is partly owing to the Local Boards not having sufficient funds to provide either the necessary agency or to pay grants if more schools were brought in. There is reason to fear that the same cause will prevent much further increase.

7. Although the total number of Local or Municipal Schools shows a decrease of one only, four such schools were closed during the year. They were all very small, and were closed for want of sufficient attendance. On the other hand three new schools were established, all in Malabar, two Local Fund Elementary Schools at Pilantol and Tayakkad, and one Municipal School of the middle class at Cochin. This last is under a Master of Arts of Aberdeen University, and promises to be a large and flourishing school verging on the higher class.

8. The number of schools that have not received a grant during the year is less than what it was last year, but still too large. Many Result Grant Schools declined to be examined this year, as the small-pox had so affected the attendance that the grant would have been trifling. From several schools the report comes in that the schoolmaster is dead of that disease, and many scholars have fallen victims to it.

APPENDIX A.

No. X.

From L. GARTHWAITE, Esq., Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, to F. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Cannanore, 20th June 1874, No. 819.

SIR,
I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the state and progress of education in the 6th Division.

2. The first portion of this report gives the usual statistics, with a general view of the results of the year classified under their main heads. The latter portion goes more into details, and reports upon the more important schools individually and upon the others in groups.

3. The year under report did not open favourably for education. The unfavourable aspect of house-tax, the main support of the Union Schools, had been suddenly abolished. It was feared that whether many of the Union Schools would not have to be closed, and also whether money would be forthcoming to pay the usual result grant. Rumours came, too, that Government intended to close all its Schools, and to curtail expenditure in those of the high class. In Canara the President of the Local Fund Board proposed, in consequence of the loss of funds that the Board should withdraw entirely from its schools, and leave them to the chances of the result system. Thus it was much to unsettle the minds of schoolmasters, and to make them much to dishearten in their work. Under these circumstances, the schools could not but suffer. Moreover, Malabar has this year been visited by an unusually severe epidemic of small-pox, which has in various places reduced the attendance at many of the schools, and has caused some to be entirely closed. The Mappila outbreak, too, has had an adverse effect in that district, but its effect was not so general.

4. The above, of course, obstacles to progress, yet nevertheless progress has been made, not only in numbers, but in efficiency also.

TABLE II.

Schools classified according to Standard.

Description of Schools.		1872-73.		1873-74.		INCREASE.		DE- CREASE.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Colleges	(Government) ...	2	487	2	504	...	17	...	...
Higher-Class Schools.	1. Government ...	1	188	1	176	...	...	...	12
	2. Local Fund Union Schools ...	1	163	1	152	...	...	...	11
Middle-Class Schools.	1. Government ...	10	595	10	678	...	83	...	...
	2. Local Fund Union Schools ...	36	1,945	36	1,930	...	...	...	15
	3. Municipal ...	3	190	4	337	1	147	...	...
	4. Others ...	19	1,817	21	1,871	2	54	...	...
Lower-Class Schools.	1. Local Fund Union Schools ...	27	823	25	721	...	...	2	102
	2. Indigenous Schools.	269	11,867	360	15,337	91	3,470	...	...
	3. Other Private Schls.	31	1,061	25	921	...	...	6	140
Female Schools	1. Middle Class ...	7	649	7	639	...	...	...	10
	2. Lower Class ...	5	181	7	217	2	36	...	...
Normal Schools	(Government)	2	41	2	48	...	7	...	...
Total ..		413	20,007	501	23,531	96	3,814	8	290

Table II. classifies the schools according to the standard of instruction, and exhibits the number of pupils. For the purposes of comparison the corresponding figures of last year are entered.

9. As regards the attendance, it will be observed that the 6th Division has now 23,531 scholars under inspection, and that on the whole (after deducting 275 for petty losses) there is for the year a nett increase of 3,524 pupils, or 17 per cent. The increase is chiefly to be accounted for by the influx of Mappila pupils (2,706), all in Lower-Class Schools. Among Middle-Class Schools the new Municipal School at Cochin has furnished upwards of a hundred new pupils, and the attendance at the Government Middle-Class Schools has on the whole slightly increased, especially at Cannanore. The total amount of increase in attendance at Middle-Class Schools is 284. Even this small increase is matter of congratulation, as the epidemic of small-pox

in Malabar has had a most injurious effect upon many of the Middle-Class Schools.

10. As regards the number of schools of each class, it will be observed that the number of Higher-Class Schools maintains itself. The number of Middle-Class Schools is three more, the Result Grant School at Phalneer (Mangalore) having been transferred by you from the lower to the middle class, and the Result Grant School at Elappalli (Palghat) having been similarly raised. The important addition of the Cochin Municipal School I have already touched on. The Lower-Class Schools show a nett increase of eighty-three schools. Two Local Fund Schools, Pattur and Kurrur, in Tellicherry Circle, were closed for want of attendance; so also two of the schools were closed in Calicut Circle. On the other hand ninety-one indigenous schools were brought under inspection, of which seventy were Mappila schools.

11. Table III. shows some noticeable statistics regarding the fluctuations in the number of lower-class schools. Lower-class number of indigenous schools naturally in all countries tend to be less stable than institutions of a higher class, and without some table of this sort the increase or decrease in this tendency might escape attention.

TABLE III.

Fluctuations in the Number of Lower-Class Schools.

Fluctuations in the Number of Lower-Class Schools.											
		LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS.									Remarks.
		Malabar.			Canara.			Total.			
		Indigenous.	Others.	Total.	Indigenous.	Others.	Total.	Indigenous.	Others.	Total.	
Closed or transferred to middle class.	1873-74.	59	6	65	7	*3	10	66	9	75	*Transferred to middle class. All the rest are actually closed.
	1872-73.	26	3	29	11	5	16	37	8	45	
Opened or transferred from middle class.	1873-74.	133	+4	137	24	...	24	157	4	161	†One formerly a Village School, but now under the German Mission.
	1872-73.	143	6	149	8	5	13	151	11	162	

The number of indigenous schools entered as "closed" is in Malabar considerably greater this year than it was last. In some places the masters fell victims to the small-pox, and in others they had to close their schools,

because the parents were unwilling to let their children run the risk of being "struck by the goddess" on their way to and from school. Some of the schools, however, entered as "closed" have been merely struck off the Inspecting Schoolmasters' lists. They were small and unimprovable, and took away time from more promising schools.

Schools and scholars classified by district.

12. Table IV. compares the number of schools and number of scholars in each class of school in Malabar with those in Canara.

TABLE IV.

Schools and Scholars classified by District.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population by last Census.	LOWER CLASS.		UPPER CLASS.		TOTAL.	
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Malabar {1873-74}	6,260	2,273,946	342	15,086	56	4,438	398	19,524
{1872-73}			271	12,154	55	4,312	326	16,466
South Canara. {1873-74}	4,203	915,803	75	2,110	28	1,897	103	4,007
{1872-73}			61	1,778	26	1,768	87	3,541
Total {1873-74}	10,463	3,189,749	417	17,196	84	6,335	501	23,531
{1872-73}			332	13,932	81	6,075	413	20,007

While it is gratifying to observe that Canara has in all respects shared with Malabar in the general advance of the division, one cannot but regret that the total number of scholars in South Canara is so small, and especially to see so very small number of scholars (2,110 only) at the present time, a number not amounting to three per thousand. The proportion of scholars of all classes is not much more than four in a thousand of the population, whereas the proportion of children and youths of school age is generally reckoned at from fourteen to sixteen per cent. of the population of a country. In Malabar there is but one Elementary School for every 6,644 inhabitants, i.e., one school where there should be ten or twelve. But to bring South Canara up even to the Malabar level, it should have 140 Elementary Schools, whereas it has only seventy-five, a little more than half the above number. Some special measures, similar to those now being adopted in Malabar for the Mappilas, should be taken in Canara for the extension of elementary education among the agricultural population of Canara. The Nayers and Tiyurs of Malabar crowd the schools there, but the Bunts and Billavars of Canara, although identically corresponding castes, are untouched by education. This cannot but leave them exposed to oppression, injustice, and all the other evils that attend on ignorance. This state of things in many ways hinders the progress of the division, and is a great obstacle to the progress of the authorities.

TABLE V.

Number of Pupils receiving instruction actually of each Standard.

Districts.	HIGHER CLASS.				MIDDLE CLASS.						Pupils Schools.	Total P.	Grand T.
	present in College.	And or Class of School.	Prepara- tory Class of School.	of Pupils.	Fourth Class of School, or Middle-Class.	Third Class of School, or Middle-Class.	Second Class of School, or Middle-Class.	First Class of School.	Lower-Class.				
Malabar ...	40	106	101	247	273	502	878	1,633	2,538	15,086	17,624	19,524	
Canara ...	25	46	85	159	90	168	420	678	1,060	2,110	3,170	4,007	
Total ...	65	152	186	406	363	670	1,298	2,331	3,598	17,196	20,794	23,531	

	Sec- ond Class.	First Class	Below First Class.
Malabar ...	1,582	932	24
Canara ...	418	522	120
Total ...	2,000	1,454	144

13. In Table V. I have attempted to show the proportion of the school attendance actually receiving respectively higher-class, middle-class, and lower-class instruction. For the first I have taken the classes from the Collegiate classes to the Preparatory Matriculation class inclusive, and for the last those from the third standard* of the result system downwards, middle-class education getting the credit of all between these in whatever class of school they may be. I think such a table the fairest way of showing the real numbers receiving each particular class of education. In the Provincial and Zillah schools, for instance, the majority of those who enter never get beyond the Preparatory Matriculation stage, some never come even as far as that. And in Taluq schools and other schools of that grade the great majority do not stay on to reach even the fourth class, the one next below the highest. Without some such table as the above

- * (1) Vernacular Reading.—From dictation, in small hand, out of the Reading Book.
 (2) Writing.—From dictation, in small hand, out of the Reading Book.
 (3) Arithmetic.—Compound Addition and Reduction, with the ordinary Weight, Measure, and Money Tables.
 (4) Grammar.—Etymology, as in Pupils First Catechism, and Questions to be put in reference to the Reading Book.
 (5) Geography.—The district in which the school is situated.
 (6) English Reading.—As in the First Book of Reading of the Society, with explanation in a Vernacular.
 and, easy words from the English Reading Book.

it may not be grasped how far the large sums nominally spent on higher-class education really go mostly to pay for a small amount of middle-class education, nor how the money nominally spent on middle-class education is for the most part (so far as concerns the proportion of pupils receiving middle-class education) really expended on giving an elementary education. I think it important to bring these facts into prominence, because I think it would be for the interests of education if each class of school were kept strictly to its own class of work. The work would then be better done, and there would be no misconceptions as to the amount of each kind of education that is being given, or the proportion of money that is being spent on any one kind. Such misconceptions now exist. It has been thought by some for instance, that in the 6th Division, more than enough has been done in the way of higher and middle class education. My own conviction is that we have not yet done enough in these directions, and that till we do more we shall be able to effect little sound progress in elementary education. The above figures seem to me to favor this opinion.

It will be gathered from the foregoing tables that there are four higher-class institutions in the 6th Division, and that the total number of pupils studying in them is 832, of whom 406 are receiving actual higher-class education. At the University examinations of the year, the 6th Division passed twelve at the First Arts examination, and sixty-seven at the Matriculation. The Calicut and Mangalore Provincial Schools, in respect of the number and quality of their passed men this year, again take decided precedence of other Government Institutions of their class. Of the total (for the whole Presidency) of twelve ranked in the first class at the F.A. Examination, three were from the Calicut Provincial School. The Palghat High School continues to hold the respectable position it assumed at the previous year's Matriculation, while the Tellicherry "Brennen" Zillah School has made a modest but fair beginning in the same direction.* With the above results in the University Examinations there is on the whole ample reason to be satisfied. Of the general organization of the higher-class schools in the division, more particularly of the instruction in the classes below the Matriculation standard, I was not able in my last annual report to express approval. I may report this year some slight improvement in this respect, and can say at least that effort is being made to effect still more. The recent changes made in the University course will make a beginning in bringing the instruction in higher-class schools more into harmony with the real wants of mankind, and will favour more thorough and intelligent teaching. But while I see somewhat more grounds than before to hope that a sounder education may yet be given in our higher-class schools, I would again venture to submit that decided improvement can hardly be expected without a thorough reorganization. The studies (I mean what is actually studied), the books in use, the system of instruction, and in too many instances the junior assistant masters, are below the level demanded in institutions that claim to be of the higher class. Moreover, these schools are still too much

* Details regarding these schools are given further on under the head of each school.

occupied with work that is not higher-class education at all, and are thus burdened with a number of lower classes, for which effective supervision cannot be provided.

TABLE VI-A.

Salary Grant and Union Middle-Class Schools.

	Number of Schools.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING THE SUBJECTS PRESCRIBED FOR THE				
		Fifth Class of a Taluq School.	Fourth Class of a Taluq School.	Third Class of a Taluq School.	Second Class of a Taluq School.	First Class of a Taluq School.
Schools the highest class of which is equal to the fifth class of a Taluq School	11	165	175	179	256	232
Schools the highest class of which is equal to the fourth class of a Taluq School	21	...	303	310	461	398
Schools the highest class of which is equal to the third class of a Taluq School	19	...	...	224	318	343
Schools the highest class of which is equal to the second class of a Taluq School	3	...	...	...	65	50
1873-74 ...	54	165	478	713	1,100	1,013
1872-73 ...	54	87	525	770	794	1,002

TABLE VI-B.

Result Grant Middle-Class Schools.

Result Grant Middle-Class Schools.						
	Number of Schools.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING THE SUBJECTS PRESCRIBED FOR THE				
		Fourth Class of a Taluq School.	Third Class of a Taluq School.	Second Class of a Taluq School.	First Class of a Taluq School.	Below the First Class of a Taluq School.
<i>Malabar.</i>						
Schools the highest of which is equal to the fourth class of a Taluq School...	7	183	135	174	295	98
Schools the highest of which is equal to the third class of a Taluq School...	8	...	150	115	121	172
<i>Canara.</i>						
Schools the highest class of which is equal to the fourth class of a Taluq School...	3	47	37	54	60	71
Schools the highest class of which is equal to the third class of a Taluq School...	5	...	79	51	67	59
1873-74 ...	23	230	401	394	533	400
1872-73 ...	21	150	336	343	442	634

14. Tables VI.A and B afford means of judging of the standing of the Middle-Class Edu- middle-class schools of the division. Elementary education is not given beyond the third standard of the Result Grant rules, which corresponds with that given in the second class of a Taluq school, so that the greater the proportion of pupils middle-class schools have in the classes above that standard, the more nearly do they fulfil their proper functions. And of course the more pupils there are in the higher classes, the fifth and fourth, the better for the status of the school. The aggregates for the year under report are 1,987 pupils in the classes above the elementary standards (of whom 165 are in the fifth and 718 in the fourth class) to 3,540 in the elementary classes. The statistics certainly show the balance on the wrong side (as it will, I think, be found throughout the Presidency), but nevertheless an advance is being made, and in course of time we may hope to see most of the middle-class schools without the lowest two elementary classes, and with their upper classes well filled and well taught. While it is to be regretted that the upper classes of most of those schools are not numerically stronger, I am glad to say that, as regards standard and the quality of the instruction imparted, the majority of them are favourable specimens of their class. Out of seventy-seven schools, eleven have reached the highest standard allowed and thirty-one the next. Of the instruction, I can in a few instances report very favourably, in a few others the very reverse; in the majority of schools it is on the whole middlingly good. As incompetent teachers get gradually weeded out, and the application of the result system (now more or less in operation in nearly every middle-class school in the division) produces more effort, further improvement may confidently be expected. Still, as I pointed out in my last report, until there is a supply of teachers better taught and better trained, and till the scheme of instruction and the books in use are better adapted to the real wants of the schools, the education given in them will always be less sound than it might and should be.

15. There are thirteen Union lower-class schools in Malabar and twelve Lower-Class Edu- in South Canara, but the remaining 392 schools of cation. this class are private schools, of which 360 are indigenous schools. In Malabar the existing Union lower-class schools are to be allowed to continue, but the Board has yielded to my representations not to set up others of the same type, but to trust to the result system for the diffusion of elementary education. In the Calicut Circle small stipends of 3 Rupees each have been promised to those who succeed in passing the Teachers' Certificate examinations. A similar step is, I believe, to be made in the Tellicherry Circle. To this extent the schools will be under the Local Fund Board, but the schools will still continue to be virtually private indigenous schools on the results' system. In South Canara the case is different. Canara has not, like Malabar, a well-established system of large indigenous schools. The indigenous schools in that district are few, opened one half-year and closed the next, under very inferior teachers, and very scantily attended. In the whole of Canara there are not as many indigenous

schools as in the single taluq of Kottayam or Kurumbranad in Malabar, and the grants fall considerably below that of either of those taluqs. Thus in South Canara, Union schools are likely best to promote elementary education. Most of the Union lower-class schools in both districts may be considered to be doing fairly. Further particulars concerning them will be found in the latter part of this report.

16. The state and progress of the other lower-class schools will be best seen from the following tables (VII., VIII., IX., and X.) illustrative of the working of the result grant system.

TABLE VII.

Result Grant Lower-Class Schools.

Districts.	Taluqs.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
		Schools.	Pupils.	Grant.	Schools.	Pupils.	Grant.
Malabar	<i>Tellicherry Circle.</i>						
	Chirakkal ...	47	2,675	3,178 13 0	47	2,484	1,900 12 0
	Kottayam ...	84	2,022	2,319 0 0	69	3,629	3,491 8 0
	Kurumbranad ...	50	2,368	3,165 4 0	71	3,137	3,652 4 0
	Wynaad (none) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Calicut Circle.</i>						
	Calicut ...	35	1,423	661 14 0	31	1,266	1,800 4 0
	Ernad ...	6	192	55 0 0	9	322	445 0 0
	Palghat ...	49	1,670	1,850 4 0	33	1,205	1,379 12 0
	Walluvanad ...	8	125	93 12 0	24	847	112 0 0
	Ponnani ...	32	1,186	316 0 0	45	1,753	1,300 12 0
	Cochin ...	2	80	90 0 0	...	...	...
	Wynaad (none) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	258	11,741	11,729 15 0	329	14,543	14,082 4 0
South Canara	<i>Canara Circle.</i>						
	Mangalore ...	37	1,091	1,807 0 0	41	1,175	1,468 12 0
	Udipi ...	10	277	295 4 0	19	552	454 4 0
	Kasaragode ...	...	...	...	3	95	45 0 0
	Kundapur and Uppinangudi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	47	1,368	1,603 4 0	63	1,822	1,968 0 0
Grand Total ...		305	13,109	13,333 3 0	392	16,465	16,050 4 0

17. Table VII. shows the number of schools, the number of pupils, and the amount of result grant paid during the year in each taluq of each circle. In Tellicherry Circle (in which the system has been longest at work) the schools are best attended, and receive the most money as grants. This would be more apparent, but that many of the schools of the Chirakkal Taluq could

not produce their usual number of pupils, the small-pox raging just about the time of my annual tour in that part. The average amount of grant per school is less this year than in either of the two previous ones. This is owing to the large influx of Mappila schools which, coming up for the first time, passed their pupils only for the first standard, and hence received comparatively low grants. From even a cursory glance at the table one striking fact will be noticed—the almost constant approximation of the number of rupees to the number of pupils. Taking a rough average, we may say that, under present circumstances, each child at these schools costs the Local Fund Boards about a rupee per annum. As the schools become more efficient, and pass a greater proportion of the pupils, this amount will rise, especially when the supply of new schools is not so great as it has been during the last two years. The causes why the average grant per school is larger in this division than in others I explained in last year's report. If the schools are large, the grants are likely to be large, and still more so if the schools are efficient as well. That they are large is well known. That they are moderately efficient the following tables (VIII, IX., and X.) tend to show. Table VIII. shows the number of schools that have reached the respective standards.

TABLE VIII.

Standard reached by Result Grant Schools.

MALABAR.			CANARA.		
Number of Schools.		Standard under which passed.	Number of Schools.		Standard under which passed.
1872-73.	1873-74.		1872-73.	1873-74.	
38	90	First.	1	7	First.
51	69	First and Second.	13	24	First and Second.
69	55	First, Second, and Third.	18	12	First, Second, and Third.
13	31	First, Second, Third, and Fourth.	3	8	First, Second, Third, and Fourth.
...	1	Second, Third, & Fourth.	1	1	First and Third.
...	1	Second and Third.	...	3	Third and Fourth.
...	1	First, Second, & Fourth.	...	1	Second and Third.
...	1	Fourth.	...	1	Second.
...	...	...	...	1	Third.
...	...	...	...	1	Fourth.
172	249		37	59	

18. It will be noticed that out of 308 schools 119 have reached the full standard of an elementary school, of which number forty-eight have even gone beyond the standard. Comparing the figures with those of last year, the progress made this year is satisfactory.

19. Table IX. shows the same for pupils that Table VIII. does for schools, the numbers that have reached each standard respectively.

TABLE IX.

Pupils passed in Result Grant Schools.

	NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED IN				
	I. Standard.	II. Standard.	III. Standard.	IV. Standard.	Total.
Malabar ...	2,715	1,180	496	258	4,649
South Canara ...	352	262	133	133	880
1873-74 ...	3,067	1,442	629	391	5,529
1872-73 ...	2,049	1,164	530	137	3,870

20. In Table IX. not only the numbers, but also in most cases the proportions show that progress is gradually being made. There is a decided increase in the proportion (eight per cent. against four per cent. of last year) of pupils passed in the fourth standard. In the third standard, however, it is still much below what it should be. Of the whole number of pupils passed, so great a proportion is not now in the lowest two standards, the numbers having sunk in the second standard from thirty to twenty-six per cent., and in the first from sixty to fifty-five. That this result has been attained in a year when so many new schools of the lowest type have been inspected, leads me to hope that the older schools are gradually raising their standard.

TABLE X.

Complete and Incomplete Passes.

Standards.	Total Number of Pupils passed 5,529.*						Total.		
	Total Number passed in								
	Malabar total 4,649.			Canara total 880.					
	Reading alone.	Reading & Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Reading alone.	Reading & Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	Reading alone.	Reading & Writing together.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.
First ...	12	154	2,060	6	70	170	18	224	2,230
Second ...	16	65	836	17	23	116	23	88	951
Third ...	11	75	296	3	17	20	14	92	316
Fourth ...	1	43	83	5	14	31	6	57	114
1873-74 ...	40	337	3,274	31	124	337	71	461	3,611
1872-73 ...	35	377	3,075	13	148	275	48	525	3,360
1871-72 ...	24	264	1,859	47	220	391	71	484	2,250

* The total number of pupils presented for examination was 7,802.

Table X. ... the number of pupils who pass more important subjects, with that of those who fail. This is of course a very important test of the result. When the result system was first tried in the division, they began to be able to pass in Reading and Arithmetic was still a stumbling block. But in the previous year under report the numbers have risen to 3,611 or nearly two-thirds of the whole number.

... by me last year f. ...

There are now two ... one Malabar ... and one for the Tellicherry Circle. ...

TABLE XI.

Mappila Education.

District.	Schools.	Pupils.	Grant.
Calicut			
Palakkad	18	708	512 12 0
Wallooanad	20	714	148 12 0
Ernad	9	332	459 4 0
	50	1,896	1,526 14 0
	3	78	31 8 0
Canjannur	28	1,118	431 12 0
	15	547	541 12 0
Total	46	1,738	1,095 0 0
Grand Total	96	3,634	2,531 14 0

... Circle ... do.

... States, &c.

... in the ... Rs. 112 ...

... amount ...

... Mappila ...

... during the ...

... 6,670-12-1.

... all these ...

... schools are as yet in ...

... a new ...

... and being all that the ...

... boys can pass. One ...

... school in Calicut is, ...

... however, preparing ...

... a similar table ...

... only are not ...

... 11,127 out of only 9,904 pupils. I am ...

... presented as passing 7,621 out of 7,230 pupils presented ...

boys for the third standard, and is a very fair school. The Mappila boys show good capacity, and learn quicker than their Hindu rivals. The main difficulty is in keeping them at school. As soon as they have passed the first standard, and can read and write a little and do addition, both they and their parents think their secular education finished, although for religious instruction seven years are spent at school. [This, however, is only because every Mahomedan is under obligation to read the Quran through at least once, and this has a better chance of being done before than after the actual business of life commences.]

TABLE XII.

Female Education.

Districts.	NATIONS.					LANGUAGE STUDYING.					REMARKS.	
	Europeans.	East Indians.	Christians.	Muslims.	Total.	English.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Tulu.	Tamil.		Arabic.
Malabar ...	20	207	384	1,129	225	1,969	398	1,615	...	63	202	The number of schools for girls only and the attendance thereat is as follows:—
South Canara ...	7	12	311	115	448	119	...	357	73	...	...	
Total for 1873-74.	27	224	697	1,246	245	2,417	608	1,615	357	73	202	Districts. Schools Attendance.
Do 1872-73.	20	444	678	1,154	2,106	484	1,492	244	36	58	58	

23. 2,417 girls are receiving education at the inspected schools in this division. This number shows a small increase of 250 on last year. Of the total attendance 1,561 are at mixed schools, chiefly in the schools in Malabar—an undesirable state of things, but still that there is an extensive demand for female education. Indeed, considering the independent position which women occupy in Malabar, and the influence and authority they possess, it is no wonder that up till the time when the introduction of English schools severed the education of the two sexes the girls received the same education as the boys. Except in rural parts, that custom is tending to pass away, and if timely effort be not made to supply efficient means of female education, we may soon have in Malabar that general disparity in the education of the two sexes which is deplored in other parts of India. In South Canara there is more than enough to be done yet even for the education of boys, and of course female education is in a still more backward state. There is, however, a growing demand for the education of girls, chiefly among Saraswati Brahmans, the caste that has hitherto furnished the majority of the officials of the district. For several years the German Mission has done a good deal of the best work.

Mangalore these who received an elementary education (after their marriage) set up schools. One such I examined at Udipi, and was much pleased with. Another has been set up at Buntwal, and then at Mulki. The teacher is doing his best to improve the grants are not high enough to remunerate the teachers sufficiently for the interruption to their other duties. I concur in this view, but that, as far as the Government is allowed in addition to the Buntwal and money is ripe unto the Government has largely responsibility of the expenses for female elementary schools, small stipends at the disposal of this division £1,000 full return.

24. There are two Government Normal schools in Malabar at Calicut and Mangalore. Both are intended for the lower division of higher-class schools. Pending the Government of India by Normal schools, a makeshift has been made to employ men for lower-class schools, but Normal schools cannot do much in this direction without diverted from the work for which they are specially arranged and for alone their staff is insufficient. The Mangalore school has not organized on the new system, and has all students for various purposes for two years without a master, and the services of one are now being used to the vernaculars of the same work that the expensive Normal schools of Cochin and Vizagapatam do for the Tamil and Telugu districts, I consider that they are not on a scale suitable to their importance; for while Calicut is to their scale of establishment is on the level of an elementary Normal school, such as that at Trichinopoly. This is a gross anomaly, and till it is remedied, thoroughly well-trained teachers cannot fairly be expected from these schools. They work, however, as well as they can, and the teaching of most of the students shows that their training has been useful to them. I have so far carried out the new system that the "practising schools" both at Calicut and Mangalore are taught entirely by normal students, and the fairly creditable state of those schools may be regarded as another proof that the students do, to some extent, learn how to teach.

26. The proposal of the Malabar Local Fund Board to establish at Palghat Elementary Normal a training school for Village schoolmasters has now been sanctioned by the Government. The question

of such training schools is, I believe, still under your consideration, and you have intimated that you propose to call for the views of the Inspectors on it. At present I would merely say that in this division such schools are urgently called for, and would be gladly availed of by Village schoolmasters, and that the want of them is seriously retarding the improvement of the Village schools.

27. As you are well aware, this division is worked almost entirely on the Working of the Grant-Result grant system. The masters in the Government in-aid System. schools are paid wholly by fixed salaries, and there are four private schools, the masters of which receive salary grants. The Palghat High school and the Cochin Municipal school also are worked on the fixed salary system. With these few exceptions the remuneration of the masters in every one of the 501 schools in the division now depends more or less on the results shown when the school is examined by the Inspecting officer. In lower-class schools the Result grant system, pure and simple, mostly prevails, the masters having no stipend. As passed and trained Working of the Local Fund Boards. masters become available, it is proposed that the Local Fund Board shall, as far as funds are available, take the Village schoolmasters so far into their service as to allow them a small stipend, ranging, according to circumstances, from Rupees 1-8-0 to Rupees 6 per mensem, in addition to the ordinary Result grant. For the middle-class schools of the Boards and of the Palghat and Calicut Municipalities a combined system was devised by me, and has been adopted during the year under report. By this system, while moderate but still respectable fixed monthly salaries are guaranteed to the masters, a proportion of their wages must be earned by results.* The scheme for Malabar was drawn up early in 1871-72, but was not adopted by the Board till towards the end of 1872-73. It went up to Government with favourable comments from you and from the Board of Revenue, and was formally approved by Government in its order of the 7th May 1873, No. 154, in which Government was pleased to remark that "it had much pleasure in sanctioning the scheme prepared by Mr. Garthwaite, which seems to promise all the advantages of the Result grant system as ordinarily applied, combined with permanency and stability in the schools, the lack of which

* The details of the "Combined System" will be seen more fully from the following Notification published on its introduction.

LOCAL FUND BOARD, CALCUTTA AND THE COMBINED SYSTEM

NOTIFICATION.

The following outline of the system of payment to schoolmasters is published for the information of those concerned.

Some measure has long been wanted by which there should be held out sufficient prospects of reward to diligent schoolmasters, and of penalty to the negligent, while yet there should be offered a fixed income to prevent men being harassed by pecuniary anxieties. It was required that

has hitherto formed the chief difficulty in the way of its successful working." There has not been time enough yet to show whether these favourable anticipations will be realized; but, as far as we have gone, the system may be reported to be working well. The same system, with some slight modifications (the principal of which is that the Result payments should come from the general fee fund), was submitted by me this year to the Canara Local Fund Board, and has lately been adopted by them, subject to the approval of Government.

23. The introduction of the above system and the opening of the large middle-class school at Cochin have been the only novel features in the educational working of the Local Fund Boards and Municipalities of the division. There have not been funds to provide for the opening of new schools; indeed the existing ones were maintained only by the assistance of special grants from Government. How they are to be maintained in the future has yet to be settled. Already Government has called upon the Municipalities to limit the number of their Result grant schools to the number they can provide for from their own funds, and as their own funds are very scanty, and have numerous other calls on them, this means that in future

the present state of things, either on the one hand by too great a reduction on the present rate of fixed salaries, or on the other by an expenditure greater than the Board is prepared to meet.

The present scheme endeavours to present such a measure. A proportion of the schoolmaster's income (between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$) has been taken, and made to depend on the results of the annual inspection. By so much, then, his pay is temporarily reduced. But on the other hand, should the schoolmaster, as with ordinary diligence he may be expected to do, pass from one-half (in the highest class) to two-thirds (in the lowest) of his pupils, he will not only receive back the $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ temporarily deducted, but in addition a bonus of about $\frac{1}{2}$ and upwards of his present pay. And the scheme has been so arranged as to tell most favourably in the case of those masters whose pay is already low, since those who are already highly paid, as long as they are no losers, have no cause to complain. Of course, while the Board will view with approbation a grant earned by successful work, and whilst the budget provides a liberal provision for each school, the total amount, as in the analogous case of the Government grant-in-aid, will not be allowed to exceed the sum at the disposal of the Board. But if the schoolmasters get even up to that limit, they will be better paid than they are now, and will have considerable ground for satisfaction. While on the other hand, they will not, unless they decidedly neglect their duties, get less than what they now draw, so that they will have no cause for complaint. It is to be observed that every master will now have a direct interest in increasing the attendance in his class.

It will be observed that from the result-earnings of the lower masters a deduction has been made which is added to those which the Head Master obtains from the highest class. This is necessary, because the Head Master is not only the teacher of the highest class, but is also responsible (in general) for the state of the whole school and of every class in it, and to exercise strict supervision over the teaching of the lower classes is a most important part of his duties. It was, therefore, thought desirable to give him a direct interest in their efficient condition by assigning him a proportion of their earnings, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$, according to the rank of the school. Moreover, the highest class is necessarily the smallest, so that without this addition the result-earnings of the Head Master would be much too small, unless the rate of payment for each pupil in the highest class were made disproportionately high.

The following table shows the result-payment for each standard. Standard I. corresponds to the first class of a Zillah School or the second class of a Taluk School, the studies of

there is to be less elementary education given in towns than there is even now. And if the money spent is to be less, it is obvious that it will not be sufficient to reduce the number of schools only. The number of scholars receiving sound education must be reduced also. For a Municipality may shut up the less efficient of the schools hitherto receiving Result grants, but supposing the scholars to go to the more efficient schools left, and to be well taught there, the Municipality would be liable for a larger sum than before. The Municipality must then declare that it will not pay more than a fixed sum, when, of course, the masters will naturally refuse to teach more boys than will make them sure of earning that sum; nor is the absence of sound education the only evil. There will be an increase of the pernicious pretence of it which went on in the old unreformed *pial* school. The chief merit of the Result system hitherto has been its tendency to bring all existing schools under inspection. The old rotten system of merely nominal instruction was being broken up, and even the bad schools were being improved. But now, the majority of the schools, knowing that they cannot receive grants, will refuse inspection, there will be no means of improving them, and they will continue as heretofore to shed darkness, not light, over the land. It only

which are those laid down in the curriculum for the second class of middle-class schools. When the existence of a Taluk school first class is allowed, it will be at the discretion of the Inspector to recommend a capitation allowance for it at 1 Rupee on the average attendance throughout the year. The other standards are respectively the third, fourth, and fifth standards of the curriculum.

Table of Result Payments.

Standards.	First Language (Malayalam).						Second Language. (English).						Total.
	Reading.*	Grammar.†	Dictation.‡	Arithmetic.§	Geometry.	Geography.¶	History.	Reading.*	Grammar.†	Dictation.	Translation.†		
First	RS. A. 1 0	RS. A. ...	RS. A. 0 8	RS. A. 1 0	RS. A. ...	RS. A. 0 8	RS. A. 1 0	RS. A. ...	RS. A. ...	RS. A. ...	RS. A. ...	RS. A. 4 0	
Second ...	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	...	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	1 0	9 8	
Third ...	1 8	1 0	1 0	2 0	...	1 8	0 8	1 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	12 0	
Fourth ...	2 0	1 0	...	2 8	2 8	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 8	16 0	

* Reading to include Meaning and Subject-matter, and in Standard I. the outlines of Grammar also.

† Grammar to include Parsing and Analysis.

‡ Dictation to include Writing and Spelling.

§ Arithmetic will always include "Problems."

¶ Geography to include ability to draw a sketch-map.

† Translation to be both from English into Malayalam and vice versa.

N.B.—No pupil to be examined who has not been in regular attendance at the school for at least six months before the inspection.

needs that Government should similarly warn the Local Fund Boards that they must depend wholly upon themselves for the money wherewith to spread education, to lead to the collapse of the Result grant system, and to

CURRICULUM FOR MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS IN MALABAR, 1873-74.

[N.B.—The teaching to be as in the "Teaching Directions" and "Suggestions for teaching Malayalam."]

Stand- dard.	Subjects.	Books, &c.	Portions to be studied.
IV. Class V.	Poetry. Prose.	The Supplement to the Fourth Book.	Of the Poetry, selected pieces not to be less than 500 lines. The selection this year is as follows. "Importance of Trifles" (Hannah Moore). "Ye Mariners of England" (Campbell). "On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture" (Cowper). "The Clock and the Dial" (De La Motte). "My Father's at the Helm," page 195. A Poem at page 222 (Cowper). "The Graves of a Household" (Mrs. Hemans). "River Scenes," p. 251. "Summer Morning Scenes" (Thomson), p. 314. Of the Prose, 50 pages of selected pieces, viz.:— "Islands produced by Insects," p. 151. "Self-Conceit," p. 169. "The Wind," p. 193. "Anecdotes of a Voyage round the World," p. 195. "Seat of the Indian War of 1845-46," p. 211. "What is meant by the Centre of Gravity," p. 223. "Dependence of Men upon each other," p. 226. "Sketches of Sumatra," p. 242. "The Grateful Turk," p. 251. "The Potteries of England," p. 262. Notices of Polynesia," p. 275. "Language of Animals," p. 284. Ability to read and understand short passages selected from any other portions of the book will also be demanded.
1. Eng- lish.			
2. Mala- yalum.	Grammar.	Morell's.	
3. Trans- lation.	Poetry ... Grammar. Malayalam into Eng- lish. English into Mala- yalum.	The Mahābhārata ... Diglot Edition ... From the Panchatan- tram, Part I; and also Court and Catcherry Papers (easy). Easy paragraphs from any book or newspaper presented by the Ins- pector.	Sambhavaparyam. The whole. A general ability to translate will be required.

put back elementary education to the state in which it was ten years ago. Already injury has been done, there have been delays and even positive refusals to the payment of hard-earned grants, and men ask themselves

CURRICULUM FOR MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS IN MALABAR, 1873-74. (Contd.)

[N.B.—The teaching to be as in the "Teaching Directions" and "Suggestions for teaching Malayalam."]

Stand- dard.	Subjects.	Books, &c.	Portions to be studied.
IV. Class V.— (Conti- nued.)	4. Mathe- matics. } 5. History.	Arithmetic. Geometry. ... As in Bradshaw's ... As in Todhunter's Euclid. As in pages 389—410 of the Supplement to the Fourth Book. A more particular knowledge of the History of Eng- land, particularly the latter portion, to be given by the teacher.	The whole. Book I. Easy Deductions (not from the book).
III. Class IV.	6. Geogra- phy.	As in Duncan's and in the Manual of Geogra- phy ... Chambers's Moral Class Book.	India in particular, and a know- ledge of geography in general.
1. Eng- lish.	Prose. } Poetry. }		In detail, selected pieces not to be less than 60 pages; a general ability to read and answer on the meaning of an easy passage selected by the Examiner from any other portion of the prose will also be demanded. The selected portion this year is from p. 127 to p. 181.
2. Mala- yalum.	Grammar. } Poetry ... Grammar. Malaya- lum into English.	Morell's Elements ... The Chānakka Sūtram. Catechism ... Second Translator ...	The whole. The first and second parts. The whole. The whole; to be taught so as to include ability to translate short passages from any easy book.
3. Trans- lation.	English into Ma- layalam.	Chambers's Moral Class Book.	Portion read in English; do.
4. Arith- metic.		As in Bradshaw's ...	Decimal Fractions; Interest; Compound Practice; Square and Cubic Measures; and Square Root.
5. History of India.		As in Morris' work ...	The whole, the latter half of the British period in detail.
6. Geogra- phy.		As in the Vernacular Education Society's Outlines of Geography. The Second Book of Les- sons.	Africa, America, and Oceania. Outlines of general geography. India to be revised.
II. Class III.	1. Eng- lish.	Prose ... Grammar.	The whole. The teacher to begin with Part II and take the lessons in the order of their difficulty. Syntax and Analysis of sen- tences.

why they should spend a year of labour in preparing their pupils to pass for a grant that Government may after all refuse to give. The confidence of the Village schoolmasters was difficult to create—it will be easy to destroy.

CURRICULUM FOR MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS IN MALABAR, 1873-74.—(Contd.)

[N.]—The teaching to be as in the "Teaching Directions" and "Suggestions for teaching Malayalam."]

Standard.	Subjects.	Books, &c.	Portions to be studied.
II. Class III.— (Continued.)	2. Malayalam.	Poetry ...	The Panchatantram ...
		Prose ...	History of India. (Till the Third Book of Lessons is published).
	3. Translation.	Grammar.	Catechism ...
		Malayalam into English.	First Translator ...
		English into Malayalam.	From the English Reading Book. To be taught as above.
I. Class II.	4. Arithmetic.	As in Bradshaw's	Compound Rules; Vulgar Fractions. Proportion; Simple Practice.
	5. Geography.	As in the Vernacular Education Society's Outlines of Geography.	Asia (India in particular) and Europe. Outlines of general geography.
	1. English.	Prose ...	The First Book ...
	2. Malayalam.	Prose ...	The Second Book ...
	Malayalam Grammar.	Catechism ...	The whole.
Class I.	3. Translation.	...	Etymology. Analysis <i>visd voce</i> .
	4. Arithmetic.	Bradshaw's (for the present).	Sentences for translation and retranslation to be made up from the English Reading Book.
	5. Geography.	The Vernacular Education Society's Outlines of Geography to be used by the teacher.	The four rules in Indian Money. (Madras and Malabar Weights and Measures to be learned). Madras Presidency in full. (India generally) Outlines of general geography.
	1. Malayalam.	First Book ...	The whole. Introductory general notions of Grammar to be taught <i>visd voce</i> .
	2. Arithmetic.	Primer ...	Easy Addition and Subtraction problems in Indian Money.
Capitation grant.	3. Geography.	Malabar. Outlines of India, &c.	As in the Second Book of Lessons.

It is usual in this place to insert a paragraph on the educational wants of the division. Into these I went fully in last year's report, and, as none of them have been supplied, nor have I been called upon to submit any specific recommendations, it may suffice, perhaps, to remark that the wants mentioned are just as crying now as they were then, and to express a hope that favourable consideration will in due course be given to the representations which I urged with all the force of which I was capable.

29. Table XIII. shows the year's expenditure on education. It has increased in the items of expenditure on Result grants from Local Funds and Inspection, both increases representing for the most part the expenditure on the Mappila schools and Inspecting Schoolmasters.

TABLE XIII.

Expenditure on Education.

Heads of Expenditure.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	RS.	RS.
On Government schools	48,765	48,633
On Local and Municipal schools	32,390	45,082
Salary Grants from Provincial Funds	2,670	2,733
Do. Local do.	None.	† 2,584
Result Grants from Provincial do.	5,339	† 6,750
Do. Local do.	13,333	§ 16,452
Inspection	19,916	22,370
Total ...	1,22,413	1,44,604

30. There is also an increase in the expenditure on Local Fund and Municipal schools, chiefly owing to the new Municipal school, Cochin. The inspection charges for one Inspector, three Deputy Inspectors, and ten Inspecting Schoolmasters are only seventeen per cent. of the whole sum expended.

31. An additional Deputy Inspector of Schools for this division was sanctioned in November last. He took charge of the Inspecting Agency. Tellicherry Circle. Malabar has now, like most other districts, two Deputy Inspectors, Canara has only one, but I think should have two. It must be remembered that the universal prevalence in this division of the Result system and its application to important middle-class schools, Local Fund and Private, makes the work and responsibility of the Inspecting officers of the division very heavy, and one man for a district is not enough.

* Rupees 200 and odd drawn by the late Calicut Primary School.

† Stipends to Mappila schoolmasters.

‡ The German Mission Girls' school, Calicut, and the Boys' (Parsee) school, Tellicherry, were not examined last year. Two of the schools were also transferred to middle class.

§ Include expenses incurred in supplying books and slates to Mappila schools.

32. Table XIV. gives an idea of the work of actual inspection performed. I need not remark that that by no means includes all the duties that devolve upon the officers designated.

TABLE XIV.
Work of Inspecting Officers.

Designation.	Number of schools inspected.	Number of scholars examined.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
Inspector of Schools, 6th Division	170	8,076	263	2,370
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tellicherry Circle*.	61	1,972	71	602
Do. do. Calicut do. ...	301	8,962	211	8,683
Do. do. Canara do. ...	129	3,146	164	1,195

33. I shall now conclude the general portion of this report. In the following pages will be found such particulars as are generally required to be furnished regarding the more important schools or groups of schools.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.

34. *Provincial School, Calicut.*—In the University examinations this school has more than sustained the brilliant position it occupied last year. At the F. A. examination ten pupils went up (against seven of last year), of whom seven passed (against four of last year); there was also one more student who may be considered as having passed from this school, although he left previously to the examination; this addition would increase the total to

Standard reached F.A.		Cost.			
Number of		Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Annual.	Of educating each Pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each Pupil.
College Department.					
8	247	RS. A. P. 5,675 11 0	RS. A. P. 202 11 3	RS. A. P. 4,652 11 0	RS. A. P. 155 15 3
School Department.					
		7,655 14 2	37 14 4	2,877 14 2	13 11 5
Head Master, C. M. Barrow, Esq., B.A., Oxford, Rupees 500.					

eight. Of those passed, three passed in the first class, being one-fourth of the number passed by the whole Presidency. At the Matriculation forty-six went up, of whom twenty-nine passed—a result which, though more

* Assumed charge in November 1873.

absolutely, is less proportionally than the results of last year; those were thirty-three to twenty-eight—an amount of success which, however, could scarcely be expected to be permanent. On the other hand, while last year only one passed in the first class, this time five were so ranked—an almost unique result this year, for though Combaconum College had more, no other institution in the Presidency had so many. These results must be considered highly creditable to the masters; and I am bound to state that I deem them chiefly due to the zeal and energy of Mr. Barrow.

35. The lower classes were examined by me in October last. In the previous year I was not able to report very favourably on these classes. My last inspection showed that some improvement had taken place, especially in Mathematics; but I was still forced to the opinion that much of the time spent by the lower masters in class had been wasted in what was not at all real teaching, (although doubtless they thought it such), the proof being the meagre results. Mr. Barrow's attention was called to this, and, as since my inspection several of the masters in these classes have been superseded by men likely to be better teachers, we may hope that time will bring the desired amount of improvement.

36. The numbers remain nearly the same, there having been an increase of four. The higher classes are now very large, the F.A. pupils numbering forty and the Matriculation forty-six. The third class has been abolished, and there are now no classes below the fourth. One satisfactory consequence of this state of things is that, as higher fees are levied on nearly the same number of pupils, the average cost to Government of educating each pupil has been reduced from Rupees 161-7-8 to Rupees 134-13-4. In time further progress should be made in this direction by the fourth class being similarly done away with. The school would then have no class lower than a preparatory Matriculation class. The work done in a fourth class belongs to middle class, not to higher-class education, and is likely to be better done in a middle-class school.

37. *The Mangalore Provincial School* also did very well at the University examinations. To the F.A. examination it sent up six candidates, all of whom passed—being the largest number since 1869, when Mangalore could boast of having passed eight F. As. As regards the Matriculation examination, twenty-six went up (some without the Head Master's permis-

Standard reached F.A.		Cost.			
Number of		Total.		To Government.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
College Department.					
8	257	RS. A. P. 6,385 13 6	RS. A. P. 375 10 2	RS. A. P. 5,393 13 6	RS. A. P. 315 4 6
School Department.					
		6,370 7 0	31 6 4	1,822 7 0	81 2 1
Head Master, J. Moss, Esq., B.A., Acting, Rupees 500.					

tion); and altogether twenty-one of these passed; two more passed candidates may also be regarded as claimable by this school, although they had left the school a little previous to the examination. The total number, therefore, may be put down as twenty-three. These results contrast favourably with even the creditable results of last year (four at the F.A. and fifteen at Matriculation); indeed the Matriculation results are higher than they have ever been before. Mr. Moss's temporary incumbency has thus been signalized by decided successes, and I take this opportunity of mentioning that I consider it has not been without advantage to the school in other ways, especially as regards the discipline, which has decidedly improved of late.

38. I inspected the school in December last, examining those classes only which were not going up for the University examinations. The classes on the whole did not do well. Even in such important subjects as English and Mathematics the answering was meagre and inaccurate. There are minor causes for the low state of these classes; for instance, the fact that boys are admitted without an examination sufficiently stringent to keep out those that are really unfit, and the want of a library of reference from which the teachers could supplement their own limited stock of knowledge. But the main cause is, in my opinion, that the instruction had been inefficient; most of the lower masters had very imperfect notions even as to what they should try to teach; and still more imperfect ones as to how to ensure having things understood at the time and reproducible on demand afterwards. This is now the fourth year that the lower classes of this school have been more or less unfavourably reported on by the inspecting officers, twice by the late Acting Inspector and twice by myself. No action, however, has been taken on these reports.

39. The attendance at the Mangalore Provincial school has risen a little during the year—from 244 to 257. The upper classes are not quite so large as at Calicut, but are fairly full, the F.A. classes numbering twenty-five pupils and the Matriculation forty-two. This school still retains a third class.* Mangalore has not yet schools sufficient in number and efficiency to do the entire work of middle-class education. It would be well if the Municipality would set up a "Town school" as that at Cochin has done. It would, I think, be nearly as well attended as that at Combaconum, which has some 500 pupils, and with proper management would be nearly self-supporting.

40. There is a Sanskrit class at this school; there are twenty-one pupils in it. The results of my examination of this class for the last two years were very unsatisfactory. I extract the following from my report.

* I append the following from my report on this school:—
"As far as my experience goes (and I have now had two Provincial schools under my inspection for several years) it is a mistake having a number of lower classes in a Provincial school. To prepare a large number of students for the University examinations gives a Head Master quite enough to do in the way of examination and supervision, as there will generally be two fifth classes (Preparatory Matriculation and Matriculation), two sixth classes, and two seventh classes. And hence the fourth and third classes are left too much to the lower masters, whose work more than that of others require supervision."

"I may remark on the Sanskrit studies of this school, that the sooner they are dropped the better. I consulted Mr. Burnell on this point, and he allows me to quote his opinion, that the study of Sanskrit under native moonshees is an utter waste of time. They are not able to teach the language in the way that they are taught in European schools. Here in Mangalore the class has been six months in getting through (and that badly) the first eight lessons in an easy Sanskrit First Book. At this rate they will be four years before they are able to begin the Matriculation subjects with any profit. Mr. Moss also agrees with me that, as far as the success of the boys in the University examination is concerned, they had much better take to the study of Canarese. Now they neither get a fair knowledge of the vernacular nor of Sanskrit. I beg to recommend that the Sanskrit class at this school be done away with."

41. *Brennen Zillah School, Tellicherry.*—This school, which has not been in existence two years yet, sent up ten* pupils to last Matriculation, of whom four passed. Seeing how recently the school was established, and with what very inferior material in the shape of attendants, perhaps the number sent up and the proportion passed may be considered tolerable.

THE TELLICHERRY BRENNEN ZILLAH SCHOOL, MALABAR.
(Established 1872.)

Standard reached				Matriculation.			
Number of			Cost.				
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total.		To Government.		
			Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	
5	176	7	RS. A. P. 6,319 8 11	RS. A. P. 41 5 5	RS. A. P. 3,251 8 11	RS. A. P. 19 11 2	
Head Master, J. R. Thomas, Esq., B.A., Cantab, Rupees 300.							

42. The highest class is a Matriculation class, which numbers twenty-two pupils. The lowest class is a second class; the first class was done away with in September last, its work being done by other schools in the town. The attendance (176) is as large as the school will hold—more in fact than it will conveniently hold—and I have already proposed that the building be enlarged.

43. The last formal inspection was in May 1873, but I have visited the school several times since, and have had before me its monthly examination papers. The school is not in as satisfactory a state as I could wish. Perhaps much cannot be fairly expected as long as the bulk of the pupils consists of boys from the inefficient schools which the Zillah school replaces.

* They were virtually sent up from the school, although, to gain time for a little quiet recapitulation by themselves, they left school three weeks before the examination.

Nevertheless men with a strong interest in their work would, even in two years, have brought at least the two lowest classes into a state of efficiency; but I cannot say that this amount of success has been achieved.

44. The staff of masters comprises, besides the Head Master, a First assistant (a Madras graduate) on Rupees 100, two trained F.A.s and an untrained F.A., a Matriculate, and a Fourth-grade man. This staff is barely sufficient, and, should the school-house be enlarged and an increased attendance admitted, will be decidedly insufficient. I have proposed an addition to the staff of masters.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.

45. Of these there is only one, viz., the Palghaut Union High School.—

THE PALGHAT UNION HIGH SCHOOL, MALABAR.
(Established 1866.)

Standard reached			Matriculation.			
Number of			Cost.			
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total.		To Government.	
			Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
6	152	7	Rs. A. P. 5,625 9 11	Rs. A. P. 36 13 1	Rs. A. P. 1,936 0 0	Rs. A. P. 11 11 1
Head Master, T. C. Elsworth, Esq., Rupees 200.						

This school has again done very fairly in the University, matriculating six pupils out of not a very promising class. It has now a Matriculation class of twenty-nine, and (on my recommendation)

the staff has been strengthened by the substitution in the second master-ship of a graduate for an under-graduate, and the appointment of another graduate as third master is contemplated. The position of this school among higher-class institutions—a position which, till of late years, had not been very decided—may now, I think, be regarded as tolerably secure.

46. Of the instruction in the classes below the Matriculation standard, I reported in August as follows.

47. I consider that the state of this school reflects credit on Mr. Elsworth, and in degree on his assistants also.

central situation. Should this situation prove (as is hoped) favourable to a larger attendance, a school-house of permanent materials will be erected there when funds are available.

GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOLS.

49. The Calicut Normal School continues to contend very fairly with its diffi-

NORMAL SCHOOL, CALICUT, MALABAR. (Established 1872.)

Standard reached										Matriculation.									
Number of						Cost.													
Classes.		Pupils.		Masters.		Total.					To Government.								
Normal Branch.	Practising Branch.	Normal Branch.	Practising Branch.			Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.										
2	4	16	115	2		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.								
						3,310	3	2	24	2	2	2,829	0	2	21	2	7		
PRACTISING BRANCH.																			
Classes		...		V.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	Total.										
Pupils		...		...	20	25	37	39	115										
Mr. J. P. Lewis, trained F.A., Training Master in charge, Rupees 85.																			

irly with its difficulties. The new system requires that Normal Students should pass their literary tests before being admitted into the Normal school.

and that while there their whole time and attention should be given to the study and practice of the art of teaching. This supposes a very large supply of passed men, of whom a proportion will be willing to adopt the profession of a teacher. The supply of passed men in Malabar does not seem ample enough for this, and, in spite of recruits from Travancore and Cochin, this year the Normal school has not enough men to supply the wants of the district. I do not, however, advise a return to the old system, and, except in the case of a Mappila of influence whom it is desired to train for an Inspecting Schoolmastership, some deserving Union Schoolmasters sent in for training, and such like cases, no students are prepared for any examination. Besides the difficulty of getting an adequate supply of pupils, the Calicut Normal school suffers from a deficiency of masters. It has no Head Master. The Training Master in charge works hard, and does as well as can be expected; but it cannot be expected that a man on Rupees 85 can do the work of one on Rupees 300—the salary of the Head Master of this school when it was at Cannanore. The work to be done is just the same as had to be done there—to train teachers for the middle and higher class schools of Malabar—and still requires a man of the calibre that cannot ordinarily be got without being well paid for. Although

when the removal of the school of the funds at disposal come temporarily in charge of distinctly put down as paid. Till that plan is carried out in always be in a more or less defective. As the only five millions, and as an important in (in Malabar alone) some four hundred* and other higher-class school demands the best support that not maintained on a permanent basis now of such magnitude.

Another disadvantage under which that, in to be applied again being taken by send out ten produce at a

inspected the Normal branch in September last. somewhat favourably impressed, the general knowledge (for which, school is not responsible) and can convert into

should be made. But and he reports

fourteen students (made) from the examination. Fifth from Third grade and the number

the Head Master of the of each of the of the decided preference

169
Normal School, Mangalore.—Though this school, has always been very

SOUTH CANARA. (Established 1887.)									
NORMAL SCHOOL					Matriculation.				
Standard results									
Number of									
Boys.		Girls.			Masters.		To Government		
Under 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	
3	5	32	153	8	RS. 4,429	A. P. 2 8	RS. 33	A. P. 12 1	RS. 3,212
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
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					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100
					RS. 1,100	A. P. 1 2	RS. 1,100	A. P	

in regard to the educational wants of the district.* But I may, at the same time, remark that, justly or unjustly, the idea has got abroad that Government will go no further in public education. Hence, not only are young men afraid to devote themselves to the education of a teacher lest they should find no employment, but those already employed are looking out for any small appointment in other departments, lest the evil day should come upon them unawares. However, since my arrival in Mangalore, I have had repeated conferences with the members of the Local Fund Board, and, as it is probable that an effort will be made to retain most of the middle-class schools, and to open new lower-class schools as far as funds will allow, I propose once more to invite candidates for normal scholarship. Should I be able to get competent young men willing to be trained next year, to train some fifteen or twenty more students now under training I shall probably be able to provide with appointments. According to the report of the Local Fund Board, twenty-four new students admitted on probation in February last, twenty-four new students admitted on probation in February last.

The students from the school obtained Fourth-grade certificate examination. Eleven students were appointed to schools during the year—three Matriculation and eight Fourth-grade men—all, save one, by the Union School.

GOVERNMENT HIGH-CLASS SCHOOLS, MALABAR.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, CANNANORE, MALABAR.
(Established 1872.)

Standard reached		Fourth class of a Zillah school.	
Number of		Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Total.	
		Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
Masters.		To Government.	
		Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
5	110	5	
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
		2,431 5 2	23 9 8
			RS. A. P.
			1,787 3 2
			RS. A. P.
			16 13 7

Head Master, P. Nann Ayyan, B.A., Rupees 85.

there is a constant demand to justify the establishment of a higher-class school. Unfortunately an

* "I do not forget that this question has lately been connected with the fact that Canara stands lowest of all districts in the matter of education. I think there is a call on this Board for more strict attention to be given to the question of whether the Government is not unworthy of consideration whether the Government is not in part due to its backwardness in education, and whether the improvement is not retarded by the dense ignorance of the great masses of its population."

established, given that, while above that allowed to middle-class schools, it is sufficient to try fairly the experiment of a higher-class one. My views in favour of the establishment of a Zillah school were laid before you and have had this amount of success that the Cannanore school, if not raised, at least not been reduced. It was originally sanctioned as an experiment having been confirmed in G. O. No. 107, dated 7th April 1874.

57. The school is doing very fairly. The numbers rose during the year from 63 to 110. I inspected it in May last, and reported favourably on both instruction and discipline. The highest class is a preparatory Matriculation class, and numbers nineteen pupils. The others are all tolerably strong, being respectively twenty, twenty, fifteen, twenty, and twenty-six. One pupil of this school matriculated last year. The masters generally, especially the headmaster and his first assistant, have exerted themselves strenuously, and I much regret that I was not able to obtain for them that increase of salary which they well deserve.

Vernacular School, Chowghaut.—This school, in common with all the schools in the same taluq, has been most seriously affected by the prevalence of small-pox. The attendance was so reduced by deaths and sickness, and still more by the superstitious fears that natives have about small-pox, that the school had to be closed for nearly two

Standard reached		Fourth class of a Zillah school.	
Number of		Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Total.	
		Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
Masters.		To Government.	
		Annual.	Of educating each pupil.
3	1,203	4 2	
		29 7	61,004 2 2
			24 9 4
			Head Master, Rupees 10.

Second master, about the same time, became insane. Under these circumstances, it is surprising to me that the school has now forty-eight pupils, a very good result of last year. This, moreover, is an increase since last inspection which was in August, and it is to be hoped that the school is recovering. The results of the inspection were not on the whole very satisfactory, although, of course, allowance had to be made for the numerous circumstances of the school. The number of pupils; the others have sixteen, seven, and thirteen, respectively.

59. The building is a mere temporary shed, which scarcely affords efficient protection.

60. Taluq School, Badarghat.

to do fairly, the attendance keeps up well. If the expense

They would have been higher, but that the lowest class was done away with in December last for that led me to take at Tellicherry that we should in all avoid the work of the schools.

Standard reached Fifth class of a Taluq school.											
Number of			Cost.								
			Total.				To Government.				
			Annual.		Of educating each pupil.		Annual.		Of educating each pupil.		
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
5	77	5	1,297	2	0	17	8	5	736	10	3
Head Master, A. Subba Rao, P.A., Rupees 40.											

62. There is a good school-house here, well supplied with furniture, maps, &c.

Standard reached Third class of a Taluq school.							
Number of			Cost.				
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total.		To Government.		
			Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	
2	35	3	Rs. A. P. 766 0 5	Rs. A. P. 17 6 9	Rs. A. P. 432 11 8	Rs. A. P. 10 5 5	
Head Master, V. Gopala Menon, F.A., Rupees 35.							

64. I inspected the school in January last. The results of that inspection were not satisfactory.

s. The head master, a Madras Normal student, who joined about the beginning of the official year, does his duty fairly, and is popular. The second master (from the Calicut Normal school) reflects credit on his training. I inspected the school in January last, and also heard the teachers teach.

66. These are four in number—the Taluq schools at Kassragode in the south, at Ullala near Mangalore, at Udapi in the north, and at Karkala in the north-east. All except the last-mentioned are on the coast.

(Established 1857.)														
Standard reached... Fourth class of a Taluq school.														
Number of			Cost.											
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total.			To Government.								
			Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.								
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			
3	34	3	762	15	7	14	12	11	451	1	7	8	12	0

Head Master, K. Venkata Rao (Matriculation), Rupees 30.

68. The Kassragode Taluq school has a very good building, and is provided with the usual requisites. This school remains in much the same state as last year.

TALUQ SCHOOL, ULLALA, SOUTH CANARA. (ESTABLISHED 1882.)									
Standard reached ... Third class of a Taluq school.									
Number of			Cost.						
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total.			To Government.			
			Annual.	Of educating each pupil.	Annual.	Of educating each pupil.			
3	22	2	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
			459 5 1	26 14 2	259 14 1			21 5 7	

Head Master, H. Ramappa (Fourth Grade), Rupees 25.

... of Billava ...

views on this school and on the subject of Billava education, and I shall say nothing further here.

work fairly during the year. The highest class is a fourth. The upper classes have been made a little larger, and those pupils of the lowest class who were not fit for promotion have been transferred to a private elementary school which has been opened as a sort of feeder to the Government school,

108. *Union School, Peruvemba.*—Formerly a Rate school. The attendance here remains stationary and the standard low. I inspected the school in July last, and the school was then doing pretty well. The Deputy Inspector's last report was not very favourable. The school has since been moved to an adjacent village called Koduvayur, where an increase to the attendance was expected. The majority of the boys of Peruvemba still continue to attend the school, and since the removal the attendance is fifty-seven. A trained Matriculate has taken charge of this school from the beginning of the current official year, so that improvement may be confidently expected in the future.

Standard reached ...			Third class of a Taluq school.		
Number of			Cost.		
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.		Total annual of educating each pupil.
3	35	2	Rs. 411	A. 13	P. 0
			Rs. 11	A. 12	P. 3

Head Master, Venkiteswara Ayyan, (Fifth Grade). Fixed salary Rs. 15. Annual salary not yet determined.

has taken charge of

Head Master, Venkiteswara Ayyan, (Fifth Grade). Fixed salary Rs. 15. Annual salary not yet determined.

109. A new school-house is to be built at the expense of the people of Koduvayur.

KONGAD UNION SCHOOL, PALGHAT TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE. (Established 1870.)

Standard reached ...				Third class of Taluq school.				
Number of			Cost.					
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.			Total annual of educating each pupil.		
3	56	2	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
			476	13	10	9	14	11
Head Master								

Head Master, K. Chathu Menon, (Fourth Grade). Fixed salary Rs. 15. Annual salary not yet determined.

KOTTAYI UNION SCHOOL, PALGHAT TALUQ, CALICUT CIRCLE. (Established 1869.)

Standard reached ... { Fourth class of a Taluq school.				
Number of				
Cost.				
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
3	44	2	RS. 422 A. 7 P. 5	RS. 8 A. 9 P. 11

Head Master, Madharan Nair. Fixed salary Rs. 15. Annual salary not yet determined.

"I was very much pleased with the school; it is one of the best middle-class schools in Palghat taluq."

110. *Union School, Kongad.*—This school was one of the old Rate schools. There is a neat school-house. The attendance has slightly risen, being fifty-six against thirty-six last year. The standard of the school is low—a third-class, but the instruction is good as far as it goes. I visited the school in July last, and reported somewhat favourably. The Deputy Inspector speaks very highly of this school.

111. *Union School, Kottayi.*—This was one of the former Rate middle-class schools. The building wants improvement and enlargement. The place is a very good one for a school. The attendance has risen, and is now forty-four; the highest class is a good fourth. I inspected the school in July last, and reported favourably. The master (a trained Matriculate), has lately been visited by the Deputy Inspector; he reports as follows:—

MUNICIPAL MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS, MALABAR.

112. The most important of these is the Municipal school, Cochin, which was established in June last. It opened with sixty-three pupils, and has now 175. There are four classes, the highest of which is equal to the fourth class of a Government Zillah school. No attempt has been made to teach Matriculation subjects, although the Commissioners have been urged to allow this. Considering that the Ernacolum High school is in the immediate neighbourhood,* I see no necessity for a higher-class school at Cochin. For a thoroughly good non-denominational middle-class school there is a decided necessity, and such the Cochin Municipal school should be.

Standard reached ...		{ Fourth class of Zillah school.							
Number of		Cost.							
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual of educating each pupil.						
4	175	5	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>RS.</th> <th>A.</th> <th>P.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>2,212</td> <td>12</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </table>	RS.	A.	P.	2,212	12	4
RS.	A.	P.							
2,212	12	4							
Head Master, D. M. Cruickshank, Esq.,		M.A., Aberdeen, Rs. 100.							

Head Master, D. M. Cruickshank, Esq., M.A., Aberdeen, Rs. 100.

113. I visited the school in August, and found it doing very well. By far the majority of the attendants were East Indians. I noted that half the attendants were over twelve years of age, and one-third over fourteen years. This probably arises from their having of late years no school save the Protestant school to which many Catholic parents objected to send their children. The school being mostly an East Indian school, the English language has been selected as that of instruction, and Malayalam is taught as a second language.

114. The Head master, besides being a graduate of the Aberdeen University, has had several years' experience as a schoolmaster in Scotland.

115. The school-house is held in a private house not well adapted for the purpose. I have urged upon the Commissioners to provide a suitable building.

116. *Municipal School, Kalpatti.*—This was originally established as a Rate middle-class school, but was subsequently taken over by the Municipality. There is a substantial school-house. The attendance is large and regular, though it has latterly decreased somewhat. The staff of masters is not a very good one, and it is probable that this has something to do with the decrease. I inspected the school in August last. Except in Arithmetic and in the Malayalam of the highest class, the instruction appeared wanting in

Standard reached...		Fourth class of a Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.
			Total annual of educating each pupil.
3	106	4	RS. A. P. 1,186 12 9
			RS. A. P. 9 14 6

Head Master, V. Pichu Ayyan, (Matriculation). Fixed salary Rupees 24.

Head Master, V. Pichu Ayyan, (Matriculation). Fixed salary Rupees 21.

* So near that the head master of the Ernacolum School lives in Cochin, and goes daily across the river to his duties.

thoroughness. The Deputy Inspector of Schools visited this school in December last, and states that the defects noticed by me in my inspection report were still unremedied. However, I have lately (since January) succeeded in inducing the Commissioners to put this school on the "Combined" system of payment, which will probably do more to stir up the masters than any amount of animadversion or advice.

PANNIYANKARA MUNICIPAL SCHOOL, CALICUT MUNICIPALITY. (Established 1872.)

Standard reached... { Third class of Taluq school.				
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
2	29	2	Rs. A. P. 419 14 0	Rs. A. P. 10 8 9
Head Master, P. Kasaran Nayar, (Matriculation.) Fixed salary Rupees 15. Annual salary Rupees 68½.				

VALAYANAD MUNICIPAL SCHOOL, CALICUT MUNICIPALITY. (Established 1872.)

Standard reached ...			{ Third class of a Taluq school.		
Number of			Cost.		
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.		
			Total annual of educating each pupil.		
2	27	2	Rs.	A.	P.
			442	4	8
			Rs.	A.	P.
			16	6	1
Head Master, Subramann Ayran, (Matriculation.) Fixed salary Rupees 15-Annual salary Rupees 47-10-0.					

UNION MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS, CANARA CIRCLE.

119. Of these there are twelve, all except three (Puttur, Buntwal, and Mudabidri) on the coast.
120. These schools also are, to a certain extent, under the "Combined" system, the fees forming a fund from which the masters receive annual result payments in proportion to the success of their pupils at the Inspector's annual examination. The limitation of the result fund to the fees makes

117. *Municipal Schools, Calicut.*—There are two of these schools, one at a place called *Panniyankara* and the other at *Valayanad*. They do not flourish much; the numbers remain nearly stationary—twenty-nine and twenty-seven against thirty-three and twenty-four of last year. To see what could be done to improve them, I induced the Commissioners to put them on the "Combined" system. When I examined the schools in September last the school at *Panniyankara* earned Rupees 108 out of a "possibility" of Rupees 146½, and that at *Valayanad* earned Rupees 57 out of a "possibility" of Rupees 65. These proportions show that as many scholars as do come receive fair instruction. More energy on the part of the masters would probably put the schools on a better footing as regards attendance.

118. *Municipal School, Tellicherry.*—A school-house has been erected here by the Municipality, but no attempt has yet been made to open the school; the obstacle is, I believe, want of funds.

the payments at present rather small, but an increase in the rate of fee is contemplated.

121. *Union School, Kundapur.*—This was formerly a Rate school. It has a very good school-house, provided by the Local Fund Board. The urgent need of a verandah has been brought to the notice of the Local Fund Board, and I believe a verandah of some kind is to be put up.

Standard reached... { Fourth class of Taluq school.									
Number of				Cost.					
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.			Total annual of educating each pupil.			
4	83	4	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
			1,214	7	6	14	15	10	
Head Master, P. Venkatachaleyya, Rupees 30.									

122. The attendance remains stationary—eighty-three against eighty-two and eighty of the two previous years. I inspected the school in November last and found it working very well. The school earned a result payment of Rupees 184 out of a "possibility" of Rupees 296.

123. Mr. E. Gibson, the Assistant Collector, whose head-quarters are at Kundapur, frequently visits the school, and once examined it for several hours. I extract from the Visitors' Book the remarks he entered on that occasion.*

"The school appears to be in excellent order. The boys seem not only to learn, but to understand what they are taught."

124. *Union School, Basrur.*—This was once a Rate school. The attendance has been very fluctuating, but, at the end of the year, stood at thirty-two against thirty-four and twenty-eight of the two previous years. I inspected the school in November last, and found it in a very poor state as to attendance (there being only thirteen pupils, of whom twelve were present). It was held in a temple, although Local Fund money had been spent on no less than two buildings, neither of which, however, for some cause or other could be occupied. The school earned Rupees 30½ out of a "possibility" of Rupees 40, a fact which speaks well for the instruction.

(Established 1869.)				
Standard reached ...			{ Third class of Taluq school.	
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
3	32	2	RS. A. P. 675 5 0	RS. A. P. 39 11 7
Head Master, B. Krishnayya, Rupees 30.				

125. I have recommended to the Board to reduce this school to the lower class.

* Since writing the above, I have received an extract, in which the President of the Local Fund Board, Mr. Thomas, speaks in equally favourable terms of the results of an examination made by him.

126. *Union School, Gangolli.*—This was also subsidiary to the Rate school, GANGOLLI UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE. (Established 1869.)

Standard reached ... { Third class of a Taluq school.			Cost.			
Number of						
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.		Total annual of educating each pupil.	
3	31	3	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
			633 2 4	19 12 7		

Head Master, D. J. D'Souza, (Matriculation), Rupees 24.

127. I have proposed to the Local Fund Board that if the Gangolli school be not better attended next year, it be reduced to a lower-class school.

128. *Union School, Barkur.*—This school is not in a flourishing state. The BARKUR UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE. (Established 1872.)

Standard reached ... { Third class of a Taluq school.			Cost.			
Number of						
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.		Total annual of educating each pupil.	
3	31	3	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
			572 7 5	18 7 5		

Head Master, A. M. Tellis, (Fourth Grade), Rupees 20.

129. The school-house here is a wretched leaf shed.

130. I have recommended that this school be reduced at once to the lower class.

131. *Union School, Mulki.*—This was once a Government Taluq school, afterwards a Rate School, and has always been the best school of its class in Canara. MULKI UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE. (Established 1866.)

Standard reached ... { Fourth class of a Taluq school.			Cost.			
Number of						
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.		Total annual of educating each pupil.	
4	74	4	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
			1,296 7 8	17 0 11		

Head Master, J. R. Tellis, (Eighth Grade), Rupees 40.

Rupees 162½ were earned on results out of a "possibility" of Rupees 267.

Kundapur. The attendance remains nearly the same—thirty-one to thirty and thirty-one of the two previous years. At my inspection I found the school held in a small native house, narrow, low, dark, hot, and dirty. The supply of furniture and maps was deficient. The classes had not learnt much, but I consider that under the circumstances the school could not be conducted efficiently. The result payment earned was Rupees 32 out of a "possibility" of Rupees 88.

attendance remains small—thirty-one against thirty-seven and twenty-seven of the two years previous. At my inspection I found four classes (the highest, however, only a Taluq school third). All classes were very small, and, for the most part, had been indifferently taught. The Head Master's health had been bad, and hence probably the school had suffered. The school earned Rupees 36½ out of a "possibility" of Rupees 80.

The Local Fund Board has erected a large, well-built school-house. The attendance remains much the same—seventy-four pupils against seventy-nine and seventy-four of the two years previous. At my inspection I found the instruction fair, but too routine. The weakest point was Arithmetic, the masters themselves not being strong in that subject.

132. *Union School, Puttur.*—This was formerly a private school, but has been taken up by the Board. The school-house is a mat shed. The attendance, ninety-three, (against fifty-five and one hundred and eight of the two previous years), is large, indeed far too large for the number of masters employed. These are, further, men of low attainments. I inspected the school in November and found it, as might be expected, not in a very satisfactory state. Rupees 88½ were earned out of a "possibility" of Rupees 218. I recommended that the teaching staff at this school be strengthened. PUTTUR UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE. (Established 1872.)

Standard reached ... { Third class of a Taluq school.			Cost.			
Number of						
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.		Total annual of educating each pupil.	
3	93	3	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
			494 14 2	5 0 9		

Head Master, P. M. D'Souza, (Fourth Grade), Rupees 16.

133. *Union School, Manjeshwara.*—This was formerly a Rate school. The place in which the school is held is very inconvenient, a small upper room over a shop; but I understand that the school will shortly be better housed. The attendance has risen from thirty-four (it was thirty-six the previous year) to fifty-one, probably in consequence of my having recommended that the school, on account of its small numbers, should be reduced to the lower class. I inspected the school in October last. The instruction was fair in the third and first classes; poor in the second and preparatory classes. On the results of the examination Rupees 43 were earned out of Rupees 69. MANJESHWARA UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE. (Established 1869.)

Standard reached ... { Third class of a Taluq school.			Cost.			
Number of						
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.		Total annual of educating each pupil.	
3	51	2	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
			584 4 1	15 12 7		

U. Krishnayya, (Fourth Grade), Rupees 24.

134. *Union School, Baindur.*—This was at first a private school. There is no school-house; the classes meet in a temple. At my last inspection in November I found only twenty-six boys in attendance, and the numbers have now fallen to sixteen, although at one time the school had fifty-nine pupils; the causes for this diminution are those mentioned in my last report—dissensions amongst the masters and an unsuitable situation. The instruction I found the very reverse of what it should have been, those who formed the largest portion of the attendance getting the worst instruction. I declined to recommend any result payments to the masters of the school. BAINBUR UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE. (Established 1872.)

Standard reached ... { Third class of a Taluq school.			Cost.			
Number of						
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.		Total annual of educating each pupil.	
3	16	3	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
			531 3 8	22 2 2		

Head Master, Narayana Rao (Matriculation), Rupees 17.

Standard reached	Fourth class of a Taluq school.
Number of	Cost.

Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.			Total annual of educating each pupil.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
4	75	3	730	8	2	10	6	11

earned out of a "possibility" of Rupees 281.

s was one of the former Rate schools. Mudabidri may be considered the capital of the Canarese Jains,* and it was hoped that a school here would help in bringing them under the influence of education. At the time of the inspection there were fifteen Jain boys at the school.

has one of the old Rate schools. It has one of the new buildings. The attendance (fifty-eight in 1871-72) has increased during the year under report from eighty-three to ninety-nine. The instruction, though equal in standard to that of Kundapur and Malki, I found somewhat inferior in efficiency. The result payment earned was Rupees 141½ out of Rupees 329 possible. Bantwal is a feverish place, and the health of both masters and scholars occasionally suffers; this will always cause a certain degree of

Standard reached ... { Third class of a Taluk school.				
Number of			Cost.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Teachers.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.

3	55	3	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
			618	11 3	17	6 8
Head Master, V. I.						

highest class being only a Taluq school third, numbering thirteen pupils; of the remainder, thirty-two were in the lowest class. I inspected the school in November and reported somewhat favourably on the instruction. Rupees 62 were earned on the regular day.

139. *Union School, Buntwal.*—This
BUNTWAL UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE.
(Established 1868.)

Standard reached ...		{ Fourth class of a Taluq school.
Number of		
Classes.		Coat,
Pupils.		
Masters.		
Total annual.		Total annual of educating each pupil

4	99	4	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
			1,088	1 4	11	9 2
Head Master, F. M. Vas, (Matriculation)						
Rupees 35.						

UDAYAVARA UNION SCHOOL, CANARA CIRCLE.
(Established 1872.)

Standard reached ... { Third class of a Taluq school.									
Number of			Cost.						
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.			Total annual of educating each pupil.			
3	47	3	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
			563	2	8	20	1	9	

140. *Union School, Udayavara.*—This school has struggled into the position of a middle-class school though its standing is somewhat low. It was one of the private schools taken over by the Board. The school is held in a shed which scarcely gives sufficient shelter from the weather. The attendance is forty-three, against thirty-eight and sixty-six of the two years previous. I inspected the school in November and found the instruction very good as far as it went. Rupees 62 were earned out of Rupees 92 possible.

141. I have recommended to the Board, as an experiment, that this school may be put in all respects on the footing of a middle-class school.

ORDINARY GRANT-IN-AID MIDDLE-CLASS PRIVATE SCHOOLS, MALABAR.

142. Malabar has only three of this class, most of the Private middle-class schools being aided on the result system.

143. *Church of England School, Cannanore.*—This school is under the management of the Chaplain of Cannanore. Originally established for the benefit of the Tamil population of the cantonment, it has for the few years past dropped its distinctive Tamil character, and has become an Anglo-Malayalam school. The standard is rather low, the highest class, sixteen in number, being equal to a Zillah school third class. The attendance remains much the same.

Classes	4	Head Master, A. J. John, (Matriculation), Rupees 30.			
Pupils	69				
Masters	4				
			Total.	To Govern- ment.	
Annual cost		RS.	A.	P.	
Annual cost of edu- cating each pupil...		987	12	8	447 0 0
		15	1	7	6 6 2

(Established 1868.)					
Classes	4	Head Master, A. J. John (Matriculation), Rupees 30.			
Pupils	69				
Masters	4				
		Total.		To Govern- ment,	
Annual cost		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Annual cost of edu-		987	12 8	447	0 0
cating each pupil...		15	1 7	6	6 2

it was last year—sixty-nine against seventy-three March, and was not able to report favourably on the grants to the masters should be recommended that the grants to the masters should be advisable to defer action on that recommendation.

144. The school is held in a rented house

ers' School, Cochin.—As I anticipated in last year's

the opening of the Municipal school reduced the attendance at the Protestant school.

is now 105 last year. I inspected the school in August last, and reported favourably on the instruction in the highest class, the standard of which is a Zillah school fourth, other subjects. Arithmetic was All the masters,

numbering ten pupils, and unfavourably of the other ^{class, the standard of which}
a subject in which all classes were more or less ^{is a Zillah school fourth,}
except the head master. ^{Arithmetic was}
quite unequal to the work of an important middle ^{All the masters,}
Manager. Chaplain of Cochin, determined to resign ^{fifth-grade men,}
better men, and, since the expiration of the official year, has succeeded in ^{The}
obtaining one more matriculated teacher of experience. ^{by}
ing from my inspection report. ^{has succeeded in}
"Provided that there be good ^{I quote the follow-}

"Provided that there be good teaching and energetic supervision, this school will probably have nothing to fear from the establishment of the Municipal school. The work of that school seems likely to be in the same direction, and that of this school in another. The Municipal school promises to be chiefly attended by the children of the East Indians and other non-Malayalum members of the community, and to be a school of English which will necessarily be the school language. In the Protestant school, whose name even must be the reverse of attractive to the natives, who are mostly Roman Catholics as they are, the school language is Malayalum, the majority of the attendants being natives. It is desirable that, if possible, each of these two classes should have a school of its own, so that the requirements, and therefore the expenditure, may be more judiciously adapted to overflow.

German Mission, Angkor, 1904.

the excel-

schools in
1964-1965.

class numbers thirty-five pupils. The studies, books and system of instruction closely follow our Government inspected the

school in September last, and on the whole reported favourably on the instruction. No progress has been made in new building owing to a difficulty about the grant. A large and more suitable building is urgently required for the school and important school.

147. Of the **CLASS PRIVATE SCHOOLS, SOUTH CANADA.**
 Roman Catholic only one, the Roman Catholic Bishop's School,
 Bishop's School, AT ST. ROSARIO, St. Rosario, N.B.

erably efficient school of somewhat low standard, the highest class being a Zillah school third, numbering twenty-two pupils. About 100 of the pupils are in the lowest class. The head master is an intelligent man and a good teacher.

both
October last.
for the sake of the higher ones.
on a less ambitious but somewhat
former fourth class has
my advice.

148. The school is under the joint management of the Vicar and the Churchwarden of St. Rosario, one of the "missions" of the Roman "Societas de Propaganda Fide," and is supported almost entirely by the school fees and the Government.

There is a suitable building and furniture, &c.

RESULT GRANT MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS, MAINE.

Schools.	Attendance	Grant earned during the year.	Cost							
			Total.		Of educating each pupil.					
Christian Brothers' school, Cannanore	Fourth ...	148	Rs.	2,041	8	Rs.	13	5	P.	6
German Mission Anglo-Vernacular school, Cannanore	Do.	120	Rs.	2,648	0		21	5		8
Do. Boarding school, Cannanore	Do.	100	Rs.	1,100	0		111	7		2
Do. Boarding school, Cannanore	Do.	100	Rs.	1,100	0		44	6		0
Do. Boarding school, Cannanore	Do.	100	Rs.	1,100	0		8	9		1
Do. Boarding school, Cannanore	Do.	100	Rs.	1,100	0		8	8		1
Do. Boarding school, Cannanore	Do.	100	Rs.	1,100	0		7	11		0
Do. Boarding school, Cannanore	Do.	100	Rs.	1,100	0		6	8		5
Do. Boarding school, Cannanore	Do.	100	Rs.	1,100	0		8	0		0
Do. Boarding school, Cannanore	Do.	100	Rs.	1,100	0		3	15		0
Do. Boarding school, Cannanore	Do.	100	Rs.	1,100	0		1	10		0

149. Though the Christian Brothers' school, Cannanore, may still be considered the best of the above, it has lost its European head master, who has been transferred to Burmah. The numbers have decreased, and the standard too is a little lower. The school, however, still does fairly, a proof of which is that the grant this year was Rupees 291, against Rupees 150½ last year; it probably would have been more, but that the prevalence of small-pox prevented many pupils from having the requisite attendance.

150. The *German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore*, also suffered much from small-pox; the instruction had been very inefficient, and the grant, with the same attendance, came down from Rupees 457½ of last year to Rupees 153 this year.

151. The *German Mission Middle School, Tellicherry*, is for the most part a training school for schoolmasters and catechists. I should prefer to see this school aided under the salary system, as it can scarcely have been intended to give result grants to schools of this description.

152. The *German Mission Orphanage School at Tellicherry* may be considered a very fair school of its kind; the instruction has improved, and consequently the grant went up from Rupees 262 to Rupees 440½. Both these schools have European head masters. The so-called "Parsee" school of the German Mission at Tellicherry is in fact a survival on a lower scale of the Mission school that formerly had the working of the Brennen trust. The attendance is large (175), but the instruction is poor, and the grant earned was for the most part earned only in the easier subjects.

153. The *German Mission School, Palghat*, brought up a somewhat large proportion of its numbers, and hence earned a higher grant than some schools with a large attendance. The instruction, however, struck me as mechanical and wanting in thoroughness; the school evidently wanted better supervision.

154. The *Roman Catholic School, Calicut*, has lately housed itself in a newly-erected school-house, a very good one. The school appeared to me on the whole well conducted, but earned a lower grant than I should have expected.

155. The *Nurni School at Palghat* is a purely indigenous school, and was formerly lower class, but has now for several years been a really good middle-class school. It has a large and substantial school-house supplied with all the necessary furniture. The instruction is fair, and the grant earned was large—larger than at any save one of the above schools. That of the genuineness of the demand in Malabar for middle-class education. The remaining schools are of the same type as that of Nurni; the first is in the Palghat taluq and the last two in Chirakkal taluq; all are well conducted.

RESULT GRANT MIDDLE-CLASS PRIVATE SCHOOLS, SOUTH CANARA.

Schools.	Class of a Taluq school to which the highest class corresponds in standard.	Attendance.	Grant earned during the year.	Cost.			
				Total.		Of educating each pupil.	
				RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Roman Catholic Bishop's school, Milagres.	Fourth.	108	174	0	0	1,150	8 0 10 9 2
Roman Catholic Bishop's school, Trustees.	Third.	42	66	0	0	138	0 0 3 2 2
Car Street Anglo-Vernacular school.	Fourth.	105	380	0	0	1,130	15 0 11 1 4
Kadri Anglo-Vernacular school.	Third.	16	41	0	0	...	...
Phalmeer Anglo-Vernacular school.	Third.	46	157	0	0	...	...
Udapi German Mission school.	Fourth.	34	245	0	0	4,360	15 6 128 10 0

156. All the middle-class Result schools in Canara, with the exception of the German Mission schools, are ill conducted. They push on to books and subjects that neither the masters are qualified to teach nor the pupils to learn, while really useful subjects are neglected. Rigorous rejection of all examinees that do not come up to the full demands of the standard is the only remedy for this state of things, and in this respect I have not been sparing as will be seen by the reduction in the grant earned (see margin).

157. The *German Mission Middle School at Udapi* is mainly a training institution similar to that at Tellicherry.

LOWER-CLASS SCHOOLS.

158. There are no Government lower-class schools in this division.

UNION LOWER-CLASS SCHOOL, TELlichERRY CIRCLE.

159. *Kutali Union Lower-Class School* is the only one of that kind in the Tellicherry Circle. It is a very well conducted little school. I examined it in March last, and was well pleased with what I saw. Until last year there were two other Union lower-class schools in this circle; they were established where there was no demand for education,

<i>Kutali Union School, Tellicherry Circle.</i>	
Pupils	41
Classes	2
Master	1
Salary	Rs. 12
Master's Grade ...	Fifth.

and where there had been no indigenous schools before, and had to be closed for want of attendance. Shortly after my return from England in 1872, I pointed out, in a memorandum addressed to the President of the Local Fund Board, that in Malabar, where there is an extensive system of indigenous schools, it would be better to rely upon these rather than upon Union lower-class schools. This applies especially to the Tellicherry Circle, and the policy indicated has been carried out there.

UNION LOWER-CLASS SCHOOLS, CALCUTT CIRCLE.

160. A few Union lower-class schools had been established in the Calicut Circle (principally in the Palghat taluq) before my return from Europe in 1872. Of these, such as were doing well it was thought desirable not to disturb.

UNION LOWER-CLASS SCHOOLS, CALCUTT CIRCLE.

Schools.	Number of pupils in			Number of classes.	Number of teachers.	Masters' salary.	Masters' Grade.
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.				
<i>Palghaut Taluq.</i>							
						Rs.	
Kunisseri	31	36	36	3	1	15	Fifth.
Chulanur	32	59	54	2	1	15	Fifth.
Palattulli	16	26	23	2	1	15	Fifth.
Kutalur	24	38	35	2	1	15	...
Vilayanur	32	38	41	2	1	15	Fifth.
Kannadi	23	32	22	2	1	15	Fifth.
Pelpalli	19	32	55	2	1	12	Fifth.
Kuzhalmannam ...	25	34	29	2	1	12	...
<i>Walluvanad Taluq.</i>							
Tayakkad	...	...	21	2	1	12	Fifth.
Pilantol	...	...	31	2	1	15	Fourth.
<i>Ernad Taluq.</i>							
Vandur	...	32	30	2	1	15	Fourth.
Pantalur	...	...	15	1	1	15	Fifth.

extension of elementary education, it has twelve lower-class schools of its own. Such of these as thrive will, at all events, be useful as models, and most of them promise, if well looked after, to be good schools with a tolerably large attendance. Of those in the Palghat taluq, I have seen five; they are good schools, that at Kutalur is the best. Of those in the Walluvanad and Ernad taluqs, that at Pilantol is doing well; that at Pantalur will have to be closed for want of attendance. Most of these lower-class schools, like the middle-class ones, have been reduced in attendance by the prevalence of small-pox.

UNION LOWER-CLASS SCHOOLS, SOUTH CANARA.

161. If we reckon the Udayavar school amongst the middle-class schools, as I think should be done, there are twelve lower-class Union schools in South Canara; they are all on or near the coast, except those at Kollur and Vitla. The masters of these schools, like those at the middle-class schools, receive result payments from the fees. During my tour in Canara I inspected all of them except Kollur, Suratkal, and Ariyadi, of which Suratkal and Ariyadi had been inspected by me the previous year. The schools at Bramhavar, Malpe, Kaup, Padubidri, Vitla, and Hosadrug I found in a tolerable state of efficiency, well up to their standard. Kollur also

UNION LOWER-CLASS SCHOOLS, SOUTH CANARA.

Schools.	Number of pupils in			Number of classes.	Number of teachers.	Masters' salary.	Masters' grade.
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.				
Bramhavar ...	21	23	26	3	1	10	Third.
Kaup ...	22	33	5	3	2	10	Fourth.
Malpe ...	20	37	13	2	2	14	Fourth.
Padubidri ...	63	49	42	3	2	10	Fifth.
Kollur ...	34	26	19	3	2	8	Fifth.
Hiriyadaka ...	17	13	14	1	1	6	...
Mudagrama ...	11	36	26	2	1	5	...
Khambadakone ...	9	20	25	2	2	10	...
Vitla ...	43	31	27	2	1	6	...
Suratkal ...	30	11	20	2	2	10	...
Ariyadi ...	23	13	31	1	1	8	...
Hosadrug ...	51	47	40	3	2	8	...

appears, from the Deputy Inspector's report, to have done fairly. The best grants earned at my inspection were Hosadrug Rupees 32, out of a possibility of Rupees 65; Bramhavar Rupees 27, out of Rupees 53; and Malpe Rupees 23, out of Rupees 54. Hosadrug and Padubidri are well attended, but at most of the others the attendance fluctuates considerably, and few show any tendency to increase in numbers. It will be noticed that the total attendance for the last three years is decreasing. I consider this in a measure the fault of the masters, and I have proposed to the Local Fund Board to make a larger proportion of their incomes depend upon the number and attainments of their pupils. Still the schools would probably do better if the Local Sub-Committees were to take more interest in them. The President of the Local Fund Board has, at my instance, been good enough to call the attention of the Committees to their duty in this matter. But the fact that these lower-class schools have steadily decreased in attendance, while the middle-class schools in the same district and under similar circumstances have as steadily increased, tends to confirm what I have before stated, that the demand for education in Canara is naturally at first more for middle-class education, and will be so till there is a better supply. Had these schools been conducted as good middle-class schools, they would have flourished better.

LOWER-CLASS SCHOOLS AIDED ON THE RESULT SYSTEM.

162. I have already spoken in general terms of these in the previous part of this report, and given a table of statistics; they are too numerous to be noticed particularly, but I may mention, as particularly good ones, those at—

Alavil ...	...	} Chirakkal taluq.
Chalatti ...	...	
Dharmatam ...	...	} Kottayam taluq.
Erannoli ...	...	
Mettul ...	...	
Perampara ...	...	} Kurumbranad taluq.
Maniyur ...	...	
Vellam ...	...	
Melattur ...	...	} Palghaut taluq.
Putucheri ...	...	
Kottappati ...	...	Ponnani taluq.

FEMALE SCHOOLS UNDER THE ORDINARY GRANT-IN-AID RULES.

163. *Protestant Girls' School, Cochin.*—I extract the following from my inspection report. "This, as you are aware, is an old-established school. It is on the salary grant system. At present it is not in a very flourishing state, and indeed this year can barely rank as a middle-class school, the highest class not being, except in English, above the

PROTESTANT GIRLS' SCHOOL, COCHIN, MALABAR.

NUMBER OF			COST.	
Classes.	Pupils.	Masters.	Total annual.	Total annual of educating each pupil.
3	39	4	RS. A. P. 387 9 4	RS. A. P. 10 3 2

third standard of the Result Grant schedule.

"The building is an admirable one, and the supply of furniture, &c., ample. The girls are clean and neat, and the general appearance of the school is attractive.

"Mr. Williamson, the Head Master, is very respectable and conscientious, but his teaching days are, I think, over, and it would be well if he were relieved of duties he is not fit for.

"As regards instruction—

"I found the senior girls of the highest class able to answer on the subject and meaning of their English Reading* Book with tolerable intelligence, and to work out easy problems in the four Compound Rules.

"Class II. failed in every respect. (The remainder of the instruction I thought very indifferent.)

"It is much to be regretted that in a large town like Cochin, where there is so large a population of East Indian girls who might easily be brought to school, so little is being done for female education. Some of the better-

* The Christian Vernacular Educational Society's Third Reader.

off send their girls to private schools, but, as far as I can learn, the bulk of the East Indian female children attend no school."

164. The managers proposed to put the school on a better footing by employing better teachers, and sought for an increased grant for this purpose, but you resolved to defer the question until I had again reported on the school.

FEMALE SCHOOLS UNDER THE RESULT SYSTEM, MALABAR.

FEMALE SCHOOLS UNDER THE RESULT SYSTEM.														
Schools.	ATTEND- ANCE		GRANT IN						COST				Of edu- cating each pupil.	
	On the 31st March 1873.	On the 31st March 1874.	1872-73.			1873-74.			Annual.					
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			
<i>Middle Class.</i>														
Convent school, Cannanore.	165	120	369	4	0	683	4	0	2,204	0	0	15	6	7
Convent school, Calicut.	135	144	618	4	0	591	12	0	2,497	12	0	17	13	0
G. M. school, Chombala.	70	73	418	0	0	361	4	0	3,326	0	0	46	2	10
Do. Calicut ...	93	98	Not ex- amined.			644	12	0	2,650	0	0	28	3	6
<i>Lower Class.</i>														
R. C. school, Palghaut.	20	29	54	4	0	47	12	0	298	0	0	14	14	4
Ch. M. school, Cannanore.	...	17	...	...	...	92	12	0	143	4	6	4	12	5

SOUTH CANARA.

SOUTH CANARA.											
Schools.	ATTEND- ANCE		GRANT IN				COST				Of edu- cating each pupil.
	On the 31st March 1873.	On the 31st March 1874.	1872-73.		1873-74.		Annual.				
			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
<i>Middle Class.</i>											
Convent school, Mangalore..	85	91	309	12 0	457	4 0	1,500	0	0	16	9 2
G. M. Boarding school, Mulki.	60	74	221	8 0	191	12 0	3,692	1	4	51	7 0
<i>Lower Class.</i>											
G. M. Parochial school ...	66	70	225	0 0	36	12 0	236	0	0	3	4 0
Do. Brahmin girls' school, No. I.	27	26	35	4 0	40	4 0	258	0	0	13	7 7
Do. do. No. II.	24	17	61	12 0	27	0 0	226	0	0	13	10 2
Milagres girls' school ...	44	40	101	4 0	177	12 0	335	4	0	7	12 7
Hindu girls' school, Mulki...	...	18	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	0	3 6

165. The Convent schools maintain their high character. This year I think the one at Calicut has done best. The Convent school, Cannanore, has lost nearly one-fourth of its attendance. The standard reached in Cannanore and Calicut is that of the third class of a Zillah school in the subjects common to boys' schools and girls' schools, but in the highest class there are extra subjects, such as music, drawing, French, &c. The language of instruction throughout the schools is English, and no Vernacular is taught as a "second language." This makes the grants lower than they would be if, as in the case of the German Mission schools, the third and fourth standards were brought up in two languages. The last-named schools do well in the lower classes, but the instruction of the upper standards is much too mechanical. Better teachers should be employed, but the Missionaries find it very difficult to get suitable men, and as for female teachers those available are able to teach only the lower classes. Of lower-class female schools, the German Mission girls' schools at Mangalore are the only good ones.

166. The total number of pupils at female schools shows a slight increase, being 856 this year against 789 last year.

167. *Native Regimental Schools.*—I was not able to find time to inspect more of these than the schools of the 34th Regiment. In former years I frequently represented that very little could be done to improve regimental schools unless an expenditure was sanctioned sufficient to provide an efficient teaching staff. The subject has, I believe, been for years under the consideration of Government, but nothing has been done as yet. Practically the instruction in these schools is not as good as that in a fairly-conducted lower-class school.

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APPENDIX A.

No. XI.

NAMA CHARRIAR, Curator of Government Books, to E. B. POWELL, C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 3rd July 1868.

During the following general report on the working of the Book during 1873-74, I am glad to be able to record that there have been no material changes during the year which formed the features of the departmental arrangements in the five preceding years. The system of management, and the agency by which its operations are conducted, remain the same as last year; and, though the number of depôts is at present one less than what it was two years ago, and the old staff of Colporteurs has long since been dispensed with as an adjunct of those subordinate depôts, yet a perusal of this report will, I leave no doubt that the work of the department has generally increased, and a steady progress has been made towards providing facilities for the circulation of schoolbooks all over the Presidency and adjacent tracts, that the working power and resources of the district depôts have been used to the utmost advantage than formerly, and that the basis of the departmental operations is on the whole one of profit and safety.

2. In proceeding to furnish particulars, I shall, as usual, begin with an abstract of the stock account for 1873-74, which stands thus—

Balance of Stock on the 1st April 1873.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
In the Central Book Depôt	75,648	2	3			
In the District Depôts	70,594	4	2	1,46,242	6	5
Add—						
Value of books printed during the year	30,833	15	0			
Value of books purchased during the year	53,250	7	4	84,084	6	4
				2,30,326	12	9

* Includes the value of Elliott's History of India. Vol. IV., &c., ascertained since the date of last report.

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	RS.	A P.	P.		RS.	A P.	P.
of the King ... tion such ... lag don arch ...	1,60,280	8	8	Cost of Central Dep't Establishment in- cluding pay of Curator	5,380	0	0
	2,008	2	4	Contingent charges of the Central Dep't...	1,320	0	7
				Transmission charges of Central Dep't ...	1,640	7	3
				Contingent charges of District Dep'ts...	421	0	7
				Commission and Allowance to Cura- tors ...	14,897	11	5
				Purchase of books (English and Local).	35,972	0	1
				Printing of books, including cost of paper	22,530	4	10
				Freight, &c., paid to the Accountant- General on account of imported books, &c.	476	6	4
							82,372 8 11
				Value of stock on the 1st April 1873			1,46,242 6 5
							2,28,614 15 4
Total ..				Balance in favor of the department			2,000 10 4
	2,31,305	9	5	Total ..			2,31,305 9 8

Comparing the working expenses with those of the previous year, an increase of about thirty-five per cent. is noted in the total charges, which, in point of fact, represents the price paid by the department for the extension of its operations. This large expenditure is accounted for partly by the adjustment ordered by the Accountant-General of the payments due not only for a part of the India Office supplies of books for 1872-73 (amounting nearly to Rupees 3,000), but also of the entire cost of the shipments of the value of about Rupees 7,000 sent out late in the year under report, thus making the full effect of these adjustments to fall on the latter year. In other respects, the increase of expenditure has been moderate. Classifying the several items of expenditure under three general heads as usual, and taking the total of Rupees 82,372-8-11 as unity, the proportion is found to be about 7 to the provision of books (1), .05 to the cost of transit and other contingent charges (2), and .25 to the agency for conducting and controlling the operations of the department (3). The increase in the first item is satisfactory inasmuch as the provision of an ample stock of books and maps for circulation in the districts is the first consideration. The next satisfactory feature is the decrease in the ratio of the cost of establishment, which proves the strenuous efforts made to economize the charges under this head in every possible way with due regard at the same time to the efficiency of the agency employed and the pecuniary responsibility devolving upon it. As respects the cost of transmitting books from Madras to the provinces, it might have been less but for the exorbitant rates charged by the Madras Carrying Company for conveying books to distant depôt-stations in the southern parts of the Presidency; but I look forward with confidence to a decrease even under this head of expenditure during the current year as

13. *Financial Results.*—The financial condition of the department will be seen by the following abstract of receipts and charges, which is presented in such a form as correctly to show the real bearing of the entire transactions of the year.

I have just secured a cheaper agency for carrying books to stations.

14. When I announced in my last annual report the fact of ment having become perfectly self-supporting, I expressed "that satisfactory state of things would be permanently become the normal condition of the department." That it has maintained its self-supporting character during the year m concisely thus:—

	RS.
The Government capital or permanent advance used for the provision and sale of books, which was repaid before the end of the year, amounts to...	74,586 8 1
And the fixed agency charges met from the Provincial Budget amount to	7,786 0 0
Making together a total expenditure of	82,372 8 11
The total sale proceeds of the year, less discount allowed to Local Fund Boards, is	68,923 0 8
And the department has also to be credited with the value of fresh stock of books and printing paper remaining to be disposed of at the end of the year, or	16,140 2 7
which, added to the net sales, gives a total of	85,063 3 3
Taking, therefore, both sides of the account, the result is a balance, to the credit of the present year, of	2,690 10 4

It is, therefore, beyond a doubt that the department continues to pay its working expenses, and further shows a surplus in stock, nearly the whole of which has been converted into cash since the close of the year under review.

15. I advocated in my report of last year in paragraph 24, with regard to the surplus or balance in favor of the department, that it should be devoted to the improvement and cheapening of books where necessary, as it is not the aim of the Government to make a profit out of the sale of schoolbooks. Accordingly an effort has been made during the year under review to introduce limp binding instead of the ordinary stiff covers which are durable, but the experiment has not been very successful owing to inexperience of the local binders in work of this sort. I have ascertained that Messrs. Cassel, Peiter and Galpin, of London, would supply "case" school manuals (8 x 4)—cloth, thin boards, with blind lettering—at a rate of 75 shillings, or, say, 40 Rupees per thousand in Indian Currency. It is approved, some 2,000 Rupees out of the present balance would be to bind an edition of half a lakh of copies, say, of the Tamil Second Book of Lessons, in a superior way, without adding to the selling-price of Lessons, in a separate communication.

At my last annual report, speaking of the then developed department, I ventured to "hope that this development, with prospect of steady and natural growth in the future, will dispel doubt as to the capacity of the Book department to pay its own way and relieve the State of all charges." As a step to this, I propose to begin with a reduction of the permanent advance of Rupees 25,000 lent by Government to the department as a working capital and repaid at the end of each year. The experience of the last three years enables me to report that the department now requires no greater advance than Rupees 15,000, there ever having been in any year more than 10,000 Rupees of it used. It is possible, however, that more than this sum might be required on account of some unforeseen contingencies, and it would, therefore, be safer to keep the amount of permanent advance for the present at Rupees 15,000. This measure I purpose again bringing shortly under your consideration.

17. I may close this report by stating that the whole department, including the Central depot establishment, has worked during the year with diligence and efficiency.

Books printed during the year 1873-74.

Names of books.	Size of edition.	Language.	Actual cost
First Lessons	100,000	Tamil	Rs. 4,15
"	40,000	Do.	3,79
"	8,000	Do.	97
Geography, No. I	5,000	Do.	14
Arithmetic, Part I.	5,000	Do.	46
Second Lessons	50,000	Telugu	2,15
"	20,000	Do.	1,81
"	8,000	Do.	
Discipline and Instruction	1,000	Do.	
Map of the World (colored)	10	Do.	
Arithmetical Tables	5,500	Hindustani	
First Book of Lessons	15,000	Malayalam	
Second do.	10,000	Canarese	
Third do.	5,800	Do.	
Fourth do.	6,000	Do.	
Watts' History of India			
Total	279,310		

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APPENDIX A.

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APPENDIX A.

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APPENDIX A.

No. XV.

Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid* paid during the year 1873-74.

Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid

Names of Schools.		Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1874.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.			Total.	
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
FIRST DIVISION.								
Ganjam.	Onslow Institution, Cherterpore	M.	72	774	10	2		
	Zemindari School, Paria Kemidi	M.	61	591	4	0		
	Town School, Berhampore			93	12	0		
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Mandasa	M.	30	582	10	8		
	Subscription School, Jalmar			30	0	0	2,072	4 10
Vizagapatam.	Hindu School, Vizagapatam	H.	134	2,212	14	7		
	London Mission School, Vizagapatam	H.	232	1,708	10	1		
	Zemindari School, Bobbili	M.	45	522	10	4		
	Subscription School, Rajam			177	6	9		
	Do. do. Rayavaram	M.	27	258	9	3		
	Do. do. Kottam	M.	24	250	14	10	5,131	1 10
Godavery.	Hindu School, Cocanada	H.	139	2,827	11	6		
	Samasthanam School, Pittapur	M.	104	834	4	10		
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Vella	M.	39	352	8	0		
	Church Mission School, Elur	H.	58	2,548	4	1		
	Central School, Nursapur	H.	60	1,724	0	0		
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Ramachendrapur	M.	31	180	0	0		
	Do. do. Pennungonda	M.	26	142	3	6		
	Do. do. Ankuvidu	M.	25	191	8	0		
	Town School, Rajahmundry	M.	116	427	14	9		
	Subscription School, Tanuku	M.	30	158	4	0		
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Dowlaishweram	M.	65	454	5	5		
	Do. do. Coringa	M.	53	191	2	0		
	Do. do. Raghadevapuram	M.	29	288	0	0		
	Subscription School, Peddapur	M.	54	361	0	0		
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tallapudi	M.	37	285	0	0		
	Primary School, Innespettah	M.	23	367	8	0		
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Kottapettah	M.	73	262	8	0		
	Subscription School, Khandavilly			44	8	0		
	Zemindari School, Kirtampudi			155	0	0		
	Local Fund School, Achanta	M.	45	160	0	0		
Do. do. Palakole	M.	67	240	0	0			
Do. do. Undi	M.	88	80	0	0	12,275	10 1	
Kistna.	Noble High School, Masulipatam	H.	235	5,841	11	1		
	Hindu Anglo-Ver. School, Masulipatam	H.	249	1,741	12	8		
	Church Mission Ver. Training Inst., do.			199	2,196	0 0		
	Do. Anglo-Ver. School, Bezwadah.	M.	93	168	14	11		
	Do. Branch School, Masulipatam.	M.	83	812	14	8		

* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies.

† Transferred to the Lower Class.

No. XV.—(Continued.)

Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid* paid during the year 1873-74.

No. XV.—(Continued.)

Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid* paid during the year 1874.

Kistna.—(Contd.)

Names of Schools.

Standard of School.
Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1874.

Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.

Total.

FIRST DIVISION.—(Continued.)

Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1874.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.	Total.
Hindu School, Bezwadah ...	M.	91	715 9 9	
Zemindari School, Vallar ...	M.	52	420 0 0	
Local Fund School, Kykalar ...	M.	30	281 0 0	
Do. do. Nuzampet ...	M.	30	167 0 0	
Church Mission Branch School, Ramanapetta ...			87 5 0	12,282 7 1
				31,861 7 10

SECOND DIVISION.

London Mission School, Bellary ...	M.	275	2,395 0 10	
Cowl Bazar Anglo-Vernacular School, Bellary ...	M.	60	262 0 0	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Gooly ...	M.	29	309 0 0	
Do. do. Harpanahally ...	M.	30	121 0 0	
Do. do. Hespeth ...	M.	31	400 0 0	
Do. do. Huvishadgally ...	M.	50	180 0 0	
Do. do. Kadlighy ...	M.	25	180 0 0	
Do. do. Narasimdevakerry ...	M.	24	210 0 0	
Do. do. Royadrog ...	M.	26	240 0 0	
Do. do. Kumply ...	M.	19	60 0 0	
Do. do. Tadpatry ...	M.	58	300 0 0	4,757 7 1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Cambum ...	M.	40	346 8 0	
Do. do. Puzikondah ...	M.	26	190 0 0	
Do. do. Yeldowry ...	M.	20	80 0 0	
Do. do. Nundiel ...	M.	24	396 0 0	
Do. do. Pespally ...	M.	53	149 6 0	1,101 14 0
Anglo-Vernacular School, Sidhest ...	M.	24	116 0 0	
Do. do. Jammalamadugu ...	M.	38	300 0 0	
Do. do. Paddalur ...	M.	36	320 0 0	
Do. do. Budwall ...	M.	51	270 0 0	
Do. do. Royachetty ...	M.	18	120 0 0	1,126 0 0
Free Church Mission School, Nellore ...	H.	322	4,029 0 0	
Christ Church Girls' School, do. ...	M.	54	226 10 8	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kavally ...	M.	38	222 0 0	
Do. do. Allar ...	M.	42	300 0 0	
Do. do. Kalagiri ...	M.	39	150 0 0	
Do. do. Gudur ...	M.	65	381 0 0	
Do. do. Bapur ...	M.	77	198 0 0	
Do. do. Devur ...	M.	74	144 0 0	
Do. do. Kandukur ...	M.	95	240 0 0	
Do. do. Varigonda ...	M.	53	90 0 0	
Do. do. Venostagiri ...	M.	78	438 0 0	
Do. do. Buchireddipalem ...	M.	58	348 0 0	
Do. do. Munganoor ...	M.	53	180 0 0	
Do. do. Naidupett ...	M.	34	868 0 0	7,814 10 8
		89		14,799 15 9

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* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies.

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Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid* paid during the year 1873-74.

Names of Schools.		Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1874.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.			Total.	
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A. P.
FIFTH DIVISION.—(Continued.)								
Tinnevely.—(Continued.)	Church Mission School, Sankarnarayan							
	Civil	M.	25	114	0	0		
	Church Mission School Strivigundam	M.	50	204	0	0		
	Do. do. Madurthapandal	M.	25	60	0	0		
	Do. do. Perunkulam	M.	24	61	8	0		
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Alvar Timoveilly	M.	43	232	0	0		
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Tentirupathy	M.	22	252	0	0		
	Gospel Society's Mixed School, Taruvier	M.	66	147	0	0		
	Gospel Society's Girls' Boarding School, Christiananagram	M.	27	96	0	0		
	Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Radhapuram	M.	60	240	0	0		
	Gospel Society's Sawyerpuram Seminary	N.	98	2,234	3	0		
								15,096	6 11
							28,791	2 11
SIXTH DIVISION.								
Madbar.	Church of England School, Cannanore	M.	69	447	0	0		
	German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Calicut	M.	202	852	8	0		
	Protestant Boys' School, Cochin	M.	75	720	13	4		
	Do. Girls' do. do.	M.	39	100	0	0		
	Local Fund High School, Palghat	H.	152	1,836	0	0		
	Do. Branch School, Kollungoda	M.	66	426	0	0		
	Do. do. Alattar	M.	100	450	0	0		
	Do. do. Peruvambam	M.	35	160	0	0		
	Do. do. Kottayi	M.	44	190	0	0		
	Do. do. Kollad	M.	56	180	0	0		
	Do. School, Angadipuram	M.	74	705	0	0		
	Do. do. Cherpalscheri	M.	65	948	0	0		
	Do. do. Manjeri	M.	64	699	0	0		
	Do. do. Ponnani	M.	40	510	0	0		
	Do. do. Berutpudiangady	M.	39	558	0	0		
	Do. do. Panayur	M.		240	0	0		
	Do. do. Trictala	M.	24	243	0	0		
	Do. do. Enamkoll	M.	52	297	0	0		
	Do. do. Trippayar	M.	35	238	0	0		
	Do. do. Chathamungalam	M.	45	120	0	0		
	Do. do. Kavo	M.	52	500	0	0		
	Do. do. Tuliparamba	M.	80	300	0	0		
	Do. do. Kottayam	M.	54	480	0	0		
	Do. do. Payyoli	M.	57	306	0	0		
	Do. do. Manantoddy	M.	55	300	0	0		
							11,036	5 4

* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies.

Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid* paid during the year 1873-74.

Names of Schools.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1874.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.			Total.	
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
SIXTH DIVISION.—(Continued.)							
Roman Catholic Bishop's School, Mangalore	M.	112	629	12	0		
Local Fund School, Kandapur	M.	83	1,572	6	5		
Do. do. Basur	M.	32	1,150	0	7		
Do. do. Gangoli	M.	31	670	2	4		
Do. do. Bandar	M.	16	350	0	0		
Do. do. Barkar	M.	31	250	0	0		
Do. do. Touse	M.	75	380	0	0		
Do. do. Udayarur	M.	47	310	0	0		
Do. do. Mulki	M.	74	837	9	6		
Do. do. Mudubidri	M.	55	270	0	0		
Do. do. Bantwall	M.	59	430	0	0		
Do. do. Puttur	M.	93	430	0	0		
Do. do. Manjeshwar	M.	51	270	0	0		
						7,549	14 10
						19,186	4 2
						2,54,930	13 7
Total							
Furniture, Book, and Map Grants						874	9 1
Scholarships						2,898	12 0
Grants on the Results' System						36,178	13 7
						2,74,883	0 3
Grand Total							

* House-rent, servants' wages, and contingencies.

APPENDIX A.

APPENDIX A

Statement of the

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No. XVII.—(Continued.)
Abstract of foregoing Table arranged according to Standards.

Abstract of foregoing Table arrived at according to the

Standard.	Number of Pupils that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	VERNACULAR.						ENGLISH OR EXTRA LANGUAGE.			Girls.	Remarks.
			Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.			
I.	577	4,728	8,128	3,488	2,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	1st Division.
	587	3,103	2,413	2,519	2,048	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	2nd do.
	697	6,899	4,489	5,058	4,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	3rd do.
	709	7,110	5,294	5,401	4,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	4th do.
	1,239	11,209	7,799	8,090	8,839	...	...	...	...	...	...	718	5th do.
	310	4,325	2,989	3,225	2,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	366	6th do.
Total ...	4,109	36,874	26,092	27,811	26,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	
II.	475	3,230	2,171	2,480	2,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	1st Division.
	445	2,078	1,609	1,831	1,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2nd do.
	433	2,338	1,885	2,376	2,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	3rd do.
	508	4,374	3,373	3,495	2,914	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	4th do.
	808	4,903	3,607	4,017	3,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	5th do.
	208	2,039	1,365	1,314	1,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	6th do.
Total ...	2,937	19,189	14,040	15,513	13,451	...	...	...	...	...	...	807	
III.	261	1,452	972	1,216	882	497	738	186	183	17	16	1st Division.	
	156	632	561	581	582	397	101	95	84	8	6	2nd do.	
	197	1,039	666	560	1,316	373	495	236	319	3	29	3rd do.	

No. XVII.—(Continued.)
Abstract of foregoing Table arranged according to Standards.

Standard.	Number of Pupils that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	VERNACULAR.						ENGLISH OR EXTRA LANGUAGE.			Girls.	Remarks.
			Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.			
III.— (Girls.)	301	1,978	1,338	1,618	1,232	576	1,107	510	517	8	82	4th Division.	
	357	1,808	1,292	1,567	1,232	704	914	463	464	10	176	5th do.	
	117	983	608	635	496	260	408	100	302	...	82	6th do.	
Total	1,368	8,012	5,437	5,577	5,286	2,531	3,733	1,649	1,839	46	301		
IV.	107	805	538	1,507	263	268	280	207	203	106	13	1st Division.	
	46	137	102	199	46	35	13	21	20	6	1	2nd do.	
	53	1,583	186	292	66	87	114	68	119	42	16	3rd do.	
	138	846	554	623	474	337	447	286	303	172	17	4th do.	
	141	955	627	801	283	438	466	428	462	244	130	5th do.	
	51	615	375	381	245	294	280	202	188	117	66	6th do.	
Total	536	4,911	2,397	3,713	1,297	1,456	1,600	1,231	1,295	680	243		

No. XVII.—(Continued.)
Abstract according to Divisions.

NO. 2511

Abstract according to Divisions.

Divisions.	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	VERNACULAR.						ENGLISH OR EXTRA LANGUAGE.			Remarks.
				Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.		
First Division. [736 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	577	4,728	2,128	2,488	2,941	...	...	...	...	...	113 Girls.	
	II.	475	2,320	2,171	2,480	2,003	...	738	186	183	17	61 do.	
	III.	261	1,452	972	1,216	882	497	280	207	203	108	16 do.	
	IV.	107	805	553	1,507	953	265	...	...	...	...	13 do.	
Second Division. [754 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	887	5,103	2,413	2,549	2,048	...	...	...	...	...	49 Girls.	
	II.	445	2,078	1,629	1,831	1,494	111	101	65	54	8	21 do.	
	III.	185	632	501	581	597	35	13	21	20	6	6 do.	
	IV.	46	137	102	109	46	...	...	...	...	...	1 do.	
Third Division. [730 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	697	6,399	4,489	5,053	4,792	...	...	...	...	...	196 Girls.	
	II.	433	2,338	1,885	2,376	2,007	373	465	235	319	3	69 do.	
	III.	197	1,099	695	980	1,359	87	114	68	119	42	29 do.	
	IV.	53	1,553	186	292	66	...	...	...	...	...	16 do.	
Fourth Division. [751 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	709	7,110	5,294	5,401	4,851	...	...	...	...	...	258 Girls.	
	II.	568	4,574	3,373	3,495	2,914	576	1,107	510	517	8	136 do.	
	III.	301	1,978	1,328	1,618	1,322	337	447	295	303	172	82 do.	
	IV.	138	845	554	623	474	...	...	...	...	...	17 do.	

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No. XVII.—(Continued.)

Abstract according to Divisions.

Divisions.	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	VEFACTUAL.						ENGLISH OR EXTRA LANGUAGE.			Remarks.
				Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.		
Fifth Division. { [1,243 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	1,329	11,209	7,799	8,000	8,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	718 Girls.
	II.	808	4,900	2,607	4,017	3,676	704	914	463	464	10	...	361 do.
	III.	357	1,898	1,292	1,567	1,232	438	466	428	402	244	...	176 do.
	IV.	141	965	627	801	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 do.
Sixth Division. { [327 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	310	4,325	2,969	3,225	2,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	366 Girls.
	II.	208	2,039	1,395	1,314	1,358	280	408	190	202	...	...	159 do.
	III.	117	983	638	635	493	294	289	202	188	...	...	82 do.
	IV.	51	615	376	281	245	...	...	...	...	117	...	66 do.

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254

No. XVII.—(Continued.)

Abstract for the whole Presidency.

Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	VERNACULAR.			ENGLISH OR EXTRA LANGUAGE.			Remarks.
			Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	
Total for the Madras Presidency.	4,109	36,874	26,032	27,811	35,019	2,521	3,723	1,649	1,700 Girls.
I. 4,541 Schools passed Pupils.	2,937	19,189	14,040	15,513	13,431	1,456	1,699	1,321	807 do.
II. 1,388	8,042	5,437	6,577	8,713	5,585	1,456	1,699	1,321	391 do.
III. 335	4,941	2,397	2,397	3,713	1,227	1,456	1,699	1,321	243 do.
IV.									

* Several schools passed pupils in more than one standard.

Beside the above, several female pupils passed in fair and creditable needlework.

APPENDIX A.

No. XVIII.

Abstract Statement of Money drawn in Scholarships during 1873-74.

Name of Institution at which held.	AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIP FROM IMPERIAL FUNDS.						Remarks.
	Drawn in Government Institutions.		Drawn in Private Institutions.		Total.		
FIRST DIVISION.							
Normal School, Vizagapatam...	Rs.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	Special.
Normal Class, Narasapur ...	1,590	0 6	...	...	...	...	
Do. Russelcondah ...	586	3 2	...	...	...	...	
	374	0 11	...	...	2,550	4 7	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Government Normal School, Madras ...	2,159	2 7	...	...	...	...	Special.
Presidency College ...	1,790	0 0	...	...	...	...	General.
Medical do. ...	1,247	6 3	...	...	...	...	Special.
School of Industrial Arts ...	420	0 0	...	...	...	...	
Devotion Protestant College...	...	...	550	0 0	5,616	8 10	General.
Free Church Mission Central Institution ...	...	...	140	0 0	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	690	0 0	
FOURTH DIVISION.							
Provincial College, Combaconum ...	3,266	0 0	...	...	...	...	General.
Normal School, Vellore ...	1,006	13 5	...	...	...	...	Special.
Do. Trichinopoly ...	995	7 6	...	...	5,268	4 11	
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore ...	...	...	120	0 0	120	0 0	General.
FIFTH DIVISION.							
Church Mission English Institution, Palamcottah ...	...	...	547	8 0	...	...	Special.
Church Mission Vernacular Preparandi Institution, Palamcottah ...	...	...	821	4 0	...	...	
Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution, Palamcottah.	...	...	720	0 0	2,088	12 0	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SIXTH DIVISION.							
Normal School, Calicut ...	1,623	13 2	...	...	...	...	Special.
Do. Mangalore ...	985	15 3	...	...	2,609	12 5	
General Scholarships, Rupees 5,806-0-0.							Total.
Special Scholarships, Rupees 13,077-10-9.							
	16,044	14 9	2,898	12 0	18,943	10 9	

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APPENDIX B.

References

CHARGES.

(Government.

Proc. 1100
A.C.

112	97	107
107	10	11

12
181

207
25

— 14 —

— — — — —

References.

From
Government.

Proceeds of
Endow-
ment.

Local Fund.

Proc. Finca

66

ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING
EACH PUPIL.

РЕМЪВКА.

91 R5.
5,179

3 42,524

U. S. DEPT. OF EDUCATION
BUREAU OF POSTAL SERVICE

5-21-66

Total
Cost.

1 27,721

APPENDIX B.—(Continued).—INSTRUCTIONS
Government Schools

				NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE END OF THE YEAR.			Average Daily Attend- ance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.			
			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.			Cannarese.	Urdu.	Hindustani.	Sanskrit.							
FOURTH DIVISION.																			
North Arcot District.	Anglo-Vernacular School			Wallajahpett	28th January 1857	84	77	90	84	43	41				1, 2, 1 and 2 Rs.				
	Do.			Arcoot	28th February 1861	81	77	96	48	89					1, 2, 1 and 1 R.				
	Do.			Arnee	5th October 1857	71	65	81	81	81					Do.				
	Do.			Tirupathi	May 1862	61	67	78	69	69					Do.				
Salem District.	Anglo-Vernacular School			Palmanair	19th October 1857	54	57	48	59	44	57				1, 2, 1 and 1 R.				
	Do.			Tripattor	28th August 1859	54	63	78	67	67					1, 2, 1, and 2 Rs.				
	Do.			Namkul	14th Sept. 1863	6	67	48	63	59	67				1, 2, 1, and 1 R.				
	Do.			Darampuri	18th Nov. 1859	10	67	84	110	110					Do. 1, and 1 1/2 R.				
Tanjore District.	Anglo-Vernacular School			Kistnagberry	31st Dec. 1858	6	71	53	71	71	41				As. 4, 6, 8, 12, and 1 R.				
	Do.			Oosoor	1st May 1858	8	92	65	83	92					1, 2, 1 and 1 R.				
	Do.			Mayavaram	19th Sept. 1861	2	27	49	49	27	27				1, 2, 1, and 1 1/2 R.				
	Do.			Tiruvadi	13th May 1857	12	127	103	122	112	127				1, 2, 1, and 1 1/2 R.				
Tiruchirappalli District.	Anglo-Vernacular School			Tiruvadamurthi	11th August 1857	4	48	44	50	38	48				1, 2, 1, and 1 1/2 R.				
	Do.			Tiruvavoor	1st October 1856	11	115	101	116	80	115				1, 2, 1, and 1 1/2 R.				
	Do.			Pattucottah	15th April 1857	5	55	39	47	30	55				1, 2, 1, and 1 1/2 R.				
	Do.			Srirangam	23rd Sept. 1857	15	150	131	169	134	150				1, 2, 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/2 R.				
FIFTH DIVISION.																			
Coimbatore District.	Taluq School			Pollachy	8th April 1859	71	78	67	74	78	78				As. 4 to Rs. 11				
	Do.			Udamalappetta	1st August 1859	44	60	44	51	45	50				As. 4 to 13				
	Do.			Darampuri	1st August 1859	56	62	57	60	62	62				Do.				
	Do.			Sattiamangalam	9th July 1860	4	49	41	43	29	49				As. to R. 1				
Madurai District.	Do.			Erode	1st August 1860	71	77	69	74	40	77				Do.				
	Do.			Cheyur	1st August 1860	2	30	30	33	30	30				As. 4, 6, and 8				
	Taluq School			Dindigul	April 1856	4	50	47	54	39	50				As. 6 to Rs. 11				
	Do.			Percakulam	7th August 1857	4	41	40	44	26	41				As. 4 to R. 1				
SIXTH DIVISION.																			
Malabar District.	Anglo-Vernacular School			Cannanore		9	110	97	103	110					As. 8, 12 Rs. 11				
	Do.			Chowghat		2	48	30	41	48					As. 4, 8, 12 R. 1				
	Taluq School			Badagara	1860	1	77	62	74	77					As. 4, 8, 12 to 1				
	Do.			Koilandi	1857	1	35	36	44	35					As. 8, 12				
South Canara District.	Taluq School				1857	3	34	45	52	34					As. 8, 12 R. 1				
	Do.			Kassergode	1860	2	22	17	22	11					As. 4, 8, 12				
	Do.			Ullala	1860	3	44	33	35	28					As. 4, 8, 12, R.				
	Do.			Udapi	1860	3	40	42	51	29					As. 4, 6, 8, 12, 1				
Grand Total						3,254	512	71	3,837	3,307	3,532	3,219	2,483	746	270	140	80	299	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Middle Class.

RECEIPTS.										CHARGES.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of charges over Receipts.	ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.			REMARKS.
From Government.	Proceeds of Endow- ment.	Local Funds.	Subscrip- tions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Current.	Extra- ordinary.	Total.	Total.	Cost to Govern- ment.	Cost to Local Boards.			Total Cost.	Cost to Govern- ment.	Cost to Local Boards.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2,092 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	2,092 15 8	1,045 12 0	...	1,045 12 0	1,045 12 0	...	...	...	...	1,045 12 0	...	...	...
1,095 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	1,095 13 9	624 14 0	...	624 14 0	624 14 0	...	...	...	...	624 14 0	...	...	...
971 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	971 14 10	539 4 0	...	539 4 0	539 4 0	...	...	...	...	539 4 0	...	...	...
863 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	863 7 6	514 8 0	...	514 8 0	514 8 0	...	...	...	...	514 8 0	...	...	...
671 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	671 7 8	299 12 0	...	299 12 0	299 12 0	...	...	...	...	299 12 0	...	...	...
1,377 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,377 10 0	763 4 0	...	763 4 0	763 4 0	...	...	...	...	763 4 0	...	...	...
692 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	692 12 1	400 0 0	...	400 0 0	400 0 0	...	...	...	...	400 0 0	...	...	...
796 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	796 4 3	1,092 12 11	...	1,092 12 11	1,092 12 11	...	...	...	...	1,092 12 11	...	...	...
966 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	966 3 10	1,586 0 8	...	1,586 0 8	1,586 0 8	...	...	...	...	1,586 0 8	...	...	...
937 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	937 11 8	497 4 0	...	497 4 0	497 4 0	...	...	...	...	497 4 0	...	...	...
1,141 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	1,141 7 8	524 4 0	...	524 4 0	524 4 0	...	...	...	...	524 4 0	...	...	...
1,381 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	1,381 1 8	358 8 0	...	358 8 0	358 8 0	...	...	...	...	358 8 0	...	...	...
712 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	712 1 2	1,048 4 0	...	1,048 4 0	1,048 4 0	...	...	...	...	1,048 4 0	...	...	...
1,152 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,152 0 0	339 4 0	...	339 4 0	339 4 0	...	...	...	...	339 4 0	...	...	...
881 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	881 2 0	1,013 4 0	...	1,013 4 0	1,013 4 0	...	...	...	...	1,013 4 0	...	...	...
1,322 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	1,322 6 8	339 0 0	...	339 0 0	339 0 0	...	...	...	...	339 0 0	...	...	...
730 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	730 13 0	1,124 8 0	...	1,124 8 0	1,124 8 0	...	...	...	...	1,124 8 0	...	...	...
668 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	668 9 2	2,446 14 8	...	2,446 14 8	2,446 14 8	...	...	...	...	2,446 14 8	...	...	...
706 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	706 12 0	1,318 15 1	...	1,318 15 1	1,318 15 1	...	...	...	...	1,318 15 1	...	...	...
674 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	674 3 9	862 0 0	...	862 0 0	862 0 0	...	...	...	...	862 0 0	...	...	...
847 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	847 2 8	1,304 10 8	...	1,304 10 8	1,304 10 8	...	...	...	...	1,304 10 8	...	...	...
485 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	485 12 7	666 4 7	...	666 4 7	666 4 7	...	...	...	...	666 4 7	...	...	...
830 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	830 11 5	470 6 0	...	470 6 0	470 6 0	...	...	...	...	470 6 0	...	...	...
729 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	729 12 0	396 8 0	...	396 8 0	396 8 0	...	...	...	...	396 8 0	...	...	...
694 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	694 2 0	3,125 7 2	...	3,125 7 2	3,125 7 2	...	...	...	...	3,125 7 2	...	...	...
204 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	204 10 0	1,412 14 2	...	1,412 14 2	1,412 14 2	...	...	...	...	1,412 14 2	...	...	...
560 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	560 7 9	1,857 9 9	...	1,857 9 9	1,857 9 9	...	...	...	...	1,857 9 9	...	...	...
303 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	303 4 9	1,091 8 2	...	1,091 8 2	1,091 8 2	...	...	...	...	1,091 8 2	...	...	...
311 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	311 14 0	1,074 13 7	...	1,074 13 7	1,074 13 7	...	...	...	...	1,074 13 7	...	...	...
119 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	119 7 0	578 12 1	...	578 12 1	578 12 1	...	...	...	...	578 12 1	...	...	...
157 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	157 7 0	545 12 7	...	545 12 7	545 12 7	...	...	...	...	545 12 7	...	...	...
293 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	293 10 0	945 13 10	...	945 13 10	945 13 10	...	...	...	...	945 13 10	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...

TABLE IV.

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS
Government Schools

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.			
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Teluga.	Malayalam.	Cannara.	Urdu.	Hindustani.				
FIRST DIVISION.																			
Hill Schools (16) ...	In the Hill Tracts of Gamsoor and Chinna Kimeri, in the Ganjam District.	.....	777	...	...	777	549	753	...	...	...	...	...	777	...	...			
Mahomedan School	Rajahmundry	1873	...	56	...	56	50	58	11	...	...	...	...	...	56	As. 2 and 4			
Do.	Ellore	1873	...	50	...	50	46	51	12	...	...	...	...	...	50	Do.			
Do.	Marulipatam	1873	...	64	...	64	43	50	31	...	...	...	...	...	64	As. 2 to 6			
SECOND DIVISION.																			
Yenadi School	Sreeharicottah, Nellore District.	— April 1858	39	...	...	39	29	40	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...			
Mahomedan School	Adoni, Bellary District	.....	...	20	...	20	25	27	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	As. 4, 6, and 8			
Do.	Kurnool	1873	...	36	...	36	32	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	36	As. 4 and 6			
Do.	Cuddapah	1873	...	11	...	11	12	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	Do.			
FOURTH DIVISION.																			
Mahomedan School	Nagore	17th March 1873	...	34	...	34	31	37	34	34	...	...	...	...	34	As. 2 and 4			
Do.	Arcoet	1873	...	48	...	48	44	57	48	...	...	...	...	...	48	As. 2 and 4			
Do.	Vellore	1873	...	71	...	71	67	87	71	...	...	...	...	...	71	Do.			
Do.	Trichinopoly	1873	...	55	...	55	48	49	55	55	...	...	...	...	55	Do.			
Total			86	445	...	1,261	976	1,260	329	89	39	...	...	777	445	...			

TABLE V.

TABLE V.

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS Government Mixed School											
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attend- ance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBERS OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	
THIRD DIVISION.											
Pensioners' School	Tripassore (Madras Dis- trict)	15th February 1859	B.	...	10	10	22	28	10	...	...
			C.	...	18	18					
			Total...	...	28	28						22	28	24	...

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS
Government SchoolsFOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Lower Class.

Lower Class.

RECEIPTS.																		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.					
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Funds.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Rs.		Total.						Total Cost.		Cost to Government.	
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
6,505	7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,505	7 7	5,086	7 7	1,419	6,495	7	...	6	10 0	...	...	11	13 5	11	13 7
823	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	0 0	...	...	917	14 0	560	14 2	2	823	0	94	0 0	...	...	16	7 8	14	9 7	
642	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	2 0	...	...	716	10 0	444	0 0	1	642	0	74	2 0	...	...	13	15 6	12	5 8	
690	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	10 0	...	...	815	0 0	510	14 0	1	690	0	124	10 0	...	...	16	0 11	13	2 6	
221	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	0 0	197	0 0	...	221	0	...	...	...	...	7	9 11	7	9 11	
518	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	14 0	...	...	604	8 8	518	10 8	...	518	8	85	14 0	...	...	20	11 11	17	5 0	
847	3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	0 0	...	...	956	3 9	837	3 1	...	847	9	109	0 0	...	...	26	7 7	23	1 1	
837	7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	0 0	...	...	888	7 11	834	7 0	...	834	6	54	0 5	...	...	69	8 7	65	8 0	
583	2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	5 0	...	...	666	7 4	563	11 0	...	583	4	85	5 0	...	...	18	11 11	16	2 0	
632	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	8 0	...	...	716	5 10	432	13 10	...	632	10	83	8 0	...	...	14	6 2	12	7 9	
660	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	4 0	...	...	770	8 11	460	4 11	...	660	11	110	4 0	...	...	9	13 8	8	3 4	
511	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	0 0	...	...	584	9 4	511	9 4	...	511	4	73	0 0	...	...	10	10 6	9	2 2	
13,474	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	888	11 0	...	...	14,363	3 4	10,957	7 7	...	13,474	8	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	

GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Lower Class.

the Lower Class.

RECEIPTS.														CH	
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Funds.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.	Ex
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
564	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	0 0	564	0 0
564	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	0 0	564	0 0

ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.

Excess Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
...	...	25 10 2	25 10 2

TABLE VI.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	No. of Pupils on the end of year.	No. of Pupils on the end of year.		Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.										Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
				Hindus.	Others.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Urdu.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.		Greek.
FIRST DIVISION.																			
Church Mission School.	{ College Branch School Department. }	Masulipatam...	21st Nov. 1843...	15 202	6	15 220	15 218	18 240	15 230	...	15 219	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2... As. 4 to Rs. 1-12...	
THIRD DIVISION.																			
Protestant College.	{ College Branch School Department. }	Madras	1st March 1855...	2 11	80 57	32 168	26 145	27 159	32 168	1 20	1 32	...	...	...	...	30 112	...	Rs. 5 Rs. 2 to 5.	
Church Central School.	{ College Branch School Department. }	Madras	{ 1865... April 1837...	91 657	17 77	108 729	73 632	82 680	108 729	63 446	31 170	...	...	...	85	17	...	Rs. 2½ to 3½ As. 4 to Rs. 2.	
FOURTH DIVISION.																			
G. High School, Tanjore.	{ College Branch School Department. }	Tanjore	1790...	2 342	2 83	33 476	21 497	26 454	33 476	30 426	...	...	...	...	...	1 49	2 1	...	Rs. 2 As. 2 to Rs. 1½
Saint Joseph's College.	{ College Branch School Department. }	Negapatam	{ June 1868 May 1844	10 12	10 57	10 385	7 349	8 365	10 385	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 113	...	...	Rs. 2 and 3 As. 8 to Rs. 1½
S. P. G. High School.	{ College Branch School Department. }	Trichinopoly	...	20	1	21	12	12	21	21	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	Rs. 2 As. 4 to Rs. 1½
				49	2,751	2,277	2,504	2,751	1,823	468	...	...	...	95	...	78	268	...	

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS
Private Colleges and Collegiate InstituGENERAL EDUCATION.
Open to Government Inspection.

GENERAL EDUCATION.																					
Open to Government Inspection.																					
RECEIPTS.										CHARGES.			Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.						REMARKS.
From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Boards.									
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
401 0 0	...	...	596 14 8	451 0 0	1,204 9 4	4,653 8 0	4,397 8 0	256 0 0	4,653 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	310 3 9	160 1 0	...	...			
440 11 1	...	...	1,890 10 8	2,129 11 0	3,180 15 4	10,442 0 1	9,941 9 9	500 10 11	10,488 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	46 5 7	48 1 9	512 6	...			
045 0 0	5,443 8 0	...	85 0 0	1,325 0 0	...	9,898 8 0	6,200 0 0	1,678 11 0	8,176 11 0	1,721 13 0	...	...	...	...	314 7 10	117 1 10	...	Inclusive of Rupees 550 paid on account of scholarships.			
400 9 7	2,297 15 0	...	85 0 0	6,625 8 0	425 0 0	20,884 0 7	16,294 1 6	3,953 6 1	20,247 7 7	586 9 0	...	...	...	...	189 10 2	37 3 11	...	Inclusive of Rupees 140 being scholarships.			
726 8 0	...	...	7,496 4 0	2,631 0 0	...	13,853 12 0	13,004 0 0	84 0 0	13,854 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	189 12 6	51 0 10	...			
320 8 0	...	...	3,596 6 1	9,616 2 0	...	19,533 0 1	19,116 9 1	416 3 0	19,532 12 1	...	...	...	...	...	30 14 6	10 0 0	...	Inclusive of Schwartz grant of Rupees 2,400 and Rupees 120 on account of scholarships.			
800 0 0	...	...	...	437 12 0	...	3,237 12 0	3,600 0 0	...	3,600 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	362 4 0	171 6 10	13 5 4	...			
672 8 0	...	...	...	4,825 15 0	...	10,498 7 0	8,390 0 0	68 11	9,018 8 11	1,479 14 1	...	...	...	...	22 11 6	14 4 7	...	...			
360 0 0	240 0 0	...	...	160 0 0	561 0 0	1,321 0 0	1,080 0 0	241 0 0	1,321 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	188 11 5	51 6 10	...	...			
605 0 0	2,080 0 0	...	...	3,083 0 0	2,070 0 0	9,838 0 0	9,132 0 0	706 0 0	9,838 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	28 3 0	7 7 5	...	...			
762 0 0	...	...	...	288 11 9	473 4 3	1,524 0 0	1,524 0 0	...	1,524 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	127 0 0	63 8 0	...	...			
614 0 0	...	...	32 0 0	5,850 12 3	1,955 0 3	11,951 12 6	9,151 6 6	2,800 6 0	11,951 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	31 4 7	12 1 3	...	...			
147 12 8	16,061 7 0	...	13,582 3 5	36,924 8 0	9,869 13 2	1,17,585 12 3	1,01,831 2 10	12,344 11	1,14,206 1 9	3,788 8 1	408 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

TABLE VII.

[12]

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS
Private School

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.											Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
			Hindus.	Malomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Cannarese.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.	Greek.	Hebrew.		
FIRST DIVISION.																					
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School	Vizagapatam	16th April 1864	98	34	2	134	136	151	134	...	103	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 As. to 1½ Rs. ...
London Mission School	Do.	do. 1868	198	26	8	232	193	204	212	...	212	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 As. to 1½ Rs. ...
Amasthanam High School	Vixianagram	do. 1863	145	4	...	149	111	127	149	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 1 R. ...
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School	Cocanada	28th October 1863	128	1	10	139	147	162	139	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 As. to 2½ Rs. ...
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	Elur	do. 1852	18	38	2	58	77	93	58	...	20	...	...	38	30	...	...	...	...	...	6 As. to 1½ Rs. ...
Central School	Narsipore	do. 1856	58	2	...	60	48	59	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 As. to 1½ Rs. ...
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School	Masulipatam	1st January 1856	245	4	...	249	173	196	249	1	216	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 1½ Rs. ...
SECOND DIVISION.																					
Madras Institution	Bellary	1838	236	16	23	275	270	311	275	...	274	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 1½ Rs. ...
Free Church Mission School	Nellore	...	304	3	15	322	280	300	322	...	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
THIRD DIVISION.																					
Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary	Madras	1st June 1848	1	...	13	14	15	16	14	10	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...
Church of Scotland Missionary Institution	North Beach	1837	355	79	22	456	343	400	456	223	154	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 2 Rs. ...
London Mission Institution	Black Town	1853	371	25	71	467	360	438	467	320	129	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 2 Rs. ...
Patcheappah's High School	Do.	January 1842	487	...	...	487	372	412	487	231	190	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	1½ to 2 Rs. ...
Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	Royapettah	April 1851	310	18	50	378	325	376	378	271	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 As. to 2 Rs. ...
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School	Vepery	January 1864	358	2	54	414	330	372	414	295	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary	Black Town	1836	4	...	268	270	253	261	270	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	Do.	1st July 1836	2	...	154	156	144	149	156	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 Rs. ...
Hindu Proprietary School	Madras	15th January 1869	125	...	10	135	108	128	135	62	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½ to 2 Rs. ...
St. Francis Xavier's School, Saint Thomé	Do.	17th Dec. 1863	65	7	74	146	102	124	146	124	8	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	...	...	12 As. to 2 Rs. ...
Union Anglo-Vernacular School	Saidapett	2nd May 1864	150	5	2	157	138	153	157	93	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 As. to 1½ Rs. ...
Patcheappah's Branch School	Conjeveram	March 1846	202	...	...	202	137	165	202	142	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Free Church Mission Branch School	Do.	May 1839	106	3	...	108	81	68	108	80	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Patcheappah's Branch School	Chedumbram	March 1846	158	...	...	158	126	138	158	137	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 2 Rs. ...
St. Joseph's Institution	Cuddalore	22nd January 1868	159	4	54	217	151	163	217	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOURTH DIVISION.																					
Wesleyan Mission High School	Manargudy	1835	164	...	20	184	149	177	184	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 As. to 1½ Rs. ...
Do.	Negapatam	Prior to 1840	212	4	21	237	166	198	237	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 As. to 1½ Rs. ...
German Lutheran Mission School	Tranquebar	1840	34	9	27	170	123	143	157	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FIFTH DIVISION.																					
High School	Coimbatore	1868	399	6	24	429	368	409	429	429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 to 2 Rs. ...
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School	Tinnevely	1861	260	6	1	267	233	270	267	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 As. to 1 R. ...
SIXTH DIVISION.																					
Union School	Palghat	1866	141	...	1	152	135	157	152	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 As. to 1½ Rs. ...
Total			5,500	298	324	6,822	5,696	6,320	6,789	3,597	2,421	152	1	191	30	207	253	12	12	...	...

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FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
the Higher Class.

RECEIPTS.																							
From Government.			Proceeds of Endowment.			Local Funds.			Subscriptions, Donations, &c.			Fees, Fines, &c.			Other Sources.			Total.			Current.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
212	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,117	8	0	1,174	8	0	21	0	0	5,525	14	7	5,030	0	0
08	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	412	8	0	1,785	5	5	1,050	0	0	4,956	7	6	3,885	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,641	10	7	863	14	0	...	...	...	6,505	8	7	5,491	7	7
327	11	6	1,545	14	7	...	...	...	10	0	0	2,248	0	0	20	8	0	6,652	2	1	5,618	0	0
548	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	505	14	0	5,039	1	11	8,093	4	0	7,537	15	2
724	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	6	0	945	2	2	452	13	0	3,225	5	2	2,929	10	8
741	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,122	14	10	2,228	0	0	17	4	10	5,110	0	4	4,143	3	4
195	0	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	0	0	3,420	5	0	2,346	6	11	8,298	12	9	7,498	0	6
029	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	729	12	6	3,972	11	0	...	...	...	8,731	7	6	8,731	7	6
900	0	0	1,060	3	4	...	...	...	885	12	0	...	...	...	3,503	8	0	6,349	7	4	6,349	7	4
394	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,111	9	0	4,326	7	8	13,832	0	8	13,832	0	8
441	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	0	0	5,046	8	0	8,038	0	0	17,765	10	3	15,824	7	3
150	15	2	4,170	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,941	8	0	...	...	...	21,263	4	7	21,497	1	9
944	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	0	0	4,635	15	6	...	...	...	7,889	15	6	10,613	9	11
416	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,066	12	0	2,076	8	3	11,499	13	11	11,164	13	5
233	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,076	0	0	...	...	...	4,909	0	0	5,598	0	0
674	0	0	2,754	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,400	0	0	540	0	0	13,368	0	0	12,000	0	0
085	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,761	8	0	980	15	2	6,828	4	6	5,818	2	5
460	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	8	0	1,567	8	0	618	0	0	3,807	0	0	3,743	0	0
900	0	0	...	...	...	1,128	4	0	...	...	...	2,871	0	0	85	0	0	7,384	4	0	7,377	13	2
88	11	7	1,580	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,133	8	0	...	...	...	5,103	3	3	4,830	8	7
13	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	923	4	5	904	8	0	...	...	...	2,970	12	5	2,970	12	5
55	4	2	556	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,187	4	0	...	...	...	3,499	5	3	3,334	6	7
32	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,624	7	0	...	...	...	2,986	7	0	3,895	0	3
220	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	0	0	1,976	13	0	2,440	3	0	6,722	0	0	6,076	0	0
938	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	2,129	0	0	839	14	7	4,976	14	7	4,976	14	7
03	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	0	0	2,941	8	2	4,072	12	2	4,072	12	2
168	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,770	8	0	49	14	0	12,088	7	7	10,819	4	11
65	11	9	1,200	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,947	13	0	1	9	4	6,815	2	1	4,521	11	5
36	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,723	5	11	1	4	0	3,560	9	11	4,994	9	11
615	2	12,868	12	1	1,128	4	0	12,820	4	4	78,287	3	0	35,389	14	10	2,23,691	5	5	2,15,175	5	6	

APPENDIX B.—(Continued).—INSTITUTIONS
Private Schools of

NO. OF PUPILS ON THE 1 ST AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.										Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	English.			Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.		
16	73	57	68	72	72	40	30	56	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to Rs. 11		
...	40	35	39	40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to Rs. 1.		
...	20	25	22	23	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 8		
...	51	35	41	42	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12		
...	27	22	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 6		
...	20	24	29	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	13	17	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	11	9	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	24	28	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	43	39	43	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	17	14	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	27	22	25	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	25	21	24	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 6		
...	30	24	28	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.		
...	36	24	29	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.		
...	23	23	24	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 4		
...	26	19	22	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 6		
...	27	22	25	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 14		
...	45	36	42	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 6		
...	24	22	26	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 3 to 12		
...	27	30	33	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 1 to 4		
...	36	33	36	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	61	48	60	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	42	40	40	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	69	59	64	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	60	54	59	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	8	22	25	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	67	50	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	104	66	75	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to Rs. 1		
...	116	89	93	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12		
...	28	28	30	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8		
...	65	51	67	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to Rs. 14		
...	54	30	39	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.		
...	53	27	31	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 1 to 4		
...	39	32	34	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12		
...	31	21	23	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.		
...	73	45	64	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 8		
...	39	22	29	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to 12		
...	30	27	32	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 6 to 12		
...	26	19	24	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 4		
...	37	29	36	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4 to Rs. 1.		
...	25	23	27	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	45	30	45	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	67	40	52	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	38	18	29	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	27	12	30	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	30	26	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	14	12	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	27	25	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
the Middle Class.

[illegible]

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS
Private Schools

			NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.									Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Cannara.	Urdu.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.		Latin.
FIRST DIVISION.—(Continued.)																		
Godavari District— (Continued.)	Village School	Hassanabad	41	...	...	41	34	39	17	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Kapilisvarapuram	20	...	...	20	16	24	16	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Pamarru	25	...	...	25	20	26	10	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Kotipalli	27	...	...	27	23	26	1	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Kota	10	...	...	10	9	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Gornasa	22	...	...	23	16	20	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Cocanada	22	1	...	23	16	20	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Jaganadapur	20	...	...	20	19	22	10	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Narasapur	20	...	...	20	19	22	10	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Palakol	20	1	...	50	43	47	30	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Church School	Relangi	...	...	...	45	40	53	10	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Elur	...	...	...	29	22	32	12	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kistna District.	Venkataswami Nayudu's Branch School	Bandar	80	57	5	92	76	112	59	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Church Mission School	Bezavada	...	...	...	83	55	64	83	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hindu School	Do.	...	61	15	93	58	58	93	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Zemindary School	Vallur	...	1	...	91	83	96	61	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Union School	Nizampatam	15th August 1866	...	...	...	52	47	55	32	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Kaikalur	...	2	...	30	21	23	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Avanigadda	13th April 1868	...	6	...	30	34	45	32	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Chinna Ganjam	...	...	...	35	37	42	22	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Result's School	Nendur	...	5	...	25	21	30	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Gudur	...	...	...	19	14	16	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kistna District.	Do.	Pamarru	...	1	...	20	18	23	21	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Koller	...	5	...	18	23	23	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Tepali	...	...	...	35	25	26	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Kavalur	...	1	...	21	22	19	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Nandigama	...	2	...	21	23	11	13	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Nuzvidu	...	12	...	30	42	29	38	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Anglo-Vernacular School,	Guntur	...	2	...	38	40	34	42	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lalpet	Bapatla	...	...	...	30	37	40	51	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	32	44	43	48	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Vernacular School	Purshottapatam	...	1	...	19	20	17	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Anglo-Vernacular School	Do.	...	12	10	...	22	20	22	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...		
SECOND DIVISION.																		
Nellore District.	R. C. Male Asylum Anglo-Vernacular School	Bellary	1813	1	35	44	30	43	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Anglo-Vernacular School	Do. Cowl Bazaar	...	4	4	60	48	54	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Harpanhully	22nd March 1865	...	...	30	23	36	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Havinhadagaly	...	9	...	50	46	55	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Hospet	June 1867	...	2	31	22	32	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Kudlighee	September 1869	...	4	25	27	35	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Narayanadevukerry	27th January 1868	...	2	24	20	20	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Roydroog	1st March 1871	...	7	35	19	21	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Kumpli	22nd January 1869	...	...	19	14	18	12	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Tadputri	1st August 1869	...	9	58	30	40	38	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nellore District.	Do.	Goety	...	2	...	29	30	46	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Pennakondah	March 1870	...	8	41	27	33	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

RECEIPTS.										CHARGES.										ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.						REMARKS.					
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Funds.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.			Cost to Government.		Cost to Local Boards.		
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
185	0 0							120	0 0			305	0 0	305	0 0									8 15 6		5 7 0					
139	0 0							120	0 0			259	0 0	259	0 0									16 3 0		8 11 0					
98	8 0							48	0 0			146	8 0	146	8 0									7 5 2		4 14 10					
90	0 0							90	0 0			180	0 0	180	0 0									7 13 2		3 14 7					
112	0 0							60	0 0			172	0 0	172	0 0									19 1 9		12 7 1					
162	0 0							60	0 0			414	0 0	414	0 0									25 14 0		10 2 0					
328	0 0					180	0 0	72	0 0			628	0 0	628	0 0									10 2 0		5 4 8					
90	8 0							300	0 0			146	12 0	146	12 0									7 11 7		4 12 3					
								56	4 0			45	6 0	45	6 0									1 10 7							
138	8 0							45	6 0			250	12 0	250	12 0									6 4 4		3 7 5					
								112	4 0			203	0 0	203	0 0									9 3 8							
273	0 0							103	0 0	1,095	5 9	1,471	5 9	1,471	5 9									19 5 9		3 4 3					
812	14 8							348	12 6	495	0 0	1,656	11 2	1,656	11 2	40	0 0	1,656	11 2					30	1 11	14	12 6				
168	14 11							36	10 0	1,397	11 11	1,663	4 10	1,500	10 8	64	0 2	1,564	10 10	38	10 0			29	8 4	3	2 5				
715	9 9							500	9 6	0	6 7	1,797	5 10	1,759	13 6	21	3 2	1,781	0 8	16	5 2			21	7 4	8	9 11				
420	0 0					580	12 0	166	11 7			966	11 7	946	12 6	19	3 0	965	16 6	0	12 1			20	8 10	8	15 0				
167	0 0					380	0 0	49	0 0			385	0 0	300	0 0	36	0 0	836	0 0	49	0 0			16	0 0	7	15 3	8	0 9		
231	0 0							30	10 0			538	10 0	494	0 0	14	0 0	508	0 0	30	10 0			14	15 0	6	12 8	8	2 4		
								37	8 0	35	8 0	484	5 4	441	13 4	5	0 0	446	13 4	37	8 0			12	1 3			11	1 10		
								39	8 0			506	12 0	380	0 0	87	0 0	467	4 0	39	8 0			22	4 0			22	4 0		
								16	2 0			63	1 0	63	1 0	6	0 0	69	9 0	16	2 0			4	15 6			4	15 6		
84	8 0							41	10 0			126	2 0	126	2 0			126	2 0					7	0 1	4	11 1				
335	0 0							4	5 6	120	0 0	459	5 6	459	5 6			459	5 6					19	15 6	14	9 0				
23	0 0							51	0 0			174	0 0	174	0 0			174	0 0					6	15 4	4	14 9				
53	8 0							96	0 0			249	8 0	249	8 0			249	8 0					13	2 1	8	1 3				
77	0 0							24	0 0			101	0 0	101	0 0			101	0 0					9	2 11	7	0 0				
139	0 0							24	0 0			259	0 0	259	0 0			259	0 0					8	14 11	4	12 8				
191	8 0					864	0 0	58	6 0			1,113	14 0	1,113	14 0			1,113	14 0					32	12 2	5	10 1				
296	0 0							200	0 0			496	0 0	496	0 0			496	0 0					12	6 2	7	6 5				
220	0 0							30	0 0	10	0 0	260	0 0	260	0 0			260	0 0					6	0 9	5	1 10				
92	8 0							60	0 0			176	8 0	176	8 0			176	8 0					10	6 1	6	7 0				
								60	0 0			120	0 0	120	0 0			120	0 0					6	0 0						
282	3 6											2,749	9 4	2,100	8 10	649	0 6	2,749	9 4					91	10 5	42	11 10				
262	0 0											582	0 0	562	0 0	20	0 0	582	0 0					12	2 0	5	7 4				
121	6 3					1,022	13 10	198	0 0			494	3 9	510	5 2	17	1 2	528	4 4					22	15 6	5	4 5				
180	0 0					22	0 0	128	12 0	240	1 6	810	6 6	616	12 2	203	10 4	820	6 6	2	0 0			17	13 4	3	14 7	11	1 8		
400	0 0					4	0 0	119	8 0			666	2 8	632	2 9	31	1 11	446	7 4					30	3 0	18	2 11	4	8 4		
180	0 0					510	14 6	90	12 0			446	7 4	332	7 0	114	6 4	616	10 0					16	8 7	6	10 8	6	8 1		
310	0 0					99	6 8	48	12 0			580	15 5	465	0 3	65	0 2	630	15 5					30	13 4	15	8 0	12	14 4		
240	0 0					175	11 4	38	0 0			258	10 0	204	5 11	54	1 1	258	10 0					27	15 2	12	10 1	13	5 0		
60	0 0					257	14 0	37	12 0			612	0 0	612	0 0	44	5 0	744	8 4	418	15 0			18	7 7	4	4 7	11	7 10		
300	0 0					252	15 5	118	15 0			1,163	7 4	612	0 0			612	0 0					24	13 0	10	0 0	24	13 0		
309	0 0					160	14 0	123	0 0			816	2 0	660	9 0			705	2 0	111	0 0			20	6 5	10	4 10	6	0 0		
						744	8 4																	26	7 10			26	7 10		
						180	0 0																								
						705	2 0																								

Aided from other than Educational Funds.

APPENDIX

WACH PUBL.

Total.	over Charges.
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[illegible]

RE. A T P RE. A T P

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1. Introduction

Anglo-Vernacular School

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-Nore Dix

THIRD DIVISION.

John Pereira's

Int. J.

Unaided.

17	6	4	5	6	8	11
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224129

doi:10.1017/S0007122612000111

1856	7	3
610	0	0
748	0	0
190	0	0
100	0	0

678137

2	2	4	...	...	...
3	3	11	...	...	...
10			...	...	...

Age of Girls 8

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.										Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.		
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Cannese.	Urdu.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.		Greek.	
THIRD DIVISION.—(Continued.)																					
South Arcot District.	Free Church Mission Branch School.	Chingleput	1840	158	5	4	167	120	139	167	167										As. 4 to Rs. 11
	Do.	Trivellore	1858	102	1		103	86	63	103	103										As. 4 to Rs. 11
	Westleyan Mission A. V. School	St. Thomas' Mount	January 1865	130	7	9	146	106	126	146	105	41									As. 6 to Rs. 14
	Roman Catholic School	Palaveram	1845			41	41	38	42	41											
	Do.	Kitoheri		11		74	85	68	85	44	43	85									As. 2 to Rs. 14
	S. P. G. School Old Town	Cuddalore	1801	27		41	68	42	54	68	68										As. 4 to 12 As.
	Anglo-Vernacular School	Manjakkuppam	31st Jany. 1865	73	1		74	62	74	74	74										Do.
	Do.	Tripallore		79	2		81	60	70	50	81										Do.
	Do.	Trivandipuram		24			24	21	25	14	24										Do.
	Do.	Oreyoor		26			26	19	19	12	26										Do.
Sivapragasa Institution	Chedumbram		166			166	138	189	20	166											Do.
Anglo-Vernacular School	Mamthanthanellore	1873	30			30	21	29	10	30											
FOURTH DIVISION.																					
North Arcot District.	Church of Scotland Mission School.	Vellore	1861	113	11	10	134	110	129	134	134										As. 6 to Rs. 11
	Anglo-Vernacular School	Gurattum	July 1868	55	3		58	42	52	58	21	37									4 to 10 As.
	Do.	Arconum	January 1867	50	3	6	59	66	74	51	38	23									2 to 8 As.
	Do.	Poondu		18			18	16	18	9	18										Do.
	Do.	Pannakum		63			63	55	62		63										Do.
	Do.	Katpakum		14			14	12	13												Do.
	Church of S. M. School	Arconum		55	3	8	66	60	68	60	66										Do.
	Annambay Chetty's School, Ranipett			30	4		34	27	33		34										Do.
	Ragaviah's School, Wallajah.	Wallajah Taluq		40			40	32	39												Do.
	Village School	Sholingur		30			30	27	30	16	12	18									Do.
	Do.	Vettangolum		19			19	18	20		19										Do.
	Do.	Mamundur		28			28	21	27	13	28										Do.
	Do.	Tiruvalem		31			34	31	34	26	38	1									Do.
	Do.	Catpady		41	11	1	53	45	52	31	44	9									Do.
	Do.	Chittoor Circle		38	5		43	38	46		43										Do.
	Caveripank Desoy Street	Do.		27			27	26	30	25	27										Do.
	Village School Thirupitt	Do.		37			37	32	36	12	25	2									Do.
	Do.	Chittathoor		33			33	28	28	11											Do.
	Do.	Iral		49			49	48	49	26											Do.
	Do.	Velloor		18			18	16	18	12	1	17									Do.
	Do.	Trichanoor		51			51	48	47	25	5	46									Do.
	Do.	Perianagapoondy		19			19	16	19	19											Do.
	Do.	Pullipett		32			32	30	30	16	17	15									Do.
	Do.	Kil Tritany Kistniah.		56	4		60	46	60	30		60									Do.
	Anglo-Vernacular School	Kalastry do.		22			22	18	22												Do.
	Thonnammara Street School	Vellore Circle		46			46	36	43	29	46										Do.
	Cosapett Ratnavela Aiyers	Do.				41	41	40	41	41	41										Do.
	American Mission Boarding School, Agraharam.	Do.		35	3		48	37	45	16	48										Do.
	Virinjipuram	Do.		70	24		94	86	91	50	94										Do.
	Ambar Narasamier	Do.		28	1		29	20	22	5	29										Do.
Konavatam	Do.		65	5		70	59	69	4	65	5									Do.	
Arct Town Cammann Street do.	Do.		41	2		43	32	38	16	43										Do.	
Melminuel	Do.		32			32	25	33	17	32										Do.	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Valuvanur	Do.		26			26	19	26		26										Do.	
Bramadesam School	Do.		40			40	38	40	34	40										Do.	
Nattari	Do.																			Do.	

APPENDIX B—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools.

GENERAL EDUCATION.
The Middle Class.

RECEIPTS.										CHARGES.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.			REMARKS.		
From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Boards.								
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
1,013	0 0			1,938	0 7	954	8 0			3,905	8 7	3,905	8 7			32	8 9	8	7 0	
982	12 0			906	12 4	836	4 0			2,795	12 4	2,751	12 4	44	0 0	32	8 2	11	3 1	
1,019	4 0					1,035	4 0	500	0 0	2,554	8 0	2,434	1 8	120	6 4	24	1 7	9	9 10	
300	0 0			288	3 0	18	2 0			608	5 0	852	0 0	14	0 0	5	11 11	4	12 8	
326	0 0					64	8 0			390	8 0	390	8 0			21	7 4	8	9 2	
360	0 0					202	10 0	360	0 0	922	10 0	842	13 2	58	5 3	15	7 3	5	11 0	
352	7 9	174	0 0	115	2 0	362	6 0	29	8 3	1,033	8 0	871	6 2	86	13 3	4	14 6	3	4 10	
198	4 0					96	0 0			294	4 0	294	4 0			10	8 0	7	5 9	
154	8 0					66	0 0			220	8 0	220	8 0			7	9 3	6	5 0	
120	0 0					24	0 0			144	0 0	144	0 0			11	11 5	8	9 2	No sum drawn during the year.
180	0 0					66	0 0			246	0 0	246	0 0							
930	0 0					983	12 0	1,487	15 0	3,401	11 0	3,401	11 0			30	14 9	8	7 3	
270	0 0					203	6 0			604	3 1	602	3 1	2	0 0	14	6 2	6	6 10	
449	2 1	131	13 1	214	0 0	204	14 0			925	0 1	910	0 0	50	5 0	14	8 10	6	12 11	
98	8 0	60	0 0			61	8 0			150	0 0	150	0 0			9	6 0	6	2 6	
162	0 0					132	0 0			294	0 0	294	0 0			11	6 0	7	2 0	
85	8 0					51	0 0			186	8 0	186	8 0			22	4 9	4	10 11	
281	0 0					208	5 0	848	9 0	1,337	14 0	1,337	14 0			8	0 0	5	12 5	
156	0 0					60	0 0			216	0 0	216	0 0			8	15 0	5	2 0	
164	0 0					122	0 0			286	0 0	286	0 0			20	6 8	10	15 1	
235	8 0					255	14 0			551	6 0	551	6 0			9	13 9	5	1 9	
92	0 0					85	8 0			177	8 0	177	8 0			10	1 6	5	7 3	
114	8 0					97	8 0			212	0 0	212	0 0			20	8 0	10	0 5	
210	8 0					220	0 0			430	8 0	430	8 0			6	5 7	4	12 8	
214	8 0					71	4 0			285	12 0	285	12 0			7	4 8	4	6 6	
167	8 0					109	8 0			277	0 0	277	0 0			18	0 0	8	12 4	
228	0 0					240	0 0			468	0 0	468	0 0			8	13 1	4	7 3	
98	0 0					96	0 0			194	0 0	194	0 0			8	12 0	4	6 3	
123	0 0					123	0 0			245	0 0	245	0 0			9	11 2	5	7 10	
263	8 0					202	0 0			465	8 0	465	8 0			10	2 1	6	1 0	
97	0 0					65	2 0			162	2 0	162	2 0			8	11 4	5	7 0	
238	0 0					180	0 0			418	0 0	418	0 0			9	9 0	8	3 9	
87	0 0					66	0 0			153	0 0	153	0 0			6	9 4	8	3 9	
97	0 0					100	8 0			197	8 0	197	8 0			10	4 2	9	7 2	
434	8 0					37	8 0			472	0 0	472	0 0			9	12 5	4	14 3	
88	0 0					88	0 0			176	0 0	176	0 0			7	0 8	8	11 4	
133	8 0					120	0 0			252	8 0	252	8 0			6	4 10	6	4 10	
252	0 0									252	0 0	252	0 0							
148	8 0					72	0 0			220	8 0	220	8 0			5	15 5	4	0 3	
204	0 0					180	0 0			384	0 0	384	0 0			2	7 5	2	5 11	
117	8 0					84	0 0			201	8 0	201	8 0			10	1 2	5	14 0	
191	0 0					120	0 0			311	0 0	311	0 0			3	2 10	3	2 10	
116	0 0					84	0 0			200	0 0	200	0 0			5	4 4	3	10 0	
140	8 0					84	0 0			224	8 0	224	8 0			6	4 0	5	9 11	
87	8 0					60	0 0			147	8 0	147	8 0			8	15 8	4	9 8	
138	0 0					120	0 0			258	0 0	258	0 0			7	12 0	3	10 1	

RECEIPTS.										CHARGES.										ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.									REMARKS.
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Funds.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.		Cost to Government.		Cost to Local Boards.	
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
70	8 0							60	0 0			150	8 0	130	8 0			130	8 0					10	0 7	5	6 8		
189	8 0							84	0 0			273	8 0	273	8 0			273	8 0					15	3 1	10	8 5		
99	8 0							96	0 0			195	8 0	195	8 0			195	8 0					8	2 4	4	2 4		
99	0 0							144	0 0			243	0 0	243	0 0			243	0 0					11	9 2	4	11 5		
213	0 0							66	0 0			279	0 0	279	0 0			279	0 0			1	11 8	26	13 7	5	1 1		
233	2 8							473	0 0	527	4 4	1,233	7 0	1,158	4 0	76	14 8	1,235	2 8					14	0 3	5	11 8		
189	0 0							140	0 0	153	8 0	482	8 0	462	0 0	0	8 0	462	8 0	20	0 0			17	12 2	9	3 11		
425	4 5							234	4 0	218	0 9			877	9 2	814	0 0	3	0 0	60	12 6			11	5 7	5	4 3		
474	0 0							486	8 0			960	8 0	947	3 0	74	1 5	1,021	4 6			97	0 6	13	14 0	6	12 0		
324	0 0							245	2 0			569	2 0	632	9 6	33	9 0	666	2 6					16	13 5	8	6 8		
286	3 1							33	4 0	145	2 0	107	14 0	572	7 1	546	7 1	26	0 0	61	12 0			18	0 8	6	4 9	11	11 10
176	0 0							61	12 0			548	13 6	468	15 9	18	1 2	487	1 6	14	1 8			22	3 9	10	14 4		
446	12 0			317	1 6			300	3 0	178	12 0			925	11 0	899	1 4	527	1 2					19	8 4	1	8 11		
231	0 7							102	4 7	193	12 0			527	1 2	527	1 2	395	8 6	31	14 0			21	15 6	6	10 8	15	4 11
120	0 0							31	14 0			427	6 6	387	14 8	7	9 8	166	4 0					15	1 10	10	2 2		
111	8 0							54	12 0			166	4 0	166	4 0			166	4 0					9	12 4	5	3 10		
83	14 11							37	6 11	45	10 0	1	14 0	168	15 10	151	13 10	4	8 0	12	8 0			7	4 3	16	2 1		
290	6 2							52	0 0	25	0 0			367	6 2	124	12 4	6	0 0	236	9 10			12	7 7	4	5 3		
231	1 2							149	2 0	298	4 0			618	7 2	491	0 6	45	4 0	82	2 0			17	13 0	7	14 3		
142	0 0							102	6 8	95	4 0			339	10 8	309	2 8	11	8 0	19	0 0			15	12 11	9	12 11		
255	0 0							179	14 11	88	10 0			523	8 11	381	0 0	30	0 0	112	8 11			6	5 6	6	5 6		
82	8 0													82	8 0	82	8 0							11	12 6	7	3 3		
893	0 0							692	5 0	247	6 0	1,882	11 0	1,761	3 0	71	8 0	1,832	11 0					37	13 3	13	12 0		
687	8 0							180	5 0	1,023	7 9	1,891	4 9	1,659	12 0	251	8 0	1,891	4 9					17	6 0	7	11 7		
3,321	11 10							5,498	8 0	46	10 11	8,866	14 9	7,047	14 0	424	2 0	7,472	0 5	1,394	14 4			15	1 10	8	1 8		
528	7 1							503	12 0			1,042	6 2	956	9 0	15	13 0	982	6 2	60	0 0			10	6 0	4	2 1		
330	9 3							345	3 6	154	8 0			880	4 9	811	0 9	39	4 0					10	15 8	5	5 2		
420	0 0							359	4 0	88	0 0			867	4 0	846	0 0	21	4 0					10	15 8	5	5 2		
464	0 0							310	0 0			774	0 0	944	0 0			944	0 0			170	0 0	21	7 3	10	8 9		
288	0 0							264	10 0			588	0 0	552	0 0	26	0 0	588	0 0					14	11 2	7	3 2		
								135	7 0			1,451	7 5	1,297	10 3	30	3 0	1,317	13 11	133	9 6			12	10 9	12	10 6		
								53	2 11			1,285	12 9	1,188	0 0	44	9 10	1,232	9 10	53	2 11			26	3 7	26	3 7		
								11	4 0			741	11 9	733	0 9			733	0 9	8	11 0			19	13 0	19	11 10		
								41	8 0			611	5 7	554	10 7	18	3 0	572	14 1	38	7 6			17	5 9	17	4 3		
								18	6 0			606	6 0	588	0 0			588	0 0	18	6 0			18	6 0	18	6 0		
								740	12 6	939	11 1	3,861	12 0	3,815	4 0	46	8 0	3,861	12 0					33	14 0	19	2 2		
								75	4 0	403	8 0	778	12 0	606	0 0			606	0 0	172	12 0								
								180	10 0	216	6 1	761	0 1	761	0 1			761	0 1					19	8 2	8	13 11		
								498	4 0	148	4 0	1,048	8 0	1,048	8 0			1,048	8 0					22	4 11	10	7 6		
								384	4 0			690	13 0	583	2 0	73	10 0	656	12 0	34	1 0			13	15 7	6	8 4		
								330	12 6	67	14 0	766	2 6	766	2 6			766	2 6					8	14 6	4	4 4		
										1,003	11 0	1,236	3 0	1,236	3 0			1,236	3 0					21	5 0	4	0 2		
								120	0 0			258	8 0	258	8 0			258	8 0					8	1 3	4	5 3		
								50	0 0			147	0 0	147	0 0			147	0 0					9	12 10	6	7 5		
								156	0 0			272	0 0	272	0 0			272	0 0					8	3 11	3	8 2		
								180	0 0			379	0 0	379	0 0			379	0 0					10	8 5	5	8 5		
								287	12 0			577	4 0	577	4 0			577	4 0					12	4 6	6	2 7		
								164	14 0			281	14 0	281	14 0			281	14 0					11	11 11	4	14 0		
								120	10 0			273	6 0	273	6 0			273	6 0					10	14 11	5	8 3		

* Inclusive of Rs. 36-14-4, Furniture Grant.

This includes Schwartz Grants, Rs. 600.

Brought under the Result System and reduced to a Lower Class.

† Omitted under Private Schools, Middle Class, in Table No. 2.

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

[24]

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.										Monthly Rate of School Fee.	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Urdu.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.		
FOURTH DIVISION.—(Continued.)																				
Tiruchinopoly District.	Wesleyan Mission School ...	Trichinopoly ...	...	109	7	19	135	137	166	135	135								As. 4 to R. 1	
	Anglo-Vernacular School...	Kulitalay ...	— June 1865	69	3		72	53	72	72	72								As. 6 to 12	
	Do. do. ...	Nungapuram ...	July 1867	33			33	27	29	33	33								As. 4 to 12	
	Do. do. ...	Musiri ...	1863	29	3	1	33	23	27	33	33								As. 4 to 12	
	Do. do. ...	Waitalai ...	...	24			28	22	20	28	28								As. 4, 6 and 8	
	Do. do. ...	Pitchandacovil ...	— March 1869	15	3		18	17	18	18	18								As. 4 to R. 1	
	Do. do. ...	Torriyar ...	1864	49			49	33	44	42	49	39							As. 4 to R. 1½	
Do. do. ...	Laulgoody ...	1864	63		1	64	45	55	64	64										
FIFTH DIVISION.																				
Coimbatore District.	Lawrence Asylum...	Ootacamund ...	1858			324	324	324	331	324						172			As. 6 to R. 1½	
	London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Coimbatore ...	January 1860	143	14	20	180	116	133	180	180								As. 6, 8 and 12	
	Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Do. ...	23rd April 1867	41	2	62	125	108	153	101	120								As. 8 to R. 1½	
	Anglo-Vernacular School...	Karamadai ...	...	18			18	16	19	12	18								As. 4 to 12	
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School...	Carur ...	— April 1868	75	1		76	32	42	76	76									
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Do. ...	— December 1862	21		6	27	22	27	27	27									
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Othai-chekkar Street ...	Coimbatore ...	— July 1870	52	1		53	57	64	41	53									
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Suckravapetta ...	Do. ...	Its April 1866	43	8		54	58	65	46	54									
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Taluq Cutcherry Lane ...	Do. ...	...	159	1		160	84	99	135	160									
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Singanullar ...	Do. ...	...	23			23	15	22	13	23									
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Bowany.	Do. ...	— November 1864	41	6	2	49	20	44	34	49									
	Do. do. Neroor...	Do. ...	— October 1864	40			40	21	27	40	40									
	Do. do. Nanjui-thalayur ...	Do. ...	...	23			23	21	24	23	23									
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Udama-lapetta ...	Do. ...	...	37	10		47	24	32	14	47									
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Anama-lai ...	Do. ...	...	26	2		28	24	27	28	46								As. 1 and 2	
	Union School ...	Kungayum ...	7th Sept. 1867	43	3		46	41	46	32	46								As. ½ and 1	
	Do. ...	Satur ...	25th March 1867	15			15	18	18	4	15									
	Madurai District.	Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Palany...	16th August 1866	31			31	27	31	24	31								As. 6 to R. 1
		Do. do. ...	Trimungalam...	1st March 1866	36	5		41	28	39	41	41								As. 4 to R. 1
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School...		Madurai ...	14th April 1866	150	6	1	157	76	84	82	82								As. 8 to R. 1½	
Christian do. do. ...		Do. ...	— February 1866	57	1	24	82	76	81	84	84								As. 8 to R. 1½	
Anglo-Vernacular School...		Sholavandam...	10th July 1866	34			34	28	31	34	34								As. 6 to 12	
Do. do. ...		Tirupattinam...	1st June 1866	29			29	19	23	29	29								As. 6 to R. 1½	
Do. do. ...		Shavagunga...	18th May 1866	57	1		58	45	57	58	58								As. 8 to R. 1	
Do. do. ...		Manamadurai...	1867	23			25	26	29	25	25								As. 6 to 12	
Do. do. ...		Paramagudi...	12th April 1866	56	1		57	48	56	57	57								As. 8 to R. 1½	
Do. do. ...		Ramad...	...	99	1	16	116	96	126	116	116								As. 6 to R. 1	
Do. do. ...		Devigattam...	1872	17	1		18	14	18	18	18									

RECEIPTS.												CHARGES.						ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.						REMARKS.
From Govern-ment.		Proceeds of Endow-ment.		Local Funds.		Subscrip-tions, Dona-tions, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.	Current.	Extraor-dinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Govern-ment.	Cost to Local Boards.				
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.			
1,638	0 0					60	0 0	1,268	1 0	551	12 4	3,517	13 4	3,320	0 0	163	10 4	3,483	10 4	34	3 0			
359	11 2							506	14 0			866	9 2	750	10 0	34	9 6	825	3 6	41	5 8			
150	0 0							163	6 0	16	10 0	330	0 0		0 0			845	0 0	505	8 9			
230	0 0	45	0 0					166	3 0	534	14 11	976	1 11	470	9 2	4	4 0	470	9 2	412	0 0			
138	0 0							147	0 0			285	0 0	376	0 0	6	0 0	280	4 0	25	9 3			
129	8 0							111	6 0			240	14 0	260	7 3	6	0 0	266	7 3	26	8 8			
270	0 0							301	14 0	26	8 4	598	6 0	567	8 0	4	6 0	571	14 0					
259	11 9					44	6 0	405	8 11			709	5 8	709	5 8			709	5 8					
42,483	1 8							329	0 0	75,866	12 7	1,18,678	14 3	86,500	10 6			86,500	10 6	32,178	3 9			
500	8 0							603	11 0	354	1 0	1,458	4 0	1,458	4 0			1,458	4 0					
229	0 0							826	4 0			1,055	4 0	1,055	4 0			1,055	4 0					
120	0 0					30	0 0	99	12 0			249	12 0	240	0 0	8	2 0	249	12 0					
161	9 9							356	10 0			578	3 9	452	10 9	64	1 0	516	11 9	1	8 0			
240	0 0							192	2 0	78	14 0	511	0 0	480	0 0	31	0 0	511	0 0					
168	0 0							145	2 0			313	2 0	313	2 0			313	2 0					
374	8 0							180	0 0			554	8 0	554	8 0			554	8 0					
353	0 0							448	8 0			801	8 0	801	8 0			801	8 0					
104	0 0							120	0 0			224	0 0	224	0 0			224	0 0					
135	8 0							250	0 0			385	8 0	385	8 0			385	8 0					
117	0 0					37	0 0	75	0 0			229	0 0	229	0 0			229	0 0					
177	0 0							108	0 0			285	0 0	285	0 0			285	0 0					
79	8 0							115	4 0			194	12 0	194	12 0			194	12 0					
84	8 0							190	8 0			275	0 0	275	0 0			275	0 0					
								44	4 0			650	14 4	606	10 4			606	10 4	44	4 0			
								11	3 0			206	11 0	201	4 6			201	4 6	6	6 6			
267	0 9							239	8 0			591	8 9	578	8 6			578	8 6	13	0 3			
251	3 0					85	0 0	229	11 0			480	14 0	502	6 0	181	10 0	1,684	5 0	1208	7 0			
1,749	8 0							3,695	4 0			5,444	12 0	5,473	11 9	102	0 0	5,575	11 9	69	8 1			
678	1 9											1,453	15 9	1,453	7 8			1,453	7 8					
330	0 0							844	14 0			696	7 2	677	7 2	19	0 0	696	7 2	867	2 11			
159	0 0					8	0 0	313	12 0	44	11 2	330	0 0	330	0 0	159	0 0	489	0 0					
598	12 0							96	0 0	114	14 0	986	4 11	1,356	2 11	330	0 0	1,424	13 4	26	2 0			
254	2 0							419	9 4	406	8 0			1,424	13 4			508	4 0	256	11 1			
336	3 10							79	0 0	201	4 0			534	6 0			558	10 9					
1,335	0 0	1,200	0 0					275	4 0	313	14 0			658	10 9			4,541	13 8	20	2 1			
143	1 4							1,054	7 0	952	6 8	4,541	13 8	4,314	14 1	226	15 7	330	2 5					
								24	10 0	142	5 0			310	0 4	283	3 4							

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.										Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Urdu.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Latin.		Greek.
FIFTH DIVISION.—(Continued.)																			
Rev. E. Chester's English School.	Dindigul Town	.....	148	12	16	176	131	175	176	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Battalaguda	.....	22	1	.....	23	21	22	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Do.	.....	12	.....	.....	19	17	20	9	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boarding School ...	Do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	17	20	9	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Melamungalam	.....	.....	.....	30	30	29	30	28	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boarding School ...	Tirumungalam	.....	.....	.....	28	26	19	28	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dindigul Road Street School	Madura	.....	.....	.....	19	19	17	19	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Masi Street do.	Do.	.....	23	3	2	25	29	33	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Vernacular School...	Shevavunga	.....	46	.....	.....	46	30	34	43	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Tirupavanam	.....	28	.....	.....	28	37	43	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Do.	.....	3	.....	35	38	34	37	38	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Do.	.....	13	.....	.....	13	12	13	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Devicotta	.....	21	.....	2	23	21	23	16	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subscription School	Tuticorin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Vernacular School...	Shachanallam	1850	140	10	15	165	125	148	125	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 8 to Rs. 1
Do. do.	Murappanadu...	1868	39	3	.....	22	17	19	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 6 and 12
Do. do.	Sathur...	1869	29	.....	.....	29	19	22	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Do. do.	Ambasamudram	1864	27	.....	.....	27	21	27	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Do. do.	Veeravannullur	1865	49	.....	.....	49	38	45	49	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 8 to 12
Do. do.	Nangaoery	1867	36	1	1	38	38	46	25	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 5 to R. 1
Do. do.	Shermadery	1867	22	.....	.....	22	14	19	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 5 to 12
Do. do.	Tenkasi	1867	27	2	.....	29	21	24	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 5 and 12
Do. do.	Vallur	1869	35	.....	.....	35	30	32	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 4 to R. 1
Do. do.	Kadayannallur	1867	25	1	.....	26	20	21	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 4 to 12
Church Mission	Tinnevely	.....	19	.....	.....	19	18	18	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 6 to R. 1
Do. do.	Sankaranainarcovil	1850	121	14	3	138	110	136	138	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 4 and 8
Do. do.	Strivelliputhur	1868	23	.....	2	25	20	23	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 4 to R. 1
Do. do.	Strivignadam...	17th March 1856	100	5	3	108	78	103	108	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Annas 8
Do. do.	Medivithanandal	1854	48	2	.....	50	43	51	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Annas 4
Do. do.	Perungulam	1869	24	.....	1	25	20	27	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
S. P. G.	Alvartinnevely	.....	23	.....	1	24	14	16	11	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 4 to R. 1
Do. do.	Tentirupathy...	1858	43	1	2	43	38	42	43	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 4 to 12
Do. do.	Radapuram	1859	17	6	.....	22	15	20	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 4 to 8
Church Mission Boarding School...	Mengnanapuram	.....	60	.....	.....	60	51	60	28	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Annas 4
Do. do.	Pannivellai	1846	.....	.....	30	30	28	29	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free
Do. do.	Dohnavoor	1854	.....	.....	19	19	18	19	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 4 to 8
Do. do.	Suviseshapuram	1860	.....	.....	23	23	19	20	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 6 and 8
Do. do.	Pannikulam	1837	.....	.....	18	18	18	19	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. do.	Nazareth	.....	5	.....	14	19	18	21	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. do.	Puthiamputhur	1861	.....	.....	67	67	58	62	36	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. do.	Nallur	1861	.....	.....	30	30	30	31	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. do.	Sarandai	1846	.....	.....	28	30	28	29	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. do.	Edyangudy	1848	1	.....	20	21	26	20	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. do.	Tinnevely	1858	3	.....	81	84	63	85	84	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Vernacular School ...	Tinnevely	.....	45	.....	.....	50	45	50	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. do.	Etisapuram	.....	39	.....	2	41	33	42	35	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. do.	Karisaloodamangalam.	.....	23	.....	.....	23	20	20	15	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. P. G.	Tuticorin	1850	48	.....	10	58	44	64	66	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 4 to 12
Roman Catholic	Do.	1872	80	.....	.....	85	74	78	60	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Vernacular School	Vijayarayanam	1871	24	.....	2	26	21	24	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. do.	Tirukuvangudy	1872	24	.....	.....	24	21	26	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RECEIPTS.												CHARGES.				ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.						REMARKS.	
From Govern-ment.		Proceeds of Endow-ment.		Local Funds.		Subscrip-tions, Dona-tions, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.	Current.	Extraor-dinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Govern-ment.	Cost to Local Boards.			
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
494	8 0							430	10 0			925	2 0	925	2 0	925	2 0	7	1 0	3	12 5		
150	8 0							120	0 0			270	8 0	270	8 0	270	8 0	12	14 1	7	2 8		
61	0 0							84	0 0			170	0 0	170	0 0	170	0 0	10	0 0	3	9 5		
184	8 0							29	14 6	695	4 6	209	11 0	909	11 0	909	11 0	42	0 8	10	10 9		
157	0 0							107	7 0			264	7 0	264	7 0	264	7 0	10	2 5	6	0 7		
71	0 0							67	3 6	371	13 10	510	1 4	510	1 4	510	1 4	30	11 5	4	2 9		
142	8 0							180	0 0			322	8 0	322	1 0	322	8 0	11	11 4	4	14 7		
110	0 0							240	0 0			350	0 0	350	0 0	350	0 0	11	10 8	3	10 8		
213	8 0							200	0 0			413	8 0	413	8 0	413	8 0	11	210	5	12 4		
104	8 0							190	0 0	607	8 0	962	0 0	962	0 0	962	0 0	28	4 8	4	13 4		
82	0 0							30	0 0			112	0 0	112	0 0	112	0 0	9	5 4	6	13 4		
108	0 0							240	0 0			348	0 0	348	0 0	348	0 0	16	9 2	5	2 3		
1,033	2 10					524	0 0	625	11 0	6	0 0	2,188	13 10	2,205	12 9	42	9 8	2,248	6 5	59	8 7	17	15 10
120	0 0							123	14 0	120	0 0	363	14 0	255	0 0	255	0 0	108	14 0			15	0 0
137	8 0							140	12 0			278	4 0	240	0 0	15	12 0	265	12 0	12	8 0	13	15 9
80	0 0	90	0 0					123	0 0			1,293	0 0	240	0 0	13	0 0	253	0 0	10	10 0	12	0 9
425	0 0	90	0 0			1,000	0 0	345	0 0	120	15 10	980	15 10	935	14 6	8	0 0	943	14 6	37	1 4	24	13 5
219	9 1							258	0 0			477	9 1	451	8 0			451	8 0	26	1 1	11	14 1
180	0 0	48	0 0					90	8 0			365	12 6	360	0 0	4	0 3	364	0 3	112	3	26	0 0
180	0 0	83	3 0			19	8 0	155	2 0	27	12 6	418	5 0	366	0 0	20	10 6	386	10 6	31	10 6	18	6 7
273	14 0	144	10 0					23	3 4			885	0 0	561	0 0	20	4 5	581	4 5	303	11 7	19	6 0
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120	0 0							200	0 0			440	0 0	246	0 0			246	0 0	194	0 0	13	10 8
*1,613	0 0					631	6 0	1,344	6 0			3,588	12 0	3,572	12 0	16	0 0	3,588	12 0			32	10 0
114	0 0					114	0 0	41	11 0			269	11 0	258	0 0			258	0 0	11	11 0	12	14 0
602	0 0							562	0 0	1,827	0 0	2,991	0 0	2,429	0 0			2,429	0 0	562	0 0	31	2 3
204	0 0							181	7 6	276	0 0	661	7 6	480	0 0			480	0 0	181	7 6	11	2 7
60	0 0							33	6 0	66	0 0	159	6 0	126	0 0			126	0 0	33	6 0	6	4 10
61	8 0							14	0 0	60	0 0	135	8 0	121	8 0			121	8 0	14	0 0	8	10 10
232	0 0							934	8 0			624	0 0	310	8 0			934	8 0			24	9 6
252	0 0							585	12 0			510	0 0	73	12 0			585	12 0			39	0 10
240	0 0							83	0 0	240	0 0	563	0 0	563	0 0			563	0 0			11	0 8
175	5 0							135	12 0	838	8 0	1,149	9 0	350	10 0	845	12 1	1,196	6 1			43	11 8
60	0 0							68	0 0			128	0 0	128	0 0			128	0 0			7	1 9
68	0 0							113	2 0	638	0 0	819	2 0	706	0 0	113	2 0	819	2 0			43	1 9
73	8 0							96	0 0	73	8 0	243	0 0	243	0 0			243	0 0			13	8 0
225	8 0							8,137	2 0	120	0 0	532	10 0	436	10 0			436	10 0	96	0 0	29	9 5
322	0 0							119	8 0			1,083	0 0	1,054	8 0			1,054	8 0	28	8 0	23	11 9
237	0 0					641	8 0	198	0 0	120	0 0	555	0 0	662	8 0			662	8 0	107	8 0	29	15 9
194	8 0							209	4 0	729	0 0	1,123	12 0	1,123	12 0			1,123	12 0			40	2 2
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								150	8 0			311	0 0	311	0 0			311	0 0			160	8 0
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								70	0 0			167	8 0	167	8 0			167	8 0			97	8 0
								72	0 0			197	8 0	197	8 0			197	8 0			34	0 0
61	8 0							24	0 0			157	8 0	157	8 0			270	8 0			9	12 6
120	0 0							220	0 0	283	5 6	453	5 0	723	13 0			723	13 0			14	14 6
								7	0 0	109	8 0	76	8 0	313	0 0	240	0 0	73	0 0				

* Inclusive of Rupees 23-14-9, Furniture Grant.

Result System.

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RECEIPTS.

ANNUAL EDUCATING

From Govern.	Proceeds of Endow- ment.	Fin	Sources.	Total
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Result System.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.

918				
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609	0	0		
213	0	0		
227	0	0		
	0			
568				

2	589	10		
10				145
10	845	9	0	

480	0	0		
300	0	0		

629	1			
476	8	0		
66	0	0		
			1,338	
			00	91

An. 4 Rs. 14

Special grant of

API

ASSOCI

Doc. Order
Form

1-31

Cost

Contract
ment. Boards.

4,115

1

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3

4

TABLE IX.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When estab- lished.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attend- ance.	Average Number of Pup- ils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.										Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
			Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Cannara.	Urdu.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.		Latin.
FIRST DIVISION.																				
Ganjam District.																				
Town School	Berhampore	.....	41	17	.....	58	39	41	30	.....	46	.....	46	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 2 to 4	
Subscription School	Sompeta	.....	12	.....	.....	12	11	12	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 1 to 2	
Do.	Jalmar	.....	22	.....	.....	22	11	17	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 1 to 3	
Do.	Kalingapatam	.....	20	.....	.....	20	10	12	8	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 2 to 4	
Results Grants Schools (26)	Chiescole Taluq	.....	361	.....	.....	361	333	286	23	.....	350	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Narasannapeta Taluq	.....	156	.....	.....	156	149	178	7	.....	156	.....	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Kimedy	do.	394	.....	.....	394	398	692	8	.....	400	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Tekhal	do.	401	1	.....	402	376	479	.....	.....	363	.....	376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Berhampur	do.	460	.....	2	462	436	464	26	.....	186	.....	319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Aska	do.	448	.....	.....	448	408	420	10	.....	129	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Suzada	do.	57	.....	.....	57	52	59	.....	.....	40	.....	486	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Gummar	do.	384	4	.....	488	319	485	.....	.....	71	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Itchapur	do.	259	12	.....	271	253	274	28	.....	318	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Sompeta	do.	197	.....	.....	197	327	375	.....	.....	296	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Chiescole Municipality	.....	370	.....	.....	374	370	358	28	.....	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Berhampur	do.	336	4	2	342	328	337	24	.....	163	.....	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Vizianagaram District.																				
Subscription School	Merangi	.....	16	.....	.....	16	10	18	12	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 1 to 2	
Primary School	Vizianagaram	.....	53	3	.....	60	58	68	60	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 4 to 6	
Results Grants School	Vizianagaram Taluq	.....	76	.....	.....	76	58	68	7	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Bimilipatam	do.	16	1	.....	222	191	243	.....	.....	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Vizianagaram	.....	105	.....	.....	105	92	110	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Palacondah	do.	216	.....	.....	216	196	210	.....	.....	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Singavarapukota Taluq	.....	58	.....	.....	58	46	54	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Gajapatnagarum	do.	10	.....	.....	10	7	9	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Salur	do.	16	.....	.....	15	12	14	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Bobbili	do.	170	.....	.....	170	144	166	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Parvatipur	do.	97	.....	.....	97	74	99	.....	.....	301	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Chipurupalli	do.	301	.....	.....	301	258	300	29	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Gunapur	do.	8	.....	.....	8	13	15	.....	.....	603	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Anakapalli	do.	583	14	.....	603	445	525	.....	.....	603	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Sarvisidhi	do.	603	.....	.....	603	502	600	.....	.....	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Viravilli	do.	192	.....	.....	192	133	160	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Golconda	do.	93	.....	.....	93	60	81	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Bimilipatam Municipality	.....	94	.....	.....	99	76	93	.....	.....	356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Vizianagaram	do.	349	30	.....	388	302	354	65	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Palkonda	do.	160	.....	2	160	148	171	7	.....	534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Vizianagaram	do.	413	36	3	534	413	513	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 2 to 4	
Godavari District.																				
Subscription School	Rayakuduru	.....	27	.....	.....	27	19	22	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 4 to 8	
Primary School	Cocanada	.....	65	.....	1	65	55	65	47	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.	
Municipal School	Do.	.....	38	.....	3	38	34	37	30	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	As. 2 to B.	
Do.	Madansingpetta	.....	58	.....	1	58	40	45	58	.....	892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None.	
Salary Grant Schools (22)	Rajahmundry	.....	302	283	.....	379	317	32	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Kamachendrapur Taluq	.....	235	.....	6	235	177	217	9	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Kajamundry	do.	132	.....	1	132	112	144	9	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Peddapur	do.	132	.....	1	132	75	82	9	.....	467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Narasapur	do.	132	.....	8	132	75	82	9	.....	467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do.	Bhimavaram	do.	613	.....	12	613	635	470	30	.....	643	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

RECEIPTS.										CHARGES.				ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.						REMARKS.															
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Funds.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.		Cost to Government.		Cost to Local Boards.							
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.				
93	12	0				423	9	0	136	4	0	559	9	0	452	13	0	69	8	0	522	5	0	131	4	0	13	6	3	2	6	6			
						132	0	0	37	10	0	343	10	0	316	0	0	20	4	6	336	4	6	7	5	6	30	9	2			15	13	1	
30	0	0				174	0	0				263	0	0	279	15	0	12	0	0	291	15	8	26	8	8	26	8	8	6	4	3	18	1	4
						198	14	10				271	7	6	245	15	8	15	3	0	261	3	3	10	4	3	1	3	0			16	8	9	
						165	7	9	80	7	9	25	8	0	244	12	0				244	12	0				2	1	9			2	1	9	
						244	12	0				303	8	0	303	8	0				303	8	0				114	7				1	14	7	
						303	8	0				786	0	0	786	0	0				786	0	0				1	9	1			1	9	1	
						786	0	0				450	0	0	450	0	0				450	0	0				1	1	10			1	1	10	
						450	0	0				594	8	0	594	8	0				594	8	0				11	1	10			0	9	10	
						594	8	0				133	0	0	133	0	0				133	0	0				9	10							
						133	0	0				420	0	0	420	0	0				420	0	0				1	2	5			1	2	5	
						420	0	0				216	12	0	216	12	0				216	12	0				1	0	2			1	0	2	
						216	12	0				286	0	0	286	0	0				286	0	0				1	3	6			1	3	6	
						286	0	0				384	0	0	384	0	0				384	0	0				1	2	11			1	2	11	
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						425	12	0	198	8	0	624	4	0	419	12	0	10	13	0	430	9	0	193	11		1	3	5			1	3	5	
						70	8	0				70	8	0	70	8	0				70	8	0				1	13	2			1	13	2	
						272	8	0				272	8	0	272	8	0				272	8	0				1	4	0			1	4	0	
						62	12	0				62	12	0	62	12	0				62	12	0				9	1	8			1	4	11	
						138	12	0	10	0	0	548	4	0	268	4	0	965	4	0	965	4	0				4	6	5			1	14	1	
						86	8	0				86	0	0	30	0	0	202	8	0	202	8	0				3	11	5			2	1	4	
												14	0	0	12	0	0	26	0	0	26	0	0				5	4	0			1	13	4	
						25	0	0				30	0	0	8	3	0	63	0	0	63	0	0				8	3	4			2	5	7	
						167	0	0				400	0	0	180	0	0	747	0	0	747	0	0				8	15	5			1	8	9	
						105	12	0				179	0	0	118	0	0	402	12	0	402	12	0				5	15	5			2	0	9	
						344	8	0	60	0	0	571	0	0	354	8	0	1,330	0	0	1,330	0	0				7	6	7	1	4	0			
17	8	0							30	0	0	30	0	0	25	0	0	102	8	0	102	8	0				5	2	11			2	2	0	
						791	5	4				802	4	0	349	0	0	1,942	9	4	1,942	9	4				4	9	6			1	8	5	
						839	13	4				745	0	0	460	0	0	2,044	13	4	2,044	13	4				6	13	0			3	1	9	
						169	0	0				289	0	0	121	0	0	579	0	0	579	0	0				8	12	10			7	15	5	
						143	0	0				176	0	0	86	0	0	405	0	0	405	0	0				16	4	9			1	15	1	
						147	12	0	370	0	0	455	13	0	265	0	0	1,238	9	0	1,238	9	0				6	15	4			1	1	3	
						422	0	3	167	0	0	767	4	0	377	0	0	1,733	4	0	1,733	4	0				1	1	3			1	7	6	
						177	8	0				177	8	0				177	8	0							6	3	2			4	11	9	
						549	0	0	84	0	0	1,060	4	0	605	12	0	2,299	0	0	2,299	0	0				7	14	4			6	0	6	
						90	0	0	50	0	0	10	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0							12	15	7			2	10	4	
						330	0	0	184	8	0	271	6	0	735	14	0	677	1	0	36	7	0	713	8	0	22	6	0			4	8	0	
						90	6	0	123	8	0	105	8	0	22	14	0	341	14	0	233	0	0	72	7	6	8	15	9			8	14	3	
						190	0	0	52	4	0	130	12	0	15	0	0	378	0	0	340	14	6	23	10	11	9	11	10			5	1	6	
						2,616	12	4				2,966	13	8	149	14	8	516	12	4	516	12	4				5	11	6			10	2	6	
						1,020	10	0				1,012	10	0	962	0	0	50	10	0	612	10	0				10	2	6			8	7	6	
						1,137	6	2				1,137	6	2	1,082	4	8	55	1	6	137	6	2				8	7	6			6	8	2	
						635	3	6				635	3	6	594	6	6	40	13	0	635	3	6				6	8	2			5	9	7	
						2,109	7	0				2,109	7	0	2,006	11	0	102	12	0	109	7	0				5	9	7						
						3,557	11					3,557	11		3,404	11	2	153	0	0	3,557	11	2												

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

RECEIPTS

CHARGES

REMARKS

From

Local Funds.

to Cost to
Local

Rs.

Rs. A. P. Rs.

A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.

0
7

unaided
do.

2 4 5
5 4 8
115 4
113 0
014 4
213 5

Funds.

11 do.
8 do.
Care unaided.
do.
do.

unaided.
4 do.

8 210

315 11 0
25 4 0
15 4 0
107 6 9

60
60 0 0

790 10 0 72 1 5

TABLE IX.—(Continued.)

RECEIPTS

ANNUAL

Proceeds
Lo
Fu

Maghri D.
re Circle

Madras

(160)
(77)

Manjoveram Municipality

Local Fund Salary Grant S

pet and Chingapur

Area District

Results' Grants Schools
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.

Madachendum

North Area

Do.
Do.
Do.

—27 girls

these, 43 schools are unaided.
Do. 15 do.
Do. 11 do.
Do. 3 do.
0 Do. 9 do.
2 Do. 17 do.
0 Do. 7 do.
all unaided.
(these, 2 schools are unaided.)

TABLE IX.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.											Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindustani.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.			Cannara.	Urdu.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Total.					
FOURTH DIVISION.—(Continued.)																				
North Arcot District.	Results' Grants Schools (40)	Vellore Taluk	1,017	71	2	1,090	899	946	18	891	166									As 2 Free
	Do. (58)	Arcoot do.	1,337	26		1,553	1,146	1,496	10	1,353	155									As 4 to 12
	Do. (33)	Arcoot Division	799	30		829	777	800	15	824	70									As 2 to 5
	Do. (41)	Palar Taluk	873	21	3	894	694	716	20	819	62									As 1 to 2
	Do. (26)	Wandsworth Division	573	7		580	435	454	12	47										
	Municipal School	Thotapalayam	45	1		46	33	31												
	Mahomedan School	Arcoot	19	1		20	15	19	6	19										
	Aided School	Soorasingaliam	16	3		19	15	19												
	Do.	Karuppur	16	3		19	15	19												
	Municipal Mahomedan School	Salem	805	14	61	916	616	865	14	865	210									
Salem District.	Results' Grants Schools (41)	Salem Taluk	417	17	2	436	321	355	12	409	27									As 4 to 8
	Do. (19)	Ahmed do.	809	19	1	829	519	578	45	643	41									As 4
	Do. (16)	Trichengudi Taluk	684	11	4	695	519	578	24	161	27									As 2 to 8
	Do. (97)	Namkud do.	172	4		180	82	957	30	507	25									As 4
	Do. (14)	Uthangudi do.	435	15	22	457	336	444	14	27	20									
	Do. (40)	Trichengudi do.	25	3		28	20	25	9	14	7									
	Aided School	Dewatabad	14	2		16	14	19	55	56										
	Do.	Wallapady	50	1		51	50	57	15	47	32									
	Do.	Pappanagudi	45	2		47	39	40	62	124	274									
	Do.	Karimnagar	378	50	2	428	321	296	62	78	50									As 2 to 8
Trichinopoly District.	Results' Grants Schools (19)	Gosoor Taluk	97	77	1	175	99	135	14	186	41									As 2 to 8
	Do. (12)	Kintagahery Taluk	100	19		119	96	154												As 4 to 8
	Do. (10)	Dumampy do.	45	1		46	38	45	22	32										As 2 to 4
	S. P. G. Branch School	Worruyur	36	1		37	31	37	14	14										As 6 to 12
	Do. do.	Tuncoor	16	2		18	12	16	7	17	3									Do.
	Roman Catholic Mission School	Peruvur	16	1		17	16	17	17	17										As 4 to 8
	Do. do.	Vingaloor	16	1		17	16	17	17	17										
	Aided School	Sikarapalayam	17	1		18	16	17	16	16										
	Do.	Kattalady	24	1		25	24	25	293	1,040	27									
	Do.	Trichinopoly Fort	824	56	178	1,064	866	998	89	1,294	111									
Tanjore District.	Results' Grants Schools (36)	Do. Taluk	1,236	44	30	1,304	913	1,126	64	283	27									As 4 to 8
	Do. (81)	Mosery do.	250	17	10	287	132	183	89	805	18									As 6 to 12
	Do. (13)	Kattalady do.	740	13	44	805	672	794	89	805	24									As 4 to 8
	Do. (41)	Udayapalayam do.	432	18	13	463	297	315												As 2 to 12
	Do. (24)	Perambalur do.	78	3		81	58	53	20	80										As 1 to 4
	Aided School	Kottalady	17	1		18	17	18	10	20										
	Do.	Thandankottai	30	4	43	73	52	60	54	73										
	Do.	Natchanovil	37	4	43	73	52	60	54	73										
	Roman Catholic Mission School	Tanjore	204	47		251	164	235												
	Tanjore Municipality	Tanjore	87	1		88	62	90	3	87										

APPENDIX B.—(Continued).—INSTITUTIONS OF THE LOWER CLASS.

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

RECEIPTS.										CHARGES.				ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.			REMARKS.	
From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Funds.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Salaries of Teachers and Clerical Charges.	Expenses of Charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Revenue.				
No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.	No. A. P.			
2,490	0 0 135	12 0	2,355	0 0	822 7 4	3,204 7 4	3,204 7 4	0 0	3,204 7 4	0 0	0 0	3,204 7 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	OF these, 14 schools are unaided.		
1,747	0 0	0 0	1,747	0 0	0 0	1,747 0 0	1,747 0 0	0 0	1,747 0 0	0 0	0 0	1,747 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Do. 30 do.		
1,543	12 0	0 0	1,543	12 0	0 0	1,543 12 0	1,543 12 0	0 0	1,543 12 0	0 0	0 0	1,543 12 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Do. 19 do.		
1,043	8 0	0 0	1,043	8 0	0 0	1,043 8 0	1,043 8 0	0 0	1,043 8 0	0 0	0 0	1,043 8 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Do. 15 do.		
817	4 0	0 0	817	4 0	0 0	817 4 0	817 4 0	0 0	817 4 0	0 0	0 0	817 4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Do. 14 do.		
361	0 0	0 0	361	0 0	0 0	361 0 0	361 0 0	0 0	361 0 0	0 0	0 0	361 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
1,371	12 0	0 0	1,371	12 0	0 0	1,371 12 0	1,371 12 0	0 0	1,371 12 0	0 0	0 0	1,371 12 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
149	13 4	0 0	149	13 4	0 0	149 13 4	149 13 4	0 0	149 13 4	0 0	0 0	149 13 4	0 0	0 0	0 0			
62	12 4 47	2 11	62	12 4 47	2 11	62 12 4 47 2 11	62 12 4 47 2 11	0 0	62 12 4 47 2 11	0 0	0 0	62 12 4 47 2 11	0 0	0 0	0 0			
155	0 0	0 0	155	0 0	0 0	155 0 0	155 0 0	0 0	155 0 0	0 0	0 0	155 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
1,048	0 0 227	0 0	1,048	0 0 227	0 0	1,048 0 0 227	1,048 0 0 227	0 0	1,048 0 0 227	0 0	0 0	1,048 0 0 227	0 0	0 0	0 0			
239	0 0 147	0 0	239	0 0 147	0 0	239 0 0 147	239 0 0 147	0 0	239 0 0 147	0 0	0 0	239 0 0 147	0 0	0 0	0 0			
365	0 0	0 0	365	0 0	0 0	365 0 0	365 0 0	0 0	365 0 0	0 0	0 0	365 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
182	0 0 10	0 0	182	0 0 10	0 0	182 0 0 10	182 0 0 10	0 0	182 0 0 10	0 0	0 0	182 0 0 10	0 0	0 0	0 0			
118	0 0	0 0	118	0 0	0 0	118 0 0	118 0 0	0 0	118 0 0	0 0	0 0	118 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
214	0 0	0 0	214	0 0	0 0	214 0 0	214 0 0	0 0	214 0 0	0 0	0 0	214 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
47	0 0 74	0 0	47	0 0 74	0 0	47 0 0 74	47 0 0 74	0 0	47 0 0 74	0 0	0 0	47 0 0 74	0 0	0 0	0 0			
52	0 0 54	0 0	52	0 0 54	0 0	52 0 0 54	52 0 0 54	0 0	52 0 0 54	0 0	0 0	52 0 0 54	0 0	0 0	0 0	OF these, 31 schools are unaided.		
594	0 0	0 0	594	0 0	0 0	594 0 0	594 0 0	0 0	594 0 0	0 0	0 0	594 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Do. 12 do.		
244	0 0	0 0	244	0 0	0 0	244 0 0	244 0 0	0 0	244 0 0	0 0	0 0	244 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Do. 10 do.		
281	0 0	0 0	281	0 0	0 0	281 0 0	281 0 0	0 0	281 0 0	0 0	0 0	281 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Do. 40 do.		
150	0 0	0 0	150	0 0	0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	0 0	150 0 0	0 0	0 0	150 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Do. 15 do.		
69	0 0	0 0	69	0 0	0 0	69 0 0	69 0 0	0 0	69 0 0	0 0	0 0	69 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Do. 20 do.		
81	0 0	0 0	81	0 0	0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	0 0	81 0 0	0 0	0 0	81 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
48	0 0	0 0	48	0 0	0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	0 0	48 0 0	0 0	0 0	48 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
120	0 0 25	11 0	120	0 0 25	11 0	120 0 0 25 11 0	120 0 0 25 11 0	0 0	120 0 0 25 11 0	0 0	0 0	120 0 0 25 11 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	OF these, 7 schools are unaided.		
120	0 0	0 0	120	0 0	0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 0	120 0 0	0 0	0 0	120 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Do. 8 do.		
161	0 7 123	11 0	161	0 7 123	11 0	161 0 7 123 11 0	161 0 7 123 11 0	0 0	161 0 7 123 11 0	0 0	0 0	161 0 7 123 11 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Do. 2 do.		
1,656	0 0 24	2 0	1,656	0 0 24	2 0	1,656 0 0 24 2 0	1,656 0 0 24 2 0	0 0	1,656 0 0 24 2 0	0 0	0 0	1,656 0 0 24 2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
1,154	12 0 42	0 0	1,154	12 0 42	0 0	1,154 12 0 42 0 0	1,154 12 0 42 0 0	0 0	1,154 12 0 42 0 0	0 0	0 0	1,154 12 0 42 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
289	0 0	0 0	289	0 0	0 0	289 0 0	289 0 0	0 0	289 0 0	0 0	0 0	289 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
874	0 0	0 0	874	0 0	0 0	874 0 0	874 0 0	0 0	874 0 0	0 0	0 0	874 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
231	0 0	0 0	231	0 0	0 0	231 0 0	231 0 0	0 0	231 0 0	0 0	0 0	231 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
152	0 0	0 0	152	0 0	0 0	152 0 0	152 0 0	0 0	152 0 0	0 0	0 0	152 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
120	0 0	0 0	120	0 0	0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 0	120 0 0	0 0	0 0	120 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0			
170	0 0 25	0 0	170	0 0 25	0 0	170 0 0 25 0 0	170 0 0 25 0 0	0 0	170 0 0 25 0 0	0 0	0 0	170 0 0 25 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	OF these, 8 schools are unaided.		
548	2 11	0 0	548	2 11	0 0	548 2 11 0 0	548 2 11 0 0	0 0	548 2 11 0 0	0 0	0 0	548 2 11 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Do. 20 do.		
285	0 0	0 0	285	0 0	0 0	285 0 0	285 0 0	0 0	285 0 0	0 0	0 0	285 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Do. 4 do.		
429	5 4	0 0	429	5 4	0 0	429 5 4 0 0	429 5 4 0 0	0 0	429 5 4 0 0	0 0	0 0	429 5 4 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Do. 16 do.		
																Do. 18 do.		

ATION.

Receipts.

Receipts.

R.

Receipts.

91 99

998 111

9 391 61 9 2 63

	R.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	
1	1	7	5		1	7	5	2 Of these, 18 schools are unaided.
2	2	1	2		2	1	2	Do. 40 do.
3	3	1	2		3	1	2	Do. 16 do.
4	4	12	8		4	12	8	Do. 6 do.
5	5	13	11		5	13	11	Do. 13 do.
6	6	12	6		6	12	6	
7	7	5	5		7	5	5	
8	8	10	6		8	10	6	
9	9	0	0		9	0	0	
10	10	1	5		10	1	5	
11	11	12	10		11	12	10	
12	12	9	5		12	9	5	
13	13	1	10		13	1	10	
14	14	6	0		14	6	0	
15	15	11	5		15	11	5	
16	16	9	6		16	9	6	
17	17	9	6		17	9	6	
18	18	8	0		18	8	0	
19	19	8	0		19	8	0	
20	20	8	0		20	8	0	
21	21	8	0		21	8	0	
22	22	8	0		22	8	0	
23	23	8	0		23	8	0	
24	24	8	0		24	8	0	
25	25	8	0		25	8	0	
26	26	8	0		26	8	0	
27	27	8	0		27	8	0	
28	28	8	0		28	8	0	
29	29	8	0		29	8	0	
30	30	8	0		30	8	0	
31	31	8	0		31	8	0	
32	32	8	0		32	8	0	
33	33	8	0		33	8	0	
34	34	8	0		34	8	0	
35	35	8	0		35	8	0	
36	36	8	0		36	8	0	
37	37	8	0		37	8	0	
38	38	8	0		38	8	0	
39	39	8	0		39	8	0	
40	40	8	0		40	8	0	
41	41	8	0		41	8	0	
42	42	8	0		42	8	0	
43	43	8	0		43	8	0	
44	44	8	0		44	8	0	
45	45	8	0		45	8	0	
46	46	8	0		46	8	0	
47	47	8	0		47	8	0	
48	48	8	0		48	8	0	
49	49	8	0		49	8	0	
50	50	8	0		50	8	0	
51	51	8	0		51	8	0	
52	52	8	0		52	8	0	
53	53	8	0		53	8	0	
54	54	8	0		54	8	0	
55	55	8	0		55	8	0	
56	56	8	0		56	8	0	
57	57	8	0		57	8	0	
58	58	8	0		58	8	0	
59	59	8	0		59	8	0	
60	60	8	0		60	8	0	
61	61	8	0		61	8	0	
62	62	8	0		62	8	0	
63	63	8	0		63	8	0	
64	64	8	0		64	8	0	
65	65	8	0		65	8	0	
66	66	8	0		66	8	0	
67	67	8	0		67	8	0	
68	68	8	0		68	8	0	
69	69	8	0		69	8	0	
70	70	8	0		70	8	0	
71	71	8	0		71	8	0	
72	72	8	0		72	8	0	
73	73	8	0		73	8	0	
74	74	8	0		74	8	0	
75	75	8	0		75	8	0	
76	76	8	0		76	8	0	
77	77	8	0		77	8	0	
78	78	8	0		78	8	0	
79	79	8	0		79	8	0	
80	80	8	0		80	8	0	
81	81	8	0		81	8	0	
82	82	8	0		82	8	0	
83	83	8	0		83	8	0	
84	84	8	0		84	8	0	
85	85	8	0		85	8	0	
86	86	8	0		86	8	0	
87	87	8	0		87	8	0	
88	88	8	0		88	8	0	
89	89	8	0		89	8	0	
90	90	8	0		90	8	0	
91	91	8	0		91	8	0	
92	92	8	0		92	8	0	
93	93	8	0		93	8	0	
94	94	8	0		94	8	0	
95	95	8	0		95	8	0	
96	96	8	0		96	8	0	
97	97	8	0		97	8	0	
98	98	8	0		98	8	0	
99	99	8	0		99	8	0	
100	100	8	0		100	8	0	

*This includes receipts for the Middle-Class Schools also.

Grants to these schools from Local Funds are included in the Middle-Class Union Schools Malabar.

TABLE X.

[48]

APPENDIX B.—(Continued).—INSTITUTIONS
Mixed Schools

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS.															Mixed Schools.
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.					Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
			Hindus.	Mohomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Cannara.		
FIRST DIVISION.															
Vizagapatam District.	Orphan Asylum	Vizagapatam	Boys	16	16	14	14	16	8						
			Girls	17	17	19	19	17							
SECOND DIVISION.															
Bellary District.	Protestant Orphan Asylum	Bellary	1843	Boys	28	28	24	29	28					As. 8 to Rs. 1	
				Girls	43	43	36	44	43						
Kurnool District.	Naidupet School	Nellore		Boys	64	2	66	59	71	46	66			As. 1 to 12	
				Girls	23		23	22	28		23				
	Mutialpad	Kurnool		Boys	2	33	35	30	31	14	35				
				Girls		15	15	15	15		16				
THIRD DIVISION.															
Madras District.	St. Mary's Roman Catholic Infant School	Black Town		Boys	33	33	26	32	33					Rs. 1 to 2	
	Gospel Society's School	Nungambakum	May 1882	Girls	52	52	36	48	52					As. 1 to 8	
	Old Sivaram School	Chingleput		Boys	37	37	64	51	48	16					
				Girls	8	2	10	5	4	2	8				
				Boys	57		57	51	57	28	57				
				Girls	2		2	2	2	2					
FOURTH DIVISION.															
North Arcot.	Assanellipett Appadury			Boys	39	2	41	36	41	10	41				
	Cavaripank Rataum Mudally			Girls	1		1	1	1		1				
	Kilviranum	Chittoor Circle		Boys	58	3	61	49	63	28	61				
				Girls	1		1	1	1		1				
	Camarajapuram			Boys	28		28	25	32	17	28				
				Girls	3		3	3	3		3				
	Chendragherry			Boys	47	2	49	42	47		1				
				Girls	1		1	1	1						
	Church of England School	Vellore		Boys	37		37	37	36	14	37				
				Girls	2		2	2	2		2				
	Cotta Street School	Do.		Boys	34		34	35	45	25	29			Free	
				Girls	1		1	1	1		1				
														Rs. 1 to 1	
Salom District.	Railway School	Jollarpett		Boys	6	1	9	16	13	31	16				
				Girls			4	4	4	4					
	Village School	Sunkrydroog		Boys	40	3	43	56	37	38	56				
				Girls	2		2	2	2		2				
	Tripathar Muthiah's School	Do.		Boys	46	2	48	29	36		49				
				Girls	1		1	1	1		1			Rs. 2	
	Remount Depot School	Oosoor		Boys			12	12	26	27	12				
				Girls			13	13		13					

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Middle Class.

[49]

RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.								ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.			REMARKS.				
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Funds.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Local Boards.					
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		
2,456	7 0					1,353	0 0	311	12 0	578	8 11	4,699	11 11	3,290	7 11	970	12 6	4,261	4 5	438	7 6	71	0 4	40	15 0			Aided from other than Educational Funds.	
868	0 0			647	8 10			77	15 2			1,593	8 0	1,552	2 9	41	5 3	1,593	8 0			19	10 9	10	11 5	7	15 11		
200	0 0							406	0 0			606	0 0	1,200	0 0	56	0 0	1,256	0 0			650	0 0	20	4 2	3	3 7		
210	0 0					49	0 9	84	3 3	210	0 0	553	4 0	544	14 0	9	12 9	554	12 0			1	8 0	9	14 6	3	12 0		
203	8 0							63	0 0			266	8 0	266	8 0			266	8 0					5	0 5	3	13 5		
150	8 0							67	8 0			218	0 0	218	0 0			218	0 0					5	14 3	4	1 3		
277	0 0							189	10 0			466	10 0	466	10 0			466	10 0					9	5 4	5	8 8		
275	0 0							74	8 0			349	8 0	349	8 0			349	8 0					12	7 9	9	13 1		
120	4 0							125	0 0			245	4 0	245	4 0			245	4 0					5	11 3	2	12 8		
250	0 0							240	0 0			490	0 9	490	0 0			490	0 0					12	9 0	6	6 7		
40	0 0					140	0 0	18	3 0			198	3 0	315	0 0	23	6 6	338	6 6			140	3 6	9	10 8	1	2 3		
154	12 0							144	0 0			298	12 0	298	12 0			298	12 0					8	8 7	4	6 9		
120	0 0																						33	4 0	22	6 4	7	0 11	
102	8 0							227	8 0			347	8 0	372	0 0	8	12 0	380	12 0					5	13 3	2	10 0		
77	8 0							124	12 0			227	4 0	277	4 0			227	4 0					6	9 4	2	9 4		
294	0 0							120	0 0			197	8 0	197	0 0			197	8 0										
						495	0 0			39	0 0	828	0 0	828	0 0	121	12 0	949	12 9			121	12 9	36	8 6	11	4 11		

E. K.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.					Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	
FIFTH DIVISION.														
Coimbatore District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Carur	Boys. 77	4		81	79	79	81	81	27			
	Do.	Vangal	Girls. 1			1			1	1				
	Do.	Kamur	Boys. 30			30	25	32	30	30				
Madura District.			Girls. 2			2			2	2				
			Boys. 20			20	39	44	20	20				
			Girls. 5			5				5				
	Do.	Periakulam	Boys. 36	3		39	31	36	16	39				
	Do.	Palany	Girls. 5			5				5				
Tinnevely District.			Boys. 49	4	15	68	45	60	22	68				
			Girls. 7			7				7				
	Do.	Madura	Boys. 23			23	27	28	23	23				
			Girls. 1			1				1				
	Do.	Teruvai	Boys. 39	16	9	64	53	64	14	64				As. 1 to 4
			Girls. 1		1	2				2				
SIXTH DIVISION.														
Malabar District.	Vernacular School	Chalattu	Boys. 47			47	39	52					47	
	Do.	Kotalniyi	Girls. 3			3							3	
			Boys. 48			48	32	50					48	
			Girls. 2			2							2	
South Canara District.	German Mission Orphanage	Tellicherry	Boys. 72			72	76	85	40				11	
			Girls. 11			11								As. 1 to 5
	Union School	Basur	Boys. 25	5	1	31	16	17	15				1	
	Do.	Barkur	Girls. 1			1							1	
	Do.	Tonso	Boys. 24			24	27	30	15				27	
			Girls. 2			2							2	
	Do.	Udayavur	Boys. 35			35	66	70	2				4	
			Girls. 5			5							5	
	Do.	Bantwal	Boys. 18			18	47	57	23				2	
			Girls. 2			2							2	
Grand Total			Boys. 1,042	53	372	1,467	1,439	1,659	165	634	253	167	270	
			Girls. 69		200	269				41	41	16	14	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Middle Class.

RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.										ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.						REMARKS.
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Funds.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.		Cost to Government.		Cost to Local Boards.		
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
226	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	15 0	...	...	523	11 0	523	11 0	...	...	523	11 0	...	...	...	...	6	12 1	2	13 11	...	...	
219	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	0 0	...	...	379	12 0	379	12 0	...	...	379	12 0	...	...	...	...	11	12 10	6	13 10	...	...	
199	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	0 0	...	...	446	9 7	446	9 7	...	...	446	9 7	...	...	...	...	18	0 7	11	0 11	...	...	
99	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	8 0	...	...	166	12 0	166	12 0	...	...	166	12 0	...	...	...	...	5	6 0	3	3 3	...	...	
115	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	10 0	...	...	156	2 0	156	2 0	...	...	156	2 0	...	...	...	...	3	7 6	2	9 10	...	...	
85	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	0 0	...	...	255	0 0	255	0 0	...	...	255	0 0	...	...	...	...	9	7 1	3	8 4	...	...	
147	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0 0	147	0 0	312	0 0	312	0 0	...	...	312	0 0	...	...	...	...	6	0 0	2	13 3	...	...	
197	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	0 0	197	0 0	...	...	197	0 0	...	...	...	...	5	0 10	5	0 10	...	...	
87	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	8 0	87	8 0	...	...	87	8 0	...	...	...	...	2	11 9	2	11 9	...	...	
440	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	12 0	3,302	8 0	3,772	0 0	3,772	0 0	...	...	3,772	0 0	...	...	...	...	49	10 1	5	12 9	...	...	
1,150	0 7	...	...	374	14 10	...	...	43	1 0	13	12 0	1,581	12 5	651	1 2	24	3 10	675	5 0	906	7 5	...	...	42	3 4	71	14 0	23	6 11	
250	0 0	...	...	304	10 8	...	...	43	7 10	...	...	598	2 6	522	3 6	50	3 11	572	7 5	25	11 1	...	...	21	3 3	9	4 2	11	4 7	
380	0 0	...	...	429	4 0	...	...	104	15 10	...	...	914	3 10	554	2 8	176	5 6	730	8 2	183	11 8	...	...	11	1 1	5	12 1	6	8 0	
310	0 0	...	...	346	12 0	...	...	90	5 8	...	...	747	1 8	494	11 0	138	7 2	563	2 8	183	15 0	...	...	11	15 9	6	9 6	7	6 0	
430	0 0	...	...	858	0 0	...	...	140	1 8	579	2 4	2,007	4 0	1,018	11 1	39	6 3	1,088	1 4	919	2 8	...	...	15	12 4	6	3 9	12	6 11	
10,137	9 2	...	...	2,961	2 4	2,037	0 9	3,724	12 5	4,869	15 3	23,730	7 11	20,399	3 2	1,000	9 8	22,919	12 10	2,657	7 4	946	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE XI.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Cannarese.	Tulu.	Arabic.		Hindustani.
SECOND DIVISION.																
Sollore Cuddapah Kurnool District, Bellary Dist. Bist.	Results' Grants Schools	(6) Bellary Circle	Boys	83	4	87	103	110	...	2	82	...	52	...	...	...
			Girls	26	...	26			...	18	6	...	8	...	...	...
	Do.	(8) Cumbum do.	Boys	86	15	55	156	166	172	...	...	156	...	...	...	...
			Girls	6	...	25	31			...	...	31	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(18) Cuddapah do.	Boys	147	44	86	277	323	318	...	...	249	...	...	...	...
			Girls	40	...	...	40			...	...	40	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(15) Madanapally Circle	Boys	355	61	...	316	265	301	...	...	316	...	...	...	...
			Girls	21	...	...	21			...	...	21	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(10) Ongole do.	Boys	151	19	30	200	207	210	9	...	200	...	...	...	...
			Girls	15	...	33	48			1	...	48	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(20) Nellore do.	Boys	233	8	49	290	276	300	...	...	290	...	...	...	...
			Girls	31	...	10	41			...	...	41	...	...	...	...
THIRD DIVISION.																
Madura District.	St. John's S. P. G. School	Poodoopetta	Boys	17	...	23	40	47	58	24	16	...	...	...	...	As. 2
	Church of England Poor School	Parcherry	Girls	11	...	26	37	...	...	6	31	...	...	...	...	Free
			Boys	...	...	80	80	92	123	80	...	...	...	...	R. 1 to 1	
	Church of England Day School	Rayapooram	Girls	...	...	38	38	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	
			Boys	...	...	18	18	36	45	18	...	...	...	...	...	
	Results' Grants Schools (37)	Madras Municipality	Girls	...	...	20	30	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	
		Boys	968	11	337	1,316	1,312	1,538	442	600	601	...	...	...	...	
		Girls	37	...	124	261	17	154	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	
FOURTH DIVISION.																
North Arcot District.	Mixed Mission Schools	(2) Wallajapet Taluk	Boys	43	4	1	48	42	54	...	15	33	...	...	...	...
			Girls	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	22	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(1) Gurattam do.	Boys	22	...	...	22	21	24	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
			Girls	2	...	...	2	...	...	10	60	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	(2) Chittoor do.	Boys	50	...	...	50	40	50	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
			Girls	2	...	...	2	...	...	13	14	86	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(2) Tripathy Division	Boys	47	3	...	50	48	56	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
			Girls	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(2) Narainuvanum do.	Boys	51	1	...	52	55	61	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
			Girls	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(1) Tritany do.	Boys	20	6	...	26	22	29	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
			Girls	2	...	...	2	...	...	40	183	147	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(7) Vellore Taluk	Boys	275	5	...	280	247	286	...	9	10	...	...	...	...
			Girls	19	...	...	19	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(2) Arcot do.	Boys	81	...	...	81	75	83	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls	2	...	...	2	...	...	22	110	131	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(7) Arnee Division	Boys	241	...	...	241	231	264	...	9	6	...	...	...	...
			Girls	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(3) Polar Taluk	Boys	64	...	...	64	55	61	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls	2	...	...	2	...	...	30	51	14	...	...	...	...
Do.	(2) Wandiwash do.	Boys	61	4	...	65	54	77	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	
		Girls	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Lower Class.

RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.						ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.						REMARKS.						
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Funds.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.			Cost to Government.		Cost to Local Boards.			
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.			
																															Expenditure entered against Boys' Schools, Bellary Circle.	
																															Do. Cumbum do.	
																															Do. Cuddapah do.	
																															Do. Madanapully do.	
																															Do. Ongole do.	
																															Do. Nellore do.	

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPIL ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.								Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Cannarese.	Hindustani.	Tulu.	Arabic.	
FOURTH DIVISION.—(Continued.)															Rs. 1 to 2		
East Indian Mixed Schools ...	Salem		Boys 25	3	9	9	16	21	9	14	28	18	...	...	...	As. 1, 4	
Cumarasawmiputty School ...	Do.		Girls 2	...	...	2	31	36	12	38	...	...	...	...	...	As. 4, 6	
Elementary School ...	Tripatore		Boys 21	1	...	22	23	31	6	22	18	...	...	...	...		
Mixed Mission Schools (3) ...	Salem Taluq		Girls 8	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...		
Do. (1) ...	Ahtur do.		Boys 355	28	...	383	329	431	27	267	197	...	...	...	...		
Do. (2) ...	Trichengode Taluq		Girls 37	...	...	37	...	...	...	9	31	...	...	...	...		
Do. (4) ...	Namkni do.		Boys 17	...	...	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...		
Do. (3) ...	Uttanghiri do.		Girls 1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Do. (2) ...	Tripatore do.		Boys 58	6	1	64	56	62	...	54	10	...	...	...	...		
Do. (8) ...	Kiatnagherry do.		Girls 6	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...		
S. P. G. Fort School ...	Trichinopoly		Boys 76	...	...	76	69	81	...	72	4	...	...	...	...		
S. P. G. Mixed School	Puthur		Girls 7	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...		
Mixed Mission Schools (2) ...	Tanjore Taluq		Boys 30	2	...	32	31	32	4	26	6	...	...	...	...		
Do. (2) ...	Combacorum Taluq		Girls 3	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...		
Do. (4) ...	Mannargudi do.		Boys 18	...	...	18	18	19	...	18	...	...	...	...	...		
Do. (14) ...	Negapatam do.		Girls 2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...		
Do. (1) ...	Nannilum do.		Boys 110	3	...	113	105	118	...	46	112	...	...	...	...	As. 2, 4	
Do. (12) ...	Mayaveram do.		Girls 14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...		
Do. (8) ...	Sheally do.		Boys 23	6	3	32	29	35	25	32	...	...	...	...	...		
			Girls 4	...	...	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...		
			Boys 6	...	...	26	32	46	...	26	...	...	...	...	...		
			Girls 5	...	...	31	26	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...		
			Boys 96	...	...	96	88	103	11	98	...	...	...	...	...		
			Girls 4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...		
			Boys 49	...	...	49	42	53	...	49	...	...	...	...	...		
			Girls 4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...		
			Boys 54	...	...	54	64	64	...	12	...	...	...	...	...		
			Girls 12	...	...	12	...	...	...	124	486	...	...	...	...		
			Boys 13	41	32	486	577	853	6	55	...	...	...	...	...		
			Girls 44	3	8	55	...	...	20	43	...	...	...	...	...		
			Boys 43	...	...	43	35	46	...	3	...	...	...	...	...		
			Girls 3	...	...	3	...	...	...	405	4	...	...	...	...		
			Boys 91	5	9	405	726	1,021	...	35	...	...	...	...	...		
			Girls 29	...	...	35	...	...	...	186	3	...	...	...	...		
			Boys 77	...	9	186	196	263	...	14	...	...	...	...	...		
			Girls 8	...	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
FIFTH DIVISION.																	
Results Grants Schools (10) ...	Coimbatore Taluq		Boys 19	8	4	231	210	225	14	231	...	...	...	...	...		
Do. (1) ...	Sashiamungalam Taluq		Girls 16	1	...	17	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...		
Do. (10) ...	Erode do.		Boys 25	...	...	25	31	34	...	25	2	...	...	...	...		
Do. (3) ...	Bowany do.		Girls 1	...	...	1	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...		
			Boys 44	...	...	144	154	176	...	25	...	...	...	...	...		
			Girls 25	...	...	25	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...		
			Boys 65	4	...	68	83	91	...	17	...	...	...	...	...		
			Girls 17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION,
of the Lower Class.

[illegible]

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Cannara.	Hindustani.	Arabic.		Tala.
FIFTH DIVISION—(Continued.)																
Coimbatore District. (Continued.)	Results' Grant Schools (7) ...	Caroor Taluq ...	Boys 234	26	...	250	244	251	25	250	25	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls 13	8	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. (12) ...	Darapuram Taluq ...	Boys 266	3	...	269	259	279	15	255	50	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls 23	...	...	23	...	...	10	224	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. (17) ...	Palladam do. ...	Boys 297	5	22	324	275	353	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls 32	...	...	32	...	...	30	169	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. (7) ...	Udamahpetta Taluq ...	Boys 146	12	11	169	155	183	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls 17	...	2	111	...	102	125	13	111	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. (6) ...	Pollachy do. ...	Boys 111	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls 11	...	...	11	...	...	63	286	108	...	...	...	...	...
Madura District.	Do. (10) ...	Coimbatore Municipality ...	Boys 302	9	81	392	424	477	52	19	5	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls 84	...	...	84	...	...	12	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. (2) ...	Erode do. ...	Boys 81	18	...	94	69	98	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls 4	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Results' Grant Schools (4) ...	Dindigul Taluq ...	Boys 66	13	17	96	87	100	16	96	5	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls 4	...	9	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. (17) ...	Palaey do. ...	Boys 324	59	63	446	392	453	16	446	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls 30	...	14	44	...	...	46	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. (4) ...	Perakulam Taluq ...	Boys 83	...	20	103	85	99	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls 7	...	5	12	...	...	1	127	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely District.	Do. (5) ...	Tirumangalam Taluq ...	Boys 109	1	27	137	133	174	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls 7	...	28	35	...	...	7	160	87	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. (6) ...	Madura do. ...	Boys 125	...	25	160	136	177	1	25	4	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls 14	...	11	25	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. (3) ...	Melur do. ...	Boys 26	7	9	42	28	43	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls ...	...	6	6	...	...	5	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. (2) ...	Dindigul Municipality ...	Boys 56	3	...	57	56	72	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls 12	...	...	12	...	...	5	256	23	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. (7) ...	Madura do. ...	Boys 227	12	17	256	291	340	...	59	20	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls 53	...	7	59	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XI.—(Continued.)

TABLE XI.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.								Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Cannara.	Tulu.	Arabic.	Hindustani.	
SIXTH DIVISION.—(Contd.)																	
Mabbar District. (Contd.)	Village Schools (3)	Palghat Taluk	Boys ...	75	8	...	84	76	94	...	55	...	25	...	...	...	
			Girls ...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Village Schools (11)	Mangalore do.	Boys ...	11	9	74	94	192	248	19	...	...	...	181	60	...	
			Girls ...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	21	...	
South Canara District.	Do. (10)	Udipi do.	Boys ...	17	6	108	131	269	310	21	...	...	...	189	15	...	
			Girls ...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	11	...	
	Do. (7)	Mangalore Municipality.	Boys ...	...	23	27	50	170	210	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Girls ...	...	...	14	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total			Boys ...	20,127	109	3,926	24,162	24,941	31,829	1,409	13,478	3,004	9,189	706	109	1,074	53
			Girls ...	2,128	237	2,357	5,052	...	...	171	2,995	610	1,423	101	50	184	...

TABLE XII.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.								Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
			Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total.	English.			Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Cannara.	French.	Tulu.	Hindustani.			
THIRD DIVISION.																			
Dowson Protestant Girl's School	Madras	19th Feb. 1858			100	100	76	91	100	...	...	...	...	13	...	...			Rs. 2 to 4.
		Total			100	100	76	91	100	...	...	...	...	13	...	...			

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS
Mixed Schools

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Lower Class.

RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.										ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.										REMARKS.
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Funds.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.				
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.			
420	0	0	362	0	0	11,415	9	0	2,928	4	8	4,848	810	3,777	3	4	23,761	910	23,570	4	4	277	3	847	8	1	126	2	6	222	0	9	Expenditure entered against Boys' School, Palghat Taluk.	
																																Do. Mangalore do. *		
																																Do. Udipi do.		
																																Do. Mangalore Municipality.		

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Higher Class.

RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.										ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.										REMARKS.
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Funds.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.			Cost to Government.			Cost to Local Boards.						
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.			
1,487	0 0							170	0 0	3,143	8 0			4,800	8 0	5,320	0 0	1,656	12 9															
1,487	0 0							170	0 0	3,143	8 0			4,800	8 0	5,320	0 0	1,656	12 9															

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TABLE XIII.

[62]

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS
Female Schools

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Cannara.	Tulu.		
SECOND DIVISION.																
Bellary District.	Roman Catholic Girls' School	Bellary	1843			24	24	23	24	24				37	8 As. ...	
	London Mission do.	Do.		2		35	37	32	38						1 to 2 Rs. Free ...	
Neelore District.	Christ Church School	Neelore	1852			34	34	30	32	34						
	Free Church Mission School	Do.				50	50	34	47			50				
THIRD DIVISION.																
Madras District.	Free Church Mission Boarding School.	Madras	1845			73	73	76	76	73	73				Not fixed	
	Do. Day do.	Do.	1841	212			212	173	215	59	137	75			2 to 8 As.	
	Do. Balica Fatama do.	Do.	1850	189			189	144	191		87	102			2 to 7 As.	
	Do. Chetty Girls' School.	Do.				90		67	77		81	9			2 to 8 As.	
	S. P. G. School, St. Thomas.	Do.				29	29	13	14	29					8 As. or less	
	Streenivasa Pillay's Vernacular School.	Comalavarampetta.	October 1855	145			145	115	148			63			1 to 4 As.	
	St. Mary's R. C. Orphanage do.	Madras	1840			77	77	69	79	77					1 Rupee	
	Do. Special School	Do.	1842			15	15	11	14	15					4 to 5 Rupees	
	Do. Pay School	Do.	1840			50	50	51	53	50					1 to 2 Rupees	
	Civil Orphan Asylum	Egmore	8th April 1815			69	69	66	68	69						None
	Emmanuel Church School	Black Town	1851			57	57	51	56	57						12 As. R. to 1-3-0
	Union School, John Pereira's.	John Pereira's	1st January 1840			61	61	47	56	61						1 to 2 Rs.
	Davidson's Street School	Black Town	1815 or 1816			106	106	91	107	106						
	Military Female Orphan Asylum	Madras	1799			156	156	153	156	156						None
	N. F. E. S. School	Black Town		62		34	96	78	103	19	96					
Scottish Ladies' Association School, Egmore	Madras				44	44	37	43	44	44						
FOURTH DIVISION.																
North Arcot Dist.	Convent School	Vellore	Long standing			106	106	73	88	50	56				1 Rupee	
	Church Mission Boarding Girls' School	Chittoor				52	52	50	52	52					1 to 2 As.	
Salem Dist.	Fort Girls' School	Salem		65				44	63		50	15				
	London Mission Church Girls' School	Do.				33	33	25	33	11	33					
Trichinopoly Dist.	Convent School	Trichinopoly	1852			32	32	32	30	32						
	S. P. G. Boarding Girls' School	Erangalore				30	38	25	30	4	30				1 to 3 As.	
Tanjore Dist.	German Lutheran Mission School	Tranquebar	1866	2		29	31	26	33	15	31					
	S. P. G. Girls' School	Tanjore				52	52	39	52	13	39					

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Middle Class.

[63]

RECEIPTS.																CHARGES.										ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.										REMARKS.
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Funds.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.		Cost to Government.		Cost to Local Boards.								
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.					
1,142	2 0					690	6 8	302	5 0			2,134	13 8	1,926	0 0	0 16 0	0 0	2,086	0 0	48	13 8			90	11 2	49	10 6					Aided from other than Educational Funds.				
								376	4 1			376	4 1	376	4 1			376	4 1					11	12 2											
226	10 8					877	11 4	341	0 0			1,445	6 0	766	0 0	0 28 1	14 3	1,047	14 3	397	7 9			34	14 10	7	8 10					Aided from other than Educational Funds.				
24	0 0					372	8 0					396	8 0	396	8 0			396	8 0					10	10 7	0	11 4									
1,825	14 10					3,895	4 10	381	8 3			6,102	11 11	6,102	11 11			6,102	11 11					80	4 9	24	0 5					Inclusive of Rs. 282-12-0, Furniture grant.				
1,428	12 0					2,110	3 3	572	12 0			4,111	11 3	4,088	8 10	223 9 5		4,291	15 3			180	4 0	24	12 11	9	4 10									
818	0 0					1,469	5 3	563	10 0			2,855	15 3	2,855	15 3			2,855	15 3					19	13 4	5	10 11									
366	0 0					604	5 9	176	14 0			1,147	3 9	1,147	3 9			1,147	3 9					17	210	5 7 5										
887	0 6	628	3 8			430	0 0	6	8 0			436	8 0	408	6 3			408	6 3	28	1 9			31	6 7											
500	0 0					330	0 0	200	15 0			2,026	3 2	2,006	10 5	91 3 9		2,008	0 2			71	13 0	18	3 11	8	2 7									
								840	0 0			1,340	0 0	1,260	0 0	610 0 0		1,427	4 0			87	4 0	20	10 11	7	3 11									
341	5 4							674	0 0			674	0 0	636	0 0	38 0 0		691	0 0			17	0 0	62	13 1											
								676	0 0			1,017	5 4	1,236	0 0	28 3 9		1,520	13 9			503	8 5	37	1 6	9	12 1					See Expenditure under Boys' School.				
835	0 0					318	4 10	577	4 0			1,730	8 10	1,661	0 0			1,661	0 0	69	8 10			32	9 1	15	4 8					See Expenditure under Boys' School.				
969	0 0							2,012	12 0			2,981	12 0	2,960	15 3			2,960	15 3	20	12 9			32	8 7	10	10 4					Aided generally from other than Educational Funds.				
300	0 0					1,095	3 5			11	14 0	1,407	1 5	1,368	9 2	3 8 3		1,407	1 5					18	0 8	3	13 6					Aided from other than Educational Funds.				
283	8 0							48	0 0	2,993	15 1	3,325	7 1	3,325	7 1			3,325	7 1					89	14 0	7	10 7									
300	0 0					1,000	0 10	985	0 0	350	14 0	2,635	14 10	2,740	0 6	0 0		3,440	0 6			804	1 8	47	2 0	12	5 3									
376	4 0											376	4 0	376	4 0			376	4 0					7	8 4	7	8 4									
70	0 0					15	0 0	28	2 0			113	2 0	458	9 6	1 0		571	13 6			458	11 6	9	1 3	1	1 9									
						188	2 1			74	0 0	262	2 1	262	2 1			262	2 1					16	2 2	5	10 5									
605	0 0					265	2 4	467	0 0	697	0 0	2,034	2 4	4,160	6 8	2 0		4,410	6 8			2,376	4 4	113	1 4	15	8 2									
								18	0 0	251	0 0	269	0 0	269	0 0			269	0 0																	
129	0 0							4	15 0	252	14 4	386	13 4	386	13 4			386	13 4					12	0 0	4	0 0									
239	4 0					135	0 0			1,141	11 6	1,515	15 6	1,515	15 6			1,515	15 6					38	13 11	6	2 2									

TABLE XIII.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Cannarese.	Total.	
FIFTH DIVISION.															
Coimbatore Dist. Tinnevely Dist.*	Lawrence Asylum (Female Branch)	1858			64	64	59	65	64						6 Pice 4 Annas
	S. P. G. Boarding School	1870			27	27	34	38		27					
	Church Mission Boarding School	1844			72	72	68	69	14	72					
	Kadachapuram Day School		1		65	66	43	66		66					
	S. P. G. Boarding School	1859			92	92	89	90	1	92					
	Church Mission Boarding School	1846			39	39	37	38	39	39					
	S. P. G. Boarding School	1842			138	138	95	114	97	138					1 to 3 Annas
SIXTH DIVISION.															
Malabar Dist.	Protestant Girls' School	1850			39	39	27	40	39			22			
	Convent School	1867	1		119	120	101	143	120			73			
	German Mission School		2		71	73	61	73	32			98			
	Do. do.	1844	4		94	98	85	102	47						
	Convent School	1869			144	144	105	139	144						
South Canara.	Convent School				91	91	72	91	91				74	20	
	German Mission Boarding School		2		72	74	54	67	16						
Grand Total			777		2,376	2,162	2,895	2,122	1,754	1,325	314	220	111	20	

RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.						ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.						REMARKS.				
From Govern-ment.		Proceeds of Endow-ment.		Local Funds.		Subscrip-tions, Dona-tions, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extra-ordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.			Cost to Govern-ment.		Cost to Local Boards.	
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
17,822	9 5	...	...	...	...	50	0 0	60	0 0	5,757	12 10	23,690	6 3	25,889	7 0	...	...	25,889	7 0	...	...	2,199	0 0	346	14	2,186	2 0	...	...	Aided from other than Educational Funds.
96	0 0	...	...	...	...	408	8 0	13	8 0	360	0 0	878	0 0	878	0 0	...	...	878	0 0	...	...	...	...	25	13	2	2	13	2	...
826	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	12 0	838	8 0	1,801	0 0	350	10 0	84	12 1	1,196	6 1	604	9 11	...	...	42	11	8	6	4	2	...
190	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	12 0	190	12 0	...	...	190	12 0	...	...	...	...	7	11	0	3	4	0	...
484	8 0	...	...	...	...	1,007	11 3	41	2 0	...	...	1,533	5 3	1,533	5 3	...	...	1,533	5 3	...	...	...	...	21	13	7	9	11	0	...
340	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	0 0	1,290	0 0	1,684	4 0	1,684	4 0	...	...	1,684	4 0	...	...	...	...	45	8	4	9	3	2	...
624	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0 0	1,220	0 0	1,904	8 0	1,904	8 0	...	...	1,904	8 0	...	...	...	...	20	0	9	6	9	2	...
100	0 0	...	...	...	...	194	0 0	39	3 0	174	0 0	507	3 0	387	9 4	...	...	387	9 4	119	9 8	...	...	14	5	8	3	11	3	...
683	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0 0	1,524	0 0	2,231	4 0	2,231	4 0	...	...	2,231	4 0	...	...	...	...	22	1	6	6	12	5	...
363	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	9 0	965	7 0	1,846	0 0	1,846	0 0	...	...	1,846	0 0	...	...	...	...	30	4	2	5	14	11	...
644	12 0	...	...	...	...	20	0 0	12	8 0	2,168	12 0	2,850	0 0	2,850	0 0	...	...	2,850	0 0	...	...	...	...	33	8	6	7	9	4	...
591	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	0 0	1,744	0 0	2,479	12 0	2,479	12 0	...	...	2,479	12 0	...	...	...	...	23	9	10	5	10	2	...
767	0 0	...	...	...	...	820	12 0	222	0 0	...	...	1,809	12 0	1,809	12 0	...	...	1,809	12 0	...	...	...	...	25	2	2	10	10	5	...
221	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6 0	3,496	15 11	3,721	13 0	3,721	13 11	...	...	3,721	13 11	...	...	...	...	72	7	7	7	10	5	...
35,402	6 9	628	3 8	...	...	16,303	9 10	10,209	9 3	25,687	0 9	88,230	14 3	90,428	9 1	32,111	4 6	93,639	13 7	1289	0 4	6,697	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Lower Class.

APPENDIX

GRAL E1

RECEIVED

[REDACTED]

low
to

1
F

A. P.

[REDACTED]

5,078 15 9 1,340

TABLE XV.

74]

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS FOR
Governments[illegible]

SPECIAL OR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.
Institutions.

[75]

RECEIPTS

1913

1914

From	Proceeds of Endow- ment.	Local Funds.	Subscrip- tion.	Fees, Fines, &c
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APPENDIX B.—(Continued).—INSTITUTIONS FOR SPECIAL Private

TABLE XVII.

TABLE XVII.															
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attend-ance.	Average Number of Pu-pils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Urdu.		Hindustani.
FIRST DIVISION.															
Church Mission Training School.	Masulipatam	1849.	5	...	28	33	33	37	12	...	33	...	...	...	...
			...	55	...	30	55	67	78	48	...	55	...	...	...
			1873.	...	81	...	81	66	73	71	...	81	...	...	...
Local Fund Normal Class	Narsapur	1873.	26	1	...	27	25	28	11	...	27	...	...	...	...
FIFTH DIVISION.															
C. W. E. Society's Training Institu-tion.	Dindigul	1863.	...	...	28	28	28	30	28	28	...	...	...	...	As. 12 & 1 R.
			1866.	39	2	17	58	49	57	39	58	...	...	...	...
Church Mission Society's English Institution.	Palamcottah	April. 1866.	84	1	59	144	199	261	144	144	...	...	...	...	As. 2 to 6 From
				66	8	18	92	...	92	92	...	...	...	...	As. 3
Vernacular Preparandi Institution.	Do.		...	...	36	26	100	113	37	76	...	...	...	...	As. 8 to R. 1
				16	...	60	76	...	37	98	...	...	...	...	...
S. P. G. Training Institution	Sawyerparam		14	...	84	98	89	100	98	98	...	...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
arah Tucker's Female Training Institution	Palamcottah	1868.	...	...	82	82	74	65	70	82	...	...	...	...	81
Total			306	93	443	840	733	862	679	614	226	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVIII.

		Number attending Col- leges.	Number attending Schools of the Higher Class.	Number attending Schools of the Middle Class.	Number attending Schools of the Lower Class.	Number attending Mixed Schools of the Higher Class.	Number attending Mixed Schools of the Middle Class.
General Education.	{ Government	317	3,103	3,807	1,261	...	1,796
	{ Private	319	9,354	21,075	1,45,079	...	...
Special Education.	{ Government	8	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Private	...	...	...	...	...	1,796
	Total	644	12,456	24,912	1,46,349	...	...

OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (NORMAL SCHOOLS).
Schools.

the foregoing Institutions.

Number attending Mixed Schools of the Lower Class.	Number attending Female Schools of the Higher Class.	Number attending Female Schools of the Middle Class.	Number attending Female Schools of the Lower Class.	Number attending Normal Schools.	Number attending other Schools for Special Education.	Total.	REMARKS.
28	...	...	...	...	...	8,545	
31,321	100	3,152	7,941	...	...	219,977	
...	...	...	...	1,003	447	1,458	
...	...	...	...	840	...	840	
31,349	100	3,152	7,941	1,843	447	230,820	

(Continued.)
at the above Institutions.

Schools of the Upper Class.			Schools of the Middle Class.			Schools of the Lower Class.			Schools of the Lower Class.			Mixed Schools of the Lower Class.			Female Schools of the Higher Class.			Female Schools of the Middle Class.			Female Schools of the Lower Class.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
83,601	0	0	1,25,818	0	5	66,179	18	6	18,462	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33,129	8	0	3,09,890	0	5	4,14,991	0	6	6,03,126	8	8	...	...	...	22,919	12	10	23,647	8	...	...	...	...
1,22,111	...	...	4,35,708	0	10	4,81,170	14	0	6,15,589	...	...	22,919	12	10	24,411	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... in this table.

... Institutions during the year 1871-72

Schools of the Lower Class.			Female Schools of the Middle Class.			Female Schools of the Lower Class.			Normal Schools.			Other Schools.			Total.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
7,641	2	2	...	...	...	0	16,118	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,641	...	...	...	...	...	1,457	0	0	16,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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TABLE XXI.

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)

Distinctions conferred by the University of Madras during the year.

Name of Candidate.	Institution in which he was educated.	Distinction conferred.
FIRST CLASS.		
R. S. Sheppard...	Presidency College ...	Bachelor of Arts.
L. Sarabalingam Naidu ...	Do. ...	Do.
T. M. Muttukumara Muppanar.	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore ...	Do.
S. A. Shetis ...	Dorseton Protestant College ...	Do.
SECOND CLASS.		
B. Hanumanta Row ...	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
C. Subramaniya ...	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras ...	Do.
G. T. Winfred ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
C. Chandrasekharam ...	Do. ...	Do.
L. G. Williams ...	Do. ...	Do.
G. C. Varada Chetty ...	Do. ...	Do.
P. S. Ganapati Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Do.
S. Gnanamuttu ...	S. P. G. Mission Seminary, Sullivan's Garden ...	Do.
H. Cooney ...	Dorseton Protestant College ...	Do.
J. Lazarus ...	Private Study ...	Do.
T. Sundara Row ...	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
A. Narayanasami ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
E. Krishna Wariyar ...	Do. ...	Do.
M. M. Ramalinga Chetti ...	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras ...	Do.
V. Subaiya ...	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
K. Mahadeva Aiyar ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
S. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar ...	High Sch. at, Trevandrum ...	Do.
P. Vedanta Chetty ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
V. Krishna Aiyar ...	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
K. Kunjani Menon ...	High School, Trevandrum ...	Do.
O. A. Mahadeva Sashih ...	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
K. Ranganatha Row ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
K. Sundaramaiya ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
S. Rajeswara Mudaliar ...	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras ...	Do.
N. Subbarayan ...	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
G. Narasinga Row ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
E. S. Dunhill ...	Dorseton Protestant College ...	Do.
S. Rangachari ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
M. Mathew ...	High School, Trevandrum ...	Do.
V. Gopala Chari ...	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras ...	Do.
R. N. Ananta Row ...	High School, Trevandrum ...	Do.
C. Janakiramaiya ...	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras ...	Do.
S. G. S. Coelho ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
W. J. Jackson ...	Dorseton Protestant College ...	Do.
T. N. Ramachandra Aiyar ...	S. P. G. High School, Tanjore ...	Do.
THIRD CLASS.		
R. Sundaresa Mudaliar ...	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
M. Subramania Aiyar ...	Do. do. ...	Do.
C. Mahadeva Aiyar ...	Presidency College ...	Do.
V. Viraragava Chari ...	Do. ...	Do.
S. Swami Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Do.

TABLE XXI.—(Contd.) APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)

Distinctions conferred by the University of Madras during the year.

Name of Candidate.	Institution in which he was educated.	Distinction conferred.
THIRD CLASS.—(Contd.)		
C. Appasawmy Aiyar ...	Free Church Mission Institution, Madras; Private Study ...	Bachelor of Arts.
A. S. Daniel Pillai ...	Presidency College; S. P. G. High School, Tanjore ...	Do.
K. Ramanadha Aiyar ...	Provincial College, Combaconum ...	Do.
S. Narayanasami Aiyar ...	Presidency College; Private Study ...	Do.
T. S. Thiagaraja Row ...	Private Study ...	Do.
E. de Norcourt ...	Do. ...	Do.
THIRD CLASS.		
Bamanjee Pherozsha ...	Private Study ...	Master of Laws.
SECOND CLASS.		
C. Subramanya Sastri ...	Private Study ...	Bachelor of Laws.
THIRD CLASS.		
T. Ramachandra Row ...	Private Study ...	Bachelor of Laws.
K. Seshadri Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Do.
A. Rangasami Aiyangar ...	Do. ...	Do.
M. R. Ramakrishna Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Do.
A. Lakshminarasimham ...	Do. ...	Do.
N. Sarvathama Row ...	Do. ...	Do.
J. C. S. Lawrence ...	Do. ...	Do.
S. Vaidyanadha Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Do.
M. Ramasami Aiyar ...	Do. ...	Do.
P. C. Ananta Chari ...	Do. ...	Do.
P. Gurumurti ...	Do. ...	Do.
FIRST EXAMINATION.		
D. J. Macdonald ...	Medical College ...	M. B. & C. M.
SECOND EXAMINATION.		
J. Lancaster ...	Medical College ...	Do.
R. Warder ...	Do. ...	Do.
H. A. F. Nailer ...	Do. ...	Do.
SECOND CLASS.		
N. Ruthasabapathy Pillai ...	...	B. C. E.

TABLE XXII.

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)

Return of Private Donations and Endowments from which Aid was received in Government Colleges and Schools during the Official year 1873-74.

Name of Donor.	Description or Object of Donation or Endowment.	Amount realized.	Total.	Remarks.
THIRD DIVISION.				
Public Subscribers	Elphinstone Scholarship at the Presidency College for the encouragement of English Literature	Rs. 214	A. P. 0 0	Interest on Rupees 6,000, the Endowment Fund.
Do.	Cously Scholarship at the Presidency College for the support of Students from Malabar	132	0 0	
Trustees of Panchayath Madrasah's Charities.	Panchayath's Scholarship at the Presidency College for the encouragement of Panchayath's Students.	685	0 0	
Public Subscribers	Boardman Endowment at the Presidency College for the encouragement of the study of Vernacular Literature	50	8 0	Do. on Rupees 1,100, do.
Maharajah of Travancore	Travancore Maharajah's Prize at the Presidency College for Encouragement in Mental Philosophy	20	0 0	Do. on " 500, do.
Do. of Vizianagram	Vizianagram Maharajah's Prize at the Presidency College for Proficiency in Logic and Moral Philosophy.	20	0 0	Do. on " 500, do.
Public Subscribers	Norton Medal at the Presidency College awarded for the best Vernacular Essay	29	0 0	Do. on " 800, do.
Do.	Marshall Scholarship at the Presidency College for the encouragement of Vernacular Translation	100	0 0	Do. on " 1,300, do.
Maharajah of Vizianagram	Vizianagram Maharajah's Scholarship at the Presidency College for the encouragement of Students from the Northern Circars	699	0 0	
The Honorable Sherif-ul-Omrah Bahadur.	Decision Scholarship at the Presidency College for the encouragement of Muselman Students.	45	0 0	
	Mr. Thompson's Prize for the Student who obtained the first place in the Bachelor of Arts Examination.	31	8 0	Donation.
Rajiyasaram Zamindar	Rajiyasaram Zamindar's Prize at the Presidency College for Proficiency in English	30	0 0	Rs.

TABLE XII.—(Continued.)

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)

Return of Private Donations and Endowments from which Aid was received in Government Colleges and Schools during the Official year 1873-74.

Name of Donor.	Description or Object of Donation or Endowment.	Amount realized.	Total.	Remarks.
Public Subscribers	Lane Scholarship to provide a Scholarship at the Medical College of the value of Rupees 30 per annum, with successive rise of Rupees 10 at the end of the first and third years; totable for five years with a view to perpetuate the memory of the late Doctor Lane	Rs. 380	A. P. 0 0	Donation.
Do.	Johnston Medal at the Medical College to perpetuate the memory of the late Doctor Johnston.	40	0 0	Interest on Rs. 1,000, the Endowment.
Colonel G. W. Walker, R.E.	To train men at the Civil Engineering College for employment as Taluk Overseers in Canara and Malabar.	180	0 0	Do. on " 4,000, do.
Hindu Gentlemen	Scholarships to Pupils in the Government Family Normal School, Madras	1,362	8 4	Donation.
The Hon'ble Sherif-ul-Omrah	Deisen's Scholarship at the Presidency College	4	0 0	Interest on Rs. 1,330, the Endowment Fund.
FOURTH DIVISION.				
Inhabitants of Combarcum	Regulamp's Medal at the Combarcum Provincial College	50	0 0	Interest on Rs. 1,000, the Endowment.
Do. Taljore	Edward Bell's Scholarship at do.	50	0 0	Do. on " 1,312, do.
Chundrayyasa Mappanar	Mappanar's Medal	56	0 0	Do.
Teachers and Pupils of the Trichinopoly Normal School	For making the Trichinopoly Normal School	21	15 0	Do.
Mr. J. F. Price, Acting Collector of Salem.	For Prize Books for the meritorious boys in the Salem Zillah School	69	0 0	Do.
Mr. Smith, late Sub-Collector of Salem.	Do.	8	1 7	Interest on Rs. 90, the Endowment.
T. B. Ramanatha Iyer, Head Master, Panchayath's School	Taluk School, Ossaor	10	0 0	Donation.
	Taluk School, Tirunelveli	265	0 7	
			3,985	8 4

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APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)

TABLE XII.—(Continued.)

Return of Private Donations and Endowments from which Aid was received in Government Colleges and Schools during the Official Year 1873-74.

Name of Donor.	Description or Object of Donation or Endowment.	Amount realized.	Total.	Remarks.
	SIXTH DIVISION.			
Public Subscribers ..	To found a Scholarship at the Calicut Provincial School in the name of Mr. Conolly, late Collector of Malabar ..	268 0 0	..	Interest on Rs. 11,500, the Endowment.
Do ..	To found a Scholarship at the Calicut Provincial School in the name of Mr. Sharpe, Civil and Session Judge. Towards maintaining a school for general education at Tellicherry ..	126 0 0	..	Do. on " 2,633-4-0, do.
Edward Brennan, Esq., late of Tellicherry ..	Mangalore Endowment Fund raised in connexion with the Mangalore Provincial School ..	440 0 0	..	Do. on " 8,000-0-0, do.
Inhabitants of Mangalore ..	..	2,517 0 0	3,351 0 0	Do. on " 61,200-0-0, do.
	Total ..	..	7,901 8 11	
	Proceeds of Endowments ..	..	..	
	Subscriptions and Donations ..	..	..	
	Total ..	..	7,901 8 11	

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on Public Instruction, dated 15th August 1874, No. 1,411-A.

ORDER THEREON, 3rd May 1875, No. 134.

Though the report on Public Instruction is dated 15th August 1874, it was not ready to be laid before Government in a printed form until the 14th October, and the printing of the tabular statements was not completed until the end of January. In future the Director will see the report and appendices through the press before submitting them to Government.

2. The marginal table shows the number of schools and pupils

	TOTAL.		INCREASE IN 1873-74.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Colleges ..	12	244	1	42
Higher-class Schools ..	51	12,553	2	556
Middle-class do. ..	610	29,800	7	1,538
Lower-class do. ..	7,619	185,530	1,429	36,549
Normal do. ..	16	1,343	1	24
Professional do. ..	6	447	1	136
Total ..	8,215	230,820	1,436	38,678

connected with the department, and the increase during the year. It is observed that, though there was a decrease of two in the number of higher-class schools, there was an increase of 566 in the number of pupils

attending schools of that class. As in the previous year the most important increase both in schools and pupils was in connexion with elementary education, the total number of schools of the lower class under inspection being 7,619 with 185,530 pupils, against 6,190 with 149,081 pupils in 1872-73. The average attendance per school remains at twenty-four. The number of lower schools aided or entirely supported by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities rose from 4,981 schools with 110,078 pupils to 5,168 schools with 137,549 pupils. The average attendance at these schools fell from twenty-seven to twenty-six, but was still considerably higher than in other schools of the lower class, where it was only nineteen.

3. The most important advance in educational operations during the year took place in the marginally-noted districts, four of which, viz, Malabar, North Arcot, Tinnevely, and South Arcot, were favorably noticed in the same way in the

Madras.
Chingleput.
Tinnevely.
South Arcot.

Malabar.
North Arcot.
Madras.
Karnool.

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11. The above-mentioned four Colleges are the only institutions in the Presidency which were recognized during the year under review as imparting education up to the standard of the examination for the Bachelor of Arts Degree. The financial position is contrasted in the subjoined statement so far as the College Branches are concerned :—

	Total Cost.	Fees.	Percentage of Fees to Cost.	Annual Cost of each Pupil.	
				Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
Presidency College ...	Rs. 48,703	Rs. 5,180	10.6	Rs. A. P. 503 1 5	Rs. A. P. 427 2 1
Combaconam do. ...	18,797	3,738	19.9	227 14 11	188 12 7
Free Church of Scotland Institution ...	13,854	2,631	18.9	189 12 6	61 0 10
Dorseton College ...	8,177	1,325	16.2	314 7 10	117 1 10

With reference to the above it is to be remarked that the Inspector of the division is not satisfied with the distribution of the charges of the Doveton College between the College and School Branches, and that he gives what seem good grounds for his opinion. According to the method of distribution which he considers should be adopted the total annual cost per pupil in the College Department was Rupees 613, and the cost to Government Rupees 189.

12. The Director should address the Government separately with reference to the question raised in paragraph 49 of the report. The total number of collegiate and higher-class schools in the Presidency fell from fifty-three to fifty-one, owing to the closing of the S. P. G. Seminary at Vadiapuram, and the transfer to the middle class of the Wesleyan school at Trichinopoly. Of the fifty-one schools, fourteen were Government institutions and the remainder private schools, one of the latter being a girls' school attached to the Doveton College. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of schools, the number of scholars rose from 11,990 to 12,556, of whom twenty-three passed the F. A. Examination, as shown below :—

Districts.	Schools.	Matriculation.	F. A.
Vizagapatam ...	London Mission ...	2	1
Krishna ...	Noble Institution ...	9	6
Ballary ...	Provincial School ...	14	3
Malabar ...	Do. Calicut ...	24	7
Canara ...	Do. Mangalore ...	23	6

Of those schools from which no scholars passed the F. A. Examination, the following passed more than ten pupils at the Matriculation Examination :—

Districts.	Schools.	Attendance.	Passed Matriculation.
Godavery ...	Provincial School, Rajahmundry ...	205	14
Madras ...	Patcheappah's High School ...	413	14
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ...	149	11
Trichinopoly ...	Church of Scotland Mission School ...	400	11
	S. P. G. School ...	445	18
Tanjore ...	S. P. G. School, Tanjore ...	480	33
Coimbatore ...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam ...	373	11
Tinnevely ...	High School ...	409	12
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School ...	270	10

Comparing the cost of education at these schools the Government find :—

Schools.	Total Cost.	Fees.	Percent- age of Fees to Cost.	ANNUAL COST OF EACH PUPIL.	
				Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.					
	RS.	RS.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bellary Provincial School ...	12,794	5,127	40.4	70 4 8	42 2 0
Calicut do. do. ...	13,332	5,801	43.5	62 9 5	35 5 8
Mangalore do. do. ...	12,756	5,840	45.8	61 14 9	35 2 0
Rajahmundry do. do. ...	11,019	4,596	41.7	55 5 11	32 9 3
PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					
London Mission School, Viza- gapatam ...	4,221	1,785	42.3	21 13 11	8 13 8
Noble Institution, Masulipatam.	15,141	2,581	17.0	64 15 9	25 1 2
Patcheappah's High School...	21,956	6,942	31.6	59 0 4	27 4 7
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ...	12,840	5,400	42.7	87 12 5	32 7 4
Church of Scotland Mission Institution ...	13,832	4,112	29.8	40 5 2	15 11 7
S. P. G. School, Trichinopoly.	13,476	5,639	41.8	34 3 3	13 1 3
S. P. G. School, Tanjore ...	12,619	5,264	41.7	24 5 9	16 5 8
St. Joseph's College, Nega- patam ...	11,154	3,243	29.1	31 5 4	8 5 3
High School, Coimbatore ...	13,625	6,771	49.6	37 0 5	14 5 0
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevely ...	4,659	2,945	63.3	19 15 11	9 4 9

The highest average daily attendance at a Government School of the higher class was 287 at the Zillah School, Chittoor, and the lowest 126 at the Zillah School, Kurnool. Amongst private institutions of the same class, the highest average daily attendance was 518 at the S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and the lowest fifteen at Sullivan's Garden's Seminary, which is an institution specially intended for theological instruction, and having only an incidental connexion with the Educational Department.

13. The maximum cost to Government per scholar in the Govern-

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were 400 Municipal

and Local Fund Schools of the lower class during the year under review, against 242 in the previous year. With regard to a large portion of this increase, however, it is reported that it results from a large number of private aided schools having been taken over by the Local Fund Board of Kurnool, and increased expenditure thus incurred without any proportionate increase in the educational advantages afforded. The question is under consideration separately.

The number of pupils attending Municipal and Local Fund lower class schools is given at 10,968, and the expenditure at Rupees 50,521 giving an average of Rupees 4-9-0 as the gross expenditure per pupil. The fees not being given (except in a scattered manner throughout the appendices), the average net expenditure cannot be ascertained.

20. In paragraph 105 of the report, the Director alludes to the importance of free inter communication between Local Fund Board and Municipalities and the Educational Officers of the division, and the Government learn with satisfaction that considerable inter communication went on in the case of all the Inspectors. In some cases, however, it is reported that measures are adopted by Local Boards without previous consultation with the Educational Officers, and the Government fully concur with the Director in considering that in such cases a serious mistake was made. The point is one on which it is impossible to lay too much stress, and it will be the duty of the official members of the Boards in question to see that due attention is paid to the wishes of Government in this respect.

21. Taking lower-class schools of all kinds, it appears that the number rose during the year from 6,190 with 149,081 scholars to 7,619 with an attendance of 185,630. Turning to Appendix B, where owing to the Order of Government on last report not having been received in time, Local Fund and Private Schools are still shown together, it appears that the maximum cost to public funds per pupil in a Boys' School of the lower class was Rupees 45-6-0 in the

Ganjam ... {Sompeta,
Jalamar,
Kalingspatam.
Godavery ... {Rajahmundry (9),
Cocanada (6),
Kistna ... Guntur (2),
Bellary ... Anantapore,
South Arcot. {Cuddalore,
Virdachellum.} (9).
Tanjore Municipal Branch School.
Canara Local Fund Schools (12).

Mahomedan school at Arcot, and in all of the marginally-noted schools or sets of schools the cost was over Rupees 10. This is manifestly an excessive expenditure, and the Government desire to have special reports with respect to each of these schools except those at Anantapore and Canara.

in connexion with which the introduction of improved arrangements has already been reported. In the case of the Canara Schools also, as remarked last year, the preparation of the returns is obviously defective. The minimum cost per pupil appears to have been 6 Annas at the Tanjore Municipal School, No. VI. The difference in the cost

of the various schools supported by this Municipality is so very marked that the Government cannot but suspect that there has been some error in classification. In a considerable number of cases the cost to Government per pupil in private schools of the lower class is reported at under 1 Rupee.

22. The marginal table shows briefly the progress made in the

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Number of schools for which grants were sanctioned ...	3,248	4,541
Attendance ...	89,820	124,547

	Rs.	Rs.
Grants sanctioned from—		
(a) Provincial Funds ...	27,413	35,193
(b) Municipal do. ...	19,945	27,023
(c) Local Funds ...	98,719	1,42,533

Total ... 1,46,077 2,05,748

Grants actually drawn during the year from—

(a) Provincial Funds ...	21,274	36,179
(b) Municipal do. ...	18,643	27,511
(c) Local Funds ...	98,940	1,26,715

Total ... 1,38,857 1,90,405

working of the Result Grant System during the year under review. From this it would appear that the average cost to Government per scholar attending a Result Grant School was Rupees 1-10-6.

Out of 69,046 children presented for examination 30,354 passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, 8,248 in reading and writing alone, and 2,052 in reading alone.

23. The Government still await the Director's proposals for the revision of the Result Grant Rules alluded to in paragraph 19 of the Order of Government reviewing the report for 1872-73.

24. The progress made during the year in Female Education must

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Girls' Schools. {Number... 186 237		
{Scholars. 9,292 11,193		
Mixed Schools. {Number... 357 916		
{Scholars. 5,099 6,920		
Total Schools. {Number... 543 1,153		
{Scholars. 14,330 17,113		

be considered satisfactory, the number of girls' schools having risen by 27 per cent., and the number of girls attending them by about 20·5 per cent. If, however, the attend-

ance at Mixed Schools be taken into consideration, the number of girls under instruction increased by 15 per cent. only, the total number being 17,113, against 14,330 in the previous year. The large increase in the number of Mixed Schools shown in the report appears to be almost entirely due to more correct classification.

25. In reviewing the report for the preceding year it was remarked that the whole of the increase was in schools in no way connected with religious bodies, but during the year under review the state of things changed, the increase being rather greater in religious schools than in others. The distribution of the girls under instruction in 1873-74 is contrasted below with the distribution in 1872-73:—

	1873-74	1873-74
Madras and Chingleput ...	3,903	4,638
Tinnevely ...	3,548	4,418
Malabar ...	1,495	1,969
Tanjore ...	931	1,013
Madura ...	599	759
North Arcot ...	520	610
Coimbatore ...	450	546
Visagapatam ...	635	806
South Canara ...	362	448
Salem ...	239	414
Godavery ...	299	383
South Arcot ...	294	289
Bellary ...	196	252
Nellore ...	194	195
Kistna ...	197	120
Trichinopoly ...	69	65
Cuddapah ...	23	46
Kurnool ...	53	39
Ganjam ...		

Looking to the castes of the girls under instruction the increase is most marked in the case of Mahomedan girls. As remarked last year, the bulk of those classed as "Others" were girls attending religious schools, and therefore probably Native Christians. It is hoped that, as directed by Government, measures will be taken to show these separately in the report for next year. The large increase in the number of Hindus, and the decrease in the number of those whose caste is not known, appear to be due in great measure to a number of the Village Boys' Schools attended by a few girls having been classed as Mixed Schools, from which returns are received of the castes of the female pupils.

26. The complaint reported in paragraph 112 regarding the new fourth standard of needlework appears to be well founded, but a separate communication should be submitted on the subject if it is considered that any change is called for.

27. In reporting on the Government Normal Schools, Mr. Powell remarks: "It must be allowed that the results are poor, but unless some advantages are attached to the employment of trained men, the demand for them in private schools is not likely to be extensive." The Director is at liberty to submit proposals for the adoption of any measures which he considers would tend to produce an improvement in this respect, and at the same time be free from objection on other grounds.

28. The total amount of fees returned as realized in schools of all kinds throughout the Presidency rose from Rupees 5,38,918 to Rupees 6,11,109, the average per pupil falling from Rupees 2-12-11 to Rupees 2-10-4, with reference to which falling off the Director remarks that it must be expected to continue as long as the increase in the numbers mainly depend on fresh accessions of Result Schools and Local Fund Board Schools in which the levy of fees is not regulated by the ordinary rules. As regards the Local Fund Board Schools, where a considerable option is left to the local bodies administering the funds, the remark is unquestionably true, but an unduly low rate of fees in an ordinary Result Grant School is an indication of an unnecessarily high grant, and the Director should bear this in mind in submitting his proposals for the revision of the Result Grant Rules which has so long been under consideration. The Government would further remark that so long as the extension of education is chiefly in the direction of lower-class schools, the total expenditure on which is comparatively small, a decrease in the average fee per pupil in schools of all kinds is naturally to be looked for. It is satisfactory to find that the proportion of fees levied to the total expenditure on educational institutions of all kinds, as shown in Appendix B, rose from 28.7 to 30.2 per cent.

29. In paragraph 157 of the report an interesting comparison is made of the percentage of fees to total cost in Government and Private Schools, the proportion in the case of higher and middle class schools being much higher in Government than in private schools, so much so in the latter class that if the Director's figures are correct, it would appear that the Endowment Funds of that class of school must amount to a very considerable sum.

30. The following table is the result of a comparison of one of the tables given in paragraph 157 of the report with that given in paragraph 161:—

	GOVERNMENT.			PRIVATE.		
	Average Daily Attendance.	Net Cost to Government after deducting Fees.	Cost to Government per Pupil.	Average Daily Attendance.	Cost to Government.	Cost to Government per Pupil.
Colleges ...	296	Rs. 72,386	Rs. 244 6 0	154	Rs. 13,009	Rs. 85 0 5
Higher-class schools ...	2,573	68,457	26 9 8	8,727	1,12,737	12 14 8
Middle-class do. ...	3,307	89,049	11 12 11	19,708	1,97,041	9 15 11

31. Lower-class schools are omitted from the above statement as except in the case of girls, the aid is given almost entirely from Local Funds, and appears amongst the expenditure from sources other than grant-in-aid, the order to show it separately not having been issued until after the present report was ready for submission.

32. From Appendix B it appears that the total expenditure from public and private sources on Educational institutions of all kinds amounted to Rupees 20,18,612, against Rupees 18,78,255 in 1872-73

	1872-73	1873-74	
Colleges ...	29 54	6 05	and although the increase is
Higher-class schools ...	20 74	21 92	not so great as in 1872-73, it
Middle-class schools ...	28 53	28 53	is still indicative of substan-
Lower-class do. ...	5 73	4 42	tial progress. The marginal
Normal Schools ...	5 50	4 00	table shows the percentage
Special do. ...			borne by the expenditure on

each class of school to the total expenditure compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year.

The expenditure from public funds on education in 1873-74 is shown in the Accountant-General's accounts as follows:—

	Rs.
Provincial Funds (less recoveries) ...	9,96,352
Local Funds ...	2,60,102

Deduct.

Grant from Provincial Funds ...	96,710
Grants between Circles ...	804
	97,514
	2,62,588

Special Funds.

Educational Building Fund ...	1,15,681
School Fee Fund ...	83,172
	1,49,053
Municipal Funds ...	76,300

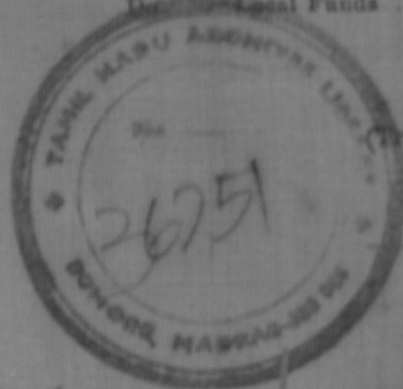
Deduct.

Grant from Provincial Funds ...	25,000
Local Funds ...	1,310
	24,310
	51,990

Total ... 14,59,983

(True Extract.)

D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Officiating Chief Secretary



Looking

Hindus
Mahomedans
Others
Not known

Total

will be
The large
number of
measure
girls have
received

26. The
fourth at
separate
considered

27. In
remarks
some adv
demand
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measures
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