

TABLE III.

I. INSTITUTIONS FOR GRAL EDUCATION.

Government Schools & Middle Class.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When opened.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.							Monthly rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts.						Charges.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		REMARKS.																			
			Tamil.	Telugu.	Canarese.	Malayalam.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Urdu.		Arabic.	From Government.	Donation.	Local rate or Assessment.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.			Extraordinary.	Total.		Total cost.	Cost to Government.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25																			
FIRST DIVISION.																																											
Ganja District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Chicacole	7th	2	102					4 & 8 As.	1,226	10	8				357	8	0	1,584	2	8	1,399	0	10	51	12	6	1,450	13	4	133	5	4	16	12	3	14	2	10			
	Taluk School	Russelconda	17th	4	22					2 & 4 As.	334	14	11				59	10	0	394	8	11	335	14	11	58	10	0	394	8	11				19	3	11	16	5	5			
	Do.	Ooperbhago	9th	4						None.	322	12	0							322	12	0	285	12	0	34	4	8	320	0	8	2	11	4				24	9	11	24	13	3
	Do.	Ganjam	19th	1							2 & 4 As.	316	12	4				46	2	0	429	14	4	347	1	2	15	13	2	362	14	4	67	0	0	25	0	6	21	14	8		
	Do.	Ichapur	26th	7							Do.	338	0					6	12	0	406	12	0	369	14	0	36	14	0	406	12	0				18	1	4	15	1	4		
Vizagapatam District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Tekkali Raghunathpur.	22d	8						Do.	338	0					6	12	0	406	12	0	369	14	0	36	14	0	406	12	0				18	1	4	15	1	4			
	Taluk School	Bimlipatam	29th	16	86					Do.	478	10	10				66	8	0	545	2	10	514	10	10	22	1	0	536	11	10	8	7	0	14	13	10	19	15	2			
	Do.	Palkonda	21st	7	39					4, 6 & 8 As.	89	15	2				23	4	0	1,124	3	3	978	14	9	72	0	10	1,050	15	7	73	3	8	15	7	3	13	2	1			
	Do.	Ankapalli	17th	2	56					2 & 4 As.	460	0	0				94	0	0	554	7	0	502	0	0	33	11	0	535	11	0	18	12	0	17	12	7	15	8	1			
	Do.	Kassimkotai	16th	30	47					Do.	586	15	7				145	6	0	832	5	7	647	15	7	31	3	0	679	2	7	153	3	0	12	7	4	10	13	11			
Kistna District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Chodaveram	19th	16	44					Do.	549	12	0				124	12	0	674	8	0	602	7	0	50	13	0	653	4	0	21	4	0	13	9	9	11	7	3			
	Do.	Nursapatam	1st	20	28					Do.	336	3	11				80	12	3	417	0	2	381	9	11	29	12	0	411	5	11	5	10	3	15	7	1	12	7	3			
	Taluk School	Elur	16th	55	55					Do.	308	12	11				66	4	0	375	0	11	346	4	11	22	13	0	369	1	11	5	15	0	12	4	10	10	4	8			
	Taluk School	Belanghi	1st	22	46					4, 6 & 8 As.	1,260	0	0				154	4	0	1,414	4	0	1,256	5	4	139	12	0	1,396	1	4	18	2	8	27	5	10	24	7	5			
	Taluk School	Gudur	22nd	28	28					2 & 4 As.	375	0	0				80	2	0	455	2	0	381	10	0	58	0	0	439	10	0	15	8	0	10	9	1	9	2	4			
SECOND DIVISION.																																											
Bellary District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Adoni	12th	70	0	70				4 As.	840	0	0				237	12	0	1,077	12	0	940	0	0	69	15	6	1,009	15	6	67	12	6	14	0	5	11	10	8			
	Do.	Anantipur	1st	32	0	82				4 As.	1,240	6	0				211	9	9	1,452	0	3	1,244	6	0	143	5	1	1,387	11	1	64	5	2	29	15	8	18	12	8			
	Do.	Pennacondah	18th	27	0	27				4 As.	620	5	1				94	13	0	715	2	1	700	5	1	7	13	0	708	2	1	7	0	0	29	11	11	25	13	6			
THIRD DIVISION.																																											
Madras District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Mylapore	1st	32	82					2 & 3 As.	1,142	6	9				131	10	0	1,310	1	5	1,196	6	9	71	12	0	1,268	2	9	41	14	8	17	10	3	15	13	10			
	Do.	Ponneri	6th	27	47					2 & 4 As.	196	0	0				91	8	0	287	8	0	232	0	0	21	8	0	253	8	0	34	0	0	6	10	9	5	2	6			
	Do.	Trivellore	6th	46	80					Do.	684	4	6				202	4	0	886	8	6	768	4	6	24	0	0	792	4	6	94	4	0	9	3	5	7	15	4			
	Do.	Poonamallee	17th	39	114					Do.	659	4	2				239	8	0	898	12	2	667	10	3	184	7	10	852	2	1	46	10	1	9	2	7	7	1	5			
	Do.	Kunnatur	13th	30	57					Do.	280	0	0				132	2	0	412	2	0	376	0	0	24	0	0	400	0	0	12	2	0	7	0	3	4	14	7			
Sri Arcot District.	Pensioner's School	Siriperimatur	30th	8	47					Do.	470	0	0				138	12	0	608	12	0	498	12	0	33	10	0	532	6	0	76	6	0	13	12	8	13	12	8			
	Mint School	Tripassore	15th	0	0					Do.	344	13	5							344	13	5	344	13	5				344	13	5				7	13	4	7	13	4			
	Taluk School	Madras	13th	0	0					Free.	321	4	0							321	4	0	240	0	0	81	4	0	321	4	0				13	11	5	9	12	1			
	Do.	Old Town, Cuddalore	4th	2	39					Do.	321	4	0							590	13	3	575	4	0	14	5	3	589	9	3	1	4	0	13	3	0	8	13	0			
	Do.	Poto Novo	25th	8	36					4 & 8 As.	420	0	0				170	5	3	523	11	9	455	11	9	58	10	0	514	5	9	9	6	0	12	13	11	10	4	7			
Sri Arcot District.	Do.	Kurinjipadi	1st	8	12					Do.	343	9	9				178	7	0	523	11	9	455	11	9	17	8	0	450	8	0	28	13	10	9	5	2	6	12	4			
	Do.	Virdachellam	16th	77						Do.	360	0	0				119	5	10	479	5	10	433	0	0	33	9	8	578	2	11	81	8	0	14	1	6	10	5	0			
	Do.	Punroty	1st	88						Do.	419	11	11				239	15	0	659	10	11	544	9	3	33	9	8	578	2	11	22	12	0	14	1	6	10	5	0			
	Do.	Villanur	1st	48						Do.	330	0	0				138	0	0	473	12	0	425	0	0	36	0	0	451	0	0	24	14	0	12	14	2	0	11	4			
	Do.	Tindivanam	10th	67						Do.	420	0	0				187	4	0	632	4	0	573	0	0	3	6	0	606	12	5	34	3	7	10	4	7	7	11				
Sri Arcot District.	Do.	Trinomalai	18th	30						Do.	349	1	6				221	0	0	641	0	0	579	15	11	26	12	6	606	12	5	0	8	5	17	6	3	13	15	5			
	Do.	Trikalore	1st	M	60					Do.	349	1	6				86	4	0	435	5	6	391	1	6	43	11	7	434	13	1	31	2	0	10	14	2	8	0	11			
	Do.	Trikalore	1st	M	60					Do.	540	0	0				220	2	8	760	4	8	684	0	0	45	2	8	729	2	8				52	11	8	447	6	3			
			834	732													18,803	8	0																								

A-50 (e) 461
SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS

OF THE

Madras Government

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

48
93 M

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR

1865-66.

No-34282
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

MADRAS:

GANTZ BROTHERS,
ADELPHI PRESS, 175, MOUNT ROAD.

1866.

X
218

SECRETARIAT LIBRARY
MADRAS.

Class *I* No. *309*

Book-case *12*

186

TABLE III.

APP. A.—(Continued.)

I. INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Government Schools of the Middle Class.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When E. established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.								Monthly rate of Schooling fees.	Receipts.						Charges.			Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.		REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Canarese.	Malayalam.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.		Arabic.	From Govern-ment.	Proceeds of en-dowment.	Local rate or assessment.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.			Extraordinary.	Total.		Total cost.	Cost to Govern-ment.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

121 (13) 2 A

R
T. 211 x M65
M66



2

CONTENTS.

	Paras.
Increase in the number of Schools and Scholars during the past year ...	2 to 9
Distribution of Schools and Pupils ...	10
Classification of Pupils as to race, religion, and sex. ...	11 & 12
Inspecting Agency ...	13 & 14
Summary of actual expenditure ...	15
University ...	16 to 24
* GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.	
Presidency College ...	25 & 26
Medical College ...	27
Civil Engineering College ...	28
Statement of attendance and expenditure on Colleges ...	29
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.	
Provincial School, Bellary ...	} 30
Do. do. Combaconum ...	
Do. do. Calicut ...	
Zillah School, Berhampore ...	} 31
Do. do. Rajahmundry ...	
Do. do. Kurnool ...	
Do. do. Cuddapah... ..	
Do. do. Chittoor ...	
Do. do. Salem ...	
Do. do. Cuddalore... ..	
Do. do. Madura ...	} 32 to 38
Madrisa-i-Azam ...	
Comparative Examination of the Senior Classes of the Provincial and Zillah Schools...	32 to 38

I. INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Government Schools of the Lower Class.

TABLE IV.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.							Monthly rate of Schooling fee.	Receipts.							Charges.			Excess of Receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Canarese.	Malayalam.	Hindustani.	Persian.		Uriya.	From Govern-ment.	Proceeds of En-dowment.	Local rate or Assessment.	Subscriptions, &c. Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.			Total.	Total cost.		Cost to Govern-ment.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9</

APPENDIX A.—(Continued.)

I. INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Private Colleges and Collegiate Institutions open to Government Inspection.

TABLE V.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.					Monthly rate of Schooling fee.	Receipts.						Charges.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		REMARKS.													
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Latin.	Greek.		From Government.	Proceeds of endowment.	Local rate or Assessment.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.			Total.	Total cost.		Cost to Government.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	14	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25												
Dowton Protestant College.	Madras, Vepery.	1st March 1855.	4	1	147	152	127	152	68	44	64	43	3, 4, & 5 Rs.	4,954	10 8	13,533	7 3	...	...	...	6,991	8 0	...	...	25,479	9 11	17,980	0 0	4,807	6 2	22,877	6 2	2,602	3 9	...	...	136	15 10	29 10 8	

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

1st Division	...	...	...	...	39 & 40
2nd Do.	...	...	...	...	41
3rd Do.	...	...	...	...	42 & 43
4th Do.	...	...	...	...	44 & 45
5th Do.	...	...	...	...	46
Malabar and Canara	...	...	...	...	47 & 48

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS.

1st and 3rd Divisions	...	...	...	...	49
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Normal School, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	} 50
Do. Class, Nursapur	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. Russelcondah	...	...	...	...	
Normal School, Madras	...	...	...	...	51
Do. do. Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	52
Do. do. Vellore	...	...	...	...	53
Do. do. Cannanore	...	...	...	...	54
Teachers' Certificate Examination	...	...	...	...	55 & 56

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

School of Industrial Arts	...	...	...	...	57 & 58
Statement of number, classification, attendance, and expenditure of Government Schools.	...	...	...	...	59

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

1st Division	...	...	...	...	60
2nd Do.	...	...	...	...	61
3rd Do.	...	...	...	...	62
4th Do.	...	...	...	...	63
5th Do.	...	...	...	...	64 to 66
Remarks in connection with the Sub-division of Malabar and South Canara	...	...	...	...	67
Rate Schools in the Sub-division of Malabar and South Canara	...	...	...	...	68
Statement of number, classification, attendance, and expenditure of Private Schools.	...	...	...	...	69
Effect of the new Grant-in-aid Rules on the Educational operations of the leading Missionary Societies.	...	...	...	...	} 70 to 82
Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	...	
Army Schools	...	...	...	...	84
Book Depôt	...	...	...	...	85 & 86
Total expenditure of the Educational Department	...	...	...	...	87

APPENDICES.

	Page.
Report of the Inspector of Schools, 1st Division	... i to xxv
Report of the Inspector of Schools, 2nd Division	... xxvi to xli
Report of the Inspector of Schools, 3rd Division	... xlii to lxxvii
Report of the Inspector of Schools, 4th Division	... lxxviii to xcvi
Report of the Inspector of Schools, 5th Division	... xcvi to cxxviii
Report of the Deputy Inspector of Schools in Malabar and South Canara	... cxxix to cxlii
Report of the Principal of the Presidency College	... cxliii to clv
Report of the Principal of the Medical College	... clvi to clxxii
Report of the Principal of the Civil Engineering College.	... clxxiii to clxxxii

Results of the Comparative Examination of the 5th Classes in Provincial and Zillah Schools held in December 1865.	... clxxxii
Statement of Grants-in-aid of salaries, &c., of Masters employed in Private Schools during the year 1865-66	... clxxxiii to clxxxvii
Statement of Building Grants made to Private Schools from the Educational Building Fund during the year 1865-66	... clxxxviii

Govt. Colleges and Collegiate Institutions, Table I	...	1
Do. Schools of the Higher Class, do. II	...	2 & 3
Do. do. of the Middle Class, do. III	...	4
Do. do. of the Lower Class, do. IV	...	5
Private Colleges and Collegiate Institutions, do. V	...	6 to 9
Private Schools, of the Higher Class, do. VI	...	10
Do. of the Middle Class, do. VII	...	11 & 12
Do. of the Lower Class, do. VIII	...	13 & 14
Female Schools (Private), do. IX	...	14
Government Institutions for special or professional education, do. X & XI	...	
Private Institutions for, do. XII	...	

Abstract of attendance in both Government and Private Institutions Table XIII...	15
Do. of receipts and charges in do. do. do. XIV...	15
Do. of Grants-in-aid received by Private Institutions during the year do. XV...	16
Distinctions conferred by the Madras University do. XVI	
Return of Scholarships gained do. do. do. XVII...	17 to 19
Do. of Candidates passed at the Teachers' Certificate Examination for 1865-66 do. XVIII...	20 to 24
Return of Private Donations and Endowments received during the year * do. XIX...	25
General Statement of the amount expended by Government do. do. do. XX...	26

MADRAS, 9th August 1866.

No. 1637.

From

E. B. POWELL, Esq.,

Director of Public Instruction.

To

THE HON'BLE A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Chief Secretary to Government,

Fort St. George.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1865-66. In drawing up the report, I have followed the instructions given in Order of Government, No. 33, of the 24th January 1866; and the reports of the Inspectors of Schools, as also those of the Principals of Government Colleges, are attached as Appendices to my report.

2. On the 30th April 1865, the total number of Colleges and Schools connected with the Educational Department was 983, with an attendance of 39,100 pupils; and, on the 30th April 1866, there were 1,261 Institutions, attended by 45,056 scholars. Thus, during the past year, the number of schools increased by 278, and the number of pupils by 5,956. It is to be remarked that the progress here noted ^{*Increase in the number of Schools and Scholars during the past year.*} belongs entirely to Private Schools; the total number of Government Institutions ^{*and Scholars*} was one less than that for April 1865; and the aggregate attendance at Government Schools, though showing an improvement over that for 1864-65, presents an increase of only 257 scholars. These results are in harmony with the expressed wishes of Government, namely, that no additional Government Schools should be established except in peculiar circumstances, and that as full development as possible should be given to the Grant-in-Aid system.

TABLE III.

APRIL. A.—(Continued.)

I. INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION

Government Schools of the Middle Class.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.								Monthly rate of Schooling fees.	Receipts.						Charges.			Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.		REMARKS.		
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Canarese.	Malayalam.	Uriya.	Hindustani.	Persian.		Arabic.	From Government.	Proceeds of endowment.	Local rate or assessment.	Subscriptions.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.			Extraordinary.	Total.		Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
FOURTH DIVISION.																																
North Arcot District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Mayaveram	19th Sept. 1861	141	15	156	138	156	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 & 8 As.	984 12 8	...	...	...	...	638 11 4	1,623 8 0	1,309 12 9	40 14 5	1,350 11 2	272 12 10	...	9 4 0	4 14 0		
	Taluk School	Teruvadamurthi	11th August 1857	80	2	82	67	69	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	419 10 10	...	...	...	...	232 1 8	651 12 6	597 10 8	22 13 10	620 8 6	31 4 0	...	9 3 7	5 12 10		
	Do.	Trivady	13th May 1857	107	...	107	85	95	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	600 0 0	...	...	...	...	285 12 0	885 12 0	923 2 0	3 8 0	928 10 0	0 0 0	40 14 0	9 15 5	6 7 2		
	Do.	Trivellore	1st October 1856	70	...	70	57	46	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	600 0 0	...	...	...	...	228 14 0	828 14 0	803 2 0	32 7 0	835 9 0	0 0 0	6 11 0	11 4 8	8 1 8		
	Do.	Puttucotta	15th April 1857	93	3	99	88	44	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	516 0 0	...	...	...	...	315 13 4	831 13 4	678 11 4	75 3 0	753 14 4	77 15 0	...	7 14 11	4 9 6		
	Do.	Nagore	30th October 1856	44	14	58	54	45	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 & 8 As.	418 14 10	...	...	...	...	178 0 0	596 14 10	590 3 5	20 0 0	610 3 5	0 0 0	13 4 7	10 8 4	7 3 7		
	Anglo-Vernacular School	Wallajapetta	28th January 1857	214	4	218	188	168	114	104	...	...	...	...	...	2 & 4 As.	1,500 14 11	...	...	...	...	444 2 0	1,945 0 11	1,836 10 3	58 10 10	1,895 5 1	49 11 10	...	9 0 8	7 7 5		
	Taluk School	Arcot	18th February 1861	107	7	114	86	89	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	807 14 4	...	...	...	...	280 2 0	1,088 0 4	1,011 4 10	36 8 0	1,047 12 10	40 3 6	...	8 1 0	6 10 9		
	Do.	Arni	5th October 1857	66	6	72	54	60	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	500 11 3	...	...	...	...	215 0 0	705 11 3	580 12 5	24 0 0	604 12 5	100 14 10	...	13 1 2	9 13 1		
	Do.	Tripathi	...	68	...	68	51	52	0	16	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	540 0 0	...	...	...	...	179 0 0	719 0 0	695 0 0	24 0 0	719 0 0	0 0 0	...	9 8 6	7 14 6		
	Do.	Palmanair	19th October 1857	42	1	44	33	31	0	44	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	308 7 3	...	...	...	...	85 8 0	393 15 3	353 0 8	18 10 2	371 10 10	22 4 5	...	9 5 8	6 15 1		
Salem District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Tripartore	18th August 1859	125	8	135	110	135	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 & 8 As.	936 10 8	...	...	...	...	578 12 1	1,515 6 9	1,204 12 9	48 15 5	1,253 12 2	26 10 7	...	13 15 5	11 13 3		
	Taluk School	Kistnaghiri	31st December 1858	45	6	51	46	38	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	2, 4 & 8 As.	745 6 8	...	...	...	...	185 7 1	930 13 9	852 14 8	26 12 9	879 11 5	51 2 4	...	11 9 8	8 14 2		
	Do.	Durampuri	18th November 1858	47	7	54	45	35	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 & 8 As.	480 0 0	...	...	...	...	232 10 0	712 10 0	507 8 10	19 1 2	526 10 0	186 0 0	...	11 8 9	7 13 11		
	Do.	Oosoor	1st May 1858	74	3	78	60	54	58	78	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	527 9 7	...	...	...	...	261 12 6	789 6 1	748 9 3	30 1 0	773 10 3	15 11 10	...	12 0 6	9 4 8		
	Do.	Namkal	14th Sept. 1863	47	2	50	45	40	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	520 8 0	...	...	...	...	244 8 9	765 0 9	642 0 0	31 12 10	673 12 10	91 3 11	...	7 15 3	5 1 6		
Trichinopoly Dist.	Taluk School	Srirangam	23d Sept. 1857	100	...	100	80	48	100	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	610 13 4	...	...	...	...	293 12 0	904 9 4	808 4 7	3 3 0	811 7 7	93 1 9	...	...	...	...		
FIFTH DIVISION.																																
Coimbatore District.	Taluk School	Polachi	8th April 1859	46	...	46	43	25	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	6, 4 & 2 As.	455 15 6	...	...	...	...	148 12 0	604 11 6	581 2 11	5 0 0	586 2 11	18 8 7	...	10 10 6	5 9 4		
	Do.	Udamulcotta	1st August 1859	49	1	50	43	24	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	8, 6, 4 & 2 As.	472 0 7	...	...	...	...	134 13 6	624 9 1	585 0 5	7 0 0	592 0 5	32 8 8	...	12 9 6	6 12 9		
	Do.	Darapuram	do	62	4	66	60	46	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	590 0 0	...	...	...	...	185 4 0	775 4 0	709 15 6	8 0 0	717 15 6	57 4 6	...	11 15 5	6 11 11		
	Do.	Irode	1st August 1860	72	1	73	68	49	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	696 0 0	...	...	...	...	236 10 0	932 10 0	819 15 0	17 0 0	836 15 0	95 11 0	...	10 13 11	5 15 7		
	Do.	Sattiamangalam	9th July 1860	63	4	67	60	49	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	6, 4 & 2 As.	390 2 7	...	...	...	...	180 10 0	657 2 7	608 7 5	6 0 0	614 7 5	42 11 2	...	8 10 5	1 11 9		
	Do.	Cheyur	1st August 1861	85	4	89	80	30	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	8, 6, 4 & 2 As.	478 6 2	...	...	...	...	232 13 2	711 3 4	62 12 4	13 0 0	633 12 4	77 7 0	...	7 4 7	2 13 3		
	Taluk School	Biudigal	19th May 1856	123	3	127	120	77	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	8, 4 & 2 As.	600 0 0	...	...	...	...	330 6 0	930 6 0	831 8 0	15 0 0	846 8 0	23 14 0	...	6 13 0	4 14 8		
	Do.	Periakolam	7th August 1857	64	1	65	63	49	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	576 0 0	...	...	...	...	175 12 0	751 12 0	658 1 3	9 0 0	667 1 3	8 10 9	...	10 3 2	8 14 10		
MALABAR AND CANARA.																																
South Canara District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Chowghant	15th June 1861	40	...	40	35	42	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	2 & 4 As.	730 5 2	...	...	...	...	67 8 0	55 3 10	853 1 0	786 1 0	48 8 0	834 9 0	18 8 0	...	27 13 0	24 5 6	
	Taluk School	Budagui	7th Sept. 1857	77	...	77	64	79	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	Do.	594 13 4	...	...	...	...	156 6 0	...	751 3 4	717 2 10	5 10 0	722 12 10	28 6 6	...	10 15 6	9 2 6	
	Do.	Koilandi	1st January 1858	33	...	33	24	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	Do.	462 5 0	...	...	...	...	59 8 0	0 6 1	534 5 10	510 5 0	13 11 6	524 0 6	10 5 4	...	15 6 7	13 7 6	
	Free School	Anjengo	In 1827	1	...	1	12	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	2 As.	172 8 0	...	...	...	...	19 6 0	...	191 14 0	191 14 0	0 0 0	191 14 0	0 0 0	...	10 1 6	9 1 2	
	Taluk School	Kasragoda	6th January 1858	55	5	60	55	25	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	2 & 4 As.	514 5 6	...	...	...	...	122 0 0	1 2 0	637 7 6	623 11 6	13 12 0	637 7 6	0 0 0	...	10 15 5	8 15 4	
	Do.	Karakalla	4th do	28	...	28	22	14	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	Do.	291 0 8	...	...	...	...	57 8 0	5 12 0	354 14 8	329 4 2	14 12 0	344 0 2	10 14 6	...	13 14 4	11 12 6	
	Do.	Udapi	27th February 1862	57	...	57	51	32	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	Do.	554 7 0	...	...	...	...	106 1 11	73 9 0	734 1 11	604 15 11	174 4 0	779 3 11	0 0 0	45 2 0	13 7 8	10 4 0	
	Do.	Ullala	do 1861	28	1	29	26	19	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	Do.	210 0 9	...	...	...	...	41 6 0	...	281 6 0	270 0 0	10 1 8	280 1 8	1 4 4	...	9 13 3	8 6 8	
Do.	Mulki	20th April 1863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	329 0 8	...	...	...	...	99 0 0	...	428 0 6	420 0 6	8 0 0	428 0 6	0 0 0	...	10 11 1	8 3 6		
Total...		2353	87	55	2495	2113	1,807	1783	293	176	171	...	...	...	...	19,166	6 4	...	...	...	116 3 3	7,223 11 10	136 0 11	26,642 6 4	24,061 4 2	885 4 7	24,892 2 9	1,856 3 2	105 15 7	376 2 1	273 6 5	
Grand Total...		3861	250	127	4244	3609	3,118	2617	1025	176	171	82	...	114	...	37,969	14 4	...	...	...	252 11 11	11,934 2 7	211 0 11	40,367 13 9	44,772 7 10	2,624 1 10	47,396 9 8	3,077 0				

This school was closed on the 31st January 1866.

3. The 1st Educational Division affords an increase of 6 in the total number of schools, and a diminution of 59 in the aggregate attendance. The increase arises from the establishment of Private Schools, and represents the balance struck after taking into account the opening of 14 new, and the closing, or disconnecting with the department, of 8 old schools. For Government Schools, there is a decrease of 67 in the attendance; this is the consequence of a diminution, in the numbers at Berhampore Zilla School and some of the Hill Schools.

4. While the Government Schools in the 2nd Division have remained unaltered in number, the attendance at them has increased by 55 scholars. Including the Gospel Society's Village Schools in the District of Cuddapah, in which there appears to have been a very considerable falling off, the number of Private Schools in the division has risen by 39, and the number of pupils in attendance by 608. The advance arises from the establishment of a few Anglo-Vernacular Schools by the native community, and from the extension of operations in connection with Village Schools in the District of Nellore.

5. In noticing the progress made in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Divisions, it is necessary to bear in mind that by order of Government interchanges of districts took place last year among the Inspectors. North Arcot was transferred from the 3rd to the 4th Division, South Arcot from the 4th to the 3rd, and Trichinopoly from the 5th to the 4th.

6. The 3rd Division shews an increase of 10 schools and of 1,132 pupils, the entire increase in the number of schools, and by far the larger part of that in attendance being contributed by the District of Madras and attaching to Private Schools.

7. The Government Schools in the 4th Division remained unchanged in number during 1865-66, but the attendance at them was increased by 1,000 pupils. Taking all the schools in the division into account, their number has risen from 119 to 136, and their attendance from 6,418 to 7,337. North Arcot and Tanjore furnish by far the largest shares of the increase; and the attendance for Salem has remained almost stationary. The advance in North Arcot is due mainly to the additional action taken in relation to Village Schools; and that in Tanjore to the development given to certain of the higher aided schools of the district, and to the bringing into connection with the

Department, by the issue of Grants, of the Jesuit's College at Negapatam.

8. In the 5th Division the number of schools has increased from 483 to 686, and the number of scholars from 13,520 to 16,383. The increases pertain entirely to Private Schools in the Districts of Coimbatore and Tinnevely, such schools being for the most part of the village grade. In Tinnevely, on the 30th April 1865, there were aided by Government 173 schools with 6,171 pupils, and 66 schools with 1,422 pupils subject to inspection but drawing no Grants; on the 30th April last there were 276 Aided Schools with an attendance of 7,863 pupils, and only 38 unaided ones with an attendance of 578 children. Thus it appears that not only have the total number of schools and that of scholars increased, but many Institutions, formerly unqualified to claim aid from the State, have worked up to such a point as to allow of their claiming and receiving Government Grants.

9. In the Sub-Division of Malabar and South Canara the number of schools has increased from 22 to 26, and the number of scholars from 1,666 to 2,098. Taking Government Schools, their number has diminished by 1, owing to the conversion of the Taluk School at Mulki into a Rate School; the attendance, however, at Government Schools suffered but very slightly by the change, being 919 for the 30th April last against 927 for the previous year. The increases in the number of schools and scholars are due chiefly to the establishment of 4 Rate Schools, 3 in Malabar and 1 in South Canara.

*Distribution of Schools
and Pupils.*

10. The following tables shew the distribution of the schools in the several Districts:—

TABLE IV.

APPENDIX I.—(Continued.)

I. INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Government Schools of the Lower Class.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.							Monthly rate of Schooling fee.	Receipts.						Charges.			Excess of Receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		REMARKS.																
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Canarese.	Malayalam.	Hindustani.	Persian.		Uriya.	From Govern-ment.	Proceeds of En-dowment.	Local rate or Assessment.	Subscriptions, &c. Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.			Extraordinary.	Total.		Total cost.	Cost to Govern-ment.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25															
FIRST DIVISION.																																													
Hill Schools (46)...	In the Hill Tracts of Gumsar and Chinna Kimidi in the Ganjama District.		487	...	...	487	301	170	...	...	...	...	...	487	None.	2,710	1	3	...	...	...	...	2,710	1	3	2,240	1	3	306	0	9	2,566	2	0	143	15	3	...	...	8	5	6	8	13	0
THIRD DIVISION.																																													
Yenadi School...	Striharicottah...	22d April 1858...	40	...	...	40	31	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	Free.	244	0	0	...	...	...	...	244	0	0	228	0	0	16	0	0	244	0	0	...	...	...	...	5	10	9	5	10	9	
		Total...	527	...	...	527	332	170	...	40	...	...	...	487	...	2,954	1	3	...	...	...	...	2,954	1	3	2,438	1	3	322	0	9	2,810	2	0	143	15	3	...	...	14	0	3	14	7	9

APPENDIX A.—(Continued.)

I. INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Private Colleges and Collegiate Institutions open to Government Inspection.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.					Monthly rate of Schooling fee.	Receipts.						Charges.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		REMARKS.																								
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Latin.	Greek.		From Government.	Proceeds of endowment.	Local rate or Assessment.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.			Total.	Total cost.		Cost to Government.																							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	14	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25																							
Dorseton Protestant College.	Madras, Vepery . . .	1st March 1855.	4	1	147	152	127	152	68	44	64	433	3, 4, & 5 Rs.	4,954	10	8	13,533	7	3	...	...	...	...	6,991	8	0	...	...	25,479	9	11	17,980	0	0	4,807	6	2	22,877	6	2	2,602	3	9	...	...	136	15	10	29	10	8

and.—With reference to the standard of instruction:—

11. Of the 45,056 pupils entered in the foregoing statement

410	are Europeans.
3,031	„ East Indians.
7,617	„ Native Christians.
38,412	„ Hindus.
1,576	„ Mahomedans.
45,056	

Also of the entire number, 4,111 are girls; of whom

131	are Europeans.
1,011	„ East Indians.
2,149	„ Native Christians.
815	„ Hindus.
5	„ Mahomedans.
4,111	

12. The difference, 295, between the total number of girls given and that entered in column 9 of the second statement, arises from Mixed Schools being taken in the latter as Boys' Schools. Sufficient data are not available for separating with exactness the girls from the boys in each of the Mixed Schools.

13. The Inspecting Agency of the Department comprised the following Officers on the 30th April 1866 :—

Inspecting Agency.	
Inspectors of Schools.....	5
Deputy Inspectors of Schools.....	15
Inspecting Schoolmasters.....	8
Superintendent of Hill Schools.....	1
Total...	29

14. During the early part of last official year, Mr. Bowers, Inspe

Schools 1st Division, had the additional charge of the 2nd Division in the absence of the Inspector, Mr. Fortey; owing to the return of the latter gentleman, this arrangement ceased in October 1865. In consequence of the increasing work devolving upon Mr. Garth in the Sub-division of Malabar and South Canara, it appeared necessary to provide him with an assistant; this was accordingly done in December last, the person appointed being the Second Master of the Cannanore Normal School. For a considerable time the Inspector of the 3rd Division had complained that a single Deputy Inspector did not suffice for the two Districts entrusted to his charge; and, on receiving South Arcot in lieu of North Arcot, it appeared absolutely indispensable that a Second Deputy Inspector should be posted to the Division. The Head Master of Wallajapetta Anglo-Vernacular School was therefore placed over South Arcot in April last; it was at the same time laid down that V. Kistnama Charry, the Deputy Inspector originally attached to the Division, whose experience, energy, and other qualifications render him a valuable officer, should be liable to be sent to South Arcot on any emergency. Besides the two new appointments just mentioned, two Deputy Inspectorships, one in the 1st Division, and the other in the 4th, have been filled by fresh incumbents, the former holders of the posts having given in their resignations.

15. Subjoined is a summary of the actual expenditure during the year under review :—

CHARGES.	Expenditure during 1865-66.			
	From Imperial Funds.		From Local Funds.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges...	32,846	4 7	.....	.....
Inspection and its subsidiary charges...	91,106	10 4	.....	.....
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads)	4,96,717	2 10	95,714	10 2
Total...	6,20,670	1 9	95,714	10 2

Private Schools of the Middle Class.

16. In 1865-66 no modifications were made in the rules relating to the several University Examinations; but in accordance with the change prescribed by the University. Senate in the previous year, the Matriculation and First Arts Examinations were held on the 15th and following days of December 1865 instead of in February 1866. The object of the alteration was to meet the convenience of the managers of schools who, it was expected, would be in possession of the results of the examinations sufficiently early to use them in the re-organization of their Senior Classes after the close of the Christmas vacation. This expectation was not perfectly fulfilled as the results of the First Arts Test were not published till the 31st January 1866, and those of the Matriculation Test not till the 10th of the following month. It is to be hoped that the arrangements adopted hereafter by the Syndicate of the University will secure the publication of the results of both examinations at a somewhat earlier date, as for instance by the 20th January: but, even as it was, the alteration in the time of the examinations proved a substantial benefit to the managers of the more advanced schools.

Results of University Examinations to 30th April 1866.

17. The following statement exhibits the results of the University Examinations from 1857 to the close of last official year.

YEARS.	Number of Candidates examined.		Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.		Bachelor of Arts Examination.		Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.		Bachelor of Laws Examination.		REMARKS.
			From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	
1857-58 {	41	29	7	7	2	2	0	2	No Examination.	No Examination.	do.	do.	Beside the results tabulated in the Statement, a Candidate obtained the Degree of M.D. in 1858-59, being the only one who has as yet taken a Degree in Medicine. Two other Candidates have passed preliminary examinations in Medicine.
1858-59 {	57	11	8	7	9	1	7	1	do.	do.	do.	do.	
1859-60 {	52	23	0	0	10	3	2	3	do.	do.	1	0	
1860-61 {	80	35	13	13	10	0	6	0	do.	do.	3	0	
1861-62 {	205	49	23	23	6	5	5	0	do.	do.	2	0	
1862-63 {	202	53	47	47	13	6	6	2	do.	do.	0	2	
1863-64 {	39	93	50	50	21	1	10	1	do.	do.	3	0	
1864-65 {	565	137	86	167	29	11	10	5	4	0	1	1	
1865-66 {	555	120	109	214	8	23	6	0	0	0	2	0	
Total...	2266	577	360	463	107	38	50	10	11	5	11	5	

TABLE VII.

APPENDIX A—(Continued.)

I. INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Private Schools of the Middle Class.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.							Monthly rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts.						Charges.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		REMARKS.		
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Persian.		Sanskrit.	From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Total rate or Assessment.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Current.			Extraordinary.	Total.		Total cost.	Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
THIRD DIVISION.																															
Wesleyan Mission Boys' School	Saidapet		32			32	31	16	32						2 As.	37 8 0				63 4 0	70 6 2	171 2 2	168 0 0	3 3 2	171 2 2			315 8	613 11	Abolished 31st December 1865.	
Free Church Boys' School	Triplacane														4 & 8 As.	843 4 0			724 7 4	1,213 9 0		2,781 4 4	2,653 1 7	128 2 9	2,781 4 4			841 11	210 8		
Do. do.	Chingleput	139	4	1	144	123	117	144							1 to 5 As.	346 5 11			1,094 1 11	332 11 6	202 12 0	1,975 15 4	1,874 8 10	108 6 6	1,975 15 4			131 8	2 7 0		
Do. do.	Conjeveram	178	8	1	185	118	118	141	44						1 to 4 As.	329 4 11			1,386 8 4	286 11 0	44 2 1	2,046 10 4	1,859 7 1	187 2 3	2,046 10 4			10 7 1	110 11		
Harris School	Triplacane		79		79	67	79						79		2 As.	636 0 0				93 0 0	4,269 0 0	4,998 0 0	4,974 5 9			4,974 5 9	23 10 3		62 2 10	715 2	
Wesleyan Mis. A. V. Boys' School	St. Thomas' Mount	122	5	21	148	129	148								4 to 8 As.	1,252 8 0				618 8 0	1,571 10 6	3,437 10 6	3,250 10 0	187 0 6	3,437 10 6			23 14 0	8 11 2	The amounts given here, include the expenditure on account of the Girls' Schools.	
Do. Branch School	Do.	34			34	29	34							4 As.					86 6 0	42 4 4	128 10 4	117 9 6	11 0 10	129 10 4			4 0 4				
Rate Paying School	Saidapet	198	2		202	164	202	146	56					Do. to 1 R.	1,982 4 9	86 8 0 12	3			661 15 0	40 15 0	4,044 14 9	3,418 7 11	63 13 8	3,592 5 7	452 9 2		19 13 7	10 15 3		
Boys' School	Purserwalkum			37	37	27	37									399 3 9	469 9 8		837 8 10	162 15 9	1,143 4 3	3,012 10 3	2,809 3 1	235 13 1	3,045 0 2			32 5 11	12 6 10	110 1	
Mixed School	New Town			61	61	52	61																								The amounts given here, include the expenditure on account of the Girls' School.
Free Church Boys' School	Poodoopett			50	50	39	50								2 & 4 As.	140 11 7			1,138 11 11	140 0 0	4 0 0	1,423 7 6	1,312 15 8	110 7 10	1,423 7 6			15 15 11	1 9 4		
Pacheappa's School	Trivellore	90	3		93	60	93	78	15						4 As.	212 8 0	1,441 8 0			263 12 0			1,917 12 9	1,869 11 9	48 1 0	1,917 12 9			14 10 3	1 9 11	
Poor Schools	Conjeveram	130			130	98	130	60	70						Free	360 0 0			1,895 4 0			2,255 4 0	2,073 0 0			182 4 0			12 4 3	2 2 1	The amounts given here, include the expenditure on account of the Girls' School.
Balura Andra Dravida Patasala Sh.	Parcherry, Black Town			164	164	146	164								4 As.	73 5 4	45 0 0		53 0 0	557 12 0		729 1 4	736 12 11			736 12 11			6 5 8	0 10 1	
Parochial School (mixed)	Triplacane	97			97	92	97	40	57																						
Do. do.	Black Town			64	64	55	64																								
Do. do.	Royapooram			26	26	15	26								8 As. to 1 R.	225 14 4			820 12 0	476 12 0	181 4 0	1,704 10 4	1,681 10 0	84 14 8	1,766 8 8			61 14 4	18 3 5	2 5 3	
Military Male Orphan Asylum	Madras			214	211	198	211																								
Civil do. do.	Do.			64	64	58	64																								
St. Francis Xavier's R.C. Boys' Sh.	Parcherry			110	110	87	110								4 As.	146 10 8				170 0 0		316 10 8	880 0 0	30 0 0	910 0 0			593 5 4	10 0 0	1 3 9	
Roman Catholic Boys' School	Triplacane	32		53	53	72	53								6 As.	75 0 0				170 0 0		245 0 0	945 0 0	30 0 0	975 0 0			730 0 0	10 0 10	0 12 4	
Do. do.	Royapooram			111	111	108	111								8 As.	126 10 8				275 0 0		401 10 8	970 0 0	30 0 0	1,000 0 0			508 5 4	7 18 0	0 15 10	
Sanskrit and Telugu Patasala	Mutialpet, Black Town	103			103	80	103			103					8 As.				248 0 0	440 8 0		688 8 0	686 10 9	7 0 0	693 10 9			5 2 9	7 14 1		
Gospel Mission Anglo-Vr. School	Vepery Tope	101			101	77	101								4 & 12 As.			450 0 0		91 0 0	367 15 8	908 15 8	908 15 8			908 15 8			9 10 9		
Do. do.	Saint Thome			36	36	27	36								2 to 8 As.				807 8 0	53 0 0	76 8 0	937 0 0	845 0 0	92 0 0	937 0 0			2 5 11			
Do. do.	Nungumbankam	73			73	46	73								2 As.				100 0 0		15 8 8	115 8 8	100 0 0	15 8 8	115 8 8			5 4 0			
Do. do.	Sullivan's Gardens	30			30	25	30								2 As.				218 8 0	16 8 0	35 8 8	270 8 8	235 0 0	35 8 8	270 8 8			4 2 7			
St. John's Mission School	Red Hills	22			22	17	22								Do.					20 2 0	123 14 0	144 0 0	144 0 0			144 0 0			6 8 8		
Do. do.	Do.			31	31	30	31								Do.						120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0			120 0 0			6 0 0		
St. George's Cathedral School	Royapetia			68	68	60	68								1 to 8 As.	1,010 4 0			1,968 3 6	73 0 0	343 4 0	3,394 11 6	2,711 15 2	148 14 6	2,860 18 8	533 13 10		33 10 6	11 14 2	The amounts given here, include the expenditure on account of the Girls' School.	
St. Andrew's Poor School	Chintadrepatta	14		68	177	108	177	167							4 to 8 As.	420 0 0			1,172 0 0	52 8 0		1,644 8 0	1,876 0 0	157 15 6	2,034 0 0			389 8 0	15 14 3		3 4 6
St. Francis Xavier's School	Saint Thome	109		68	177	108	177	167							8 As. to 2 Rs.	286 10 8			329 0 0	480 8 3		1,076 8 11	2,401 10 8	50 6 0	2,453 0 8			1375 13 9	16 2 1		1 12 1
Lutheran Mission School	Purserwalkam	9		38	47	42	47	47							2 to 8 As.	322 9 1				113 6 0	1,139 11 5	1,575 10 6	1,527 12 6	47 14 0	1,575 10 6			37 10 3	5 10 7		
Union School for Boys	John Pereiras			49	49	42	49	49							1 R.	275 0 0			650 4 0	403 7 0	528 0 0	1,856 11 0	1,368 8 0	231 8 0	1,600 0 0	256 11 0			17 12 5	3 0 11	Do.
Church Mission School	Tondiarpet	51		7	58	57	58	58							4 & 8 As.	255 10 8				213 4 0		468 14 8	1,171 8 0	60 10 6	1,232 2 6			763 3 10	18 15 4	8 14 11	Do.
Christ Church School	Mount Road			86	86	60	86								1,2,4,6,8,10,12 As.	128 5 4			1,058 15 9	191 11 0	222 0 0	1,601 0 1	1,120 12 6	275 4 1	1,396 0 7	204 15 6		10 5 5	0 15 3	Do.	
Govindoo Naidoo's Primary School	Madras	404		66	474	404	404	260	144						1 R.	1,654 11 4	1,138 8 10			3,763 0 0		6,566 4 2	6,203 13 0	362 7 2	6,566 4 2			15 14 5	4 0 1	Do.	
Pensioners' School for Boys	Cuddalore			66	66	59	66								1 A to 2 Rs.	410 0 0			1,103 0 0	197 14 10	206 0 0	1,946 14 10	1,845 10 4	101 4 6			18 4 3	4 5 8	Do.		
Anglo-Vernacular School	Trippalalor	90	1		91	83	91	83	10						4 & 8 As.	2,615 9			99 15 0	442 4 9	42 7 7	801 11 1	699 11 5	46 1 3	745 12 8	55 14 5		7 8 6	2 3 1		
Pacheappa's	Chellambaram	112			112	87	112	86							Do.	73 0 0	1,584 2 2			390 5 6		2,767 8 5	2,558 9 7	208 14 10	2,767 8 5			24 12 11	7 2 4		
Total		1929	101	1387	3427	3107	3107	1676	399				79		129		12,970 7	6,523 5													

Abolished 31st December 1865.

The amounts given here, include the expenditure on account of the Girls' Schools.

The amounts given here, include the expenditure on account of the Girls' School.

The amounts given here, include the expenditure on account of the Girls' School.

Do. Do.

Do. Do.

Do. Do.

18. It will be observed that the number of examinees at the last Matriculation Examination was slightly smaller than that for 1864-65. Possibly two or three causes may have co-operated in bringing out this result; but I am inclined to believe that the shortening of the period of preparation, owing to the change in the time of the examination, was mainly instrumental in producing the effect. Comparing the number of passed candidates from Government Schools with the number from Private Institutions, it is noticeable that, while the aggregate of both numbers is nearly the same as for last official year, the number from Government Schools is lower by 17, and that from Private Institutions is higher by 23. The falling off for Government Schools, in the number of which no change has been made of late years, may be accounted for by the operation of the cause specified above; and the increase in the number of candidates from Private Schools is attributable (1) to the augmented number of such Institutions now aiming at educating up to the Matriculation standard, and (2) to the improved organization of some of the schools, which formerly rather nominally than really sought to reach that standard. In 1864-65 the number of Private Schools which sent up successful candidates to the Matriculation Examination was 19; in 1865-66 the number was 29. This increased action of the test upon non-Government Schools is a matter for congratulation.

19. The First Examination in Arts, though as yet not sufficiently long in operation to allow of perfectly safe conclusions being based upon its results, also indicate the extended influence of the University over Private Institutions.

20. The numbers for the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws Examinations do not require any particular comment. It was explained in last year's report on Public Instruction that the number of candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1864-65 was exceptionally high, owing to that year being the last in which a matriculated student could come up for the Degree without having passed the First Examination in Arts. This circumstance, together with the very small number of schools so organized as to prepare youths to pass the Bachelor of Arts Test, will suffice to account for the diminished number of candidates for the Degree at the examination in February 1866.

21. The annexed tables give the particular Institutions at which the successful candidates in the late Matriculation, First Arts, and Bachelor of Arts Examinations completed their course of studies.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Name of Institution.	Number in both Classes.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	
Presidency College	28
Provincial School, Combaconum... ..	32
Do. Calicut	5
Do. Bellary	10
Zillah School, Rajahmundry	1
Do. Cuddalore	2
Do. Chittoor	6
Do. Salem	6
Do. Madura	3
Normal School, Madras	12
Do. Vizagapatam	4
Do. Vellore	1
Do. Trichinopoly	2
Do. Cannanore	1
Madrasa-i-Azam.... ..	4
Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore	1
Normal Class, Nursapur	1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Tripatore... ..	1
	120
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	
Church Mission School, Masulipatam... ..	4
Hindu School, Masulipatam	4
Do. Vizagapatam	3
Church Mission School, Ellore	1
Free Church Mission School, Nellore... ..	2
Do. Institution, Madras	9
London Mission Institution, Madras... ..	3
Doveton College... ..	11
Pacheappah's Central Institution	8
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	3
Mission Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens	1
St. Mary's Seminary, Madras	1
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapettah	7
Harris School, Madras... ..	1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Sydapett	2
High School, Bangalore	7
Pacheappah's School, Chedambarum... ..	1
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	1
Vediarapuram Seminary	2
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore	7
Gospel Society's School, Trichinopoly	4

TABLE VII.

APPENDIX A.—(Continued.)

I. INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Private Schools of the Middle Class.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.								Monthly rate of Schooling fee.	Receipts.						Charges.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Sanskrit.		Arabic.	From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Rate or Assessment.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.			Extraordinary.	Total.		Total Cost.	Cost to Government.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION—(Continued.)

Name of Institution.	Number in both Classes.
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—(Continued.)	
Ootacamund Grammar School	4
Sawyerparam Seminary	1
Nagercoil Seminary	1
Church Mission Society's Native English School, Palamecottah	1
H. H. the Rajah's High School, Trevandrum ...	1
Church Mission Society's College, Cottayam ...	6
Chudderghat Protestant School	2
Battercotta School, Jaffna	1
Private Tuition	10
	109

FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.

Names of Institution.	Number in both Classes.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	
Presidency College	29
Provincial School, Combaconum	8
Do. Bellary	4
Do. Calicut	2
Zillah School, Madura	1
Do. Chittoor	1
Normal School, Madras	7
Do. Vizagapatam	1
	53
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	
Church Mission Society's School, Masulipatam ...	4
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	1
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapettah	1
Doveton College	1
Mission Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens	1
Ootacamund Grammar School	4
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore	1
H. H. the Rajah's High School, Trevandrum ...	1
King William's College, Isle of Man	1
Private Tuition	8
	23

BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

Names of Institution.	Number in both Classes.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION.	
Presidency College.....	6

Distribution of Candidates according to their Optional Languages.

22. The number of candidates corresponding to each of the optional languages in the three examinations of the Faculty of Arts, is shown beneath.

LANGUAGES.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.		Bachelor of Arts Examination.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Latin.....	44	26	10	7	...	...
Tamil.....	276	118	118	41	6	4
Telugu.....	152	47	59	21	...	...
Kanarese.....	23	12	13	2	1	1
Malayalam.....	44	19	10	4	1	1
Hindustani.....	16	7	4	1	...	...

Distribution of passed candidates according to the classes of the Community.

23. The several classes of the community to which the passed candidates belong are noted in the following table.

Classes of the Community.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.		Bachelor of Arts Examination.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Brahmins.....	257	124	134	46	7	5
Other Hindus.....	161	44	45	13	0	0
East Indians.....	41	19	7	3	0	0
Europeans.....	26	14	8	6	0	0
Mahomedans.....	17	8	4	0	0	0
Native Christians.....	53	20	16	8	1	1

137

138

138

139

Schools of the Middle Class.

Expenditure of the University.

24. The expenditure of the University during the past year is as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	4,184	0	0
Examiners for the Matriculation, First Arts, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Preliminary Scientific Examination of the M. B. and C. M. Degree of July 1866....	8,725	0	0
Stationery	282	13	2
Printing charges*	1,331	15	0
Furniture	675	0	0
Other contingent expenses... ..	718	14	4
Total.....	15,917	10	6

25. A satisfactory feature in the working of the Presidency College is the steady increase which has taken place in the number of pupils attending the

Presidency College.
 6 Professors. }
 7 English } Masters.
 6 Vernacular }
 273 Genl. Branch } Pupils.
 42 Legal dp. }

Senior Department. The number of students in this Department, into which are received only such as have passed the Matriculation Examination, stood at 47 for 1862-63, at 57 for 1863-64, at 65 for 1864-65, and at 81 for 1865-66. The following facts shew that the Institution is largely resorted to by youths from the Mofussil. In the 3rd or highest class of the Senior Department, 7 out of 13 pupils came from Districts other than that of Madras; in the 2nd class, 20 out of 28; and in the 1st class, 24 out of 40. Tanjore alone contributed 16, and Malabar 8 students. In the Junior Department 126 out of 285 pupils proceeded from the Mofussil. The results of last year's University Examinations were, on the whole, creditable to the College. Of the six young men who were successful in passing the Bachelor of Arts Examination, all belonged to this Institution. For the 1st Examination in Arts 37 students were registered; of these 22 passed, 4 obtaining high places in the list. For the Matriculation Examination 39 pupils were registered and 21 passed. The number of failures in the two last-mentioned tests is somewhat high; this is explained in

the case of the Matriculation Test by the candidates being in general a little below the average standard. Looking at the increase in the attendance of the Senior Department, it seems that a larger number of students ought to have proceeded to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1865-66; and it is to be hoped that at the close of the current year the increased attendance will be found to have led to the successful completion of their studies by a number much in excess of that for last year. The results of the ordinary College Examination held in December 1865 were generally fair, the only exception being in one of the Divisions of the lowest class of the Junior Department. Throughout the past year the attendance on the Law Class was good; but the pupils do not appear to prosecute their studies to the point requisite for securing a Degree in Law. Only two students went up to the late Bachelor of Laws Examination; both succeeded in passing, one being placed in the 2nd and the other in the 3rd Class.

26. Government have been pleased to support a proposal I made

in the course of last year of appointing a European Professor of Sanscrit to the staff of the Presidency College; and, as the proposal has also received the approval of the Government of India, it is to be hoped that ere long Sanscrit Classes will be instituted at the College. It may be remarked that the proposal submitted to Government did not limit the Professor's duties to his own Institution, but provided for his delivering a course of lectures annually for the benefit of students in other Colleges and Schools, and the public generally. It was also suggested that he should devote his leisure time to examining and editing Sanscrit works, especially those belonging to the South of India. In asking for a European Sanscrit Scholar, and not a Sanscrit Pundit, I remarked as follows: "What is wanted is not a teacher merely practically acquainted with the language, but a gentleman of trained intellect, who will take a philosophical view of Sanscrit, and from having been engaged in philological pursuits will, so to speak, be competent to found a new school of Sanscrit students. Doubtless after some time will no longer be requisite to look to Europe for a teacher of the kind required; but at starting I cannot but consider this course of action to be absolutely necessary."

APPENDIX A.-(Continued)

I. INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL

Private Schools of the Lower

TABLE VIII.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.							Monthly rate of Schooling fee.	Receipts.						Charges.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Persian.		Urdu.	From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Assessment.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.			Extraordinary.	Total.		Total cost.	Cost to Government.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
FIRST DIVISION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Church Mission Schools (11)	Vizagapatam		396	28	3	427	379																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							

Two Schools abolished during the year.

Closed during the year.

The new building for the College was not commenced within the official year, owing to delay unavoidably incidental to securing the site which was determined upon by Government.

27. The working year at the Medical College now extends from October to June inclusive, the latter half of June being mostly occupied with the Annual Examinations. Owing to either permanent or temporary withdrawals from the College

Medical College.
8 Professors,
4 Assistant,
100 Pupils.

the duties of no fewer than four Professorships were discharged by fresh incumbents during the past year. It is evident that this fact must be taken into account when forming an estimate of the work of the College for the period under review. The modifications in the curriculum approved by Government have been carried out as completely as circumstances would permit. Of these changes, some were intended to adapt the course for the Senior Department to the requirements of the University, and others to render the instruction of the Military Classes more suitable to the position their members are intended to occupy in the Subordinate Medical Department. At the commencement of the Session, the Senior Department contained 8 students of these one had to be struck off the roll, another was permitted to withdraw temporarily from the Institution, and two having passed the final examination, were awarded the Diploma of the College. The two young men last mentioned did not pass a very successful examination but, from the reports of the Professors, it seems probable they did not do justice to themselves when before the Government Examiners. The Second Department commenced with forty students, 8 forming the Senior Class. All the members of the Senior Class were passed by the Government Examiners for the grade of Assistant Apothecary; but it appears that the young men are of a somewhat inferior stamp. There were 55 pupils in the Junior Department at the beginning of the year 23 being in the senior or second year class; of the latter 22 were passed as Hospital Assistants, one pupil not appearing before the Examiners in consequence of being sick. The improvements and enlargements of the College-building have not yet been completed.

28. At the close of the Session of 1865-66, which was on the 30th May last, the Civil Engineering College contained 97 students, 5 in the 1st Department 57 in the Second, and 35 in the Special Sur-

Civil Engineering College.
9 Teachers,
97 Pupils.

ying, Drawing, and Estimating Classes. Of the whole number, were Military men and 78 Civilians. At the half-yearly examination in December 1865, a student in the 2nd Department passed the minor test for Overseer under the rules of the Bengal Public Works Department: it is to be regretted that upon the results of the same examination, two members of the 1st Department of the College and one of the 2nd had to be recommended to withdraw from the Institution. At the annual examination held at the close of the Session, 3 students of the Senior Department obtained Certificates as Assistant Engineers. These young men who had completed their two years course acquitted themselves fairly in all their subjects. Of the members of the 2nd Department, 4 secured Certificates as Taluk Overseers, and 4 others passed the minor test required for the Bengal Public Works Department. In the Mathematical portion of the examination, the subject which gave the least satisfaction was Plane Trigonometry; and of the papers in practical subjects, the worst executed was that on the construction of roads and bridges. As the deficiency in Trigonometry is attributed in part to the text-book used, the book will be replaced by one of a more suitable character. In 1864 a Scholarship of 15 Rupees per mensem, for students from the Western Coast, was founded in connexion with the College by an Officer of Engineers. During the past year this Scholarship could not be awarded; but as seven candidates have now come forward, it is to be hoped that one of the number will be found qualified to receive the stipend. The progress of the Senior Department of the College has not been great; but it must be recollected that this is a necessary consequence of the state of things in the Presidency. annually two or three appointments of Assistant Engineers, with moderate remuneration attached, could be assigned to the best qualified students, the step would no doubt have much influence in developing the Senior Department. The Second Department, supplying, as it does, a fairly-educated body of men for the subordinate ranks of the Public Works Department, and thus meeting a positive want, requires particular fostering; but the case is different with the Senior Department, the members of which can with the greatest difficulty find any openings at all commensurate with the time, labor and expense involved in securing their professional education.

150

Attendance and Expenditure of the several Government Colleges, &c.

29. The following Statement shows the attendance and expenditure of the several Government Colleges excluding the Schools attached to them:—

	General Education.	Special Education.	REMARKS.
	No.	No.	
Number of Institutions.....	1	3	The Legal Branch of the Presidency College has been reckoned as a separate Institution.
Number on the Rolls during 1865-1866, (monthly average).....	66	48	
Average daily attendance during 1865-66.....	62½	44	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Total expenditure. { From Imperial Funds.....	36,868 8 8	7,649 4 10	
{ From Local Funds.....	3,117 13 8	250 0 0	

30. The Combaconum Provincial School made good progress during the past year.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS.

Provincial Schools.

Name of School.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Combaconum.....	12	351
Bellary.....	9	246
Calicut.....	12	345
Total.....	.....	942

It sent up 20 pupils to the First Examination in Arts, of whom 7 passed, and 42 to the Matriculation Test, of whom 20 passed; the results of the Inspector's examination were decidedly satisfactory.

In one respect the Combaconum students stand in need of much improvement, viz., in the execution of their papers; at the examinations held during 1865-66 many complaints were made of the bad writing and slovenly style of the Combaconum answers. Sanction has been given for the conversion of the Provincial School into a Collegiate Institution; but, owing to the temporary withdrawal of the Head Master to act as the Principal of the Presidency College, the change will not be carried out immediately. The Bellary Provincial School worked well during 1865-66. From it, 5 pupils went up to the First Examination in Arts, of whom 3 passed; 12 students attended Matriculation Test, and of them 9 passed. At inspection the

results in paraphrasing and translation were unsatisfactory, and the reading of Telugu in the Junior Classes was bad. In connection with the last point, it is worthy of note that several of the boys in the school who are Canarese by race, but who received instruction in Telugu, which is the official language of the District and the only vernacular taught in the Institution, went up to the late University examinations with Canarese as their optional language. I believe that the explanation of the fact is not to be found merely in the race of the pupils, or in defective instruction in Telugu at the Provincial School, but in the circumstance that, for some time past, the University examination papers in Telugu have been considerably more difficult than those in Canarese. The Calicut Provincial School, though it made an advance during the past year, does not occupy as high a position as the school at Bellary, and is very far behind the Combaconum School; at the same time, so far as numbers are concerned, it may be said to be on a level with Combaconum, and to be very decidedly in advance of Bellary. The school sent up 4 pupils to the 1st Examination in Arts, of whom 2 were successful; 12 students underwent the Matriculation Examination, 4 of them passing. The Mathematics of the higher classes require improvement; and the Malayalam studies, though more attention is paid to them than formerly, are far from being in a satisfactory condition. The Deputy Inspector of Malabar and Canara, after examining the vernacular classes, made various suggestions for their improvement; these suggestions the Head Master has been directed to carry out. The deficiencies in Malayalam arise from two causes, (1) the circumstance that the teachers in the school are generally very imperfectly acquainted with the language, and (2) the absence of a complete series of Malayalam text-books. Both evils will be remedied before long; every year it will be easier to secure for the school masters acquainted with Malayalam; and already steps have been taken to render more complete the series of class-books in that language. Mention may be made, in connection with the Provincial School, of the arrangements which have been decided upon in regard to the Conolly Scholarships. The endowment fund of these stipends amounting now to Rs. 11,200 in Government paper, with an annual interest of Rs. 596, it has been decided that there shall be three Scholarships, one of Rs. 9 per mensem, and two others of Rs. 16 per mensem each. The first is to be held at Calicut School; and the others will be awarded to Matriculated students from Malabar, and will be tenable for one year each.

I. INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Female Schools.

TABLE IX.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.							Monthly rate of Schooling fee.	Receipts.				Charges.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		REMARKS.																												
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Persian.		Sanskrit.	From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local rate or Assessment.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other sources.			Total.	Current.		Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.																								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25																									
FIFTH DIVISION.																																																							
Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch	Ootacamund	.....	...	...	49	49	43	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.																									
Hindu Girls' School	(2) Madura	.....	36	...	...	36	31	...	36	11	...	...	...	...	.....	...	177	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																									
Church Mission Society's Girls' Schools	(45) Tinnevely	.....	...	...	901	901	878	...	901	...	...	...	...	...	.....	899	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																									
Gospel Society's Girls' Schools	(49) Do.	.....	...	...	734	734	693	...	734	...	...	...	...	...	.....	447	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																									
Girls' Day School	Coimbatore	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	54	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																									
MALABAR AND CANARA.																																																							
Protestant Girls' School	Cochin	.....	...	...	42	42	32	42	...	...	19	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No returns received. The Grant having been withdrawn.																									
German Mission Canarese School	(A) Mangalore	.....	...	...	27	27	20	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	.....	26	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.																									
Do.	(B) Do.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																									
Total...			36	...	1753	1789	1702	911671	11	19	27	...	...	...	1,426	3	9	177	0	0	901	0	2,961	4	0	39	4	0	5,734	10	5	11,239	6	2	9,530	2	3	1,807	8	2	11,337	10	5	33	9	6	131	13	9	310	4	7	47	12	5
Grand Total...			722	3	3051	3776	3273	1,156	2409	296	19	27	...	...	...	5,617	10	9	215	8	0	904	0	14,324	12	2	5,732	14	3	9,632	2	7	36,434	0	9	34,857	3	9	3,581	0	8	38,438	6	5	464	13	2	2,469	210	719	4	1	95	10	7

at the Provincial School or the Presidency College, and for two subsequent years at the latter Institution.

31. The Chittoor School is in a satisfactory condition as regards

Zillah Schools.

Name of School.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Chittoor.....	11	333
Salem.....	11	274
Rajamundri.....	8	181
Berhampore.....	8	111
Cuddapah.....	7	173
Kurnool.....	5	116
Cuddalore.....	10	218
Madura.....	10	262
Madrasa-i-Azam.....	14	297
		1,904

both the standard and the attendance in the former particular, if not in advance of the other Zillah Schools, it is at least in their front rank, and in the latter it is decidedly in advance of the rest. From it 7 pupils went up to the Matriculation Examination, of whom 6 passed. As the school lies near the border-line of the Tamil and Telugu languages, instruction has to be imparted in both these vernaculars; this gives rise to some difficulties. The Salem School made a creditable advance under its new Head Master during the past year. The attendance is good, and is exceeded in only two other schools of the zillah grade. In December last, 8 students attended the Matriculation Examination and 6 proved successful. The Rajamundri School, though not so far advanced as is desired and as may be expected a year or two hence, worked steadily during the year under review, and gave moderately fair results at inspection. The school, however, was not successful at the late Matriculation Examination, to which it sent in 10 pupils, of whom only 1 passed. For some time back the Berhampore School has been in an unsatisfactory state. During the year 1865-66 the attendance diminished considerably; this is partially accounted for by the prevalence of disease in the town, but I believe it to be in a great measure due to a want of earnestness in the teachers. Two of the pupils went up to the Matriculation Examination, but both proved unsuccessful. The staff of the school has been strengthened by the appointment of a Bachelor of Arts to the Second Mastership; it is to be hoped therefore that, when the Head Master, at present absent on sick leave, returns to his post, the progress of the Institution will be such as to allow of a much more favorable notice in the report for 1866-67. A new building, which required, is now in course of erection. The Cuddapah School

14
as been gradually improving; and considering the rather weak staff of Masters belonging to it, and the difficulties it has had to contend with, the progress of the Institution has been satisfactory. The results of the Inspector's examination were fair; 2 pupils went up to the Matriculation Examination and both were successful. Kurnool School is still in an undeveloped state; but looking at the obstacles in the way of its advancement, perhaps its progress has been as great as could reasonably have been anticipated. The standard of education in the District is low; and during the last two or three years the pupils, when only half educated, have been drawn off by the Revenue Survey and the Irrigation Company. The school sent in no candidates to the Matriculation Examination. The Cuddalore School did not work satisfactorily in 1865-66; and the Inspector, after examining it, felt compelled to say that very considerable changes were required in order to bring it into a healthy state. The staff has been strengthened by the appointment of a Bachelor of Arts as Second Master; but it will be necessary to remove other of the teachers and re-place them by more efficient men before the school will take the place it should occupy. The Madura School made moderately good progress during the year in most subjects, and the Senior Class in December last was much stronger numerically than formerly. The school sent up 4 boys to the Matriculation Examination, of whom 3 passed. The principal deficiency apparent at inspection was in Mathematics. A new Head Master, a graduate of Oxford, has been appointed to this school; and it is to be hoped that his exertions will make the Institution take a higher position than it has yet attained. The Madrasa-i-Azam, which is an institution for Mussulman lads alone, ranks with Zillah Schools, and is commonly included in their number. The results of the Inspector's examination were not altogether favorable: and the numerical weakness of the Senior Classes, which involved, as a consequence, the expenditure of the labor of the senior and best paid teachers upon a comparatively small number of boys, was a matter for regret. At the same time, in trying to raise the standard, a weak class has often to be allowed to exist temporarily; what is requisite is that, if the standard aimed at be found too high for the circumstances of the case, a lower one should be adopted. I trust, however, that the progress of Mussulman education will be such as to prevent any lowering of the standard aimed at in the Madrasa. From this Institution 6 pupils went up to the Matriculation Examination, of whom 3 passed.

TABLE X.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each language & subject.										
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		Mathematics.	Chemistry.	Material Medica.	Physiology.	Surgery.	Medicine.	Midwifery & Diseases of Women and Children.	Ophthalmology.	Hygiene.	Practical Pharmacy.	Botany.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Medical College... { College Branch... { Collegiate School.	Madras.....	1836	1	0	5	6	6	4	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	
			29	7	58	94	96	39	19	63	12	75	43	8	8	8	8	
		Total.....	30	7	63	100	96	67	20	65	14	78	46	11	10	10	88	
Civil Engineering { College Branch... College..... { Collegiate School	Madras.....	14th March 1854..	1	0	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	
			29	2	61	92	86	57	73	78	16	16	16	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	30	2	65	97	91	62	78	81	21	21	21	...	...	...	...	...
School of Industrial Arts.....	Madras.....	{ Artistic Dept. May 1850. Industrial Arts.	0	0	0	134	121	141	70	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School of Ordnance Artificers.....	Madras.....	9th June 1855.	1	0	69	70	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total.....	61	9	197	431	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.—(Continued.)
IS FOR SPECIAL OR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.
Government Institutions.

of the year,				Monthly rate of Schooling fee.	Receipts.							Charges.				Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		REMARKS.
					From Govern-ment.	Proceeds of En-govern-ment.	Local Rate or As-sessment.	Subscriptions, Do-nations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total Cost.			Cost to Govern-ment.		
9	9	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
...	...	...	...		2,444 13	...	...	...	...	...	2,444 13 0	2,340 4 10	104 8 2	2,444 13 0	...	...	407 7 6	407 7 6	...	
...	...	...	...		37,487 4	...	...	...	...	...	37,487 4 1	35,884 11 2	1,602 8 11	37,487 4 1	...	...	407 7 6	407 7 6	...	
...	...	...	...		39,932 1	...	...	...	...	...	39,932 1 1	38,225 0 0	1,707 1 1	39,932 1 1	...	...	407 7 6	407 7 6	...	
...	...	...	...	Rs. 16 per mensem...	1,585 2	...	...	...	80 0 0	...	1,665 2 1	1,585 2 1	...	1,585 2 1	...	...	317 0 5	285 15 3	...	
...	...	...	...	Rs. 3 per mensem...	27,264 4	...	...	...	2,747 8 0	...	30,011 12 3	22,714 10 5	4,549 9 10	27,264 4 3	...	...	317 0 5	285 15 3	...	
...	...	...	...		28,849 6	...	...	...	2,827 8 0	...	31,676 14 4	24,299 12 6	4,549 9 10	28,849 6 4	...	...	317 0 5	285 15 3	...	
...	...	...	...		23,311 1 2	...	...	...	48 12 0	7,429 11 10	30,789 9 0	24,122 2 10	5,677 1 10	25,799 4 8	990 4 4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	None.	7,257 11 4	...	...	...	...	...	7,257 11 4	7,200 0 0	57 11 4	7,257 11 4	...	...	103 10 11	103 10 11	...	
...	...	...	...		99,350 3 11	...	...	...	2,576 4 0	7,429 11 10	1,09,656 4 9	93,846 15 4	11,991 8 1 1 0	5,638 7 2	3,817 12 4	...	828 2 10	797 1 8	...	

32. In December 1865, the 5th Classes alone of Provincial and Zillah Schools were placed in comparison by means of a Departmental Examination, the 6th Classes being left to be tested by the University Matriculation Examination, as the 7th Classes in Provincial Schools were by the First Examination in Arts. A tabular statement of the results of the comparative examination drawn up in the same form as in preceding years, is given in the appendix.

33. The average age of the scholars which, considering the standard of a 5th Class, should certainly not rise above 18 years, exceed this limit in but two instances, viz., those of the Madrassa-i-Azam, and the Rajamundri Zillah School. Individual cases, however, occur of too advanced an age in some other Institutions as well as in those just named. It is satisfactory to observe that at the Madrassa great improvement has been made in regard to both age and time spent in the 5th Class. At this school in 1864-65, the maximum age was 25½, the average age 20, the maximum time in the 5th Class 4 years, and the average time 2½ years; while in 1865-66 the numbers were 21 years, 19 years, 2 years, and 10 months respectively. These changes must be regarded as of very considerable importance. Formerly among the chief obstacles to progress on the part of Mussulman youths was the late age at which they commenced their school studies; and year after year appeals have been made to the parents to initiate a reform in this particular. It is now evident that the efforts made to work an improvement have been to no small extent effectual.

34. The marks obtained in English in 1865 were very much lower than those secured in 1864. It is true that in the latter year the marks assigned to the 6th Classes served to raise the figures; but allowing for this, and assuming that the test last year was more difficult and that deductions of marks were made with more severity, I still think that higher averages should have been obtained. Only one school, that at Kurnool, shewed an average exceeding one-fourth of the maximum; and even its average was scarcely above one-half of that obtained by it the preceding year. The Zillah School at Cuddalore was ranked last by the Examiner, and its average was undoubtedly dis-

It is to be observed that the Provincial Schools stood comparatively well in this test, although two out of the three acquitted

themselves well in the University Examinations. The Combaconum School appears to have been peculiarly defective in the hand-writing of the students. Generally the chief deficiency in English was in phrasing; but beside this, which was to be anticipated, there was a want of accuracy of expression. Some improvement was noticed in parsing.

35. In translation the marks were higher than in 1864; but the reports of the Examiners indicate that for the most part the vernacular languages do not receive the attention which should be paid them. The Examiner in Tamil and Telugu translations complains of the spelling and Grammar of the papers received by him. It is also remarked that the Malayalam translations were carelessly executed, and the idioms of the language were disregarded. The Hindustani secured higher marks than the others; but it seems doubtful whether the standard by which they were judged was as high as that adopted in the other vernaculars.

36. In Mathematics, the highest average reached half marks, the lowest was somewhat above one-fourth, the general average being about 48 out of 120; this result is tolerably satisfactory. The best average belonged to Chittoor Zillah School; the lowest to the Provincial School at Calicut. The papers sent up from the Madrassa were executed in a slovenly style. There appears to be good ground for believing that unfair practices occurred at Berhampore, and some reason for suspecting a similar state of things at Rajamundri. On former occasions remarks of a like nature had to be made regarding these two schools, and it is much to be regretted that there is now no check for their repetition. It must be observed, too, that, owing to the small number of examinees at each school, there could have been no facility in guarding against unfairness.

37. The Examiner in History and Geography remarks that the Provincial School papers were inferior to several of the Zillah School papers, especially in the style of their execution. Map-drawing was, in general, very unsuccessful; the best maps on the whole came from Rajamundri. In History the boys adhered too much to the words of their text-book. The results for Cuddalore were very bad, the Examiner remarking that the class did not merit the name of a 5th Class. The papers from Berhampore were also very poor, and the spelling and writing did not compensate for the poverty of the matter.

TABLE XI.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.							Monthly rate of Schooling fee.	Receipts.				Charges.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		REMARKS.														
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Urdu.		Persian.	From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local rate or Assessment.	Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other sources.			Total.	Current.		Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25																	
FIRST DIVISION.																																									
Normal School	Vizagapatam	3rd June 1861	38	1	...	39	31	27	...	39	...	...	...	None	7,833	8 10	...	...	545	4 11	8,378	13 9	7,720	9	113	2 1	7,833	8 10	545	4 11	...	...	215	2 11	215	2 11	...				
Do. Class	Narsapur	1st September 1855	17	...	...	17	16	12	...	17	...	...	...	Do.	1,103	1 5	...	...	...	1,103	1 5	1,103	5	...	...	1,103	1 5	...	...	...	...	78	12 8	78	12 8	...					
Do. do.	Russelconda	Do.	8	...	...	8	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	492	12 0	...	...	...	492	12 0	492	0	...	...	492	12 0	...	...	...	...	64	8 0	64	8 0	...					
THIRD DIVISION.																																									
Normal School	Madras	March 1856	271	6	43	320	291	320	209	105	...	...	5	1 Rupee.*	27,431	11 8	...	...	2,694	0 0	...	30,125	11 8	27,653	1 8	1,499	2 6	29,152	14 2	972	13 6	...	...	109	9 7	103	2 0	...			
FOURTH DIVISION.																																									
Normal School	Vellore	24th November 1856	212	4	5	221	183	221	221	...	...	...	...	4,8 & 12 As.*	3,125	10 2	...	...	629	0 0	...	3,754	10 2	3,542	2	207	5 0	3,949	7 2	...	...	94	13 0	20	7 7	16	10 0	...			
Do.	Tichinopoly	1st October 1861	176	1	2	179	178	179	179	...	...	...	...	4,8,12 As. & 1 Rupee.*	3,702	8 9	...	...	872	0 0	46	9 3	4,621	2 0	4,041	9	89	0 0	4,130	8 9	400	9 3	...	...	18	12 5	16	13 3	...		
MALABAR AND CANARA.																																									
Normal School	Cannanore	4th November 1861	178	13	36	227	223	169	...	...	223	4	...	Do.*	5,641	14 8	...	...	519	5 4	727	0 0	628	8 11	7,516	12 11	6,975	11	43	2 4	7,428	10 3	88	2 8	...	...	36	1 6	27	6 6	...
Total...			900	25	86	1,011	928	936	609	161	223	4	5	8	49,331	2 6	...	...	519	5 4	4,922	0 0	1,220	7 1	55,992	15 11	51,529	8	2,451	11 11	53,990	14 7	2,096	14 4	94	13 0	543	6 8	522	7 4	...
Schools attached to the Normal Schools.																																									

* Fee paid not by Normal Students, but by Pupils in the Practising

Schools attached to the Normal Schools.

TABLE XII.

Private Schools.																																												
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.							Monthly rate of Schooling fee.	Receipts.							Charges.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		REMARKS.															
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Persian.		Greek.	From Govern-ment.	Proceeds of En-dowment.	Local rate or Assessment.	Subscriptions, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Current.			Extraordinary.	Total.		Total Cost.	Cost to Govern-ment.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25													
General Lutheran Mission Training Class, Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	24	24	22	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	10	...	2,237	13 4	6,286	9 5	...	...	118	0 0	329	8 0	...	7,971	14 9	7,891	4 5	...	7,891	4 5	80	10 4	...	111	2 4	...	31	8 0		
Gospel Mission Seminary, Sawyerparam	...	...	3	...	74	77	60	77	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	966	0 0	...	...	...	27	13 3	7,588	1 8	8,581	14 11	8,159	1 10	...	8,377	1 4	204	13 7	...	118	0 0	...	13	10 4				
Church Missionary Training Institution, Palamecottah	...	...	...	...	79	79	71	25	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,710	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11 10	470	0 5	2,193	12 3	4,208	8 0	...	5,620	4 0	...	3,426	7 9	239	12 9	...	73	11 3	
Christian Vernacular Education Society, Madura	...	...	...	...	27	27	24	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	...	...	3	...	204	207	177	126	183	24	...	...	...	...	10	...	4,913	13 4	5,286	9 5	...	...	118	0 0	371	1 1	8,058	2 1	18,747	9 11	20,238	14 3	29	11 6	21,888	9 9	286	7 11	3,426	7 9	468	15 1	118	13 7

14

38. On the whole, it may be said that, while none of the schools placed in comparison answered decidedly well, the average marks were fair for the Madrassa and for the schools at Salem, Chittoor, Kurnool and Rajamundri, and poor for the Cuddalore and Cuddalore Schools. The marks, however, cannot be considered by themselves irrespectively of the strength of the class at each School. Nearly a third of the whole number of examinees belonged to Combacoon and the great numerical strength of the 5th Class at the Provincial School, 55 boys, must have reduced the average marks to no small extent. At Kurnool, on the contrary, there were only 4 boys, and Cuddalore only 5 boys in the class. In regard to the inferiority of the 5th Classes in Provincial Schools, it has to be recollected that the attention of the Head and Second Masters is mainly devoted to the 7th and 6th Classes; the instruction of the 5th Class devolving upon a junior teacher; while in the Zillah Schools, the 5th Class comes directly under the Head Master. Also the desire to secure 7th and 6th Classes of fair numerical strength naturally inclines the Head Master of a Provincial School to make as many promotions as possible into the 5th Class, which is the main, if not the sole, feeder of the higher classes.

39. Of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the 1st Division, the

GOVERNMENT MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 1st Division.

Name of School.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Chicacole.....	5	102
Bimlipatam.....	3	86
Elur.....	4	55
Total...	12	243

at Chicacole holds the first place; and a desire is entertained by the Inspector and the teachers that a 5th Class should be formed, or, in other words, that the school should be raised to the zillah grade. This move, however, is not practicable at present; moreover, there are other Anglo-Vernacular Schools which have a greater claim for development into Zillah Schools. The school at Bimlipatam is making fair progress; that at Elur is not in so satisfactory a state. At both Chicacole and Bimlipatam steps have been taken for the immediate erection of new school houses.

40. The Taluq Schools in Ganjam are generally inferior to those

Taluq Schools, 1st Division.

District.	Schools.	Masters.	Pupils.
Ganjam.....	5	11	114
Vizagapatam.....	5	11	214
Godavery.....	1	2	42
Kistna.....	1	2	28
Total...	12	26	398

in the other Districts of the 1st Division, the only one of a fair standing being that at Tekkali Ranganathpur. This unfavorable state of things is due to the backwardness of the Uriyas, the continued difficulty of securing qualified teachers, and the unhealthiness of parts of the District. In Vizagapatam, the Taluq Schools have worked satisfactorily, with the exception of that at Nursapatam, which, owing to the unhealthiness of the locality at certain seasons of the year and to the consequent removal of many of the children, to say nothing of the frequent prostration of the Masters by sickness, will most probably have to be closed before long. A commodious school-house is being built at Kasimkotai; but at several stations the schools have still to be conducted in very unsuitable buildings. The only Taluq School in the Godavery District, viz., that at Relanghi, has made fair progress; that at Gudur, which is the sole school of the grade in the Kistna District, is not in a satisfactory state. The town itself is decaying and the school, as the Inspector remarks, "does not put the town out of countenance."

41. In the 2nd Division there are three schools of the Anglo-

Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 2nd Division.

Name of School.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Anantipur.....	3	82
Adoni.....	3	70
Pennekondah.....	2	27
Total...	8	179

Vernacular and none of the Taluq Grade. The school at Anantipur has worked fairly; that at Adoni has experienced some remarkable fluctuations in attendance, and is not sufficiently advanced in regard to standard; and the school at Pennekondah is now, as it has been for some time past, in a very unsatisfactory condition, owing mainly to the want of appreciation of education by the inhabitants of the locality.

158

157

TABLE XVIII.

APPENDIX A.—(Continued.)

Return of Candidates passed during the year 1865-66, for employment or promotion in the Educational Department.

	Name of passed Candidates.	When or where examined.	Where educated or employed.	Grade of Certificate.	Grade of appointment to which entitled in consequence.	REMARKS.
60	Jaganath Prodhano	Russicoonda, July 1865	Hill School, Dodga, Ganjam	5th Grade	Asst. Mastership.	do.
61	Sama-gandhu Patnayak	Do.	Do. Possura, do.	do.	do.	do.
62	A. Sahyasi	Do.	Do. Sarangado, do.	do.	do.	do.
63	Bayinsi Rayagurn	Do.	Do. Kanjoro, do.	do.	do.	do.
64	Ramachendu Patnayak	Do.	Do. Chokkapad, do.	do.	do.	do.
65	Dhobayi Gandho.	Do.	Do. Bhramanapad, do.	do.	do.	do.
66	Mullapareddy Jagulu	Berhampore, July 1865	Onslow Institution, Chatterpore	do.	do.	do.
67	Y. Vallabharaya Sastri	Rajahmandry do	Hindu School, Cocanada	do.	do.	do.
68	M. L. Narasimha Charry	Central School, Nursapur.	Central School, Nursapur	do.	do.	do.
69	K. Raghava Charry	Do.	Do.	do.	do.	do.
70	Vasa Manikyalu	Do.	Samut School, Palcois, Narsapur Taluq.	do.	do.	do.
71	Peddada Lingaya	Do.	Teacher late School, Konter do.	do.	do.	do.
72	Pisipati Bramaiya	Do.	Tahsil School, Viravasaram, Undi Taluq.	do.	do.	do.
73	Divakarla Kristnaiya	Do.	Do. do.	do.	do.	do.
74	Chengalvala Hanumaiya	Do.	Do. do.	do.	do.	do.
75	Narina Venkatarreddi	Do.	Samut School, Mogalla	do.	do.	do.
76	Calla Venkatanarasaiya	Ch. Mis. A.V. School, Ellur	Church Mission Society's Anglo Vernacular School, Ellur.	do.	do.	do.
77	L. Lakmaji Rau	Do.	Do. do?	do.	do.	do.
78	Panchakarla Subbarayudu	Ch. Mis. Sch., Masulipatam	Do. do. Masulipatam.	do.	do.	do.
79	Prattipati Subbarayudu	Do.	Do. do. do.	do.	do.	do.
80	Gurrula John Baptiste	Do.	Do. do. do.	do.	do.	do.
81	N. Asheram	Zillah School, Cuddapah	Zilla School, Cuddapah.	do.	do.	do.
82	Aswatha Naraina Sastri	Mission School, Nellore	Hindu Anglo Vernacular School, Nellore	do.	do.	do.
83	D. Sarveswara Sastri	Do.	Free Church Mission School, Nellore	do.	do.	do.
84	T. Chinnasami Naikar	Normal School, Madras	Latey Tamil Head Master, Anglo Vernacular School, Royapettah	do.	do.	do.
85	P. Namburumal Aiyar	Do.	Free Church Mission Branch School, Black Town	do.	do.	do.
86	K. Subbarayulu Nayudu	Do.	Srinivasa Pillai's Vernacular School, Melra	do.	do.	do.
87	V. Muttukristna Pillai	Do.	Tondaimandalam Patasala, Madras	do.	do.	do.
88	V. Subramanya Sastri	Do.	Muttalpett Sanscrit Telugu Patasala, Madras.	do.	do.	do.
89	C. Rangaiya	Do.	Do. do. do.	do.	do.	do.
90	Sudarsanam Ramanuja Charry	Do.	Triplicane Balura Andra Dravida Patasala	do.	do.	do.
91	W. Tiruvengada Charry	Do.	Do. do. do.	do.	do.	do.
92	Mudumbi Sesha Charlu	Do.	Egmore Hindu Balura Telugu Patasala	do.	do.	do.
93	M. Allamprabhu Aiyar	Do.	Free Church Mission Branch School, Chingleput	do.	do.	do.
94	C. Raghava Mudali	Do.	Do. Do.	do.	do.	do.
95	C. Munisami	Do.	Do. Conjeveram	do.	do.	do.
96	C. Aringam	Do.	Do. do.	do.	do.	do.
97	T. Singara Charlu	Do.	Do. Trivellore	do.	do.	do.
98	Ponnuswami Pillai	Zillah School, Cuddalore	Zilla School, Cuddalore	do.	do.	do.
99	P. Venkatramaiya	Do.	Do.	do.	do.	do.
100	T. Narainsemaiya	Do.	Do.	do.	do.	do.
101	C. Rangaswami Pillai	Do.	Do.	do.	do.	do.
102	V. Venkatasubbaiya	Do.	Do.	do.	do.	do.
103	C. Kannusami Pillai	Do.	Do.	do.	do.	do.
104	T. Sabapathy Aiyar	Do.	Do.	do.	do.	do.
105	Rangaswami Pillai	Do.	Do.	do.	do.	do.
106	P. Kandaswami	Do.	Do.	do.	do.	do.
107	Pitchamuttu Benjamin	Do.	Mission School, Old Town Cuddalore	do.	do.	do.
108	P. Venkatrayar Subbarayar	Do.	Infant School, Munjakuppam	do.	do.	do.
109	G. Arumuga Mudali	Do.	Tamil School, Tindivanam	do.	do.	do.
110	M. Ramachandra Aiyar	Do.	Do.	do.	do.	do.
111	A. Tillaichidembaram Pillai	Do.	Do.	do.	do.	do.
112	C. V. N. Desika Charry	Do.	Do. do.	do.	do.	do.
113	C. Rayalu Reddi	Do.	Do. Kuringipadi	do.	do.	do.
114	C. Rama Rao	Do.	Do. Virdachellam	do.	do.	do.
115	V. Padmanabha Rao	Do.	Do. do.	do.	do.	do.

42. The 3rd Division contains only one school of the Anglo-Vernacular grade, viz., that at Mylapore, intended for Mussulman boys alone, and occupying the place of a feeder to the Mādrassa-i-Azam. The school has made satisfactory progress. A small Scholarship has been established in connexion with the Institution by the Honorable Sherf-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor, in honor of the late Governor of Madras, Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B.; the stipend is tenable at the Mādrassa for a certain number of years, and the aim is to encourage the holder to prosecute his studies up to the standard of the University Matriculation Examination.

Anglo-Vernacular School, 3rd Division.

Name of School.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Mylapore.....	3	82

43. Of the Taluq Schools in the Madras District, that at Trivellore is the most advanced, and the one at Egonamallee has the largest attendance; the latter circumstance is attributed to the removal of the school into the new building. The school at Strimatur suffered considerably last year from the gross misconduct of the Head Master; and the sickness of the teachers has retarded the progress of the Kunnatur and Ponneri Schools. Of the Taluk Schools in South Arcot, that at Porto Novo, though containing but a very moderate number of pupils, appears to be in the most satisfactory condition, and that at Old Town, Cuddalore, to be the worst. The Inspector reports that the classification of the pupils was found in many cases to be faulty, and to involve a waste of teaching power. It is to be observed that lately a separate Deputy Inspector has been put in charge of South Arcot; this move among other advantages will afford means of working up the Taluq Schools of the District to a higher standard.

Taluq Schools, 3rd Division.

District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Madras District..	5	15	345
South Arcot.....	9	25	435
Total...	14	40	780

44. The three Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the 4th Division may all be said to be in a satisfactory condition; those at Mayaveram and Tripatore have reached a higher standard than the school at Wallajapettah.

*Anglo-Vernacular Schools.
4TH DIVISION.*

Name of School.	No. of Masters.	No. of Pupils.
Mayaveram.....	5	156
Tripatore.....	4	135
Wallajapettah.....	8	218
Total.....	17	509

45. The Taluq Schools in Tanjore show an increased attendance, and have worked satisfactorily during the past year: those in Salem, though their aggregate attendance has slightly fallen, have also made fair progress. The school at Strirangam, which is the only Government Institution for general education in the Trichinopoly District, is reported on favorably, and appears to stand in nearly the same position as that it occupied in 1864-65. The schools in North Arcot have, as in former years, suffered in certain cases from bad feelings existing among the teachers; the school at Arnee presented circumstances which required the institution of a special investigation, and I deemed it necessary to punish the teachers. It is not unlikely that the Masters will have to be removed from their posts.

*Taluq Schools.
4TH DIVISION.*

District.	No. of Schools.	No. of Masters.	No. of Pupils.
Tanjore.....	5	19	416
Salem.....	4	13	241
Trichinopoly.....	1	3	100
North Arcot.....	4	14	298
Total...	14	49	1,055

46. The Taluq Schools in the 5th Division are generally in a satisfactory condition; the Cheyur School afforded very good results at inspection, and the school at Dindigul has gained considerably in numerical strength.

*Taluq Schools.
5TH DIVISION.*

District.	No. of Schools.	No. of Masters.	No. of Pupils.
Coimbatore.....	6	14	392
Madura.....	2	5	192
Total..	8	19	584

TABLE XVIII.

APPENDIX A.—(Continued.)

Return of Candidates passed during the year 1865-66, for employment or promotion in the Educational Department.

	Name of passed Candidates.	When or where examined.	Where educated or employed.	Grade of Certificate.	Grade of appointment to which entitled in consequence.	REMARKS.
116	C. Ratna Mudaliyar	... Zilla School, Cuddalore	... Hindu Society's School, Trippallore	5th Grade	Asst. Mastership.	
117	V. Muttusami Mudali	... Normal School, Vellore	... Normal School, Vellore	do.	do.	
118	P. Arunachellam Mudali	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
119	K. Kedandaramaiya	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
120	S. Meikandadeva Mudali	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
121	K. Appavaiyar	... Do.	... Village School, Kalavaiyar, North Arcot.	do.	do.	
122	A. Dana Lal	... Do.	... Do. Valavanar	do.	do.	
123	T. Manikka Pillai	... Zilla School, Salem	... Anglo Vernacular School, Tripattore	do.	do.	
124	T. Subbaramaiya	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
125	T. Seshaiya	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
126	T. Ramachandraraiya	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
127	T. Ramaswami Aiyar	... Mission School, Tanjore	... Taluq School, Trivadi	do.	do.	
128	Ponnuswami Pillai	... Do.	... Vedarapuram Seminary	do.	do.	
129	Gnanadikam	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
130	Nadiyappan	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
131	Ionasy	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
132	Abraham Samuel	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
133	Michael	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
134	P. Narainsami Aiyar	... Provi School, Combaconum	... Provincial School, Combaconum	do.	do.	
135	V. Ramachandra Aiyar	... Do.	... Anglo Vern. School, Kocangudi, Tanjore	do.	do.	
136	S. Meer Hyder	... Do.	... Hindu Anglo Vern. School, Sheally	do.	do.	
137	Safinada Chetty Kumarasami	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
138	Annasami Pillai Kannusami	... Do.	... Anglo Vernacular School, Komal	do.	do.	
139	Vaidinada Aiyar Mirthinji	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
140	E. Puroshotthama Nayudu	... Mission School, Negapatam	... Gospel Society's A. V. Sch., Negapatam.	do.	do.	
141	David Christian	... Do.	... Wesleyan Mission Anglo Vern. Boys' School, Negapatam	do.	do.	
142	N. Jacob	... Do.	... Tranquebar Seminary	do.	do.	
143	Edward Thomas	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
144	D. Njagaratnam	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
145	N. Samuel	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
146	R. Adakalam	... Do.	... Elementary Mission School, Negapatam.	do.	do.	
147	C. Subba Rau	... Do.	... Boarding School, near Tranquebar	do.	do.	
148	D. David	... Do.	... Taluq School, Nagore	do.	do.	
149	S. John	... Do.	... Village School, Poreyar	do.	do.	
150	T. R. Venkataramasaiyar	... Do.	... Anglo Vernacular School, Poreyar	do.	do.	
151	M. A. Subbarayar	... Normal Sch. Trichinopoly.	... Normal School, Trichinopoly	do.	do.	
152	R. Ranga Rau	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
153	R. Kesava Rau	... Do.	... Private Candidate.	do.	do.	
154	Srinivasa Aiyangar	... Do.	... Taluq School, Srirangan	do.	do.	
155	M. Narayana Aiyangar	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
156	Karupa Pilli Devasagayam	... Do.	... Anglo Vernacular School, Musari	do.	do.	
157	Sinnu Seshaiyan	... Coimbatore, July 1865.	... C. V. Training School, Coimbatore	do.	do.	
158	Balakrishna Balaswami Chetti	... Do.	... Taluq School, Sattiyamangalam	do.	do.	
159	D. Venkoba Rau	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
160	D. Krishna Rau	... Do.	... Taluq School, Darapuram	do.	do.	
161	Subba Vasudeva Rau	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
162	Sama Ramaiyan	... Do.	... Taluq School, Cheyur	do.	do.	
163	Sama Bassaiyan	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
164	Viraraghava Ellaiyan	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
165	K. Kistha Rau	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
166	E. Kamakoty Samaiya	... Do.	... Grant-in-Aid School, Bevan	do.	do.	
167	D. Ramaswami Aiyar	... Do.	... Village School, Samakdam, Coimbatore.	do.	do.	
168	Rama Narayana	... H. A. V. Sch. Coimbatore	... Do. Alankuram, do.	do.	do.	
169	T. Rama Rau	... Do.	... Do. Vellalapuram, do.	do.	do.	
170	Venkatasubbaiya Venkataramaiyar	... Do.	... Do. Vadugupam, do.	do.	do.	
171	S. Subba Rau	... Do.	... Do. Kottampalayam, do.	do.	do.	
172	Gopalaswami Nayudu	... Do.	... Do. Kottampalayam, do.	do.	do.	
173	Swamidasa Jacob	... Ootacamund, July 1865	... Do. Ootacamund, do.	do.	do.	
174	Pakkiamadan Pillai	... Zilla School, Madurai	... Boys' Day School, Kanak, Ootacamund.	do.	do.	
			... C. V. Educational Society's Training Institution, Madurai	do.	do.	

47. The Sub-Division of Malabar and South Canara has one *Anglo-Vernacular School, Malabar and Canara.*

Name of School.	No. of Masters.	No. of Pupils.
Choughaut.....	2	42

improvement; a much further advance will, however, be required before it can be held to have attained the position it should occupy.

48. The Taluq Schools of the Sub-Division are now fairly provided with teachers, and are consequently in a tolerably efficient state. It is, however, believed by the Deputy Inspector that before long Rate Schools will take their place as

Taluq Schools, Malabar and Canara.

District.	No. of Schools.	No. of Masters.	No. of Pupils.
Malabar.....	2	5	117
South Canara.....	4	8	175
Total...	6	13	292

has already occurred in the case of the Mulki Taluq School.

49. The only Government Schools of the lower class are the Hill Schools in Ganjam, and the school for Yenadies at Stribarikotta near Madras. The Hill Schools were not visited by the Inspector during the past year; but they were all inspected once by the Deputy Inspector of Ganjam, besides being visited by the Superintendent placed immediately over them. As pointed out by Mr. Bowers, there is great difficulty in exercising proper supervision over these schools; and the progress made by them is not satisfactory. At the same time the obstacles to success are gradually being removed, and it does not appear expedient that an experiment carried on for some years, although only very partially successful, should now be given up. At the last Certificate Examination 8 of the Hill School Masters succeeded in passing for the 5th Grade. The school for the Yenadies was found in September last to have made an advance both in ordinary school instruction and in basket-making, the industrial work pursued by the pupils. The great difficulty is to secure regularity of attendance on the part of the pupils; and in this matter the interposition of the local officials is required.

50. The Vizagapatam Normal School made respectable progress

Government Normal Schools.

Name of School.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Normal School, Vizagapatam...	3	39
Normal Class, Narsapur ...	2	17
Do. do. Russelkondah...	1	8
Total...	6	64

during the year; at the same time the pupils were not very successful at the University Examinations. None of the candidates who went up to the 1st Examination in Arts succeeded in passing; and only 4

out of 8 were successful at the Matriculation Examination. During the year 5 students passed out and took up Masterships. The new school-house is nearly completed; when it is entered upon, a more satisfactory arrangement will be possible for allowing the Normal students to acquire practice in their future profession. The Normal Class at Narsapur, which is intended to send forth teachers for the Village Schools in the Godavery District, is favorably reported on. Of the pupils, 4 secured Certificates of the 4th, and 3 of the 5th Grade at the last Teachers' Examination, one of the former subsequently obtaining a place in the 2nd Class at the Matriculation Examination: also 10 of the students were sent out in 1865-66 as Masters. The Russelkondah Normal Class is not in a satisfactory condition; but the difficulties arising from the backwardness of the Uriya population must be taken into account. Two of the pupils obtained Certificates of the lowest Grade; and much more than this could scarcely be hoped for, due regard being had to the very low qualifications of the teacher.

51. The working of the Madras Normal School during the past year has not been satisfactory. It is true, as remarked in my review of Public Instruction for 1864-65, various allowances have to be made when forming a judgment regarding the work of the Institution; but, from a report lately drawn up by Mr. Fowler, it is evident that beside those obstacles to progress which originate in the circumstances of the Presidency, and which the exertions of the teachers cannot be expected to remove, others have been created by defective arrangements and faulty management. As the report spoken of will very shortly be laid before Government, it is unnecessary to go into details here; it may be observed, however, that the Principal has had his attention called to the very serious defects of the

Normal School, Madras.
14 Masters.
274 Pupils, Normal Class.
46 Do. Practising School.

TABLE XVIII.

APPENDIX A.—(Continued.)

Return of Candidates passed during the year 1865-66, for employment or promotion in the Educational Department.

	Name of passed Candidates.	When or where examined.	Where educated or employed.	Grade of Certificate.	Grade of appointment to which entitled in consequence.	REMARKS.
176	J. N. Pakkyanadan	... Zillah School, Madura	... C. V. Edl. Socy's Trng. Instn., Madras..	5th Grade	Asst. Mastership.	
176	M. S. Chinnasami Aiyar	... Do.	... Anglo Vernacular School, Madura.	do.	do.	
177	T. Subbaswami Aiyar	... Do.	... Inspecting School Master, Madura	do.	do.	
178	S. Subbaswami Aiyangar	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
179	N. Alame'u Chetty	... Do.	... Taluq School, Periakulam	do.	do.	
180	K. Vaidhy Aiyar	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
181	V. Viswanada Aiyar	... Do.	... Taluq School, Dindigul	do.	do.	
182	N. Subbarayan Aiyar	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
	P. Subramaniya Aiyar	... Do.	... A. V. School, Vedasenthoor, Madura	do.	do.	
	B. Amurdanayagam	... C. M. Sch., Palamcotta	... Church Mission Society's Vernacular Training Institution, Palamcotta	do.	do.	
185	P. Arukunandan	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
186	Pakkianadan Masilamony	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
187	Muttuswami Moses	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
188	Manikkam Masilamany	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
189	Samuel Dharmakan	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
190	Srivasaam Gnanavair	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
191	Theophilus Peter	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
192	Nallathambi Gnanakan	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
193	Yesudayan Swamidasa	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
194	Sivagnanam Vedamuttu	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
195	Sivaseshamuttu Matthew	... Do.	... C.M.V. Training Institution, Palamcotta.	do.	do.	
196	John Manikkam	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
197	Yesuleyan Samuel	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
198	David Selvanayagam	... Do.	... Preparandi Institution, Palamcotta	do.	do.	
199	Asirvadam Peter	... Do.	... Vid. V. School, Mandadipao, Tinnevely.	do.	do.	
200	Samuel Vedamanikkam	... Mis. Sch. Sawyerparam	... Sawyerparam Seminary	do.	do.	
201	David Sandosham	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
202	Samuel Arumanayagam	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
203	Vatundam Pillai	... Do.	... Mission School, Pannivelei	do.	do.	
204	S. Viswesam	... Do.	... Mission School, Nazareth	do.	do.	
205	Nallamuttu Yesudayan	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
206	Christian	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
207	Kolaiuthu Pallai	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
208	S. Vedakan	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
209	Subbaiyan	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
210	Pakkyanadan Gnanakannu	... Do.	... Mission School, Puthianputtur	do.	do.	
211	Devasagayam Arogyam	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
212	Nallathambi Joel	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
213	Anthony John	... Mission School, Nallur	... Mission School, Nallur	do.	do.	
214	Gabriel Arulappan	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
215	Gnanamuttu	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
216	Dharmakannu Visswasam	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
217	Suvimeshamuttu	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
218	Daniel Jacob	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
219	Yesuradian	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
220	David Raysappa	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
221	David Vedamanikkam	... Do.	... Anglo Ver. School, Pannikulam	do.	do.	
222	John Savarimuttu	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
223	Paul Savarimuttu	... Do.	... Mission School, Surandai	do.	do.	
224	Y. Suvimeshamuttu	... M. School, Christianagram	... Mission School, Suvimeshapuram	do.	do.	
225	Asirvadam	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
226	A. Masilamany	... Do.	... Mission School, Edaiangudi	do.	do.	
227	V. Gnanamuttu	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
228	Pakkyanadan Elliot	... Do.	... Mission School, Mangalam	do.	do.	
229	Vedamanikkam Daniel	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
230	Samuel Vedamuttu	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
231	Simon Parimbanayagam	... Do.	... Do.	do.	do.	
232	Jacob Samuel	... Do.	... Mission School, Deccur	do.	do.	
233	K. Gopalan	... Provincial School, Caneut.	... Race School, Agudapuram	do.	do.	
234	C. Sekara Kurup	... Mission School, Cochin	... Do, Kotayam	do.	do.	
235	Tekkiyal Raman	... Normal School, Cannanore	... Normal School, Cannanore	do.	do.	
236	James Mattan	... Do.	... Do	do.	do.	
237	U. Krishna Rao	... Do.	... Do	do.	do.	
238	Anthony Masquito	... Do.	... Do	do.	do.	

school; and has been directed to carry out at once several of the suggestions made by the Inspector. During 1865-66, 11 students passed out and took up appointments as Teachers. In December 1865, 8 pupils went up to the 1st Examination in Arts, 3 proving successful; 22 attended the Matriculation Examination, of whom 10 passed. The students shewed to disadvantage when tested in method and teaching power; considering that these are professional subjects, the Normal pupils should have evinced a decided superiority in them over untrained men, instead of proving, as was the case in many instances, inferior to the latter.

52. The Normal School at Trichinopoly is in a satisfactory condition, and reflects credit upon the teachers; it is intended to provide Masters of the 4th and 5th Grades. When tested in teaching power, the pupils acquitted themselves fairly in general, the only exception being that many of them did not appear to know how to use the Black Board in giving lessons. At the last Certificate Examination, 6 students passed for the 4th, and 2 for the 5th Grade. During the year 9 pupils passed out and took up Masterships. In order to meet the educational wants of Trichinopoly, it was once contemplated that the Practising School attached to the Normal School should be converted into a Zillah School, and be rendered capable of educating youths up to the Matriculation standard. This project not being approved of, and the Hindu community declining to follow the suggestion of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, viz., that they should establish a Grant-in-Aid School of the proposed standard, encouragement has been given to the Gospel Society to raise their Central School to the grade of a Zillah School, and to meet the wants of the town. In these circumstances, on finding that a Matriculation Class had been formed in the Practising branch of the Normal School, I considered it fitting to direct its discontinuance, and I instructed the Inspector not to raise the standard of the Practising School "above what is required for the use of those grades of Normal students, to meet whose wants the school was established." I may here remark that the order of Government, to which reference is made by the Inspector on the subject, merely implies that Normal students qualifying for an old 7th Grade Certificate, i. e. a new 4th Grade one, may be permitted to prepare for a higher test by means of extra work not interfering with the regular school-course; and it in no way sanctions such a measure as the formation of a Matriculation Class in the Practising School.

Normal School, Trichinopoly.

4 Masters.
25 Pupils, Normal Class.
154 Do. Practising School.

53. The Vellore Normal School, which is of the same character as that at Trichinopoly, appears to have worked tolerably well during the past year. At the last Certificate Examination, 4 students from the school secured Certificates of the 5th Grade; and during the year 3 passed out and took up Masterships.

Normal School, Vellore.
5 Masters.
24 Pupils, Normal Class.
197 Do. Practising School.

54. The Cannanore Normal School, owing to its having been drained of its advanced pupils, did not stand well at the last Matriculation Examination; for Certificates of the lower Grades it supplied 13 successful candidates, 9 being placed in the 4th, and 4 in the 5th Grade. The difficulty of inducing Canarese students to join a Normal School in Malabar has been noticed in several previous reports. When the Provincial School about to be established at Mangalore has been fairly developed, I propose to attach to it a Normal Class to meet the demands for teachers in the District. It does not appear that it would be fitting to do more, as the province of South Canara is only a fraction of the Canarese country: at the same time it is to be regretted, in an educational point of view, that a moderately small population speaking the same language, should be split up and placed under different Governments, as in such a case obstacles are thrown in the way of progress in the provision of teachers and school-books, and also in connection with the supervision of schools. As regards the provision of school-books, I have entered into communication with the Educational Department in Mysore, with the object of fixing, in concert with that Department, upon a series of text-books to be used both in Mysore and South Canara.

Normal School, Cannanore.
6 Masters.
18 Pupils, Normal Class.
209 Do. Practising School.

55. At the close of 1865, an examination for Teachers' Certificates was held at 32 different stations. Altogether 768 Candidate Masters underwent examination, 218 for a 4th Grade Certificate, 513 for a 5th Grade, and 37 to supplement University Examinations with a test in Method. Of the candidates only 36 passed for the 4th Grade, 229 for the 5th Grade, and 18 succeeded in the examination in Method. The Candidate Mistresses who presented themselves were 40 in number, 1 being for the 1st Grade, 1 for the 2nd, and 38 for the 3rd Grade: of these, 18 passed for the 3rd Grade.

Examination for Teachers' Certificates.

56. The subjoined list gives the number of candidates and that of passed teachers in connection with the several places of examination. It will be observed that no teacher passed for the Districts of Bellary and Kurnool; that only one passed for Cuddapah, three for each of the Districts of Nellore and Vizagapatam, and four for South Canara.

TABLE XVIII.

APPENDIX A—(Continued.)

Return of Candidates passed during the year 1865-66, for employment or promotion in the Educational Department.

	Name of passed Candidates.	When or where examined.	Where educated or employed.	Grade of Certificate.	Grade of appointment to which entitled in consequence.	REMARKS
239	John Uppena	...	...	...	...	...
240	H. Koragappa	...	...	...	...	...
241	Gado Varadarajam	German M.Sch., Mangalore	German Mission School, Mangalore	5th Grade	Asst. Mastership.	...
242	Parim Subbarayudu	Do.	Taluk School, Ullala	do.	do.	...
243	P. Annaji Rau	Zilla School, Berhampore	Zemindari School, Pundarikimeddy	do.	do.	...
244	Pillarisetti Narasimhulu	Central School, Nursapur	Central School, Nursapur	do.	do.	...
245	Pillarisetti Veraswami	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
246	S. Saminadan	C. M. A.V. S., Masulipatam	Hindu Vernacular School, Masulipatam.	do.	do.	...
247	T. R. Bhujanga Rau	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
248	P. A. Kuppasami Aiyar	Pro. Sch., Combaconum	Hindu Anglo-Vern. School, Kuttalam	do.	do.	...
249	P. S. Matherbam Aiyar	Normal Sch., Trichinopoly	Normal School, Trichinopoly	do.	do.	...
250	T. S. Punarnu Kaipernumal Pillai	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
251	Pannala Vencatesam	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
252	P. Achutaramaia	C. M. School, Palamcottah	Hindu Anglo-Vern. School, Tanjavelly	do.	do.	...
253	K. Appadu	Normal Sch., Vizagapatam	Anglo Vernacular School, Chicacole	do.	do.	...
254	D. Lakshminarasu	Do.	Do Bimlipatam	do.	do.	...
255	M. Rangasayakulu	Do.	Taluk School, Kasimkotta	do.	do.	...
256	M. Kandalarayudu	Central School, Nursapur	Central School, Nursapur	do.	do.	...
257	B. Ramachandrudu	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
258	T. Narayana Aiyangar	C. M. A.V. S., Masulipatam	Hindu Anglo-Vern. School, Masulipatam.	do.	do.	...
259	V. Patchappa Mudali	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
260	V. Mahadeva Rau	Normal School, Madras	Anglo-Vernacular School, Sydapett	do.	do.	...
261	W. C. Ramanaia Aiyangar	Do.	Taluk School, Trivellore	do.	do.	...
262	S. Venkatanarasaiya	Normal School, Vellore	Normal School, Vellore	do.	do.	...
263	K. Krishnaiya	Zilla School, Salem	Taluk School, Oosoor	do.	do.	...
264	P. Saba Rau	Do.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Trippatore	do.	do.	...
265	C. Krishnaswami Aiyar	Zilla School, Cuddalore	Zilla School, Cuddalore	do.	do.	...
266	O. Kuppaswami Aiyar	Do.	Taluk School, Pannutti	do.	do.	...
267	V. Kuppaiya	Pro. School, Combaconum	Hindu School, Kuttalam	do.	do.	...
268	S. T. Appavu Pillai	A.V. School, Combaconum	Taluk School, Pollachi	do.	do.	...
269	M. S. Visvanadam Aiyar	Do.	Do Darampuram	do.	do.	...
270	C. V. Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar	Zilla School, Madura	Anglo-Vernacular School, Musari	do.	do.	...
271	M. C. Chidambara Sastri	Do.	Zilla School, Madura	do.	do.	...
272	K. Appaswami Aiyar	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
273	S. Desika Aiyangar	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
274	T. S. Venkataramaia	Do.	Taluk School, Periakulam	do.	do.	...
275	P. Krishna Rau	Do.	Anglo-Vernacular School, Aruppucottai.	do.	do.	...
276	K. Muttukamakshi Pillai	Do.	Do Palney	do.	do.	...
277	P. Venkatramaiyar	Do.	Do Attur	do.	do.	...
278	M. Kantimathy Pilli	Do.	Do Nilakota	do.	do.	...
279	S. Maduranayagam Pillai	Do.	Do Vetelakunda	do.	do.	...
280	Jesudasan Savarirayan	C. M. School, Palamcottah	Church Mission School, Palamcottah	do.	do.	...
281	Paul Peter	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
282	Savarimutta Swaminadan	Do.	C. M. Society's V. Train. Inst., Palamcottah	do.	do.	...
283	Devasagayam Antony	Mission School, Nallur	Anglo-Vernacular School, Tenkasi	do.	do.	...
		Do. Christianagram	Mission School, Suvishesapuram	do.	do.	...
		Do. Sachapuram	Sachapuram School	do.	do.	...
Candidate Mistresses.						
1	Maria Mitchell	...	...	...	...	...
2	Elizabeth Mylarchy	...	...	...	...	...
3	Patty Marial	W. Mission Inst., Royapettah	Parochial School, Black Town	3rd Grade	Asst. Mistresses.	...
4	Nadehatram	Do.	Union School, John Persim's	do.	do.	...
5	Savarimutta	Mission Sch., Sawyerpuram	Mission Girls' School, Nazareth	do.	do.	...
6	Pakkyam	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
7	Rachael	C. M. Sch., Christianagram	Mission School, Suvishesapuram	do.	do.	...
8	Annammai	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
9	Nallammai	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
10	Yesuadial Elliot	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
11	Ellen Hastings	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
12	Francis Elizabeth Marial	Do.	Mission School, Menguanapuram	do.	do.	...
13	Loft Yesuadial	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
14	Martina Venn	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
15	Ruth Yesuadial	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
16	Christiana	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
17	Gnana Marial	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...
18	Rebecca Vedamutta	Do.	Do	do.	do.	...

Districts to which Candidates belonged.	Place of Examination.	CANDIDATE MISTRESSES.				CANDIDATE MASTERS.				CANDIDATE MISTRESSES.			
		Number that applied to be Examined.		Number Passed.		Number that applied to be Examined.		Number Passed.		Number that applied to be Examined.		Number Passed.	
		4th Grade.	5th Grade.	In Method & Teaching Power.	Total.	4th Grade.	5th Grade.	In Method & Teaching Power.	Total.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Total.
Ganjam	Russellkondah.	3	15	2	18	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam	Berhampore.	6	3	2	11	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..
Godavery	Vizagapatam.	10	7	1	17	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Kistna	Rajahmundry	2	11	1	14	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Bellary	Nursapur	13	37	1	51	..	6	..	19	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	Ellore	8	7	5	20	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	Masulipatam	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
Nellore	Bellary	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Madras	Cuddappah	1	4	..	5	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	Nellore	17	54	6	77	..	16	..	17	..	..	..	..
Salem	Madras	5	11	..	16	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	Vellore	7	14	..	21	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	Salem	20	41	..	61	..	21	..	22	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	Cuddalore	2	16	3	21	..	7	..	10	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	Combacoanum.	10	28	5	43	..	8	..	9	..	..	..	..
Madura	Negapatam	8	61	4	69	..	10	..	11	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	Coimbatore	21	18	1	40	..	19	..	19	..	..	..	..
Madura	Ootacamund	15	22	1	37	..	5	..	16	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	6	1	..	7	..	2	..	21	..	..	..	..
Madura	Paumben	11	18	1	30	..	19	..	21	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	Palamcottah	8	36	1	45	..	13	..	21	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	Saverpuram	5	32	..	37	..	12	..	13	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	Nallur	9	44	..	53	..	10	..	13	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	Christianagram	3	1	..	4	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	Sachiapuram	2	1	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	Calicut	10	2	2	15	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	Cananore	1	4	7	12	..	9	..	15	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	Cochin	4	7	3	14	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Total	218	513	37	768	36	229	18	283	1	1	23	40

57. The School of Industrial Arts was carried on as usual during the past year. The work turned out consisted of cuts in wood and metal, drawings, engravings, designs, sketches, photographs, ornamental vases, bricks, tiles, water-pipes, plaster casts, models (comprising those of a bridge, a house, a sawing-machine and water-wheels), ploughs, harrows, scythes, and other agricultural implements. Remunerative employment was found for some of the pupils; and two ex-pupils, who had been sent on trial as assistant teachers to the Bangalore Government School, were approved of and retained on salaries of Rs. 30 per mensem each. Several students of the Civil Engineering College received practical instruction in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, &c.; and assistance was afforded to other schools of art. Exclusive of the Superintendent's salary, the receipts of the school during 1865-66 were as follows:—

School of Industrial Arts.
164 Pupils.

	RS.	A.	P.
Government allowance.....	7,200	0	0
Pupils' fees.....	48	12	0
Value of work executed.....	7,381	7	4
Scholarships.....	420	0	0

Total...15,050 3 4

58. The value of the work executed is considerably in excess of that for 1864-65, which was Rs. 5,810-8-10; and, as remarked in last year's report, the latter sum exceeded the proceeds of work for 1863-64 by Rupees 1,985-7-2.

161

APPENDIX A.—(Continued.)

TABLE XIX. RETURN OF PRIVATE DONATIONS AND ENDOWMENTS FROM WHICH AID WAS RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1865-66.

Name of Donor.	Description of Donation.	Value.			REMARKS.
1ST DIVISION.		Rs.	A.	P.	
Inhabitants of Ganjam.	For the erection of a School-house at Ganjam	67	0	0	
G. L. Narsinga Rau, Esq.	For the erection of a Government School-house at Ankapalli	140	0	0	
3RD DIVISION.					
Inhabitants of South Arcot.	For the erection of a School building	1,000	0	0	
Inhabitants of Poonamallee.	For the erection of a Taluk School-house at Poonamallee	35	4	0	
The Hon'ble Shurcool Oomra Bahadoor, Mylapoor.	For the purchase of Prize Books for the Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapoor	36	0	8	
4TH DIVISION.					
The inhabitants of Tripatore.	For Prize Books in the Government Anglo-Vernacular School	18	12	0	
5TH DIVISION.					
The inhabitants of Sathiamangalam.	For the expenses of the School.	86	6	0	
The inhabitants of Udumalpettah.	Do do do	17	11	0	
MALABAR AND CANARA.					
His Highness the Rajah of Travancore.	Subscription in aid of the expenses of the Normal School, Cannanore	339	5	4	
His Highness the Rajah of Cochin.	Do do do	180	0	0	
The inhabitants of Choughat.	Subscription in aid of the expenses of the Choughat School repairs	31	0	0	
The inhabitants of South Canara.	For a Government Provincial School, Mangalore, in addition to the 45,000 Rupees mentioned in last year's return	22,000	0	0	

59. — The following Statement shows the number of Government Schools with their classification, attendance, and expenditure during the year.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1865-66 (month by average).	Average daily attendance during 1865-66.	Total Expenditure.			
				From Imperial Funds.		From Local Funds.	
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Schools of the Higher Class.....	*13	3,132	2,821½	1,03,986	13 5	15,983	0 11
Do. Middle Class.....	†68	3,786	3,609	37,969	14 4	9,355	11 8
Do. Lower Class.....	17	498	332	2,954	1 3	...	...
Female Schools.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.....	7	974	928	49,331	3 6	4,659	11 1
Other Schools for Special Education...	†4	411	363	95,320	4 10	6,488	3 6
Total...	109	* 8,301	8,053½	2,89,562	5 4	\$36,557	10 10

* Inclusive of the Collegiate School of the Presidency College.

† Exclusive of the Mulki School which was closed on the 31st January 1866, having been converted into a

Rate School.

‡ Inclusive of the Collegiate Schools of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges.

§ Exclusive of Building grants.

60. Of the Private Schools in the 1st Division, the Hindoo School at Vizagapatam has both increased in numerical strength and attained a higher standard; three of the pupils in the Senior Class succeeded in

passing the University Matriculation Examination in December 1865. A building grant of Rs. 3,500 was sanctioned in the course of last year for the Hindoo School at Masulipatam: the attendance at this Institution has slightly fallen, and though several pupils from the Senior Class went up to the Matriculation Examination, only one passed. The Church Mission School at the same station suffered a most severe loss in the death of the Rev. Mr. Noble, a gentleman who had created and developed the Institution, and whose entire energies were devoted to its service. So far as numbers are concerned, the school has recovered itself; but it is to be expected that, for some time at least, the personal influence of Mr. Noble will be greatly missed. The Inspector having pointed out that there was an unnecessarily large expenditure of teaching-power involved in the arrangements of the school, I felt it necessary to communicate with the Madras Committee of the Church Missionary Society upon the subject; I believe that now the Institution is worked with greater economy. Three students from the school passed the 1st Examination in Arts, and three others the Matriculation Examination in December 1865: and the Macdonald Gold Medal, the competition for which is open, on certain conditions, to all scholars in the 1st Division, has been a second time awarded to a pupil of the Church Mission School. The school at Elur, belonging to the same Society, and the Central School at Narsapur, require favorable notice. A new school-house is being erected for the Hindoo School at Cocanada, towards the cost of which a Government grant of Rs. 3,089 has been sanctioned. The local contributions to the building fund consisted mainly of a munificent donation of Rs. 2,647 from the Zemindar of Pittapore. The Rate Schools in the Godavery District are still in an unsatisfactory state, and it appears that the Education Act is not adapted to the circumstances of the schools, the Commissioners for which are ignorant ryots without any real appreciation of education.

61. The Private Schools in the 2nd Division have not as yet reached a high standard. One of the most forward of such schools is that at Nellore, under the management of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission, and it stands in need of improvement in

Private Schools.
2nd Division.

TABLE XXJ

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF AMOUNT EXPENDED BY GOVERNMENT ON EDUCATION DURING THE YEAR 1865-66.

	Salaries.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Contingen- cies & Books.	Grants-in- aid.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
General Establishment.....	*1,13,408 14 3	...	...	† 6,994 10 3	‡ 2,000 0 0	1,24,403 8 6	*This charge is composed of the following items:— Director's Office including the salary of the Director of Public Instruction and the cost of his establishment..... 32,156 2 2 Book Department and Printing establishment..... 6,983 12 1 Salaries of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Schools and the cost of their establishment..... 74,269 0 0 Total Rupees... 1,13,408 14 3
University of Madras.....	4,184 0 0	...	...	‡ 6,308 10 6	...	§ 10,492 10 6	† The total charge is made up of the following items:— Director's office contingent charges..... 690 2 5 Book Department and Printing establishment..... 115 3 0 Inspectors' and Deputy Inspectors' travelling Allowance and other contingencies... 16,837 10 4 Amount expended during the year for the preparation and purchase of Books..... 20,724 3 9 Total Rupees... 8,994 10 3
Govt. Colleges & Schools.							
General.....	1,75,740 5 11	3,560 0 0	12,804 1 7	28,992 4 7	...	|| 2,21,096 12 1	§ This is the net amount, the gross amount was Rs. 15,917-10-6, the University fees which was carried to the credit of Government, amounting to Rs. 5,425-0-0 being deducted from the gross amount.
Special.....	1,30,644 13 3	11,952 1 8	38,260 0 0	17,712 4 10	...	** 1,98,569 3 9	¶ Of these sums Rs. 39,925-8-6 was expended from School fees Subscriptions and Donations.
Private Colleges & Schools.							
General.....	...	...	4,725 0 1	...	1,11,062 7 4	1,16,687 7 5	|| This is the net amount, the gross amount was Rs. 2,23,130-15-2, the School fees amounting to Rs. 2,034-7-1 being deducted from the gross amount under the head of salaries.
Special.....	...	...	...	...	4,913 13 4	4,913 13 4	** This is also the net amount, the gross amount was Rupees 2,01,328-11-9, the school fees amounting to Rs. 2,329-8-0 being deducted from the gross amount under the head of salaries.
Total...	4,23,978 1 5	15,512 1 8	55,789 1 8	62,007 14 2	1,18,876 4 8	6,76,163 7 7	

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read report of the Director of Public Instruction for the official year 1865-66—

(Here enter 9th August 1866.)

No. 55. ORDER THEREON, 18th October 1866, No. 302.

The Governor in Council proceeds to review the Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the official year 1865-66.

2. The number of Colleges and Schools connected with the Department of Public Instruction on the 30th April 1866, was 1,261, with an attendance of 45,056 pupils, exhibiting an increase of 278 Schools and 5,936 pupils; as compared with the Returns of the previous year. This numerical increase belongs entirely to Private Schools. The number of Government Institutions was less by one than the number in operation on the 30th April 1865. The chief increase was in the Districts of Coimbatore and Tinnevely, forming part of the 5th Educational Division. In the latter District, the numbers rose from 173 Aided Schools, with 6,171 pupils, and 66 Unaided Schools, with 1,422 pupils; at the close of 1864-65, to 276 Aided Schools, with 7,863 pupils, and 38 Unaided Schools, with an attendance of 578 pupils. The large increase in the number of schools in this District qualified to receive aid from Government is very satisfactory.

3. The following is a classification of the schools, with reference to the agency by which they are managed:—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
Government Schools.....	109	9,434
Schools supported by a rate.....	79	1,951
Aided Schools.....	896	27,351
Schools under simple inspection...	377	6,320

or, with reference to the standard of instruction imparted in them—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
First Class Schools.....	28	6,651
Middle Class do.	237	15,821
Lower Class do.	842	16,909
Girls' do.	139	3,816
Normal Schools.....	11	1,428
Schools and Colleges for special or professional instruction.....	4	431

various respects. Some Anglo-Vernacular Schools have been established by village Committees; in several of these cases the impulse has been given by the Collector of the District, and the Educational Department is in particular beholden to Mr. Smith, the Collector of Cuddapah. The operations in connection with the improvement of the Village Schools, in the District of Nellore, have gone on satisfactorily; there are now 111 schools, with an aggregate attendance of 1,802 pupils, under the superintendence of the Deputy Inspector, and 34 of the schools were found entitled to grants for the quarter ending the 30th April last. Sanction has been given to the application of the Educational Act to certain villages in the Division, but the Rate Schools have not yet been established.

62. The 3rd or Presidency Division contains, as might be expected, a large proportion of higher class schools; of these a few which stand in the front rank seem to require notice. While the

*Private Schools,
3rd Division.*

numerical strength of the Doveton College has diminished during the year, the Institution has contributed a larger number of successful candidates to the University Examinations than it ever did before; according to the lists, one of the youths who passed the 1st Examination in Arts, and eleven of those who matriculated in December 1865, came from the College. The attendance at the Wesleyan School, Royapettah, has increased, but the increase appears to pertain chiefly to the lower classes. The University lists shew one student to have passed the 1st Examination in Arts, and seven the Matriculation Test. The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland has gained in numerical strength and advanced in standard; according to the lists, one student who passed the 1st Examination in Arts, and nine that succeeded in matriculating, proceeded from the Central Institution. The Gospel Society's School at Vepery, which possesses a tolerably large staff and receives a Government grant of some magnitude, does not appear to have yet attained the position it was intended to occupy. The Inspector of the Division calls attention in his report to the excessive fluctuations in attendance at the last two schools as well as at some others under his supervision. For the evil, Mr. Fowler proposes two remedial measures; (1) that the managers of schools should admit pupils only twice a year, as for example after the summer and winter vacations, and (2) that they should enter into an agreement not to receive any scholar who is unable to shew a certificate

from his last master, testifying that the youth left the school with his permission. The first measure appears to me a necessary condition to real progress; and, with a view to procuring its adoption, I have issued the subjoined circular to the managers of the principal schools. I fear that the second measure is not feasible; I have therefore taken no steps in connection with it.

"CIRCULAR."

"The excessive fluctuations in attendance at several schools, more especially at some in the Presidency Town, having been brought to my notice, I have the honor to suggest that the managers of schools should, as a general rule, admit pupils only twice a year after the summer and winter vacations. I say "as a general rule," for doubtless exceptional cases will occur in which much hardship would be inflicted upon a youth in refusing him admission; such cases, however, will be very few, if the circumstances are carefully examined into in each instance.

2. It may be expected that, if the course now recommended be followed, it will have the effect, more especially at first, of lowering the average number on the roll. This disadvantage, however, to which I fear many managers are disposed to attach too much weight, would be far more than compensated by the increased progress of the pupils, by the closer relation which would then exist between the efficiency of the teachers and the condition of their classes, and by the additional value which the pupils would most probably be led to attach to admission into a school.

3. I am of opinion that in large schools admissions should be made, as I have suggested, only twice a year; but even in small schools, and under any conceivable circumstances, I think there should be no more than four admissions in the year.

4. Recommending the foregoing remarks to your consideration,

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) E. B. POWELL,

Director of Public Instruction."

63. The Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore has for some time past occupied the first place among the Private Schools of the 4th Division: during the past year it continued to make good progress,

*Private Schools,
4th Division.*

Of the 45,056 pupils,—

410	were Europeans.
3,031	" East Indians.
7,617	" Native Christians.
32,412	" Hindoos.
1,576	" Mahomedans.

Of the entire number, 4,111 were girls; of whom,—

131	were Europeans.
1,011	" East Indians.
2,149	" Native Christians.
815	" Hindoos.
5	" Mahomedans.

4. The number of Inspecting Officers employed at the close of the year was 29, namely,—

Inspectors of Schools.....	5
Deputy Inspectors of Schools.....	15
Inspecting School Masters	8
Superintendent of Hill Schools.....	1

5. The aggregate expenditure was Rupees 7,16,384-11-11, distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Direction.....	32,846	4	7
Inspection.....	91,106	10	4
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under "Direction" or "Inspection".....	5,92,431	13	0

Of the last-mentioned item, Rupees 4,96,717-2-10 were disbursed from the Public Treasury, and Rupees 95,714-10-2 from local funds.

The expenditure may be further classified as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Direction.....	32,846	4	7
Inspection.....	91,106	10	4
Government Colleges and Schools...	3,34,100	0	10
Grants in aid of the current expenses of Private Schools charged to Imperial Revenue.....	1,16,876	4	8
Grant to the Madras School Book Socy.	2,000	0	0
Public Instruction Press.....	2,550	15	1
Preparation and purchase of Sci. Books.	20,724	3	9
Central Book Depôt.....	4,548	0	0
University of Madras.....	15,917	10	6

Expenditure met from Imperial Revenue.

Expenditure met from Educational Building Fund.	Building Grants to Government Schools.....	51,064	1	7
	Building Grants to Private Schools...	4,725	0	1
School Fee Fund.	Charges in Government Institutions borne by School fees.....	32,970	12	0
Donations, &c.	Charges in Government Institutions borne by Donations and Subscriptions.	6,954	12	6
Total... *7,16,384 11 11				

It will be seen from the above that the Imperial expenditure amounted to Rupees 6,20,670-1-9. From the above the following items, namely,—

	Rs.	A.	P.
University Fees paid to the credit of Government.....	5,425	0	0
School Fees do. do.	5,423	11	1
Proceeds of the sale of Books.....	29,372	9	3
Total...	40,221	4	4

have to be deducted, which reduces the net expenditure from the Public Treasury to Rupees 5,80,448-13-5. If to this sum be added Rupees 3,06,433-15-8, the expenditure incurred from other sources than the Government grants by the Managers of Private Schools under inspection, the aggregate net expenditure incurred in this Presidency on account of schools connected with Government, and for other educational objects in which the Government took a part, may be put down at Rupees 8,86,832-13-1 or £88,688-5-9.

* These figures do not include the expenditure, amounting to Rupees 3,06,433-15-8, incurred from other sources than the Government grants, by the Managers of Private Schools under Government inspection.

the standard of the school being raised, and a considerable increase taking place in the attendance. In December 1865 one student passed the 1st Examination in Arts, and seven succeeded at the Matriculation Examination; also a pretty strong class has since been formed to carry boys forward to the standard of the 1st Arts Examination. Of the other schools in the Division the same Society's seminary at VEDIARPURAM, their High School at Trichinopoly, and the Wesleyan School at Negapatam claim favorable notice.

64. It is much to be regretted that the interest of the public in the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums has greatly diminished; the cost of the Asylums is, in fact, now borne almost entirely by Government.

*Private Schools,
5th Division.*

With a view to creating a greater interest in the Institution, the report of the Managing Committee, together with that of the Inspector of Schools, will be published annually with as little delay as possible. On the 30th April last the inmates of the Asylums comprised 116 boys and 49 girls. The number of boys is below that for the earlier part of 1865-66, the Committee having found it necessary to restrict admissions in consequence of want of funds; as however Government have been pleased to sanction an extra grant of Rs. 5,000 per annum, to meet house-rent expenditure pending the erection of the new buildings in Lovedale, it is now practicable for the Committee to admit some additional boys. The receipts of the Asylums for 1865-66, including a balance in hand of Rs. 5,868-3-1 on the 30th April 1865, amounted to Rs. 63,872-0-10, of which the Government grant-in-aid was Rs. 48,000, and Orphan allowance Rs. 5,895-1-11: the total of the disbursements for the year was Rs. 62,001-12-7. The Inspector's report upon the Asylums in 1865 was generally of a satisfactory character.

65. The Coimbatore Anglo-Vernacular School passed a pretty fair inspection upon the whole; the Senior Class, however, was very weak numerically, containing only 4 youths; also the standard of the school can scarcely be regarded as sufficiently high, considering that the Institution is the chief centre of education in a District which contains an extremely large number of schools of a lower grade. The work of the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School at Tinnevely is now carried on in the new school-house, towards the erection of which a Government grant was issued amounting to Rs. 3,106. The school has suffered much from frequent changes

of its Head Master; on a vacancy occurring in the Head Mastership during the past year, a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Madras, with some experience in teaching, was appointed to the post. Of the Training Institutions, that of the G. S. Society at Sawyerpuram deserves special notice as in a very creditable condition. The improvement of Village Schools has been carried on with good effect in the Coimbatore District; in this District there are now 310 schools under inspection, with an attendance of 4,913 pupils. In Madura the number of Village Schools under inspection has decreased from 26 to 21, but the number in receipt of grants has risen from 4 to 10.

66. In concluding his report on the 5th Division Mr. Marden notices certain points in connection with education generally. I am of opinion that some of the Inspector's remarks, as indeed certain also of the observations of the other Inspectors of Schools, should have been made subjects of separate letters, and not have been introduced into their Annual Reports. I do not consider it necessary or fitting to discuss here the various questions mooted by Mr. Marden.

67. Among the most noticeable events in the Sub-Division of Malabar and South Canara is the action taken by the inhabitants of Mangalore to secure a school of a high order for the education of their children. In August 1865 the Collector of South Canara addressed Government on behalf of the people of Mangalore, asking for the establishment in that town of a Provincial School under the management of a graduate of an English University. To induce Government to comply with their wishes, the inhabitants of Mangalore had promised to raise Rs. 65,000; and, when the Collector wrote, they had paid Rs. 57,000 into the Treasury. Having regard to this very handsome contribution, Government resolved to establish a Provincial School at Mangalore. Of the sum subscribed, a portion, which will be supplemented with a Government grant of equal amount, has been set aside for the erection of a school-house; the remainder has been invested, and will form an endowment to assist in paying the salaries of the teachers. A site for the new school-house has been selected; and steps are being taken to set on foot an Anglo-Vernacular School, which will some time hence be fully developed into a Provincial School.

*Remarks in connection with
the Sub-Division of Mala-
bar and South Canara.*

6. The following is an abstract statement of the numerical results of the several examinations held by the University:—

	Number of Candidates examined.	Number of passed Candidates.		Total Passed.
		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	
Matriculation Examination.....	555	120	109	229
First Examination in Arts.....	214	53	23	76
Bachelor of Arts Examination.....	8	6	.....	6
Bachelor of Laws Examination.....	2	2	.....	2

Owing, apparently, to a change which was made in the time at which the Matriculation and First Arts Examination were held, there was a slight falling off in the number of candidates for Matriculation, as compared with the previous year. The number of passed candidates at this examination was, however, slightly in excess of the corresponding number for 1864-65; and the proportion of those who were educated at Private Schools was considerably higher. In 1864-65, the number of Private Schools which sent up successful candidates to the Matriculation Examination was 19; in 1865-66, the number was 29. The increase in the number of students who passed the First Arts Examination is satisfactory. This examination has only been in operation for the last three years. In 1863-64, the number of passed candidates was 23; in 1864-65, 50; and in 1865-66, 76.

7. The Matriculation Examination and the First Examination in Arts are at present, and it is probable will continue, for some time to come, to be, the two examinations which in this Presidency exercise the greatest influence over education. As yet, the Presidency College is the only Institution which annually sends up successful candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On the last occasion, only eight candidates were examined for the degree, of whom six passed, against 29 candidates and ten graduates for the previous year. The number of candidates for the B. A. Degree in 1864-65, was, however, excep-

tionally high, owing to that year being the last in which a Matriculated student could go up for the degree without having passed the First Examination in Arts.

8. The names of the Institutions which sent up successful Candidates to the several Examinations in Arts held during the year under review, are given in the following tables:—

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Name of Institution.	Number in both Classes.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	
Presidency College	28
Provincial School, Combaconum... ..	32
Do. Calicut	5
Do. Bellary	10
Zillah School, Rajahmundry	1
Do. Cuddalore	2
Do. Chittoor	6
Do. Salem	6
Do. Madura	3
Normal School, Madras	12
Do. Vizagapatam	4
Do. Vellore	1
Do. Trichinopoly	2
Do. Cannanore	1
Madrissa-i-Azam.....	4
Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore	1
Normal Class, Nursapur	1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Tripatore... ..	1
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	
Church Mission School, Masulipatam... ..	4
Hindu School, Masulipatam	4
Do. Vizagapatam	3
Church Mission School, Ellore	1
Free Church Mission School, Nellore... ..	2
Do. Institution, Madras	9
London Mission Institution, Madras... ..	3
Doveton College... ..	11
Pacheappah's Central Institution	8
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	3
Mission Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens	1
St. Mary's Seminary, Madras	1
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapettah	7
Harris School, Madras... ..	1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Sydapett	2

68. It will be observed that the Deputy Inspector of Malabar and South Canara speaks very highly of the success of the Rate School system in his Sub-Division, and it certainly appears that a desire exists in some places on the Western Coast for the application of the Education Act. The chief drawback here, as elsewhere, is that the schools will, for some time at least, require to be managed almost entirely by the Inspecting Officers, as the local Commissioners are generally incompetent to discharge their duties. Mr. Garthwaite remarks, "The principal disadvantage felt by me in reference to this system is the total want of Commissioners fitted to manage the schools and the general business of the commission."

69. The following statement shews the number of Private Schools with their classification, attendance, and expenditure during the year.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1865-66, (monthly average).	Average daily attendance during 1865-66.	Total Expenditure.			
				Grants-in-aid given by Government.		Expenditure from all sources other than Grants-in-aid given by Government.	
				RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Colleges.....	1	144	127	4,954	10 8	22,877	6 2
Higher Class.	14	3,126	2,834	33,996	3 1	87,303	14 0
Middle do....	169	9,762	9,385	50,204	4 5	1,31,724	2 4
Lower do....	825	14,636	14,288	17,189	10 5	14,733	1 1
Female Schs.	139	3,315	3,273	5,617	10 9	32,820	11 8
Normal do....	4	210	177	4,913	13 4	16,974	12 5
Other Schools for special education...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	1,152	31,193	30,084	1,16,876	4 8	3,06,433	15 8

N.B.—Owing to the non-receipt of the Financial Returns of certain schools, while the whole of the Government expenditure is correctly entered, the expenditure from other sources than grants-in-aid is given considerably below the correct amount.

70. In the preliminary discussions connected with the revision of the Educational Grant-in-Aid rules, it was stated by some of the representatives of the chief Missionary bodies that their Societies sought increased aid from Government, not with the object of easing the pressure on their funds, but with that of extending their educational operations. Considering it of much importance that Government should be placed in a position to see the extension given to the educational work of the leading Missions, I addressed a circular upon the subject to the Secretaries of the Church Missionary and Gospel Societies, the Chairman of the Wesleyan Mission at Madras, and the Secretary to the Free Church of Scotland's Mission. I will now proceed to notice the chief points in the replies I received from the above gentlemen; and I may mention that, beside other details, I requested the representative of each Mission to specify (1) the additional sum expended by his Society on education since the promulgation of the new Grant-in-Aid rules, and (2) the additional number of scholars embraced by its operations from the same date.

71. The Rev. Mr. Gray, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, favored me with three comparative tabular statements. Of these, one shows the teachers maintained and the funds laid out by the Society for the years ending the 30th September 1864 and the 30th September 1865; another gives the number of Institutions and scholars at the close of the years ending 31st December 1864 and the 31st December 1865; and the third indicates the number of teachers of different classes in the service of the Society at the close of the same years.

72. It appears that on September 30th, 1865, there were employed by the Society in the Madras Presidency 14 European or East Indian teachers and 465 native ones against 14 of the former and 463 of the latter on the 30th September 1864; that, for the year ending 30th September 1865, the expenditure, including Grants-in-Aid, was Rs. 96,587 against Rs. 85,774 for the preceding twelve months, while the amount of Government assistance received in the first-mentioned period exceeded that in the second, according to Mr. Gray, by about Rs. 5,000, or according to the records of this office by Rs. 4,193. The number of pupils was, for December 31st, 1864, 9,941, and, for December 31st, 1865, 10,527. In 1865 there were 146

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION—(Continued.)

Name of Institution.	Number in both Classes.
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—(Continued.)	
High School, Bangalore	7
Pacheappah's School, Chedambarum... ..	1
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	2
Vediarpuram Seminary	7
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore	4
Gospel Society's School, Trichinopoly	4
Ootacamund Grammar School	1
Sawyerpuram Seminary	1
Nagercoil Seminary	1
Church Mission Society's Native English School, Palamcottah	1
H. H. the Rajah's High School, Trevandrum	6
Church Mission Society's College, Cottayam	2
Chudderghat Protestant School	1
Battercotta School, Jaffna	10
Private Tuition	109

FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.

Name of Institution.	Number in both Classes.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	
Presidency College	29
Provincial School, Combaconum... ..	8
Do. Bellary	4
Do. Calicut	2
Zillah School, Madura... ..	1
Do. Chittoor	1
Normal School, Madras	7
Do. Vizagapatam	1
	53
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	
Church Mission Society's School, Masulipatam	4
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	1
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapettah	1
Dorset College	1
Mission Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens	1
Ootacamund Grammar School	4
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore	1
H. H. the Rajah's High School, Trevandrum... ..	1
King William's College, Isle of Man... ..	1
Private Tuition	8
	23

BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

Name of Institution.	Number in both Classes.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION.	
Presidency College.....	6

9. The following table shows the several classes of the community to which the candidates belonged:—

Classes of the Community.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.		Bachelor of Arts Examination.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Brahmins.....	257	124	134	46	7	5
Other Hindus.....	161	44	45	13	0	0
East Indians.....	41	19	7	2	0	0
Europeans.....	26	14	8	3	0	0
Mahomedans.....	17	8	2	0	0	0
Native Christians.....	53	20	16	2	1	1

10. The annual report on the Presidency College is favorable. The most satisfactory feature in the working of this Institution is the steady increase which has taken place of late years in the number of students attending the Senior Department, which has risen gradually from 47 in 1862-63, to 81 in 1865-66. It should also be mentioned that the College is now largely resorted to by youths from the Provinces. Of the eighty-one students forming the Senior Department, fifty-one have come from Districts other than Madras. Of these, the District of Tanjore alone contributed sixteen, and Malabar eight students. In the Junior Department 126, out of 285 students, have come from the Provinces. Since the close of the year, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a Professor of Sanscrit to the College. The new building has been commenced.

certificated Native Masters and 19 certificated Mistresses against 141 and 17 respectively in 1864.

73. From these figures it is clear that, as is admitted by Mr. Gray, no material extension has been given to the operations of the Church Missionary Society. The Secretary remarks, however, "an impetus has, I think, been given, but it is yet too soon to form a judgment of the result."

74. The Rev. Mr. Symonds, Secretary to the Gospel Society, observes that it would not be fair to judge of the operation of the new rules by what took place in 1865. He states that his Society had embarked on a large expenditure in anticipation of the rules, and that this expenditure could not have been maintained but for the aid received from Government.

75. Mr. Symonds makes the following observations regarding the Society's outlay on education, which had slightly fallen in 1862. "In 1863 it again reached 60,000 Rupees, the grants being Rupees 11,495. In 1864 it amounted to 94,000 Rupees, of which Rs. 20,669 was met by grants. In 1865 we closed our accounts on the 30th September, which in future will be the end of our official year; I can only give you therefore the figures for the first nine months of 1865. In that period the educational outlay was Rupees 68,239. This is about 2,000 Rupees less in proportion than for the same period in 1864, taking gross outlay; but then it is to be noticed that in 1864 the cost of buildings and repairs was nearly 7,000 Rupees, whereas in 1865 it was only about 1,500; so that the outlay on teachers, &c. was actually greater. The grants for this period amounted to Rupees 15,485."

76. The chief advance appears to have been in the character of the education. This is indicated by the rise in the aggregate fees collected; in 1863 the fee collections were Rupees 2,475; in 1864, Rupees 5,715; and in 1865, Rupees 7,765. It is mentioned that the number of trained and certificated teachers employed by the Society in 1865 was about double the number employed in 1862; from this, too, an improvement in the quality of the education may be concluded.

77. The Rev. Mr. Stephenson, on behalf of the Wesleyan Mission, remarks that in 1864 his Society drew in grants Rs. 4,370, a sum larger than it had received in any former year, "owing to the liberal anticipation on the part of Government of the revised rules."

and that in 1865 the amount rose to Rs. 7,411. The sum spent on schools in the Madras District was, for 1864, Rs. 16,903, and for 1865, Rs. 17,689. The financial difficulties against which the Society had to contend are assigned as the reason for no greater extension having been given to educational operations; and it is also observed that the immediate effect of the new rules was, not to place a more numerous or more able staff of teachers at the disposal of managers of schools, but to raise the market value of teachers' labours.

78. The point of most interest to which Mr. Stephenson calls attention is the effect of the increased aid furnished by Government in developing Anglo-Vernacular Schools. On December 31st, 1864, the number on the rolls of the Society's Anglo-Vernacular Schools was 1,206; and this number has now risen to 1,412. Again, if the schools be divided into two classes, aided and unaided, the former class shows an increase in attendance from 766 to 1,000, while in the latter there has been a small decrease. The rules are believed to operate more favorably for Anglo-Vernacular than for Vernacular Schools; though the comparative stagnation of vernacular education is ascribed more especially to an ever-increasing desire on the part of the natives for instruction in English.

79. The Rev. Mr. Miller, Secretary to the Free Church of Scotland's Mission, states that he believes the new rules have resulted in a great development of the educational work of his Mission in those schools in which advantage could be taken of them. As, in anticipation of the rules, a liberal general grant was issued to the Central Institution at the close of 1863, Mr. Miller places in comparison the state of things in March 1863 with that in March 1866; and he observes that the aim of his Mission being, not to increase the numbers in the schools, but to procure more efficient teachers, and so to raise the education imparted to a higher standard; it is in the latter direction most advancement has been made.

80. For the Central Institution the grant drawn in March 1863 was Rs. 23, and that in March 1866 was Rs. 446, the entire outlay for the former epoch being Rs. 899, and that for the latter Rs. 1,420 per mensem. In March 1863 the number of boys on the roll was 350, with an average attendance of 293; in March 1866 the number on the roll was 642, with an average attendance of 591. The

11. At the commencement of the Session, the Senior Department

Medical College.

contained only eight students, of whom only two had completed the prescribed course at its close, and were awarded the Diploma of the College. Eight students, forming the Senior Class of the Second Department, were found qualified for the grade of Assistant Apothecary, and twenty-two pupils of the Junior Department were passed as Hospital Assistants. The conduct of the students generally is reported to have been good, and their progress in their studies appears to have been very much on a par with that which has characterized the working of the College of late years. The changes in the several curricula of study, which were ordered in the Proceedings of Government of the 29th March 1865, have been carried into effect, as far as circumstances would admit. Some time, however, must still elapse before the rule, that candidates for the grade of Assistant Apothecary and of Hospital Assistant shall have two years' preliminary training in a Hospital, previous to their admission into the College, can have any effect on the preliminary attainments of students entering the College. The present report furnishes additional evidence that such a preliminary training is greatly needed, to enable the students in the Second and Junior Departments to follow with intelligence and ease the lectures of the Professors; and, in regard to the Senior Department, the Professor of Surgery describes two of the students as being "the only youths in the class that are sufficiently acquainted with English to derive the full benefit from attending lectures." Certain rules, however, have lately been sanctioned with the view of improving the position of, and exacting higher preliminary attainments from, the holders of Scholarships in this Department of the College, which, it is to be hoped, will remove the defect above adverted to.

12. The number of students in the Civil Engineering College, at the close of the year, was 97; of whom

5	belonged to the 1st Department.
57	" to the 2nd do.
35	" to the Special Surveying, Drawing, and Estimating Classes.

Three students of the 1st Department obtained Certificates as Assistant Engineer at the close of the Session, and eleven of the 2nd

Department passed as Taluk Overseers, while five others passed the minor test required for the Bengal Public Works Department. The result of the annual examination was, on the whole, satisfactory, and the conduct of the students was generally good. The small number of students who resort to the 1st Department of this Institution is attributed to the great difficulty which the members of that Department at present experience in obtaining employment at all commensurate with the time, labor, and expense, which their professional education entails.

13. The report on the Government Normal School at Madras is again unfavorable. The Director of Public

Normal Schools.

Instruction states that the arrangements have been defective, and the management faulty; that, in the general examination for Certificates, the students showed to disadvantage when tested in method and teaching power, and proved, in many instances, in these subjects, to be inferior to the untrained candidates. The Governor in Council has now under consideration a detailed report which the Director has recently furnished, with the view of enabling the Government to determine what steps it will be necessary to take, with the view of restoring this important Institution to the condition of efficiency which it maintained under the management of its first Principal. Orders will be passed on the subject at an early date.

14. The Normal Schools at Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Vellore, and Cannanore, are all doing fairly. That

Normal Schools at Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Vellore, and Cannanore.

at Trichinopoly is in a very satisfactory condition. Owing to the difficulty which is experienced in inducing Canarese candidates for training, to resort to the Normal School at Cannanore, which is situated in the District of Malabar, it is proposed to form a Normal Class in connection with the Provincial School which is about to be established at Mangalore, in the District of Canara. The reports on the Training Institutions supported by the Church Missionary Society at Palamcottah, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts at Sawyerpuram and at Tanjore, and by the Christian Vernacular Education Society at Madura, are all, more or less, favorable.

15. At the annual examination for Teachers' Certificates, 283 male candidates, and 18 female candidates obtained certificates of qualification. The number of Normal students under training in Govern-

Teachers' Certificate Examination.

ment Schools was 205, and in Private Training Institutions 207.

increased attendance pertains almost entirely to the higher classes: and a striking feature is that, while in 1863 there were only 3 pupils able to commence the studies required for Matriculation, there are now 47 studying the subjects in a class specially constituted to send up candidates to the examination, beside others forming, what is termed a Preparatory Matriculation Class. Moreover, a class now exists of 30 students who have passed the Matriculation Examination and are preparing for the 1st Examination in Arts. There is also a very considerable improvement as to regularity of attendance, which is ascribed to the employment of superior teachers; in 1863 the percentage of absentees was upwards of 16, while it now stands at a little less than 8. The whole of the progress of the Central Institution is not to be attributed to the increased aid afforded by Government, but it appears that much may fairly be ascribed to this cause.

81. Mr. Miller gives a comparison in detail shewing the operation of the new rules upon the other schools of his Mission; it will suffice here to remark that, while in some cases little or no benefit has been drawn from the rules, in no other instance has their influence been so beneficial as in that of the Central Institution. Taking all the schools into account, the aggregate monthly grant formerly drawn was Rs. 65, now it is Rs. 767; prior to the issue of increased aid the total monthly outlay on schools was Rs. 2,425, it now reaches Rs. 3,393; formerly the whole number of scholars on the roll was 1,468, now it is 1,886.

82. From the foregoing statistics of the leading Missions it seems clear that the grant-in-aid system has done much in improving, if not in extending Missionary Education.

83. Appended to this report is a complete statement of all the grants paid during 1865-66 in aid of the salaries of teachers employed in Private Schools.

Grants-in-Aid. For 1864-65 the total amount of such grants was Rs. 89,802; for the past year it is Rs. 1,16,876, showing an increase of Rs. 27,074. Tracing the variations in the aggregate salary grants for the several Educational Divisions, it is seen that in the 1st Division the expenditure for 1865-66 is Rs. 19,003 against Rs. 19,415 for 1864-65; in the 2nd Division, it is Rs. 5,686 against Rs. 5,166; in the 3rd Division, Rs. 42,421 against Rs. 25,856; in the 4th Division, Rs. 18,935 against Rs. 12,040; in the 5th Division, Rs. 25,916 against Rs. 23,939; and

in the Sub-Division, Rs. 4,913 against Rs. 3,333. Thus in the 1st Division there is a slight falling off; in the 2nd Division a slight increase; in the 3rd Division, a large increase of Rs. 16,563 or upwards of 64 per cent.; in the 4th Division an increase of Rs. 6,895 or upwards of 57 per cent.; in the 5th Division an increase of Rs. 1,977 or over 9 per cent.; and in the Sub-Division an increase of Rs. 1,530 or about 45 per cent. The grant-in-aid expenditure may be placed under the three heads of grants to Mission schools, grants to schools under Hindu management, and grants to other schools: an analysis of the grants of the last two years furnishes the following results:—

	1864-65.	1865-66.	Increase.
Mission Schools.....	51,145	64,924	13,779
Schools under Hindu management.....	13,297	24,433	11,136
Other Schools.....	25,359	27,519	2,160

84. In the course of last year the Inspectors examined and reported on 18 sets of Regimental and other Army Schools, divided into 41 distinct schools, and containing over 1,741 pupils. Copies of the Inspectors' reports were submitted to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for his information. The schools are not included in the statistical tables of this report.

85. In 1865-66 the Budget provision for the purchase and printing of books was Rupees 45,000, of which Rupees 30,000 was placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction in the Madras Bank. The actual expenditure was Rupees 20,724-3-9. The number of books sold in the year was 76,521, and their value was Rupees 29,372-9-3.

Book Dept.

16. The school of Industrial Arts was carried on as usual during the year. The work turned out consisted of cuts in wood and metal, drawings, engravings, designs, sketches, photographs, ornamental vases, bricks, tiles, water pipes, plaster casts, models (comprising those of a bridge, a house, a sawing machine, and water wheels), ploughs, harrows, scythes, and other agricultural implements. Remunerative employment was found for some of the pupils. Several students of the Civil Engineering College received practical instruction in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, &c., and assistance was afforded to other schools of art. The value of the work executed during the year amounted to Rupees 7,381-7-4.

17. The three Government Provincial Schools are all doing well.

Government Provincial Schools.

Name of School.	Number of Pupils.
Combaconum.....	851
Bellary.....	246
Calicut.....	845

The attendance, at the close of the year, is noted in the margin. Judged of by the results of the University Examinations, the Combaconum School is considerably in advance of those at Bellary and Calicut. Thirty-two of its students passed at the last Matriculation Examination, and eight at the First Arts Examination. Sanction has recently been granted for raising the position of this school to that of a Provincial College, but owing to the temporary withdrawal of the Head Master, to act as Principal of the Presidency College, this change cannot be carried out immediately. A fourth Provincial School will shortly be opened at Mangalore, in South Canara, the inhabitants of which District have raised the munificent sum of Rupees 67,000, as an endowment for the projected school.

18. Of the Zillah Schools, that at Chittoor is one of the most advanced, in respect

Zillah Schools.

Name of School.	Number of Pupils.
Chittoor.....	832
Salem.....	274
Rajahmundry.....	181
Berhampore.....	111
Cuddapah.....	173
Kurnool.....	116
Cuddalore.....	218
Madura.....	262
Madrisa-i-Azam.....	297

both of the number and attainments of the pupils. This school and the school at Salem, each sent up six successful candidates to the last

Matriculation Examination, and one of the Chittoor students passed the First Arts Examination. The schools at Madura and Rajahmundry have improved. Those at Cuddalore and Berhampore are not in a satisfactory condition. The schools at Kurnool and Cuddapah appear to be doing fairly. The report on the Madrisa-i-Azam, a school in Madras for the instruction of Mahomedans, which is on a level with the Zillah Schools in the Provinces, is not altogether favorable.

19. The following statement shows the number of Middle Class Schools supported by Government in the several

Schools of the Middle Class supported by Government.

districts, under the designation either of Anglo-Vernacular or Taluq Schools, and the attendance in each:—

Name of District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
Ganjam.....	6	216
Vizagapatam.....	6	300
Godavery.....	2	97
Kistna.....	1	28
Bellary.....	3	179
Madras District.....	6	427
South Arcot.....	9	435
North Arcot.....	5	516
Salem.....	5	376
Trichinopoly.....	1	100
Tanjore.....	6	572
Coimbatore.....	6	392
Madura.....	2	192
Malabar.....	3	159
South Canara.....	4	176
Total...	65	4165

20. There has been no increase in the number of Government Schools of this class. Indeed, the number of schools supported by Government has diminished by one during the year under review, owing to the Taluq School at Mulki, in South Canara, having been converted into a Rate School. This result is in accordance with the policy which has for some time past been adopted in this Presidency of developing the grant-in-aid system, in preference to establishing schools

86. The following is a statement of the several works printed for the Educational Department during the past year:—

Name of Book.	Language.	Number of Copies.	REMARKS.
Pope's First Grammar.....	Tamil.....	5,000	Re-print.
English and Tamil Dictionary...	Eng. & Tamil	1,500	Do.
Method of School Management.....	Tamil.....	500	Do.
First Book of Lessons.....	Do.	5,000	Do.
First Book of Lessons.....	Telugu.....	5,000	Do.
Second Book of Lessons.....	Tamil.....	3,000	Do.
Clift's First Geography.....	Do.	3,000	Do.
Brief Sketches of Asia.....	Telugu.....	2,000	Do.
Malayalim Grammar.....	Malayalim...	500	New Publication
Canarese School Grammar.....	Canarese.....	1,000	Re-print.
Old Canarese Grammar.....	Do.	1,000	Do.
Manual of Geography.....	Do.	2,000	New Publication
Achvan-u-Suffu.....	Hindustani..	300	Re-print.
Tate's Elementary Work on } Mechanics.....	Do.	500	New Publication
Gilchrist's Grammar.....	Do.	300	Re-print.

87. The expenditure of the Educational Department during 1865-66 amounted to Rupees 6,76,163-7-7, distributed under the following heads:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Charges in connection with the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.....	32,846	4	7
Do. with the Inspecting Agency.....	91,106	10	4
Government Colleges and Schools.....	3,34,100	0	10
Grants-in-Aid charged to Imperial Revenue.....	1,16,876	4	8
Grant to the Madras School Book Society.....	2,000	0	0
Public Instruction Press.....	2,550	15	1
Preparation and Purchase of School Books.....	20,724	3	9
Central Book Depot.....	4,548	0	0
University of Madras.....	15,917	10	6
Building Grants to Government Schools.....	51,064	1	7
Do. to Private Schools...	4,725	0	1
Charges in Government Institutions borne by School Fees...	32,970	12	0
Do. by Donations and Subscriptions.....	6,954	12	6
	7,16,384	11	11
	RS.	A.	P.
Deduct University Fees paid to the credit of Government.....	5,425	0	0
School Fees.....	5,423	11	1
Proceeds of sale of Books.....	29,372	9	3
	40,221	4	4
Total Rupees...	6,76,163	7	7

under the direct management of Government. The reports on the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Chicacole in the Ganjam District, at Bimlipatam in the District of Vizagapatam, at Mayaveram in Tanjore at Tripatore in Salem, and on the Taluq Schools in Vizagapatam, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar and Canara, are, for the most part, favorable.

21. The only schools of the lower class which are now supported directly by Government are the Hill Schools in Ganjam, and the school for Yenadis at Striharicotta, near Madras. The former are sixteen

Government Schools of the Lower Class.
in number, and, at the close of the year, numbered 487 pupils, or 80 less than is shown in the returns for the previous year. Four of the schools are favorably reported on. The condition of the others was more or less unsatisfactory. Hitherto, owing to the unhealthiness of the Hill Tracts, there has been great difficulty in providing adequate supervision for these schools. Their immediate supervision is entrusted to an Officer, under the designation of Superintendent of Hill Schools, at Rupees 30 per mensem, but both the Deputy Inspector of Schools for the Districts and the Divisional Inspector are expected to inspect them once a year. During the year under review, the schools were not visited by the Inspector, in consequence of his having been obliged to leave his division, on urgent private affairs, at the time when the schools should have been inspected; and, in the course of the year, two Officers who filled the situation of Superintendent of Hill Schools, died. The unsatisfactory condition of the majority of the schools is doubtless attributable, partly to these circumstances, and partly to the insurrections of the Khonds, which took place in November and December last, and which were not entirely suppressed until February. It appears, however, that eight of the Masters passed for Certificates at the last Certificate Examination, and as, under recent orders, the Assistant Agent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police are to reside in the Hill Tracts for a considerable part of each year, it may be hoped that the schools will, in future, have the advantage of more effective supervision than has hitherto been possible. The school for the Yenadis is reported to have advanced, both in ordinary school instruction, and in basket-making, the industrial work pursued by the pupils.

22. It has already been stated that there was a considerable increase in the number of Private Schools under inspection during the year under review.

Private Schools.

169

The number of Private Schools connected with the Department, which at the commencement of the year was 873, had risen at its close to 1,152. The increase was chiefly in schools of the middle and lower classes, the first of which rose from 210 to 237, and the second from 658 to 842. The number of schools in the receipt of grants rose from 501 to 896. This is exclusive of the Rate Schools, 79 in number, most of which receive grants. The number of schools under simple inspection was 297 in 1864-65, and 377 in 1865-66.

23. As regards the standard of instruction, the results of the University Examinations and the reports of the Inspectors show that there is a gradual, but steady, improvement. Among the Institutions ranked in the first class, the Doveton College and the Central Institution of the Free Church Mission, at the Presidency, and—in the Provinces—the Church Mission School at Masulipatam, the Tanjore High School supported by the Gospel Society, and the Hindoo School at Vizagapatam, are all favorably reported on. The Church Mission School at Masulipatam, which for many years has been the most advanced school in the Northern Circars, has lately suffered a very severe loss, in the death of the Reverend Mr. Noble, whose devoted exertions in the cause of native education will long be remembered in this Presidency.

24. The establishment of schools under the provisions of the Madras Education Act has not made much progress during the year under review. According to the returns appended to the last report, the number of schools supported by a rate at the close of the official year 1864-65 was 75, including 72 schools of this class in the Godavery District. At the end of 1865-66, that number had only risen to 79. Of the four new Rate Schools, one is in South Canara, and three in Malabar; the first mentioned being the Taluq School of Mulki, which, at the request of the inhabitants, has been converted from a Government School into a Rate School. The working of the Act in the Godavery District has not been satisfactory. The Inspector states that the machinery of the Act is "ill-adapted to the purpose to which it has been applied in the Godavery District," viz., the maintenance of elementary schools in villages, the population of which is chiefly agricultural. "The Commissioners," Mr. Bowers observes, "are ignorant ryots, who care nothing for the school, and neglect their duties." "The only way," he writes, "in which they can be prevented from causing the abolition of the schools by simple inaction, is to place

NOTE.—The total sum collected in Fees was Rupees 54,263-3-3, out of which Rupees 5,425 was paid by candidates coming up to the University Examinations. There was a balance in hand at the close of the year of Rupees 10,443-12-2.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. B. POWELL,

Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 9th August 1866.

28

APPENDIX I.

No. 98.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
WALTAIR, 23rd May 1866.

From

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, 1st DIVISION.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report on the state of Education in the 1st Division for the year ending April 30th, 1866.

2. At the close of the last official year the number of schools under inspection in this Division, both Government and Private, stood thus :—

<i>Government.</i>		<i>Private.</i>
Superior...	3	5
Middle....	17	21
Primary...	16	83
Total...	36	109

On the 30th April 1866, the numbers are—

<i>Government.</i>		<i>Private.</i>
Superior...	3	6
Middle....	17	22
Primary...	16	87
Total...	36	115

3. The total number of schools this year being 151 against 146 last year, shews an increase of six schools. I have added the Mission School of Ellore to the Private Schools of the Superior Class, making six under this head against five last year. Three new Middle Class Schools have been opened at Mandasa, Tani, and Tanuku; eleven schools of the Primary Class at Pondapad, Mukkamala, Vendra, Yelamaohali and Rushunbada in the Godavery Sub-Division; at Peddapur in the Godavery District; at Thornhillpeta and Mudilyar in the Krishna District; at Artam, Dimela, and Kottapeta

"them, in their capacity of School Commissioners, as they are in their capacity of village Kurnums, under the authority of the Sub-Collector, but in that case the Act becomes a dead letter and a superfluity. This would be virtually a return to the ante-Act state of things, and would be an admission that these schools could never have been voluntarily maintained. Up to a very recent date, many of the Masters had received no salaries for months." From the returns appended to the Director's report, it appears that, in two of the Taluqs in which these schools are in operation, the amount of the collections under the Act was somewhat less than the Government grant.

25. The difficulty of obtaining competent School Commissioners for the management of the Rate Schools is also adverted to by the Deputy Inspector of Schools in Malabar and Canara, in which Districts, however, the Act appears likely to work well. In the latter District, five Middle Class Schools have been established, and the preliminary measures for the establishment of five more, under the provisions of the Act, had been carried out before the close of the year. One of the latter, an Anglo-Vernacular School at Palghat, has been opened since the close of the year, with an attendance of 400 pupils. The Deputy Inspector reports that for this school a building, capable of accommodating 500 boys, is to be provided, at an estimated cost of Rupees 16,000, and the school is to be eventually placed under a graduate of an English University. He adds that the introduction of the Act would succeed as well in Canara, as in Malabar, where trained teachers available. In Coimbatore, the inhabitants of 51 villages had placed themselves under the Act, and in 24 of them Commissioners had been appointed; but in none had any schools been opened before the close of the year. In only two had the Commissioners commenced to levy taxes, and even in these they had not ventured to employ any coercive processes, but had collected only from those who paid, if not willingly, at least without legal pressure. From what is stated by the Inspector, it is to be feared that, in this District, the applications for the introduction of the Act can hardly have been voluntary in the true sense of the term. The matter is one which should be at once looked into. The Director should proceed to the District, and, in concert with the Collector and the Educational Inspector of the Division, ascertain and report in what cases it is desirable to cancel the application of the Act to particular villages, either in consequence of its not being really in accordance with the

wishes of the inhabitants, or being inexpedient for other reasons. The Director will institute a similar inquiry in the Godavery District, either in person or through the Inspector of the Division, acting in communication with the Revenue Authorities. It must be distinctly understood, that the Government do not wish the Act to be applied to any town or village, its application to which is not clearly in accordance with the wishes of a considerable majority of the inhabitants, or where competent School Commissioners are not available.

26. The working of the grant-in-aid rules issued in January 1865, may be regarded as tolerably satisfactory.

Grant-in-aid Rules. The number of Aided Schools rose during the year under review from 502, with an attendance of 22,351 pupils, to 876, with an attendance of 27,351 pupils, and the amount disbursed in grants-in-aid of the current expenses of the schools (chiefly in aid of the salaries of the Teachers) from Rupees 89,802 to Rupees 1,16,876-4-8. These figures, however, include the indigenous Village Schools in the Districts of Vizagapatam, Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Madura, numbering 498, with an attendance of 8,493 pupils, which received grants, amounting to Rupees 3,777-12-0, on the 'payment-for-results' system, which, though similar in principle, is not identical in detail with the system provided for in Rule IV of the grant-in-aid rules. Since the close of the year, sanction has been granted for the extension of this system to every District in the Presidency, and the Director of Public Instruction has been requested so to re-cast the schedules appended to the grant-in-aid rules, as to make them applicable to indigenous schools.

27. It would appear from the reports from some of the leading managers of schools, of which the purport is given in the 70th and following paragraphs of the Director's letter, that the late revision of the grant-in-aid rules has resulted in effecting a considerable improvement in many of the existing schools, but that it has not contributed as much as might have been expected to the establishment of additional schools. This result is, doubtless, to be traced to the comparative inefficiency or inadequacy of the agency previously employed, and which induced the managers of schools to apply such aid as they could obtain from the State to strengthening the establishments of schools already in operation, in preference to organizing new schools. But there is nothing in the rules, as they now stand, which can be said to impose undue checks on the extension of education, or to render the grant-in-

in the Vizagapatam District. A new school has also been opened at Coringa of the Taluk School grade, but it has not yet been brought on the Returns.

4. The following schools, all of the Primary Class, have been closed during the year ending April 30th, 1866:—The Village School of Perala, Village Schools of Artam, Desapatrunipatam, Kondayyavalsa, Sunhachellam, and Sagarapavalsa in the Vizagapatam District; and of Middle Class Schools the Mission School at Guntur. The Female Boarding School at Masulipatam has been disconnected with the Government; thus leaving, as already stated, a net increase of six.

5. The number of scholars this year in the Government Schools is 1,488; the number last year being 1,555. This falling off of 67 is due almost exclusively to the diminished attendance at Berhampore and the Hill Schools. The numbers in the Private Schools under inspection exhibit no change-demanding notice.

6. The three Government Schools of the Superior Class have

Zillah School, Berhampore.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
3	5	152	112

all been inspected by myself within the year. The Zillah School of Berhampore I visited at the close of last month. At that time the Head Master was absent, having obtained leave for 20

months on sick certificate to Europe in March last. The school, I regret to say, I found in any thing but a satisfactory state. There has been a considerable falling off in the number of scholars, shewing, I fear, the decline of the school in public estimation. The percentage of absentees was unusually large, and the classes generally had a poor knowledge of what they professed to have been taught. Two of the 5th Class appeared at the last Matriculation Examination, but both failed; and from my examination of the present 5th, who are reading for the University Entrance Examination of this year, I have little hope of a much larger measure of success. I ascribe these unfavorable results to the excessive irregularity of attendance on the part of the scholars; caused, in part, by a violent and protracted outbreak of epidemic disease; to some laxity of discipline, as regards Masters as well as scholars, and to the want of a well-quali-

fied Second Master. By the appointment of a graduate of the Madras University, who is now officiating as Head Master, this last-named hindrance to success is in the way of being removed; and when the Head Master returns, I trust that this school will advance to the standard of a Zillah School, which it is decidedly below at present.

7. This school I inspected just before the Christmas vacation, and,

Rajahmundry Zillah School.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
7	5	178	181

on the whole, I was able to report on it favorably. There had been manifest progress made by the Classes below the 5th since the last inspection, when I thought the standard of at-

tainments somewhat below that of a Zillah School. The Masters had evidently been doing their best to advance their classes, and the numbers who seek admission shew that the school stands well in public opinion. A great many are necessarily refused admission, being only qualified for the Lowest Class; this will, I hope, lead to the opening of some other school in the town where the most elementary branches may be taught, and thus leave the Government School more at liberty to undertake the higher work for which it is intended. At the last Matriculation Examination, as many as ten candidates appeared from the 5th Class of this school, but only one succeeded in passing; a smaller measure of success than I had anticipated, and contrasting strongly with that of the previous year, when five of ten were successful.

8. I examined this school last February, and believe it to be

Normal School, Vizagapatam.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
3	4	31	36

doing its work as efficiently as can reasonably be expected. Occasionally only can it happen that young men of energy, of character and fair attainments will enter among the students;

for the work of a School Master is on many accounts distasteful to

aid system less applicable to elementary schools than to schools of a more advanced grade. The latter is a point on which considerable misconception appears to exist. The only Inspectors who, in the reports now before Government, have expressed any opinions on the success or otherwise of the grant-in-aid system, as now administered, are Mr. Bowers and Mr. Marden. The former, contrasting its working with that of the Madras Education Act, remarks that, "as now administered, in connection with Educational Certificates," the grant-in-aid system has "the advantage of greater simplicity, and is proving the more effectual instrument of popular education, chiefly through the medium of Middle Class Schools." Mr. Bowers states that "Teachers who have obtained Certificates are fast re-placing those who have not," and he observes that, "although in individual instances it will sometimes be found that an uncertificated Teacher is much superior to a certificated Teacher of the same grade, in the majority of cases the benefit of the rule which exacts some Certificate of qualifications will be apparent." Mr. Marden, while admitting that the present rules have "somewhat stimulated education," does not look "for any rapid extension of education under the present arrangements," and advocates the abolition of that part of the present system which makes the grants dependent on the Certificates held by the Teachers, and the substitution for it of a system of payment for results, under rules better adapted to the requirements of elementary Native Schools, than those now in force. The Government see nothing in the reports before them that would justify so radical an alteration of the existing rules. In the discussions which took place regarding the grant-in-aid system in 1864, and in which several of the leading educational authorities in this Presidency took a part, there was a considerable preponderance of opinion in favor of the maintenance of a Certificate system, and against the feasibility of carrying out effectively, and on an extensive scale, the system of payment for results. The Government, on full consideration, determined not to abandon the Certificate system, but at the same time, embodied in the rules a provision which it was hoped would afford to such managers of schools as might prefer the 'payment-for-results' system, the means of obtaining aid in that form. It has lately been brought to the notice of Government, that the standards of examination in Arithmetic prescribed for Native Schools seeking aid under the latter system are too high, and that the scale of grants offered is too low. The first objection has

been met by a reduction of the standard, and the Director of Public Instruction has been directed further to revise the schedules in such manner as he may deem best calculated to promote the successful working of the system. It remains to be seen which of the two systems of grant-in-aid will be found the more effective, viz., 1st, that of making monthly payments in aid of the salaries of Teachers who have afforded evidence of their qualifications, or, 2nd, that of making grants on the results of periodical examinations of the pupils; but, in the meantime, it is the desire and intention of the Governor in Council that each of these two systems shall have a full and fair trial, and he trusts that, under their operation, considerable progress will be made in the extension, as well as in the improvement, of education in this Presidency, in the course of the next few years. Much, of course, must depend on the exertions of the leading Educational Societies, and of private persons interested in the cause, but much may be effected by the judicious efforts of the Inspectors of Schools, whose duties should embrace, not only the inspection of those Schools which are placed under Government inspection, but the promotion generally of all such measures as have for their object the improvement and extension of education in the Districts under their charge. The Collectorates of Kistna, Bellary, Kurnool, and Salem call for special attention, with reference to the very limited number of schools which their returns exhibit; and, in connection with this subject, the Government must observe that the Inspector of the Division to which two of the Districts in question, viz., Bellary and Kurnool, belong, would seem to have formed a very exaggerated estimate of the difficulties which beset the education of the Natives of India. It is unquestionable that in this, as in every other country, the extension of education must be a slow and laborious task; but, looking to what has been effected in other parts of the Presidency, the Government cannot reconcile the little which has as yet been accomplished in the Districts in question, with an efficient discharge of his duties by the chief Educational Officer in the Division. In the District of Cuddapah, owing mainly to the praiseworthy exertions of the Collector, Mr. H. G. Smith, some progress has been made in establishing elementary Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and in Nellore a good deal has been done in improving the indigenous Vernacular Schools. But the educational position of the 2nd Division, taken as a whole, is by no means satisfactory. (True extract).

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary.

T. 211 x M65
M66 171

the Hindu, and the conditions imposed on the Normal students are not calculated to make it more attractive. The Head Master and his Assistants deserve credit, therefore, for the respectable progress which the students make as scholars and as teachers; though, if judged by the University standards, they appear to fall somewhat short. No student from the First Arts Class succeeded last December, and out of the eight composing the Matriculation Class, half failed. But it is to be borne in mind that these students have to give time and attention both to the theory and the practice of teaching, proficiency in which does not in any way contribute to success in the University Examination. I heard over 20 lessons given by the more advanced students in the different classes, and while there was much to indicate want of experience and want of knowledge, there was much to indicate that the students had been made to give attention to the peculiar features of a School Master's work. The 4th and 2nd Classes, which I also tested in their general knowledge, appeared to be making fair progress; the 1st or Lowest Class is a purely Vernacular Class, intended for the training only of Village School Masters. The chief deficiency in the school, which also presses most disadvantageously on the students of the two Lower Classes, is the want of means for the practical part of their training, actual teaching under the supervision of a competent Master. This defect will be remedied as soon as the new building is ready for the reception of the Normal School, when a Practising School will be opened. During the year seven students have left the Normal School, of whom five are now connected as teachers with various schools in the Northern Circars; two others declined to fulfil their engagements, and re-funded the money that had been spent on them.

9.—The Anglo-Vernacular Schools noted in the margin, have all

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

Chicacole Anglo-Vernacular School.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
5	4	98	102

been inspected by myself during the official year, and have also been visited at least twice, in addition, by the Deputy Inspector of the Districts in which they are. The Chicacole

and Bimlipatam Schools are both making fair progress. At the former

Bimlipatam Anglo-Vernacular School.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
3	3	54	86

loss by expulsion and withdrawal of about 30 boys. In spite of this

Ellore Anglo-Vernacular School.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
4	4	61	55

drawback, however, there is still an increase, though a trifling one, on the numbers of last year. There has been for now more than a year past a strong desire entertained both by the Head Master and the senior boys for the formation of a 5th Class at Chicacole, and I believe the school is quite ready for such an extension of its course. I am inclined to regret, as the Government School is the only good school in the town, that the sanctioned establishment does not permit the formation of a 5th Class. At Bimlipatam there has been a considerable increase since I inspected the school last July. At that time the 3rd Class contained only three pupils who did not pass a very creditable examination. The same class now contains a sufficient number of youths qualified to enter on the course of the 4th Class, which I purpose to form after my next inspection. The chief obstacle at present to the progress of this school is a suitable building. The Ellore School is not so favorably situated as those at Chicacole and Bimlipatam for increasing its numbers or maintaining that discipline which is essential to progress, having to compete with a Mission School in the same town, at the head of which is a European trained teacher. The Government School, notwithstanding, manages to hold its own, while the ratio of expenditure on the two schools is as three to one in favor of the Mission School, that of attendance is only about two to one. I have therefore no doubt of a Government School continuing to render good service to the town of Ellore, more especially under an energetic Head Master, even with the competition of the Mission School. But I have doubts whether the present

Head Master is quite the man for this post. I inspected the school last October, and was obliged to report rather unfavorably of it. The 1st and 2nd Masters did not appear to me to have been doing their duty as they ought; the latter was removed elsewhere, and his post given to a teacher better suited to the place. Since my visit the Deputy Inspector has on two different occasions examined the classes, and reports some improvements.

10. The twelve Taluk Schools in my Division have been all inspected by myself during the year with the exception of those at Russelkondah, Uperbago, and Tekkali in the Ganjam District, and that of Relanghi in the Godavery District. I have to express my regret that private affairs of a very emergent nature prevented me from visiting the Ganjam District until the official year was so near a close that I could not allow me time to inspect the three schools I have just mentioned.

11. The Ganjam and Itchapore Schools I visited towards the

Ganjam Taluk School.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
2	3	20	16

close of the last month. They have also received three visits from the Deputy Inspector during the year. In both I found a small attendance; that at Ganjam being gradually on the decline and at Itchapore being stationary at the figure named in the margin. In both I found also a foolish attempt made by the Head Masters to keep

Itchapore Taluk School.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
2	3	24	24

up a ridiculously small 4th Class of two or three boys, to the

Russelkondah Taluk School.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
3	3	24	22

of boys on whom the teachers' energies had been chiefly expended

were able to shew some progress, while the rest shewed signs

Uperbago Taluk School.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
2	2	17	21

of neglect. In both schools I directed the number of classes to be reduced to three. At Russelkondah and at Uperbago, where both Masters and scholars

Tekkali Taluk School.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
2	4	20	31

are Uriyas, the attendance continues to be scanty and very irregular, while the character of the instruction seems to be, if any thing, growing worse instead of better. Yet, as far as I have been able to learn, there is nothing to be gained by dismissing the

present teachers, as it is not likely that the existing supply of Uriya School Masters would yield better men. At the last visit paid by the Deputy Inspector to Uperbago, only eight scholars out of eighteen presented themselves, though they had previous notice of the examination. The state of the school continues to be most discouraging. At this school, it must be borne in mind, no fee is exacted from the scholars and books are supplied to them gratis, as in the Village Schools for the Uriyas on the Hills, to some of which it is positively inferior. The results of the Deputy Inspector's examinations at Russelkondah have been also uniformly unfavorable. The Taluk School at Tekkali Raghunatpur is the only one of the Taluk Schools in the Ganjam District that can be mentioned with any satisfaction. There has not been any large numerical increase there, but since the appointment of the present Head Master the classes have made improvement. There can be no doubt that of the four Districts composing the First Division, the state of education is at the lowest in Ganjam. This must be ascribed, I think, to the inferiority of the School Masters who are available for this District; to the indifference to education shewn by the Uriya part of the population; and also to the chronic unhealthy

ness of many parts of the District which causes frequent interruptions in the work of both Masters and Scholars.

12. With the state of the Taluk Schools in the Vizagapatam District there is reason to be, on the whole, satisfied. At Paleondah, Choodavaram, and Narsapatam, there has been an increase in the number of

Paleondah Taluk School.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
2	4	26	39

scholars, while at Ankapilli and Kasimkotah the attendance shews no

Kasimkotah Taluk School.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
3	4	50	47

Master, who was appointed a little more than a year ago to Paleondah,

Ankapilli Taluk School.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
3	4	59	50

exhibits the perfection of inconvenience. The condition of the

Choodavaram Taluk School.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
2	4	25	44

Each school has been inspected by myself once, and a report in detail furnished to you; and each has been also examined twice by the Deputy Inspector. The Head

continues to do his work with fair efficiency, and under him the condition of the school has decidedly improved. The chief want here is a suitable building. The present school-house

was also improving. When I inspected the school last September, I was able to speak favorably of the manner in which both Masters, who were appointed in

the course of last year, had been performing their work. But,

Narsapatam Taluk School.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
1	3	25	28

Chidacole was sent to succeed him, but he too has resigned rather than continue to serve in so unpopular a place. For nearly the whole of this year, therefore, the school has been in the exclusive charge of the Assistant Master, and it cannot be expected to be now in a thriving state. I fear we shall be compelled to remove this Taluk School establishment to some other locality less unhealthy. The numbers at Chodavaram also shew improvement, and I was able to report favorably on the condition of the classes. The regular and pains-taking conduct of the Head Master entitled him, in my opinion, to favorable consideration, and I regret that you have not felt disposed to listen to my recommendation on his behalf. At Kasimkotah and at Ankapilli, a Third Master has been added to the establishment on account of the number in attendance; but I have been much disappointed at the failure of the Head Masters at the last Matriculation Examination. Both schools, however, are in a tolerably satisfactory state. At Kasimkotah I hope we shall be able to remove the school into the new building now being erected, in the course of two or three months; but at Ankapilli the school has still to be conducted in a native house, ill-adapted to the purpose. I have had occasion more than once to remark, that so long as the work of education has to be carried on in buildings little better than cattle-sheds, or in dark, close, inconvenient houses in dirty back-streets, we must not feel disappointed if our success does not rise much above the level of the material surroundings. The late Inspector of this Division and myself have done our utmost to prevail on the inhabitants of Ankapilli, who, years ago, promised a subscription of Rupees 500 towards the building of a school-house, to fulfil their promises; the Principal Assistant to the Agent has also been good enough, at my request, to use his influence; but as yet without success. The only subscription which has been paid is that of the principal proprietor, G. V. Narasinga Row, who has forwarded Rs. 100 for the object proposed.

13. This school has been thrice examined by Deputy Inspector

Relanghi Taluk School.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
2	3	34	42

Chinnatambi Chetty, whose report has been each time more or less favorable. The Masters have generally borne an excellent character for being careful, industrious teachers, and as the number in attendance has gone on gradually increasing, the salary of the Head Master has been made more proportionate to his deserts.

14. In the Krishna District, as in the Godavery, there is only

Gudur Taluk School.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
2	3	57	28

one Taluk School, at Gudur. When I visited the school last November I did not find it in a very flourishing state. Gudur itself is a decaying place, and

the school does not put the town out of countenance. The attendance has fallen off very much. Since my visit it once sank as low as 22, and the average absentees I found to be 16 per cent. There was a 4th Class consisting of five boys, who were not equal to the work of the 4th Class. I directed a new classification to be made, and the 3rd Class to be the highest for the present. Last month the school was again examined by the Deputy Inspector. He reports favorably on the Telugu but unfavorably on the English Department. There was at that time some prospect of an improved attendance.

15. At the time I visited Narsapur I found 13 students in the

Normal Class at Narsapur.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
2	2	16	17

Normal Class, who were all, with two exceptions, recent admissions, and had only just commenced the course prescribed for a 4th Grade Certificate. All the

stipendiary scholarships, amounting to fifteen, have been since filled up. My examination of the students was confined to their general attainments and to hearing the two senior students teach. The majority seemed competent to pursue the course of study entered on with some prospect of success at the next Teachers' Examination. Four young men who had joined the Normal Class from the Viravaseram Tahsil School seemed to me to promise well. I arranged with the Head Master that in future six of the scholarships should be appropriated to vernacular students only, qualifying for a Fifth Grade Certificate; the remaining nine being given to men who were reading for the higher Certificate. I thought this expedient, as there was a general desire among the Masters and the students to aim at the latter standard, and thus to overlook the wants of the Village Schools, for whose benefit primarily this class was instituted; for a Normal student who has studied for a 4th Grade Certificate and learned, of necessity, a little English, though he even fail to secure a certificate higher than the 5th, is unwilling to come down to the level of a Village School. Both the Normal Masters, and the Head Master of the Central School, who devotes two hours daily to the Normal students, appeared to me to be discharging their duties diligently and successfully. The former was successful in passing the First Arts

Russelcondah Normal Class.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1864-65.	1865-66.
1	1	10	8

Examination. Of the pupils, four obtained 4th Grade Certificates at the last Teachers' Examination, and three got Certificates of the 5th Grade. One of the former also, much to his credit,

went in to the subsequent Matriculation Examination and secured a place in the 2nd Class. Ten students from the Narsapur Normal Class have been posted in the course of the year to teacherships in various schools in and about the Godavery Delta.

16. The same favorable report cannot be made of the Normal Class at Russelcondah; which partakes of the depression that seems the normal condition of the educational experiment for the Uriya fragment of the population of this Presidency. At the beginning of the year there were twelve students in the class; two refunded the amount

of their stipends and left; two were appointed to teacherships; and of the remaining eight, four decamped to the Hills in the beginning of the year and refused to return until a promise was given that their stipends should be increased. The Head Master of the class tried to obtain a 4th Grade Certificate at the last Departmental Examination, but failed; and of five students who appeared at the same examination, two only were successful in gaining the lowest Certificate. The Head Master is reported by the Deputy Inspector to be unqualified, but as qualified as any other person available.

17. During the year these schools were all visited by the Superintendent of Hill Schools once, and once by Deputy Inspector C. Rama Row. The condition of each school has been reported to you in a separate communication. Four of them, those at

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Hill Schools of Goomsur.

Number of Schools.	Scholars.	
	1864-65.	1865-66.
16	567	487

Donga, Brahmanapad, Possara, and Lampoda were found in a very fair condition; six were decidedly bad, the attendance at some being so extremely irregular that the closing of them has been already recommended to you; while the remaining six were in a more or less unsatisfactory state. From local circumstances it is quite impossible to exercise any sufficient supervision over these schools, and the Masters finding that their irregularities constantly escape notice, do very much as they please. In illustration of the difficulty of providing a sufficient check, I may here mention that two Deputy Superintendents have died within the official year, one of Hill fever, the second of an attack of Cholera that supervened on one of Hill fever, and the Deputy Inspector has been suffering from periodical attacks of fever ever since his last visit. I have not yet visited the schools myself; but in view of these facts, I would respectfully submit for consideration whether the success of the experiment to educate the Uriyas is so important or so encouraging as to demand such an expenditure of the health of educational officers. During the months of May, June, and July, nine of the Hill School Masters came down to Russelcondah and studied the subjects for the 4th Grade Certificate. At the subsequent Departmental Examination eight of them were successful.

18. During the past year some progress has been made towards supplying this crying educational want. I need not repeat what I have already remarked in connection with this topic, but will here merely enumerate the stations at which there is no provision for a suitable building in which to conduct the school. Passing over the Village Schools in the Goomsur Hills, in Ganjam, we have no school-houses at Ganjam, Itchapur or Tekkali; in the Vizagapatam District, the schools at Palkondah and Ankapilli are without suitable buildings, and the Taluk Schools of Relanghi and Gudur are held in private houses. On the other hand, school-buildings are in progress at Ellur, Chicacole, Kasimkotah and Vizagapatam, and funds have been sanctioned by Government for their erection also at Bimlipatam and Berhampore, where I trust soon to see them in process of execution.

19. Reckoning in this class only such schools as educate scholars up to the standard of the Matriculation Examination, there are at present six in the First Division; the Hindu schools of Vizagapatam, Narsapur and Masulipatam, the Church Mission Schools of Masulipatam and Ellore, and the Samasthanam School of Vizianagram. All these have been inspected and reported on by myself during the official year.

20. This school continues to make creditable progress in certain respects. The numbers shew a gradual increase for one thing; while another satisfactory circumstance is that at the last University Examination three out of the Fifth Class students succeeded in Matriculating, the first success of this kind gained by this school. When I examined the school in June last year, however, I had to point out several deficiencies, chiefly want of exactness and care in school-work and great irregularity of attendance. In fact, my report on the

Hindu School of Vizagapatam.

Number of Scholars.	
1864-65.	1865-66.
154	258

whole was not very favorable. But immediately after the inspection Mr. Howell, who has had long experience in teaching both in Government and Private Schools, was engaged to officiate as Head Master. He has taken the English language subjects, and the first Assistant Master the Mathematics, of the higher classes, and the result has been the success above noted. The discipline of the school

has also improved. I consider it now fairly up to the standard of a Zillah School and a most valuable acquisition to the town of Vizagapatam. During the year it has sustained a serious loss in the death of the Deputy Collector, M. Venkatasawmy Naidoo, to whose zealous exertions and careful supervision much of its prosperity was owing.

21. This school does not flourish in so large a town I think it

Hindu School, Masulipatam.

Scholars.	
1864-65.	1865-66.*
149	134

should do; some allowance, however, must be made for recent calamities. The Principal, the Revd. Dr. O'Brien, is a pains-taking teacher, and owing to his efforts chiefly the higher classes did very fairly in English at my examination in October last. But the Mathematical subjects showed to much less advantage. The great want of the school is an efficient

Second Master to assist Dr. O'Brien. The 5th Class, though containing eleven students, sent in but four to the Matriculation Examination, and of them only one was successful. A school of long standing like this ought to do more. I hope this year it will do more. The boys composing the 4th Class, at my inspection, struck me as being more intelligent and promising than those in the class above; and as they will form the fifth of this year, I look for a better out-turn at the next University Examination. A building grant of Rs. 3,500 has been made to the Managers towards meeting the expense of purchasing and repairing the present school-house, which, though originally a private dwelling, is very well adapted for school purposes.

22. This school has now recovered from the effect of the Cyclone

*Church Mission School,
Masulipatam.*

Scholars.	
1864-65.	1865-66.
178	250

in 1864; its numbers being as high at the present time, I believe, as they have ever been. But it sustained a serious loss, from the effects of which it may take a longer time to recover, in the death of the zealous Missionary who, for so many years, gave the whole of his time to its management. That unfortunate event happened just at the time of my visit to Masulipatam. Probably the school might have

appeared to better advantage had Mr. Noble himself been present to explain its arrangements. There were, at the time of my inspection, a class of seven students reading for the First Arts Examination, and two

classes of six and four students reading for the Entrance Examination. Six in all were successful, three passing the First Arts and three the Matriculation; all in the 2nd Class. The Gold Medal annually presented by Major Macdonald to the most successful student from the Northern Circars in the University Examinations, has accordingly a second time been awarded to a scholar of this Institution. My examination of the classes below these just mentioned, produced in several respects results creditable to the working of the school. The scholars, speaking generally, knew fairly what they professed to have been taught. The drawback was that the work got through was too small in amount, and in the accomplishment of it there was an extravagant expenditure of teaching power. At the time of my visit I found 173 scholars present and no less than 19 Masters to teach them. Such a proportion is unnecessary and wasteful. Besides this, accumulation of teachers within one school, has a tendency to prevent the wants of other schools from being suitably supplied, and thus operates unfavourably on the progress of education in the district at large. The circumstance that the Masters employed in the school were, taken altogether, a respectable and efficient body, renders it the more to be regretted that any thing should prevent the full value of their services from being realized.

23. This school is ranked with those of the superior class this

*Church Mission School,
Ellore.*

Number of Scholars.	
1864-65.	1865-66.
115	112

year, as it sent in eight students of the 5th Class to the last University Examination; only one of whom, however, passed. But the standard of the school does not in other respects quite correspond with this position; there being a much wider interval between the 5th and 4th Classes than would exist in a Zillah School. At my examination I did not find the 4th Class in a very satisfactory state. The quantity brought up in English language was much too small, and in Arithmetic they entirely failed. The 3rd and 2nd Classes shewed more progress, though there also Arithmetic was a weak point. On the whole the school appeared to be in a decent working order. It is well accommodated, well supplied with school furniture, and has a body of competent teachers. The number of scholars remains stationary.

24. This school continues to grow in bulk, having increased a the rate of almost 50 per cent. within the year but its success, as measured by the University Examinations, has this year fallen below that of the year previous, when four out of five students passed the Matriculation Examination. When I inspected the school last November,

Central School, Narsapur.

Scholars.	
1864-65.	1865-66.
91	130

found only three boys in the 5th Class, who, though passing a pretty fair examination in portions of the Matriculation course, had not the knowledge of English or of Mathematics which would warrant their appearing at the University Examinations. But the higher division of the 4th Class gave me generally much satisfaction, and it contained a sufficient number of youths fit for promotion, who will help to form a respectable 5th Class this year, and who will bring credit, I trust, to this well-conducted Institution. The Junior Classes, too, did fairly on the whole. It was your intention, I know, to promote the Head Master to a Government Zillah School, but the managers have wisely determined to add to his salary in the hope of retaining his services, and the Narsapur School enjoys, therefore, still, the advantage of having C. Coopposwami Sastri for its Head Master. The other Masters also appeared to me to be competent for the posts they were holding, and to be working fairly.

25. This school sent up two scholars to the last Matriculation Examination, of whom one passed. But at the time of my inspection I found the 4th Class generally so indifferently up in their subjects, chiefly because the subjects were too advanced for them, that, considering that this year a sufficient number of youths qualified to enter on the Matriculation course would not be forthcoming, I directed that the highest class should be the 4th. This step, I think, will tend eventually to improve the state of the

*Samasthanam School,
Vizianagram.*

Scholars.	
1864-65.	1865-66.
109	120

schools; for it seems preferable to wait a year for the organization of a really good strong 5th Class than to keep up the skeleton of one by making two or three premature promotions. With the state of the Junior Classes I was satisfied. The Masters all appeared fairly qualified for their posts and to be diligent in the discharge of their duties. Of the Head Master, C. Arunachallam Setty, I have a decidedly favora-

ble opinion, and His Highness the Maharajah has, upon my recommendation, with his usual liberality, raised the Head Master's salary. The school-house is a good commodious building, well supplied with every thing necessary.

26. The numbers in attendance at the Cocanada School have

PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE
MIDDLE CLASS.
Hindu School, Cocanada.

Scholars.	
1864-65.	1865-66.
200	139

decreased, owing chiefly to the opposition of a school set up by the late Head Master. When I inspected the school, it had been without the advantage of a competent Head Master for some little time; still the results of the examination in the highest class were quite as favorable as might have been expected. The 3rd Class was, owing to some changes of Masters, in a backward state; but both Divisions of the 2nd Class had been well prepared. An officiating Head Master has been lately sent from the Government Normal School at Vizagapatam, and as nearly all the teachers now are certificated, I trust this school will soon rank with those of the higher class. A building grant has recently been made by Government towards the expense of erecting a good school-house; and as the Rajah of Pettapore has also made a handsome donation, and given, in addition, a capital site, Cocanada will soon have a commodious building in which the work of education can be carried on to more advantage than at present.

Hindu School, Guntur.

Scholars.	
1864-65.	1865-66.
126	103

been recruited, and Guntur School may be expected therefore to occupy a more stable position. I had felt dubious of its permanence. When I last inspected the school, I found that the First Assistant Master was not equal to the work demanded of him. He has since been re-placed by a better man. The next most pressing want, and one I hope the Managers will give their attention to, is the provision

of a suitable place for the school to be conducted in. The present building is not at all fit for a school-house; it is a part of the Sub-Collector's Cutcherry; and a Sub-Collector who looks unfavorably on any endeavour of the Hindus to establish and manage schools of their own, can at any moment reclaim this part of his Cutcherry, and turn the school into the street.

28. The numbers at the Mission School, Bezvada, remain almost stationary. The highest class here is the 4th,

*Church Mission School,
Bezavada.*

Scholars.	
1864-65.	1865-66.
52	57

containing only five boys, but they were reading the Matriculation subjects at the time of my visit, and two of the class shewed a respectable knowledge of what they had studied. The First and Second Assistant Masters I thought had been exerting themselves to do their best, and the knowledge of Telugu displayed by all the classes did much credit to the Telugu Munshi. The chief fault was one copied apparently from the Mission School at Bunder, a minute sub-division of classes.

29. This school has been hitherto drawing a general grant,

*Onslow Institution,
Chettiarpara.*

Scholars.	
1864-65.	1865-66.
61	60

which will have now to be commuted into salary grants. In October last I recommended a Hindu student from the Government Normal School, Vizagapatnam, to be just matriculated, and the Local Trustee appointed him Head Master. When I inspected the school last month I found that the 4th or highest class had a respectable knowledge of their subjects generally, but the rest of

the school passed an unsatisfactory examination. The Head Master is not adequately assisted; and the Revd. Mr. Otley is dissatisfied even with him, as he is unable to give instruction in the Christian religion. I have recommended another organization of the school with respect to Masters, which, if adopted, may help to raise this school to a standard in accordance with the funds at command for its maintenance. From the proceeds of endowment and fees together, at least Rs. 120 a month are available, which, supplemented by Government grants, ought to provide an efficient body of teachers. The school-room is well

ventilated, sufficiently commodious, and supplied with all necessary school apparatus.

30. These schools are situated in the Godavery Sub-Division, and in accordance with the requisition of Government forwarded through you, I inspected and reported in detail upon them all, except those at Mogullu and Undi, last November.

Samut and Tasil Schools.

Scholars.	
1864-65.	1865-66.
228	237

There are five schools under this name, the Head Masters of which draw their pay entirely from the Government Treasury, but a sixth school, that of Palkole, which is really a school under the Education Act, because its standard is equal to that of the best of the Samut Schools, has always been classified with them. The omitted schools at Mogullu and Undi had, a month previous to my visit, been examined by the Deputy Inspector, but I should have gone to them also, had not the flooding of the country from the irrigation channels, compelled me to turn back. The standard of instruction in all these schools corresponds to that of a Taluk School. I consider that the schools at Achanta, Veravaseram, Podur and Palkole, come up to the general run of Taluk Schools in the Division, while those at Undi and Mogullu are little, if at all, superior to good Village Schools.

31. From the tabulated results of my examination of the 4th, 3rd, and 2nd Classes in these schools, the subjects being precisely the same in all, it appeared that the Achanta School was entitled to the first place; that Podur ranked next, then Veravaseram and Palkole; while there was a considerable interval between these schools and those at Undi and Mogullu. Veravaseram has hitherto generally taken the lead, but at the time of my inspection, last November, there had been a falling off in the numbers, and it had also suffered from the removal of its Head Master, who was an excellent Telugu scholar. The four best lads of the school had joined the Normal Class at Nursapur. These things considered, Veravaseram may yet be allowed to head the list of these schools. As all these schools have rendered fair service to the cause of education in the Godavery Delta, and may still render service, I have ventured to deprecate the withdrawal of the aid at present granted, but into this question not only is this not the place to enter, but the matter will probably have been long ere this finally disposed of.

32. These schools are supported partly by the Zemindars, in

Zemindary Schools of

	Scholars.	
	1864-65.	1865-66.
Parla Kemidi.....	48	59
Juggumpettah.....	30	39
Pittapore.....	41	45
Bobbili.....	37	52
Mantham.....	0	17

whose estates they are situated, and partly by grants in aid, with the exception of that at Pittapore, which is maintained entirely by the subscriptions of the Zemindar and his servants. That at Mantham has been only very recently

opened, and is in quite an elementary state at present; the rest are of the standard of Taluk Schools. They have all been visited at least twice during the year, either by myself or a Deputy Inspector. Those at Parla Kemidi and Juggumpettah, are in a fairly satisfactory condition; but the Head Master of the former, a Matriculated student from Berhampore Zillah School, under whom the Parla Kemidi School made some progress, resigned his post a couple of months ago. I have appointed a successor to him from the Normal School, Vizagapatam, but he has not yet taken up the appointment. The Bobbili School would flourish better if the Zemindar and his Dewan would show a little more interest in it than they do; but they appear to think that an English School is to be kept up, as many other appendages to their position are kept up, more for show than for use.

33. These schools are of the same grade as those noted in the

Subscription Schools of

	Scholars.	
	1864-65.	1865-66.
Amlapore.....	61	50
Baupetla.....	33	18
Poddapore.....	40	42
Tani.....	0	31
Fort Masulipatam.....	35	0
Tanuku.....	0	51

preceding para., but are supported by monthly subscriptions among the inhabitants of the places in which they are situated. The Amlapore School was in a declining state, but by the appointment of a new Secretary, it

has received a fresh impulse, and promises to thrive. The school at Baupetla is at a very low ebb. The schools at Tanuku and Tani have been opened within the year, and aim at the Taluk School standard. The existence of schools of this kind is extremely precarious, depending not so much, as the title "subscription" would suggest, on the voluntary co-operation of the people of the town or village, as in the presence of some leading man, the pressure of whose influence maintains the subscription list. If circumstances happen to remove him elsewhere, with his departure usually goes the prosperity of the school.

34. Of these schools, that at Masulipatam, superintended by the

Private Schools of the Lower Class.

	Scholars.	
	1864-65.	1865-66.
Church Mission Vernacular School, Masulipatam.....	80	121
Church Mission Vernacular School, Ellore.....	28	25
4 Village Schools, Masulipatam...	65	101

Rev. Mr. Sharkey, is decidedly the best. It is above the rank of a Village School, but it is classed with the Primary Schools here, because no English is taught in it. I found it in excellent order when I inspected it last October. The Ver-

nacular School of the same Mission at Ellore is a boarding school, and contains girls as well as boys. The instruction given in it is quite elementary. The Village Schools in Masulipatam are Prial Schools, the Masters of which have obtained Certificates and receive small grants. They have been periodically examined, and are in much better working order than the common Prial School.

35. There are 70 schools this year in this class. Of these, four

Village Schools in Godavery Sub-division.

Scholars.	
1864-65.	1865-66.
1,020	1,004

have been established during the year under the ordinary grant-in-aid rules; of the permanence and progress of these schools I entertain more hope than I do of those which are established under the Educational Act of 1863. This Act, after many delays and changes, was brought into force in the Sub-division in

October 1865. I have in more than one report expressed to you the opinion that the machinery of this Act is ill-adapted for

the purpose to which it has been applied in the Godavery District. The Commissioners are ignorant ryots, who care nothing for the schools, and neglect their duties. The only way in which I see they can be prevented from causing the abolition of the schools by simple inaction, is to place them in their capacity of School Commissioners, as they are in their capacity of Village Curnums under the authority of the Sub-Collector; but in that case the Act becomes a dead letter ~~etc.~~ ^{etc.} ~~superfluity~~. This would be virtually a return to the ante-Act state of things, and would be an admission that these schools could never have been voluntarily maintained. Up to a very recent date many of the Masters had received no salaries for months.

36. There were 13 Village Schools receiving grants last year;

11 Village Schools,
Vizagapatam District.

Scholars.	
1864-65.	1865-66.
732	427

five schools have been closed during the year and three opened, leaving a decrease of two. The numbers in attendance shew a considerable falling off; but I believe them to be more truthful than the higher numbers that used to be returned. I have inspected all the schools myself once during the year, and the Deputy Inspector has visited them twice in addition. The suspicion was forced on us both that the

Masters, to obtain a larger capitation grant, made fictitious returns of attendance. Several irregularities were detected, in consequence of which I enforced somewhat more stringent rules with respect to the issue of grants. The Masters have been made to keep registers of attendance, and an allowance has not been issued for every boy in a class irrespective of his progress. This has led to some reduction in the numbers and to a diminution in the annual amount of the grants. But I regard this as a return to a healthier state of things; and with vigilant supervision, I am of opinion that the system of grants to Village Schools as carried out in the Vizagapatam District, may be made conducive to the spread of popular education. Some of these schools give a tolerable vernacular education to the scholars; sounder certainly than is to be obtained in the common run of Village Schools; others again are only indifferently conducted.

37. During the year I have inspected the schools of the European Veteran Company at Vizagapatam; the schools of H. M.'s 11th Regiment N. I. at Berhampore; H. M.'s 24th at Vizianagram, and H. M.'s 19th

at Samulcottah. I proposed also to inspect those of the 31st Regiment at Vizagapatam in the latter end of April, but I did not reach the station in time. The school of the European Veterans is very fairly managed. It has the advantage of two trained School Masters, and the Head Master, Sergeant Douglas, is a competent teacher. The order was excellent, and great pains was taken with the hand-writing, a point of special importance in a school of this kind. The most serious defect was the absence of any provision for teaching the girls sewing. In the Regimental Schools of the 24th, I found the books in use, both in the Telugu and Hindustani Schools, of a more useful and practical kind than is generally the case in a Regimental School; the Telugu School Master had been trained in the Vizagapatam Normal School, and knew his business fairly. The Telugu School of the 11th Regiment was also in a satisfactory state; the progress of the boys did credit to the teacher. I cannot say as much for the Hindustani School of the same corps. The condition of the schools of the 19th Regiment was decidedly bad; the supply of School Maps and Slates was very insufficient, the Masters were incompetent men, and the boys' time was spent to little useful purpose.

38. Of these, there are seven in the First Division. M. D.

Prasadh Ram of Lakkavaram, between 16 and

Wards of the Board of Revenue. 17 years old, is a student in the Rajahmundry Zillah School, being now in the highest class.

During my stay at Rajahmundry he was absent at Illora on leave given him by the Collector, and I had not therefore the opportunity of testing his progress. I have several times seen him, and I know him to be an amiable well-disposed youth, fairly diligent. He receives an excellent character from the Head Master of the Government School. Kasipati Razu and Sanyasi Razu of Chemudu, in the Vizagapatam District, are about 17 and 12 years old, respectively. They are reading, nominally, under a writer in the Collector's Office, who attends them for two hours a day, and receives remuneration at the rate of 7 Rupees a month. He complained that it was very hard to get either of them to pay the least attention to study. I examined them both and found them extremely backward. The elder could with difficulty read the 2nd Book of Lessons in Telugu, made 14 mistakes in writing fifteen words from Dictation, and knew Notation only as far as hundreds. The younger brother did not seem quite so deficient in intelligence as the elder, but he was very ignorant; he only knew a few letters of

the Telugu alphabet. S. M. B. Raze Deo, and S. Padmanabha Deo, the minors of Beradi, with M. Dewan Bakshi and Vasoodava Kadimja, have been all compelled to live at Chetterpore by the Collector of Ganjam, and placed under the charge of M. Kamesham, lately a Master in the Berhampore Zillah School, who has passed the First Arts Examination of the University. A building has been appropriated to the purposes of a school by Mr. Forbes, and the minors attend from 11 to 2 every day. Kamesham appeared to me quite competent for the post, and I think the Collector's arrangements for these minors excellent. The Berady minors were making some progress in English, and could work sums in the simple rules with English figures. They are about 16 and 14 years old. The elder of the Barwah minors was absent on the day of my examination, but the younger one, a boy of 12, seemed intelligent and desirous to learn. All appeared obedient and respectful to their tutor, who receives a salary of 70 Rupees.

39. There has been one change among the Deputy Inspectors during the year; L. Lakshmaji Pantulu, the Deputy Inspector of the Vizagapatam District, has resigned his post, to become the Private Secretary of the Maharajah of Vizianagram. He has been succeeded by G. Vedanta Charry, the Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Bimlipatam, who promises well. P. Chinnatambi Setty in the Godavery and Kristna Districts, S. Natlamuni Mudalekar in the Godavery Sub-Division, and A. Ramaswami in Ganjam, have afforded me valuable assistance during the past year in conducting the work of the Division, and deserve to be favorably mentioned for the efficient manner in which they have all performed their duties; duties as involving constant absence from home, and much personal inconvenience, very distasteful to a Hindu.

40. The facts stated in the foregoing pages in detail do not furnish room for any general conclusion of much interest. The most salient point as strikes me, is the failure, for so I regard it, of the Educational Act formed originally to meet the case of the Village Schools in this Division. That measure cannot be said to have proved a success in the Godavery Sub-Division. It has also been introduced into the towns of Salur, Parvatipur, and Gajapatnagaram, in the Vizagapatam District, through the zealous exertions and influence of the Revenue Authorities. There seems little prospect of its working more satisfactorily in those places. The grant-in-aid system, as now adminis-

tered in connection with Educational Certificates, has the advantage of greater simplicity, and is proving, so far as I can judge, the more effectual instrument of popular education; chiefly through the medium of the Middle Class Schools. The education given in Primary Schools admits, I think, of most improvement, and control under the system known as that of "Payment by results," but the capitation allowances for Primary Schools sanctioned in connection with the revised grant-in-aid rules for this Presidency, as I submitted when they were just published, are not sufficiently liberal to prove a stimulus to Village School Masters. Under vigilant supervision the scheme sanctioned for the whole of the Northern Circars, but hitherto restricted to the single district of Vizagapatam, seems calculated to operate more beneficially.

41. Another point deserving of mention is that teachers who have obtained Certificates either through the University or Departmental Examinations, are fast re-placing those who have not been able to qualify through either test. In individual instances it will sometimes be found that an uncertificated teacher is much superior to certificated teachers of the same grade; but in the majority of cases the benefit of the rule which exacts some certificate of qualification will be apparent.

It is therefore satisfactory to notice that the number of certificated teachers both in Government and in Private Schools, is yearly on the increase.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. BOWERS,

Inspector of Schools.

APPENDIX II.

No. 25.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
RAMANDROOG, 22nd May 1866.

From

H. FORTY, Esq., M.A.,

Inspector of Schools 2nd Division.

To

E. B. POWELL, M.A.,

Director of Public Instruction.

SIR,—I have the honor to report on the progress of education in the 2nd Educational Division for the official year 1865-66.

Submits Report.

2. When I took charge of my office, on my return from sick leave on the 24th October last, I found that none of the schools in my Division had been inspected during the official year, as the Acting

Personal explanation regarding inspection work.

Inspector had other duties to perform and was unable to do more than carry on the official correspondence of the 2nd Division; and although I have travelled almost continuously since my return to duty, want of time has prevented my inspecting all the schools in the Division. Those which I have been unable to visit are, however, very few in number, and they have all (with one exception) been examined and reported on by a Deputy Inspector.

3. The schools under inspection in this Division may be conveniently classified as Government Schools, Private

** Classification of Schools.*

Schools (above the grade of Village Schools), and Village Schools; and the number of schools of each class, together with the aggregate number of pupils, at the commencement and close of the past official year, will be found in the subjoined table.

xxvii

Numerical abstract of schools in the 2nd Division for the official year 1865-66.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	30th April 1865.		30th April 1866.		Increase in No. of Schools.	Increase in No. of Pupils.
	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.		
Government Schools	6	659	6	714	0	55
Private Schools* (above the grade of Village Schools).....	20	980	26	1,188	6	208
† Village Schools.	65	1,115	111	1,802	46	687
Total...	91	2,754	143	3,790	52	950

4. The number of Government Schools has remained unchanged

Remarks on the number of Government Schools.

for several years. It might easily have been augmented, but as I am under the impression that it is not the policy of Government to extend their operations directly, but rather to develop the grant-in-aid system and thus encourage in the people a spirit of at least partial self-reliance, I have for some time declined to entertain applications for Government Schools.

5. Two unimportant Private Schools have been closed during

Increase in number of Private Schools.

the past year, but eight schools have been brought under inspection, and thus my list is increased by six, irrespective of the larger addition to the number of Village Schools.

6. The Village Schools entered in the table are all in the Nellore District. Some account of them is given further on.

7. In reviewing the progress of education in this Division, I shall take the schools in the order in which they are set down in the table subjoined to paragraph 3, and I therefore commence with those supported.

Order in which Schools are reported on.

* Two schools have been closed and eight schools brought under inspection during the official year.

† Gospel Society's Village Schools in the Cuddapah District are omitted in this abstract.

8. I found the Provincial School at Bellary in a very satisfactory state. It had improved in every respect since I had previously examined it, and the staff of teachers has been strengthened by your appointing to vacancies, as they occurred, men of good abilities and attainments.

Provincial School, Bellary.

LIST OF MASTERS.		
NAMES.	Salaries.	Certificates or University Distinctions.
W. R. Kershawe, Esq.....	500	B. A., Dublin.
R. Ragoonath Row.....	130	B. A., Madras.
M. Singaravela.....	70	Passed F. A. Exama.
A. Narasiah.....	60	do.
P. Venkatacharlu.....	50	do.
A. Kistna Row.....	30	Passed Matn.
H. Hanumanth Row.....	30	do.
P. Moeniah.....	30	None.
P. Krishnama Charlu.....	15	do.

pupils in this school, and the attendance has steadily increased during the last four or five years, notwithstanding the gradual rise in price of all the necessaries of life. At Christmas the 7th Class consisted of 5 boys, of whom 3 passed the First Arts Examination, and the 6th Class of 12 boys, of whom 9 passed the Matriculation Examination, one of them obtaining a University Scholarship. I did not examine the 7th Class, or the 6th, except in Mechanics, as the pupils were about to attend the University Examinations. The paper on Mechanics given to the 6th Class was tolerably searching, and they gained, on an average, 40 per cent. of the full marks. The 5th Class was examined in all the subjects studied, and acquitted themselves, on the whole, very well; with two or three exceptions, however, their English Composition was poor, and their attempts to paraphrase Cowper's Task very unsatisfactory. They did well in Mathematics, and took a fair position in this subject in the late Comparative Examination of the 5th Classes in Government Schools. The 4th Class, Division B, did very well in all subjects, but the boys in Division A are not so bright; they did badly in Euclid and not very well in Geography. The classes below the 4th passed a fair examination, but the 3rd A failed in Arithmetic, and were not good in Geography. I remarked that almost all the boys in the lower classes read Telugu in a very unsatisfactory way. They jerked the words out staccato fashion, as if each word were unconnected with any other in the sentence. I have already observed that the 5th Class failed in translation and in paraphrasing. To remedy this deficiency I suggested (and the Head Master has adopted my suggestion) that the number of written exercises in the Divisions of the 4th Class

be largely increased. This involves a good deal of extra labor on the part of the Head and Senior Assistant Masters, but they do not object to that, as they hope to raise the standard by the end of the current year. Writing makes an exact man, and many grammatical errors which would escape notice in a *viva voce* answer will be carefully noted for correction. In this way it is hoped that a large number of boys may be trained, from which to select a strong 5th Class at the beginning of each year; and the improvement of the lower classes will of course eventually improve the 6th and 7th. In concluding my notice of this school, I beg to say that its condition reflects great credit on the Head and Assistant Master. The attendance is punctual and regular, and perfect order is maintained.

9. The Zillah School at Cuddapah was inspected in November

Zillah School, Cuddapah.

LIST OF MASTERS.		
NAMES.	Salaries.	Certificates or University Distinctions.
A. Ramachendriah.....	150	2nd Grade Certificate.
P. C. Shrieves.....	70	Passed Mat. Examn.
B. Krishnaswamy.....	35	None.
B. Srinivassa Row.....	30	Passed Mat. Examn.
S. Narasinga Row.....	25	Do.
N. Ashram.....	15	5th Grade Certificate.
B. Srinivassa Charlu.....	15	None.

The school-house was then, and had been for some time, under repair, and two-thirds of it was unroofed and uninhabitable. The repairs have since been completed in excellent style by Mr. Barnett, the contractor. The 5th Class was examined almost entirely by means of question papers. They did fairly in most subjects, but have not a good command of English, and their translations and paraphrases were, with two or three exceptions, very poor. Two boys in this class passed the late Matriculation Examination. The 4th Class answered very well in all the subjects studied with the exception of Arithmetic; they were not deficient in theoretical knowledge of this subject, but could not apply their calculating power to practical questions. The state of the classes below the 4th calls for no particular remark; with the exception of the 3rd Class, Division A, they acquitted themselves very fairly.

last. The number of pupils was then 168, of whom 156 were present at the examination. The attendance had increased during the year, but many boys had been refused admission, as there was no room to accommodate them.

10. The Zillah School at Kurnool was inspected in February

Zillah School, Kurnool.

LIST OF MASTERS.		
NAMES.	Salaries.	Certificates or University Distinctions.
A. Greathurst, Esq.....	200	2nd Grade Certificate, Council of Education.
C. Cotiah.....	70	Passed F. A. Examin.
B. Srinivasa Row.....	40	Passed Mat. Examin.
B. Shama Row.....	25	None.
N. Ramdoss.....	20	Do.

Unfortunately I was unable to examine this school before the Christmas vacation, and when I visited it, the promotions had been made and a fresh course of study commenced, so that I saw the school at a disadvantage. The boys recently promoted into the 5th Class did not pass a good examination. They were examined chiefly by means of written question-papers, and had evidently not been much accustomed to that kind of work. The four boys remaining of the old 5th Class did remarkably well. I have since been informed by you that they stood very high in English in the Comparative Examination, and I can testify that they occupied a very respectable position in Mathematics. The 4th Class did fairly in all subjects, and the classes below the 4th, in most of them; but in both the 3rd and 2nd Classes, the English spelling was bad, and in the 2nd Class the hand-writing of the boys also requires more attention. A large number of half-educated boys have prematurely left this school during the last two or three years, to take inferior appointments in the Revenue Survey and Settlement Offices, and the Irrigation Company, and the Head Master has thus had to contend with more than ordinary difficulties in attempting to raise the standard of instruction.

11. The Anantipur School is in a satisfactory state, the attendance is remark-

Anglo-Vernacular School, Anantipur.

LIST OF MASTERS.		
NAMES.	Salaries.	Certificates or University Distinctions.
S. Shanmugam.....	70	Passed Mat. Examin.
B. Chondramavarazu.....	30	Old 7th Grade Cert.
K. Nanjappa.....	15	None.

ably regular, (only 4 boys were absent from my examination), and the number of boys now on the rolls, viz., 82, is greater than it has

last. The number of pupils (118) was about the same as when the school was previously inspected, but a greater proportion of them were in the higher classes, and on the whole, fair progress had been made.

before. The 4th or highest Class read English and Telugu Prose and Poetry, the History of India, Geography generally, Arithmetic, including Decimals and Square Root, and a little Euclid and Algebra. Except in Mathematics, their answers were satisfactory; but they did only moderately well in Arithmetic, and knew very little about either Euclid or Algebra. The 3rd Class were deficient in Arithmetic and in Telugu Grammar, but the 2nd and 1st Classes answered fairly in all subjects.

12. The fluctuation in the attendance at the

Anglo-Vernacular School, Adoni.

LIST OF MASTERS.		
NAMES.	Salaries.	Certificates or University Distinctions.
C. Kachayya.....	50	None.
A. Samarasu.....	20	Do.
B. Thummappa.....	10	Do.

past year, sunk as low as 21. You then stated your intention to close the school if the attendance did not increase considerably in the course of a month or two, and the consequence was, that on the 31st July last, the number of boys on the rolls was 84; when I inspected the school in the beginning of February last, the number of pupils had still further increased, and was 93, but at the close of the year it had fallen to 70. I found 71 boys in the 1st or lowest Class, 19 in the 2nd, and only three in the 3rd. All the classes passed a satisfactory examination, but the standard attained is, with the exception of the three boys who constituted the 3rd Class, very low. The present Head Master has not passed any University or Certificate Examination, and I have already suggested to you the expediency of appointing a person of higher attainments to the Head Mastership of this school.

13. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Pennakonda has been in

Anglo-Vernacular School, Pennakonda.

LIST OF MASTERS.		
NAMES.	Salaries.	Certificates or University Distinctions.
K. Ramamurthi.....	30	Passed Mat. Examin.
B. Krishna Row.....	15	None.

existence for some years, but has never thriven. When the school was first opened two Masters were appointed to it on Rupees 75 and Rupees 30 per men-

XXVI
 sam, but it was soon found that the importance of the school was not sufficient to justify this expenditure, and the teaching staff has for some time consisted of two Masters on Rupees 30 and 15 per mensem. When I examined this school in February last the attendance was 37, but at the close of the year it had fallen to 27. The school is divided into three classes, and none of them passed a good examination. The following is an extract from my report: "The school is in a satisfactory state. It has lately had two or three Acting Head Masters in succession, none of whom were efficient. The present Head Master was appointed only on the re-opening of the school after the Christmas vacation, and, therefore, he is not to blame in the matter. The Second Master seems to me to be careless and inefficient, and unless he passes the Matriculation Examination next December, and effects a considerable improvement in the subjects for which he is responsible, I shall recommend that his services be dispensed with."

14. Having now given some account of each of the Government Schools in this Division, I proceed to do the same in regard to the Private Schools under inspection, and will commence with those under European superintendence.

15. The London Mission School at Bellary was inspected in December last. The number of boys on the rolls was 91, of whom 86 were present. A branch school in the Cowl Bazaar at which the attendance was 22, was also inspected, and thus the total number of boys actually examined was 108. The 5th Class, consisting of three boys only, was examined in the Matriculation subjects of the Madras University; the examination was chiefly conducted by means of written question-papers, and the results were satisfactory in English and Mathematics, but not quite so good in History, and decidedly poor in Geography. The classes below the 5th did pretty fairly in most subjects, but the 4th failed in Arithmetic and English Grammar, and the 3rd in Arithmetic and Geography. The classification of the boys was, to a certain extent, imperfect. I noticed several cases in which a boy, in a particular class, seemed to me more advanced than some of those in the class immediately above him. On the whole, this school, although susceptible of considerable improvement, is a useful one and deserving of the assistance it receives from Government, but it would be immensely improved if it were placed under the charge of a really efficient Head Master. The Rev. Mr. Coles attends the school for two

XXVII
 hours daily, but in the afternoon it is under the charge of a person named Sooba Row, who has, it is true, passed the First Arts Examination, but who has not, in my opinion, sufficient vivacity, energy, and influence over the other teachers, to render him thoroughly competent to look after a large school.

Roman Catholic Schools,
 Bellary.
 English Boys' School.

16. The Roman Catholic Schools at Bellary were inspected in January last. The number of pupils examined is as follows:—

English Boys' School.....	71
Do. Girls' do	28
Native Infantry Lines English School.....	35
Tamil Boys' School.....	37
Do. Girls' do	14

Total... 185

The English Boys' School is divided into six classes. The pupils answered very fairly in the subjects they professed to have studied, but the standard attained is extremely low. The 4th Class (calling the lowest the first class) had not advanced beyond the four simple rules in Arithmetic, and classes below the 4th were unable to write from Dictation. The highest Class had read 67 pages of Morris' History of India (and this was their text-book in Literature as well as History), Arithmetic as far as Vulgar Fractions, 5 Propositions in the 1st Book of Euclid, and Geography. I do not mention the lowness of the standard as being discreditable to the school, for it is obviously better that a little should be learned thoroughly than that a great deal should be attempted and learned imperfectly; but as the school is divided into six classes, it might perhaps, in the absence of any remark on the subject, be supposed that a higher standard had been attained.

17. The children in the English Girls' School read pretty well, and the highest class could work sums in Arithmetic as far as Compound Multiplication, and had a fair knowledge of Geography; but more attention requires to be paid to Dictation, Grammar, and the explanations of the more difficult words occurring in their text-books.

English Boys' School,
 Native Infantry Lines,

18. The Native Infantry Boys' School had, at the date of my inspection, been only open a few months, and much progress could not be expected; but considering what was professed, the boys

ought to have known more than they did. This school has since been closed.

19. The Tamil Boys' and Girls' Schools are both purely elementary. All the pupils learn reading and writing, and some of the more advanced, a little Arithmetic and Geography. The girls' school is now closed.

20. The children in the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Bellary form a mixed school of 33 boys and 10 girls, and the 3rd or highest Class had learned Reading, Writing, the four simple and compound rules in Arithmetic, Geography, and the History of India. The results in Arithmetic were unsatisfactory, and the pupils had not been perfectly taught the meanings of the more difficult words in their reading books. The Committee of this Asylum experience great difficulty in securing the services of a competent Master, as it is essential that he should be a respectable European or East Indian married man, whose wife will look after household matters and take care of the girls. The Master in charge at the time I visited the school, was not a good teacher, but I was informed that he would shortly be succeeded by another.

21. The number of boys actually in attendance at the Nellore Free Church Mission Boys' School, was, at the time of my inspection in March last, 147; the number on the rolls being 179. The number of absentees was therefore very nearly 18 per cent., and the attendance should be more regular. I saw this school at a disadvantage, as the promotions had been made, and a fresh course of study entered on only two months before. The school is divided into six classes, but the standard attained by the 6th or highest is not nearly equal to that in the corresponding class of a Government School. The boys in this class had not been at all accustomed to written examinations and were examined by me *vidé voce*. More care should be given throughout the school to English reading. The pronunciation of many of the boys was so bad, that I had great difficulty in understanding them. Geography seemed to have been almost wholly neglected, and, as it is well known that native boys learn this subject with ease and pleasure, for this defect the Masters are solely to blame. The spelling in the two higher classes was not good, and unless the 6th Class is frequently exercised in writing translations and paraphrases, and

from time to time examined in *writing* in the other subjects studied: none of the boys will stand a fair chance of passing at the next Matriculation Examination. Notwithstanding the serious defects I have pointed out, the result of my inspection cannot be considered as altogether unsatisfactory, for the attendance has increased considerably during the past year and some progress has been made.

22. In the Girls' School there were 50 children, of whom 40 were present. Eight of them were able to read and write very fairly and answer easy questions in Geography, but the rest were mere beginners. A good many of the girls were very young, and had not been long in the school; but notwithstanding this fact, the result I have mentioned is not satisfactory, and I hope to be able to report more favorably on this school next year.

23. The Church of England School at Kurnool was inspected in February last. There were present 46 pupils divided into six classes. This school was in a thoroughly unsatisfactory state. The results of my examination were poor in the extreme, the Master was inefficient, and the school was deficient in the necessary apparatus. In the highest class the average number of errors in dictation was two per line, and none of the other classes could write at all. Again, the highest Class failed in the four compound rules of Arithmetic, which they professed to know; and the class below failed utterly in the four simple rules. The following is an extract from my report:—"The Secretary to the Committee of Management upon whom practically the management of the school devolves, told me that the funds would not allow of books being given to the boys, that some of the boys were too poor to purchase them, that they therefore brought to school any reading book they possessed irrespective of the text-book prescribed for the class in which they were reading, and that thus it happened that several different text-books were in use in the same class. There are only seven slates belonging to the school and, therefore, (the pupils in the 4th Class, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes do no Arithmetic) cannot all work examples simultaneously. The school is unprovided with a black board." This school was brought under inspection at the request of the Diocesan Board of Education, and receives no assistance from Government.

24. The Hindoo Anglo-Vernacular School at Nellore was estab-

*Hindoo Anglo-Vernacular
School, Nellore.*

lished by the natives of that town about two years ago, and until recently received a grant in aid; but it having been a few months since ascertained that one of the Masters, of whose salary Government were paying the moiety, had not been paid his salary in full, the grant was withdrawn, and the school now receives no Government aid. The number of pupils in this school at the beginning of the official year was 116, but when I inspected it last month, only 38 boys were present. These were divided into four classes; the 4th or highest Class read very fairly, but could not explain satisfactorily the meaning of the passage read. Their spelling was not good, and they did badly in Arithmetic, answering fairly, however, in History and Geography. The 3rd Class also passed a poor examination, but the two lower classes did pretty well in what they had learned.

25. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Ghooty was supported partly by the late Mr. Hathaway, the Collector (who besides contributing monthly towards the expenses, had supplied the school with all necessary apparatus), partly by the school fee collections, and partly by Government. The inhabitants are now deliberating on the expediency of petitioning for the enforcement of the Educational Act, and the Deputy Collector and Tahsildar have promised to see that the Masters are paid their full salaries until some determination is arrived at. There are 34 boys in this school, divided into three classes. The 3rd Class was examined in Reading, writing from Dictation, the four simple and compound rules of Arithmetic, and Geography. They did not spell very well, but in all other subjects the results were satisfactory. The lower Classes also answered very well. The present Head Master, V. Subbiah, is an energetic and intelligent fellow, and the improvement in the school is, I think, in a great measure due to his exertions.

26. I now come to a class of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, which have been opened in the Cusba Towns of different Taluks in the second Division by the natives themselves. In some cases the institution of these schools was due entirely to a spontaneous desire for education on the part of the people; but in most cases also they were greatly influenced by the advice given to them by the Collectors. This is especially the case in the Cuddapah District, where the Collector, Mr. Smith, has not only been chiefly instrumental in opening

several schools, but has also induced the people, in two or three instances, to erect handsome school-houses, invariably heading the subscription list himself with a liberal donation.

27. The subjoined table shews the number of pupils in each school, the number of classes into which they are divided, the number of Masters, and their salaries.

*Statistical Table of these
Schools.*

*List of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 2nd Division, supported by
Natives with assistance from Government.*

District.	Towns.	No. on Rolls on 30th April 1863.	No. on Rolls on 30th April 1866.	No. of Classes.	No. of Teachers.	Salaries of Masters.	Remarks.
Bellary....	Harpunhully....	39	46	3	2	18 each	Opened during past official year.
	Hospett.....	0	21	1	1	25	
	Tarputtry.....	0	40	3	1	18	
Cuddapah....	Madanapilli....	38	34	3	2	35 & 20	do.
	Jammalmadugu.	44	39	3	2	60 & 30	
	Pudatore.....	33	52	3	2	35 & 22½	
	Royachote.....	34	21	3	1	30	
	Pullampett.....	0	24	2	1	35	do.
Kurnool....	Sidhout.....	0	25	2	1	30	do.
	Cumbum.....	30	38	3	1	30	
	Covilguntha....	40	18	2	1	30	
Nellore....	Puttikonda....	0	25	2	2	25 & 12	do.
	Allur.....	30	36	3	2	30 & 7	
	Kavali.....	0	46	3	2	10 & 7	do.
	Chinnanalur....	0	25	2	1	15	do.
Total...		288	490	22	22	557½	

28. The course of study is, as far as it goes, that prescribed by the late Director for Taluk Schools, and the progress made therefore to a certain extent may be inferred from the number of classes into which each school is divided; but as most of the schools have been established within the last two years, and six of them during the year now under review, the scheme of instruction is not yet fully developed. You have been furnished with detailed reports on most of these schools, and as they are all very

much alike, it is, I think, unnecessary to give a circumstantial account of the state of each. I will therefore take one as a specimen, and as I have recently inspected the Jammalmadugu School in the Cuddapah District, and as it is about an average school of this class, I will select that. The school is divided into three classes. The 3rd or highest Class, consisting of 14 boys, were reading "The Products of Southern India." They read very fairly, and answered satisfactorily questions on the Grammar and meaning of the passage read. In English Dictation the average number of errors was nearly one per line of print; but the passage was taken from the text-book above mentioned, which abounds in hard words, and the test was therefore rather severe. In Arithmetic they did poorly in vulgar fractions (which they professed to know), but very fairly as far as the end of the four compound rules; they also answered very well in Geography.

The 2nd Class read the 2nd Book of Lessons, wrote from dictation (half the class failed in this exercise), knew the four simple rules in Arithmetic very well, and the compound rules imperfectly, and could point out every place of much importance in the Map of India. The 1st or lowest Class read little English sentences (and understood the meaning) and worked sums in simple addition and subtraction. I found that Telugu had not been systematically taught, and on enquiring the reason, the Master told me that as he had sole charge of the three classes, he had not time to teach two languages. Since the date of my inspection, a matriculated student has been appointed to the Head Mastership on Rupees 60 per mensem, and the teacher who formerly had charge of the school is now the Second Master.

29. In the month of October 1864, C. Sama Row, a Deputy Inspector of Schools, who had for some time been engaged in improving the indigenous Village Schools, Nellore District. Village Schools in the Coimbatore District, was transferred to Nellore with a view to his operating in a similar manner on the same class of schools in that District. His exertions have met with a large measure of success, and there are now 111 schools under inspection, the aggregate number of the pupils in which amounts to 1,802. Grants of money varying from 6 to 10 Rupees per quarter are given to those Masters who introduced into their schools useful printed text-books, and only attainable by the introduction of an improved method of teaching. The conditions are, 1st, that the number of pupils in the school

shall be not less than 12; 2ndly, that at least one-third of them shall be able to read in the vernacular, write fairly from Dictation, and work sums in the four simple rules of Arithmetic. During the last quarter of the official year, 34 schools were found to fulfil these conditions, and the Masters have therefore been recommended for quarterly grants, amounting, in the aggregate, to Rupees 244-8-0. The total number of children in these schools who can read and write and work sums in the four simple rules is 300, but this by no means measures the whole improvement effected, for in some of the schools the children have learned much more than this, and in one or two the course of instruction is very much the same as that in a Taluk School, except that the pupils do not learn English. I inspected several of these schools during my late tour in the Nellore District, and am satisfied that a great improvement has been effected. The examination of the schools I visited was, in a great measure, conducted by Sama Row, and in order to shew to what an extent they may, under favorable circumstances, be improved, I shall here extract from a very interesting report I have received from an account (to the truth of which I can testify) of an indigenous school in the town of Nellore: "Bellaconda Sitaramaya's School is the most advanced of the schools under inspection. The number of pupils on the rolls, at the time of your inspection, was 49, with an average attendance of 45 pupils. The 3rd Class finished the 2nd Book, and began to study the 3rd Book of Lessons, in October 1865. They read 45 lessons in it. Almost all the lads read well and explained the words pointed out satisfactorily. They had a good knowledge of the subject matter, and the 45th lesson, viz., "On the earth as a Globe" was selected for the examination on the facts. Among others, your questions on the relative magnitudes of the sun, moon, and earth, and their distances from each other were answered promptly and correctly. They wrote from Dictation from the 3rd Book, without any gross mistakes, and worked examples in the compound rules with great facility and correctness. They recited and explained verses from Nitisangraham in a satisfactory manner, and their answers in the History of Hindustan evinced that the subject had been well taught. In Geography they read Asia generally, and India especially, and you seemed pleased with the rapidity and accuracy with which they pointed out places on the Map of Hindustan. The 2nd Class passed an equally satisfactory examination, and one of

"its constituents, a young girl of about 8 years of age, acquitted herself satisfactorily. She worked sums in the four simple rules and compound addition with tolerable neatness and accuracy. Her reading and writing from Dictation from the 2nd Book, and her recital of verses from Nitisangraham, were all satisfactory. The 1st Class is an elementary one." The number of printed vernacular books sold to pupils in schools of this class during the year was 1,283, and their value Rupees 138-7-0.

30. The enforcement has been sanctioned in the villages of Allur and Singapetta, Kavili, Kaligiri, and Chinna Annalur. Three of these schools are already in existence, but have not yet been placed on the footing of Rate Schools as the rules relating to taxation in the case of the Allur and Singapetta Schools which were forwarded to the Collector of Nellore on the 30th of March for transmission to Government, have not yet been sanctioned, and the Commissioners of the other schools wished to be guided in framing their rules by the decision of Government in this case. The inhabitants of Hospett in the Bellary District, have also, I believe, petitioned for the enforcement of the Act in their town.

31. The Army Schools inspected during the past year are those attached to the Royal Artillery at Bellary, and to the 1st Light Cavalry, and 20th and 27th Native Infantry. There were only six little children in the Artillery School, but they had been fairly taught. I found the schools attached to Native Regiments in their usual unsatisfactory state. The Masters were utterly inefficient, and there was the oft-reported deficiency of books, slates, maps, and school apparatus of every kind. The schools of the 20th Regiment had, however, made some progress since last year, when the boys on the return of the Regiment from foreign service knew absolutely nothing.

32. I have now completed my review of the schools in this Division, and I trust it will be seen that some progress has been made during the past year. It is true that the increase in the number of pupils is chiefly of those who are to be found in a very elementary class of schools. I admit also that the effective desire for education in the country towns is still very weak, and that many of the newly opened schools are by no means firmly established. But it should be

W8

remembered that the education of vast numbers of an alien race, whose habits of thought are utterly foreign to our own, must of necessity be a slow and laborious task, and generations, rather than years, should be taken as units of time in measuring the progress made towards its accomplishment.

33. I have already suggested the expediency of attaching fixed salaries to the different masterships in Government Schools, and have pointed out the evils arising from the present want of system. I have also pointed out the advantages which would follow from an early publication and circulation to the schools concerned, of the results of the Comparative Examination; and as these proposals have not yet been disposed of, I should have availed myself of this opportunity to recapitulate my arguments in their favor, and to suggest one or two other measures, the adoption of which would, I think, tend to accelerate the progress of education, had you not instructed the Inspectors with reference to the preparation of their annual reports that all proposals for changes of any kind should form the subject of a separate communication.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. FORTEY, M.A.,

Inspector of Schools, 2nd Division.

APPENDIX III.

No. 583.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

HEAD QUARTERS, 23rd June 1866.

FROM

J. TOWNSHEND FOWLER, ESQ., F.R.S.

Inspector of Normal Schools, and Pres. Division.

TO

E. B. POWELL, ESQ., M.A.,

Director of Public Instruction.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the official year 1865-66.

2. During the year, North Arcot was taken from the division under me and South Arcot has been added to it. I propose, therefore, to make no further reference in this report to the former district.

3. The annual returns shew that there were, during the year, 107 schools under inspection, with 10,052 pupils. Of these schools, 36 were of the first class, 70 were of the second class, and one of the third class, three were for special instruction.

During the previous year there were 88 schools under my inspection with 8,513 pupils, and 31 Village Schools with 694 pupils. At present there are no Village Schools under me, but arrangements are being made for introducing the system in operation in North Arcot into both the Madras and South Arcot Districts.

4. These being the most important part of my charge, I speak of them first. There has been no change

NORMAL SCHOOLS.
Normal School, Madras. during the year among the Upper Masters; Mr. Anderson, the Principal, being still assisted by Messrs. Duncan, Moss, Morgan, and G.P. Sivaandranayagam Pillai. Among the Lower Masters there have, however, been several changes. C. Rajagopal Pillai, for many years Second Tamil Munshee, was made first Master, and succeeded as second by T. Srinoy Chetty; and the first Telugu Master having been promoted to the Presidency College, was succeeded in the Normal School by V. Krishnama Charulo. G. S. Seshia and C. Oothiappa Rao were appointed Assistant Masters in the Practising School on the 1st September 1865.

The changes in the Vernacular Department appear to have been advantageous; the Deputy Inspector saying in his report:—"It gives me pleasure to be able to report an improvement in the teaching of

189

the Upper Classes of the Vernacular Department in the Government Normal School, and the senior pupils generally seemed to take a greater interest in their vernacular studies than in years past, as none were so backward as several used to be found at the previous inspections. (I speak of the Hindu boys only). Their attempts in translation, however, were not as creditable as their performances in the subjects taught by the Munshees, and a more careful exercise in idiomatic peculiarities would tend greatly to their improvement. In the Junior Classes I could wish that the boys had learnt a little more by heart and exhibited a greater accuracy in recitation and in giving the meanings of words. In the teaching of prose in these classes there is still room for improvement. In reading and writing from Dictation, as class exercise, the pupils generally acquitted themselves very creditably.

5. The following are the numbers for the year:—

On the 30th April 1865.	Left since.	Admitted since.	On the 30th April 1866.
Normal School....	60	32	46
Practising School...	218	212	240
			246

The fluctuation in the Practising School is far too great; and that school generally, I have not, I regret to say, been able to speak at all favorably of in my recent report. The Assistant Masters, from whose appointment much was expected, were, I fear, badly chosen, and I have recommended that one at least be remanded to the Normal Class: better men should have been placed in both posts.

6. With a view to the improvement of the Practising School, I have recommended that the scheme of study should at once be conformed to that laid down for a Zillah School, except that English text books may be used instead of Vernacular ones in all classes above the second. This modification is, I think, necessary.

Every English Master in the Normal School should examine a class for one hour, twice, weekly, this being so arranged that every class and every subject come under notice regularly and frequently. A book should be kept for recording in a uniform manner the results of these examinations.

Better methods of teaching Grammar and Geography should be introduced.

The orders already given for admission but twice a year should be adhered to.

7. As regards the standard of the highest class in the Practising School, there may perhaps be no objection to that for the Matriculation Examination. At present the classification is anomalous; there are, in fact, three Matriculation Classes in the Normal School, viz.:

- (1.) The lower division of the Normal Class.
- (2.) Another division, nominally of the Normal Class, but really consisting of boys paying the Practising School fee.
- (3.) The Fifth Class in the Practising School.

8. I am inclined to recommend the formation of a good Matriculation Class in the Practising School, incorporating the present 5th into it; and the abolition of the present lowest division, consisting of paying boys in the Senior Department.

9. The numbers given in para. 5, for the Normal Classes, viz.:

On the 30th April 1865.	* Left since.	Admitted since.	On the 30th April 1866.
60	32	46	74

require explanation.

From a return lately received from the Principal, the following is a complete list of appointments made from the Normal Classes during the official year 1865-66:—

Name.	For what Passed.	Where Sent.	In what Capacity.
G. S. Seshia.....	Matriculation, 2nd Class.....	Govt. Normal School, Madras.	Asst. Tamil Master.
C. Oothayappa Row.	do.	do.	do. Telugu do.
T. Mooniasawmy.....	do. 1st Class.	Chittoor.....	Asst. Master.
K. Singara Chari.....	do. 2nd "	Sydapett.....	do.
R. Venkata Row.....	First Examination in Arts.....	Stripermatur.....	Head Master.
K. Ramasawmy Ayar.	do.	Madura.....	Assistant Master
Quinton.....	do.	Madras.....	Head Master.
A. K. Varada Chari.....	Matriculation, 2nd Class.....	Wallajapett.....	do.
M. A. Janakirama Ayar.....	do.	Stripermatur.....	do.
W. Ramasawmy.....	do.	Jammalmadugur.	do.

This gives but ten appointments, and as 32 students left the classes, 22 of these must have *withdrawn* from the school. It has seemed to me for some time that there was too much laxity in allowing youths to join the classes and leave them again. Mr. Anderson gave me the following numbers when I was conducting my inspection, as those of pupils then constituting the Normal Classes:—

	No.
In the Normal Class all passed the Matriculation Examination.....	30
Reading for the Matriculation Examination.....	32
A lower division also reading Matriculation subjects and all paying the School fee of R. 1 per mensem.....	20
	82

10. These numbers require explanation to prevent their misleading us as to the real status of the Senior Department of the Normal School on the 30th April last. The lowest class, now included in the Senior Department, and containing 30 boys paying each 1 Rupee a month, at the time of my inspection, should be quite struck out. The class above this, which contained at the same time 32 pupils, should be ranked as a Preparatory Normal Class, thus leaving some 23 on the 30th April last as being really Normal Students who have passed the Matriculation* test and are qualifying for Masterships.

11. The following numbers have been supplied to me by Mr. Anderson, of actual students in December last attending and passing the University Examinations:—

Examination.	Number	
	Examined.	Passed.
First of Arts.....	8	3
Matriculation.....	22	10

The per-centage of passed to examined is not large, but on reference to the Syndicate's report I find the general proportion was lower still, having been:—

Number Examined. Passed

For the Matriculation..... 555 — 229 or 43 per cent.
 „ First of Arts Examn. 214 — 76 or 35.5 per cent.

* Two had also passed the First Examination in Arts.

while for the Normal School the following are the results :—

Examined. Passed

Matriculation.....	22 — 10 or 45.4 per cent.
First of Arts Examination.....	8 — 3 or 37.5 per cent.

Notwithstanding, however, that these figures shew the Normal School students to have been a little above the average of the whole number examined, the results, as representing the year's teaching of three English Masters, besides special teachers for the Vernacular languages, seem to me very far from satisfactory.

12. The students who were examined in Method shewed a great want of thoroughness. I said speaking of the results :—" With these results, shewn in the above table, I am, I need hardly say, exceedingly disappointed and dissatisfied. The papers are absolutely less satisfactory than those executed by the untrained teachers examined at the same time with these Normal students."

13. And I thus concluded my estimate of these papers :—" If these Method papers were placed in the hands of a stranger, he certainly would not judge them to be the production of the senior students of an Institution specially established for the training of teachers : he would hardly suppose that the writers received regular instruction from a competent teacher on every point connected with the management and teaching of a school. That they had had an opportunity weekly of seeing the method, before theoretically described as the best, practically applied : that for one week out of five (or so) each student had taught in a Practising School under a Master whose duty it was to see that they put into practice the principles before learnt, and to assist them in doing so ; and lastly, that two of the writers had been selected to be Masters in this Practising School and to exhibit examples worthy of imitation. A stranger, I say, would hardly infer these things from a perusal of the papers ; and yet they are true, or ought to be."

14. Forty-four students gave lessons before me. But few are awarded as many as half marks ; and there is room for improvement more particularly in explaining and illustrating the lesson, in using the black board, and in bringing in a vernacular language in illustration.

A great defect in several of these students is that they do not see how to teach translation. They just examine, and, if boys fail,

translate the whole for them instead of working a point out. Then again, and of the same kind, they give no questions on *similar* sentences. In one lesson in the phrase " the art of rearing silk worms for the sake of the silk spun from them,"—all the boys translated *from them* by அவைகளிலிருந்து ; the teacher then gave the translation as அவைகளால், but it did not occur to him to require similar translations of *from* and *by*, or to explain at all why *from* in the sentence must be translated by *ஆல்* ; or why *from* was used rather than *by* in the phrase.

In the reading lessons they do not teach English so as to find facility of expressions ; nor so as to test the understanding of the passages. Meanings of words, and translations* (of a certain kind) are fairly attended to ; but I consider that, to the successful teaching of English, something further is required, viz., practice in reforming sentences, *viva voce* paraphrasing in fact. Such an exercise is generally resorted to with more advanced students, but it should, I conceive, be begun much earlier than it often is, while boys are in the Second Reader certainly, if not before they have finished the first ; the exercises being of course graduated and adapted to the capacities of the boys.

15. In the use of the black-board much more judgment is required. As I have on other occasions remarked, to use a board merely for the sake of using it, does more harm than good. It is valuable for writing down ;—what should be before the eyes of a class while it is questioned on,—what requires to be made impressive either from its own difficulty or the difficulty of distinguishing it from something else,—or some important step on which something else is to be based. Of course some exercise in teaching must be had before a teacher's practice can become correct in this matter ; but I think it well to bring the point forward, as some of the teachers, more especially the younger ones, seemed to think it quite immaterial what was placed on the board, so long as *something* was. One exceedingly good instance occurred in one of the lessons. To the question " *What is beer ?*" one boy replied *a kind of animal* and another *to suffer* ; after which an East Indian lad gave a correct reply. The teacher neither used the board in this case, gave any vernacular equivalents, nor tried to shew how the mistakes had arisen ; while he asked for several translations when they were not required : and this last practice is by no means uncommon. I noted several where

a teacher asked for the translation of what it was certain was known, while real difficulties were passed over. For example, a teacher, taking a class in the difficult Third Reader asked a boy to give the Tamil for *Oil*; a question given either out of thoughtlessness or to fill up time, as he must have known it to be quite unnecessary.

16. One great means for improving the student's teaching is the criticism lessons,—lessons, that is, given to a class of boys by one student in presence of the others, these observing and making notes, and, at the close, remarking on the lesson under the guidance of the Principal: I would remark—

(a) On the suitability of the criticism lessons given at the Normal School to be models of ordinary lessons in school.

(b) On the manner in which they are conducted.

17. And, first, as regards (a) I have noticed when present at the Saturday morning Criticism Lessons at the Normal School, that the lessons generally are wanting in one most essential element. The lessons which may be good in themselves, as shewing good methods of teaching, are not specimens of such lessons as a teacher should give in school daily. This may require a little explanation. My view is that every lesson given either to, or in presence of, a Normal Class, should be exactly of the kind to be expected from the students in their daily work while teaching in the Practising School, and after they have been appointed teachers. It should be based on a portion of a recognized text book previously prepared by the boys at home, in such subjects as History, Geography, Grammar, &c., the portion on which the criticism lesson is to be based should not in any respect differ from that which is, and under ordinary circumstances will be, set as part of the daily school work; and the manner in which the lesson is conducted should differ in no respect from the lessons which the teachers will have daily and hourly to give after they are appointed to schools.*

The lessons which I have been present at are not of this kind. Geography is a subject which will illustrate the point I am discussing. There is perhaps no subject worse taught, while there is no show lesson easier to prepare than one in Geography: but a show lesson, though it

* In case of its being a Model, as distinguished from a Criticism Lesson, i.e. a lesson given by a Master as a model instead of one given by a student as a specimen of his ability it would differ from, in that it would be better than, an ordinary School Lesson; in no other respect should even such a lesson differ.

might suit a public anniversary very well, will not answer as a model on which regular instruction is to be given. A criticism lesson in Geography should, in my opinion, to be worth anything, be based on a passage set to a class in the ordinary course of work, and such a lesson as is daily given to some class in school.

Indeed, in every subject this principle should be rigidly followed. The student selected to give a lesson should know what is set to the class he is to take, for its next lesson, and should just take up that and give it as he does when his turn for teaching in the Practising School comes round. With such a system the failure shewn in the tabular statements would have been next to impossible.

The separation of Grammar from a reading book, already noted, is a fault of a similar kind. I would here, too, follow the old plan of requiring portions of Grammar to be learnt from a text book; but to this I would add on the connexion of this with the prose and poetry read in the class, and I would seldom or never give a grammar lesson except in connexion with language. In a criticism lesson I recently heard at the school, the teacher took the *verb* as the subject: the class had prepared nothing as a basis; did not, I believe, know, before the lesson began, what it was to be about; and the lesson was, as was to be expected, of a vague, indefinite, unsatisfactory, aimless character; such an one indeed, as would teach almost nothing if continued for years.

18. Regarding the manner in which the criticism lessons are conducted, I would remark briefly, considering—

(a) How the Principal moderates them

(b) How the criticism is regulated.

(c) How the students appreciate them

(d) Who should attend them, and how they should be varied (by model lessons).

(e) How the ordinary teaching should be noted down, and remarked on in connection with these lessons.

First, my view is that a lesson should go on almost uninterruptedly and not be interfered with, unless something too bad to be allowed to pass occurs; in some cases it may, however, be desirable to take the lesson out of the teachers' hands.

Any student should not be entrusted with a criticism lesson, only those who have for some time looked on and taught should be

selected for the work; for it must be remembered that it is better to show what to imitate than what to avoid; a class of young teachers will learn more from a good lesson for them to aim at imitating, than from a bad one, the like of which should be avoided: they are more likely to improve if they constantly see what is good, than if what is usually presented to them is bad. This, pushed to an extreme, would exclude all but the best teachers from giving lessons before their fellows; but a second consideration comes in to modify this. The object of the school is to make all its students teachers; and practice is required for every one; so a judicious middle course must be followed: and the poor teachers given time before they are brought forward as models; and those who are brought forward should be allowed to do their best. Interference throws out even a good teacher; and makes it very difficult for him to get into a lesson.

19. *How the criticism is regulated.* The practice seems to be this. When a lesson is ended, the Principal asks generally any who have remarks to make, to show that he has; he then selects one and takes what he has to say, clearing up difficulties. When two or three have thus spoken, he adds a few remarks. The theory is that the students enter into note-books their own notes on the lesson, together with any thing they may have picked up from the remarks. The way in which this theory is carried into practice I shall speak of in a subsequent paragraph; I would here say a word or two on the other part of the work. And, first, I doubt the policy of leaving it to students to volunteer remarks. To do so gives room for the idle or dull to shirk the work. Were the work of a character to attract students and make them eager to do it, this condition would not be of much weight, but I know it is a most difficult thing, and that it requires constant attention, and the assistance of every appliance, to keep the interest of the body of a Normal Class in the criticism lessons; I would therefore have recourse to anything which helped in this direction: I would insist on every one having before him the form which had been agreed on for guidance in recording the remarks; I would secure this by occasional inspection of the students at their desks during the progress of the criticism lesson; I would take notes during the ordinary work of the school of what I observed defective or otherwise;—and, lastly, I would prepare something like a lecture on the particular work of the day, incorporating into it the notes I had made during the week on what had

come under observation throughout the Institution, in addition to whatever the lesson of the morning might have suggested. I would further avail myself of the opportunity of having the whole of the students before me, of taking up points (one after another as any occurrence suggested) connected with school work; points of advice to Masters as to their goings on after leaving, &c. &c., numbers of such constantly coming to the notice of a man who is on the look out.*

I think it, moreover, exceedingly desirable that the other Masters should be invited to be present at these lessons, and to add their remarks.

In this way the criticism lessons would be the main feature in the week's work, and exercise an influence which could not but produce a vast deal of good.

I am not so sanguine as to think that any of these lessons could be made perfect; or that, generally, every point I have indicated would be secured: but I do feel sure that much more might be made out of them than is, at present.

The course I have tried to sketch out, really and honestly attempted, would give the criticism lessons a value and appreciation which they can at present lay no claim to.

20. *Who should attend the criticism lessons, and how they should be varied by model lessons.* In the preceding paragraph I have said, I think, all the Masters should attend these lessons: but some good feeling, and a little courtesy, are necessary to the harmonious working of this. Every Master of a Normal School ought, according to my view, to regard his school as of a peculiar kind, with higher aims than any other; and to look on himself as bound to use some exertion not required in an ordinary school, towards raising

* I may mention, in illustration, and as shewing the necessity for this, that so many instances of conduct on the part of Masters, which a little forethought would have prevented, have come to my notice, that I gave the following question in my last Method paper.

"VII. Write down your views as to the way in which a Normal student on appointment to a school should act, as well out of school as in it,

- (1.) Towards the other Masters.
- (2.) Towards the parents of the pupils.
- (3.) Towards the leading officials.

Giving, moreover, the objects a Master should set before himself as those to be aimed at."

A question, I need hardly say, which suggests much on which many remarks on the occasions I am speaking of might, with advantage, be made.

the school to its proper level. Each Master should, I think, be invited at the criticism lessons to make any remarks, not only on the lesson, but also on any matter: and he should give a lesson occasionally on a subject of his own choice. And there should be something beyond willingness, on the part of the Masters to render this help. The Master of the Practising School is of course the one from whom most might be looked for in this matter.

21. *How the ordinary teaching should be noted, and remarked on in connexion with these lessons.* (This has been partly anticipated.) In the course of a week many points in the teaching of the students, and in their management of their classes may be noted by a Master, which separately are not perhaps worth bringing before the whole of the students, or which, it may be, escape the Master's memory, unless he has some regular plan for recording and bringing them forward. It may even be that many points worthy of note escape his notice, unless he is in the habit of noting them; for a man on the look-out sees many things that a man not on the look-out misses. Now the criticism lessons afford an excellent opportunity for bringing forward and commenting on points noticed in the working of the school. The Master of the Practising School has, of course, more opportunity for this than the Principal, hence one strong reason why the Practising School Master should take part in the criticism lesson; and, I am inclined to think, in the Normal work generally.

22. Some years ago I prepared a form according to which the criticism should be noted; and orders were passed that each student should keep a permanent record of his criticisms in a note book, as it was thought that, in course of time, he would thus accumulate a valuable collection of notes, the occasional perusal of which would shew him what faults in teaching were of most general occurrence, and, therefore, to be guarded against. This practice has been kept up at the Normal School, but very badly carried out. I have now before me the books in which are entered the notes of the students on the criticism lessons. I find thirty-three of them.

In going over them I am struck with the evident want of care: the meagreness of most of the notes: the intervals between the lessons. To give some idea of them I have tabulated particulars for nine, taken as they lie in order, and believe they are a fair average. These particulars are as follow:—

54

No.	No. of Lessons criticised.	Dates entered.	No. of Lines or Pages occupied.	REMARKS.
1	3	10th March. 7th April.	9 lines.	The whole of one critique is:— "The teacher was not ready with the duster."
2	4	22nd February. 3rd, 10th March. 7th April.	3 pages.	
3	4	16th Sept. 1865. 23rd February. 10th March.	5 pages.	
4	2	10th March. 7th April.	17 lines.	
5	1	7th April.	$\frac{1}{2}$ page.	
6	9	25th March 1865. to 7th April 1866.		6th May* } * There are none 19th August. ... } between these 16th September. } dates.
7	4	25th Feb. 1865. 18th Feb. 1865. 3rd March 1866. 10th April 1866.	4 pages.	
8	2	7th April 1866.	13 lines.	
9	14	18th Feb. 1865. to 9th April 1866.	44 pages.	Several little more than the entries of the dates.

NOTE.—I was present on the 7th April when notice was given that I required the books. The last in the list has fourteen lessons entered, but two or three lines contain his criticisms on some of them. Another has nine lessons for thirteen months, with none between May 6th and August 19th. A third four lessons for seven months, and a break extending from September 16th to February 23rd.

23. These note-books were (as already implied) introduced at my suggestion; but so written, they are of very little value. Many more lessons than I find criticised must, I conclude, have been given.

24. I consider much improvement in the Normal School, Madras, called for; and, in a recent report on it, I have recommended the formation of a B. A. Class and a revised scheme of scholarships. In

that report I have gone somewhat at length into what I consider defective; and beg to refer thereto for further details.

25. There was no change of Masters in this school during the year. The Practising School, under Y. Ananthanayagam, has made good progress; and in September and October had some very promising boys in its highest class. Most of these left, however, consequent on orders for the lowering of the standard of instruction, issued by you after receipt of a communication through the Secretary from the Master of the Mission School at Trichinopoly.

On this point I would venture to remark, that, while, in a small town where there is not room for two schools, it may not be desirable to promote rivalry, yet in a place like Trichinopoly, with room for two or three good schools, I doubt the policy of keeping down one school; because its advance might injure another.

In the case of the Practising School there was nothing being done, or proposed, that the teachers employed were not quite equal to.

26. It may not be out of place for me here to quote what I said after the question of cutting down the standard had been before you. I said:—"With reference to the limit now laid down and beyond which no class is to read, I beg to be allowed to remark that the limit is likely to act injuriously on the school. At my recent inspection I was much pleased with the general tone, and should be sorry to see any falling off in the same, and would therefore deprecate any change. I may, moreover, mention that I thought it a correct inference from the remarks in a former Government order printed on page 100 of the Report for 1862-63, that where the school work could be made to aid persevering students in their extra studies in reading for the Matriculation Examination, it should be done: it was on the ground that at the Master's request I allowed Thomson's Summer to be read in class.

Hitherto some of the best of the Normal students at Trichinopoly have gone on from the Practising School; and any thing tending to lower the estimation in which that is held would act injuriously on the Normal Class. It seems to me that the *only* question to be considered is the efficiency of the Normal School as a whole, and that the interests of another school have nothing whatever to do with the question. That the general interests of education in the town of Trichinopoly will be best promoted by allowing each school to do its best is too obvious to need more than a bare mention; and I never

yet knew a school which was not improved by the proximity of a rival; both are better conducted than either standing alone would be. The town and neighbourhood of Trichinopoly would supply fully pupils enough for two schools of the standing of a Zillah School; but that standard the Normal School has certainly not reached, and of the low standard of its present highest class merely on its own account, and from no superiority in the teaching, draws away the boys from the other school, the inference is obvious that this latter does not sufficiently provide for the educational wants of the town."

27. The evil results I anticipated soon shewed themselves. The best boys went away to the Mission School, and the numbers in the Practising School fell from 220 to 157.

My own view still is that the teachers should be encouraged to do as much as they are capable of; and not disheartened by being refused permission to raise the standard, and so deprived of the most promising lads.

28. Twelve students of the Normal School gave lessons before me with the following results:—

NAME.	No. OF MARKS ASSIGNED TO HIM FOR									Total.
	Physical strength for performing the duties of a Teacher.	Elocution 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 black board.	Ability in using the Vernacular language when putting questions or giving explanations.	
Maximum.....	15	20	15	15	20	20	20	20	20	185
P. T. Viswanada Pillai.....	10	14	11	7	13	15	17	12	10	109
T. R. Bujunga Row.....	8	10	10	6	9	10	12	Not used	All	65
P. Kristna Iyengar.....	9	9	9	6	10	10	11	do	do	64
T. Narain Charry.....	10	11	11	9	11	12	14	do	do	78
S. Narainsamy Iyengar.....	10	11	11	7	11	13	12	4	do	79
T. A. Samuel.....	11	11	10	9	11	14	11	Not used	do	77
P. A. Coopposamy Iyer.....	11	10	9	9	10	13	12	do	do	72
P. S. Matherbotham Iyer.....	10	10	9	9	11	14	13	do	do	76
A. M. Sammathier.....	9	9	7	8	9	11	11	do	do	64
T. Srinivassier.....	10	9	10	9	10	10	10	do	do	67
T. R. Venkatramier.....	9	10	9	9	10	10	11	do	do	68
M. A. Subroyer.....	10	11	6	9	11	11	12	do	do	70

29. It will be observed that here too the use of the black-board has not received due attention; and this was the main defect in the lessons.

A criticism lesson in my presence was well conducted: the students took pains arranging their notes systematically, and the Head Master closed the lesson with some useful remarks.

30. In the last Certificate Examination the Trichinopoly students were not so successful as I expected them to be in passing for the 4th Class; but, on the whole, I was satisfied with the work of the year under review.

31. The following is a list of the appointments to Masterships from the Trichinopoly Normal School during the year :—

NAME.	For what passed.	Where sent to.	In what capacity.	Salary	Remarks.
P. Krishna Rau.....	Old 8th Grade	Athur Aided Sch.	Hd. Master	RS A. P. 20 0 0	
K. Muttukamatchi Pillai	do	Nelakota do	do	20 0 0	
P. Venkataramier.....	do	Vathelakanda do	do		Not known.
T. Visvanatha Pillai.....	do	Srirangam Govt. Taluk School..	Asst. Master	21 0 0	03 Rs. from fees
Y. Naraina Charry.....	4th & Mat	Kurinjipadi do..	Hd. do		Not known.
T. Bujunga Row	5th Grade	Trichinopoly Central Aided Sch.	Asst. do	10 0 0	
T. Narainasamy Aiyangar	4th do	Porto Novo Taluk School	Hd. do	20 0 0	
A. Samuel Pillai.....		Villapuram Sch.	Ag. do	30 0 0	
M. Cupusami Iyer.....	5th Grade	Virdachellam do..	Asst. do	10 0 0	

32. The numbers for the year are as follows :—

On the 30th April 1885.	Left since.	Admitted since.	On 30th Apr. 1886.
Normal School.....	32	12	5
Practising School...	161	207	200
			164

For the Normal Class this is satisfactory; but far too much fluctuation has taken place in the Practising School. The cause of a considerable number of the withdrawals has already been explained.

Vellore Normal School.

33. Only three appointments from Vellore were made during the year, viz. :—

NAME.	For what Grade passed.	Where sent to.	In what capacity.	Salary.
V. Mahadeva Rau.....	Old 8th	Taluk School, Palmarair.	Assistant Master.	RS A. P. 10 0 0
V. C. Narainaswamy Pillai	Old 9th	Taluk School, Tindivanam	School Assistant.	10 0 0
Mucunda Deva Mudali.....	5th Grade	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Mylapore	Acting Assistant.	10 0 0

The strength of both the Normal Class and Practising School increased considerably during the year, the following being the numbers :—

On the 30th April 1885.	Left since.	Admitted since.	On the 30th April 1886.
Normal School.....	14	4	14
Practising School...	154	168	151
			197

34. The school has continued under the same teachers as before; and been well conducted. The results of a full examination of the Practising School in October last were pretty satisfactory; though some of the classes, more particularly one division of the first, stood lower than they should have done in Arithmetic and Geography.

35. At the same inspection I tested the teaching power of four students who had been just before examined for Certificates, with the following creditable results :—

NAME.	NUMBER OF MARKS ASSIGNED TO HIM FOR									Total.
	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 black board.	Ability in using the Vernacular language when putting questions or giving explanation.	
Maximum	15	20	15	15	20	30	30	20	(20)	165
K. Kothandaramia.....	9	18	7	7	9	10	11	None	All Ver.	62
S. Moigunda Deva Mudali	9	9	9	7	9	10	10	do	do	63
P. Arnachella Pillai	11	15	8	8	12	13	13	9	do	89
V. Muthuswami Mudali.....	10	14	6	9	12	13	16	9	do	91

36. The extension of vernacular education, through the agency of improved Village Schools, now in contemplation, will, I apprehend, create a large demand for fifth class trained teachers from both Vellore and Trichinopoly. The elementary schools being established under the Education Act also, will require trained teachers; the number to be obtained from the two Normal Schools will, therefore, as I anticipate, hardly equal the demand; and it may be desirable to admit a somewhat lower class of students specially for training as Village

School Teachers: as those who are qualified for Masterships in Taluk Schools, naturally enough, dislike to become teachers of Village Schools. With a tolerably liberal Government grant, and the greater consequent respectability and permanence of the schools, this dislike will no doubt lessen, though it may not altogether disappear.

37. It may be mentioned that a former Vellore student, for some time an Assistant Master in the Taluk School, Old Arcot, passed the Matriculation Examination in December last, taking the very creditable position of fourth in the First Class.

38. The numbers in the Cuddalore Zillah School slightly diminished during the year, being as follows:—

Cuddalore Zillah School.

* On the 31st July 1865.	Left since.	Admitted since.	On the 30th April 1866.
231	* 103	90*	213

The results of an inspection held in February were not of a very satisfactory character. The highest class, the 5th, did not reach the Matriculation standard, and had but five boys in it, though it began the year 1865 with eighteen. On this subject the Head Master was very urgent, representing it as necessary that some measures should be taken to prevent boys from the 5th Class being admitted into the Combaconum School or the Presidency College, Madras, but I pointed out that I could not recommend any such step; that a school must stand on its own merits; and that any repressive measures (which, however, I knew would not be taken) would do harm rather than good.

39. The Master of the 4th Class, Division B, had taken trouble with his class. I said of him and the class in my report, "The Master deserves credit for the pains he has evidently taken to give the boys work at home and to secure neatness and correctness in its execution. I was not sure, however, that the books in which the work in Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid was entered, were not too much used as an end and valuable in themselves, rather than as a means for the practice they give. Writing out Euclid in an examination is valuable, but I doubt about the mere copying of propositions into a book being so; at least I should think the time might be better spent at so of examples in Arithmetic and Algebra neatly

* The returns of the South Arcot Schools for the 1st quarter of the official year 1865-66, are not among my records.

entered in books. This may be of some little value, but it is very likely to degenerate into a waste of time, and in a class of the standing of a 4th, the time spent in it cannot be regarded as put to the best use. Home work I of course strongly advocate, regard, as in fact, absolutely indispensable, but that old boarding school style of getting up show-books hardly seems to me the most useful kind."

40. I concluded that sufficient supervision had not been exercised by the Head Master; in speaking of Class 2d, Division B, I wrote:—"The class read poorly; and the answering in English afforded evidence of very bad teaching; in *tempt to sin*, for instance, the meaning of *tempt* was said to be *sin*; and in *accept an excuse*, the latter word was given as the meaning of the former. This it need not be said, is answering which is decisive of the character of the teaching the boys have had. I found a gross irregularity in this class. On calling for the Combaconum Reader (one of the class books) only nine were to be found in a class of 23 boys, and on close questioning it came out that the teacher had discontinued the lesson for a considerable period, acting on his own judgment, and the Head Master knew no more about it than I did. I cannot but think that this indicates a sad want of that general, constant, and minute superintendence which a Head Master is bound, in virtue of his office, to exercise, and in the absence of which a school must suffer."

41. The discipline of the school was lax. On this point, too, I spoke in my report, as follows:—"I had to complain of copying in Arithmetic, and, indeed, I may remark here generally of the lower classes that the discipline in them was far from good. In one of the divisions of the 1st Class there were boys who persisted in talking during my examination. The teacher and Mr. McCarthy, who were both present, seemed unable to check it. It is not perhaps wonderful that the teacher was unable to secure order when, evidently, he was not in the habit of checking copying and talking; but I was certainly surprised that the Head Master's presence before the class had no more effect. I found Mr. McCarthy's view to be that blame for the bad state of a class reflected solely on its teacher; mine is quite different. I have always held the Head Master responsible for every class in his school; and if he is not so, he should not be styled Head Master, but simply a Master, he being then on the same footing as the other Masters."

42. The requirements for improvement seemed to me to be two:

1st,—Such teaching in the Senior Class as will keep the good boys in the school, and give them confidence that they will be as well prepared as if they go elsewhere. 2nd,—Improvement throughout the school. I found a sleepiness and a want of interest in several classes. Several recommendations were made in my report with a view to securing these desiderata; on which I have as yet received no orders.

As far as I can see, there is no reason why the Cuddalore Zillah School should not stand on a level with any in the Presidency, but I doubt about there being much prospect of its doing so before considerable changes have been made.

43. The following figures give particulars for the Taluk Schools in the District of South Arcot.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.			
	Remaining on the 31st July 1865.	Left Since.	Admitted Since.	Remaining on the 30th April 1866.
Old Town Cuddalore Taluk School.	41	26	24	39
Porto Novo do...	51	33	17	35
Kuringjapadi do...	34	20	26	40
Verdacheilum do...	59	21	30	77
Punrooty do...	31	16	23	38
Villapuram do...	42	20	26	48
Trickalore do...	75	33	18	60
Tirinomalai do...	23	14	21	30
Tudivanam do...	61	35	41	67

44. I was not able to report very favorably of these schools. That at Porto Novo was perhaps the best; but the Master unfortunately got into trouble at the beginning of February, and the school has suffered. There is now a new Master in charge.

An active Deputy Inspector is now in charge of them, and I anticipate that his frequent visits will produce considerable improvement. Detailed reports on all but three of the above schools have reached you, it seems therefore unnecessary here to go much into detail. I will, however, remark briefly on each taking the schools in the order in which they are entered above.

45. This school was, I think, the worst in the District. A great deal too much was professed, and the quality of the teaching was inferior. The inhabitants did not seem to care much for the school, and the number of pupils in attendance was too small for so large a popu-

Old Town, Cuddalore.

58

lation as is to be found here. The Masters have been warned that if there is not a decided improvement made before the time of my next inspection, they will be discharged. It is to be hoped that the warning may produce the desired effect.

46. As the school at Old Town, Cuddalore, was the worst, so was that at Porto Novo the best; some caution had been exercised in the classification of the pupils, and the result of the examination was, on the whole, satisfactory and creditable to the exertions of the late Head Master, and his First Assistant. But Porto Novo, like Pulicat in the Madras District, is in a declining condition, and there seemed but little likelihood of any large addition to the numerical strength of the school.

Porto Novo.

47. This school was, during the last year, under a Head Master quite dissatisfied with his position and pay, and who, consequently, turned his views out of the Department for advancement, and this circumstance, added to his inferior attainments and want of supervision, fully accounted for the low numbers and standing of this school. He left the Department, however, finally, on securing a post under the Sub-Collector of the District, and a trained Master of sufficient energy and zeal having been appointed, improvement may be looked for. This school was held in a small thatched house ill-adapted to the purpose. It seems that a subscription for a suitable building was raised long ago and paid into the Treasury, and a site for a building secured. Since then the building question has remained in abeyance for some five years, to the general dissatisfaction of the parents and subscribers, to whom I could only hold out a promise that steps should be taken to ascertain the exact amount deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the school, and commence building operations as early as practicable.

Kuringjapadi.

48. This is the most numerously attended Taluk School in the District, but the classes were not well ordered, and the general manner of conducting the school seemed faulty. Though a great deal was professed, the answering of the boys at the examination shewed a want of thoroughness in the teaching. This school is provided with a commodious and substantial building of its own.

Verdacheilum.

49. Here a large part of the school was found entrusted entirely to the School Assistant, a sickly and ill-qualified teacher. Very little sound instruction had

Punrooty.

been given, and the school seemed altogether in a drooping condition, with low numbers and ill-accommodated in a mud hut built in a dirty neighbourhood. The Sub-Magistrate seemed interested; and a subscription was some time ago raised for a building. The Deputy Inspector of the District has instructions to endeavour, with the Sub-Magistrate's aid, to arrange for a beginning to be made.

50. This school, said to have been at one time in a prosperous condition, seemed to have retrograded, and, when inspected, it shewed proof of slovenly teaching and management, though a trained teacher, matriculated in the University, was at the head of it. The portions of books brought up at inspection were in some cases absurdly small, and the teaching was very badly provided for, the great majority of the boys being taught by the Under Masters. The results of the examination, as might be expected, were not satisfactory. The school-house here is a large substantial building.

51. This school stood second in point of numbers, and the standard was as high as could be expected from a school not so long in operation as the other schools of its kind in the District. At the examination the Senior Class acquitted itself tolerably well, but the lower Classes were below par in several respects. The present Head Master is a trained and matriculated teacher, and with proper directions, he is likely to work up the school both in numbers and standing. The school was poorly accommodated in a small building with low dark rooms, formerly used as the Court-house of the District Moonsiff, and which was perhaps the only available one; a new school-room in a more open and healthy locality is the most pressing want of this school.

52. The attendance at this school was very low, considering the population and trade of the Town. Four boys forming the 3rd Class passed pretty well; the 2nd of seven boys moderately; while the 1st contained eight who were little more than beginners. Of this school the Deputy Inspector writes:—"From what I saw and heard at Tirinomalai, I am disposed to attribute the paucity of numbers at this school partly to the indifference and prejudices of the inhabitants, but chiefly to the want of life as well as tact in the Masters, which always

tells more or less injuriously upon an up-country school. There seems to be, of course, no immediate remedy for all this, but in the course of some months under more frequent supervision, and with more effective teaching and judicious management, the prejudices of the people will, it is to be hoped, give way, and the numbers will gradually increase. The school is well accommodated in a substantial building presented by one of the parents."

53. The classification here, as indeed in most of the other schools, was faulty, and such as to involve a great waste of teaching power. A large number of boys were crowded together at the bottom of the school under an inferior teacher, and seemed to have received little intelligent instruction. Two or three advanced pupils in each class passed a fair examination, but the general result was not very satisfactory. The classification was changed and the Master warned against deviating from the scheme laid down. The school-building was in a satisfactory condition, having been recently repaired.

54. During the current year I expect some extension of our operations in South Arcot, and much improvement in the existing schools. The Deputy Inspector has received instructions to aid the Commissioners of the various places where the Education Act is to come into operation, and he is now engaged in the work. I judge, however, from his reports that the actual completion of the preliminaries for the establishment of these schools and getting them started is by no means an easy task.

55. The Normal School, Madras, has already been disposed of: there remain to be spoken of in the town the Madrissa-i-Azam and the Anglo-Vernacular School at Mylapore, both schools for the Mussalman community.

56. The following numbers for the years show a considerable increase in the strength of the Madrissa-i-Azam.

Number of Boys.			
On the 30th April 1865.	Left since.	Admitted since.	On the 30th April 1866.
229	131	199	297

A full report on this Institution, based on an inspection held in January last, has been recently submitted to you. Among other points,

I considered the small number of pupils in the two highest classes, viz: eight in the 5th and nine in the 4th, to call for notice. On this point I said:—"It is, I think, very desirable that the numbers in the highest Class should be doubled, and that between twenty and thirty boys should be placed in the 4th Class. I cannot at all approve of the time of the two best Masters in the school being given to seventeen boys, whose standard is by no means high, and it will be seen from the Syllabus that this had been done; and, while referring to this matter, I may remark that the classification at the time of inspection was faulty, the upper four classes contained, but 56 pupils, while the five lowest contained 183, thus:—

<i>Four Highest.</i>			<i>Five Lowest.</i>	
5th.....	8	} 56.	2nd B.....	29
4th.....	9		2nd C.....	34
3rd.....	20		1st A.....	36
2nd A.....	19		1st B.....	33
			1st C.....	51

I should like to see something like the following:—

5th Class.....	20	} 216.
4th Do.....	30	
3rd Do.....	30	
2nd Do A Division.....	30	
Do B do.....	28	} 216.
Do C do.....	28	
1st Do A do.....	30	
Do B do.....	28	
Do C do.....	22	

and the three or four who were advanced enough to prepare for the Matriculation Examination might work separately in Algebra and Euclid. I would at once throw the two highest classes together and designate it a 4th Class. The present classification of the boys is as follows:—

5th Class.....	13	} Four highest containing 83.
4th Do.....	15	
3rd Do.....	30	
2nd Do A Division.....	25	
		296.
2nd Class B Division.....	33	} Four lowest containing 213.
Do C do.....	38	
1st Do A do.....	36	
Do B do.....	38	
Do C do.....	68	

The first two classes being too small and the last five too large, I would give no one teacher more than 30 boys, and no one much less than that number. A class of beginners, numbering 38 boys, can make hardly any real progress."

57. I quote from the latter part of my report on the state of the school generally:—

"Taken as a whole, the school did but moderately in the examination. I have thought before that the Head Master does too much for the boys, losing sight of, or at least not acting sufficiently on the grand maximum that a Master's duty is rather to make boys work than to work for them, and the same fault runs through the school.

"Then, again, I should doubt whether every class is brought under the Head Master enough. The general working he sufficiently directs, but a quiet hour's examination, at least once a fortnight, of every class, will bring to light defects which may otherwise escape notice for months.

"Another general point I would remark on is the discipline of the school. It seemed to me that the boys were not so much governed as coaxed, a plan which, I need hardly say, goes utterly against my notions of management. It is said that Mussalman boys are difficult to manage, granted. But coaxing is not managing at all, only succumbing and placing matters in an unsound state.

"The 3rd Class shewed very badly during my examination, boys turning their faces to the ground and muttering; till at last I ordered a boy out of the class and he absolutely refused to obey my order. The Master (Shumsadin Sahib) then went upon to him and did neither more nor less than coax him to go, when he went; a worse state of things than this incident shewed it is impossible to conceive.

"For some years I have felt that the discipline of the school was hollow; and I have doubted whether the policy of restricting the school to boys (and Masters nearly) of one race is a sound one. I do not now base any recommendation on this opinion, but think it well to place it on record; and to say further, that I think a mixture of Hindu boys would lead to greater progress and sounder discipline.

"Notwithstanding these remarks, I consider the Madrissa to have done a good deal in providing education for many who would otherwise have had little or none, and there have certainly been difficulties to overcome which must not be ignored in estimating the work accomplished. The Head Master has always been most zealous, and I would not in any way discourage him; I should, however, like to

see some change in his principles both of teaching and managing in the directions above indicated."

58. The numbers of this school for the year shew that the change of pupils has been much below the average in schools generally, while there are 82 this year against 72 last.

*Anglo-Vernacular School,
Mylapore.*

On the 30th April 1865.	Left since.	Admitted since.	On the 30th April 1866.
72	21	34	82

When inspected in January the school was found to be in a satisfactory state, and I was able to say at the end of my report:—"It gives me very much pleasure to be able to report that there has been great improvement in every respect since my last inspection; and I consider the school to be now in a satisfactory state."

59. The foundation of a Scholarship, named the Denison Scholarship, by the Honorable Shurf-ool-Oomrah Babadoor, in honor of his Excellency the late Governor, is a pleasing incident. It is to be held in the Madrissa-i-Azam by a pupil promoted from the Mylapore School, and has been awarded to the boy who stood first in my last examination.

It is also to be mentioned that the same Honorable Gentleman presented the prize books for the year; and that the school is held in a building belonging to him. Provision of a good and suitable building has yet to be made; for though it is exceedingly kind of Shurf-ool-Oomrah to allow the use of his house, this does not take away from its unsuitability, and a more suitable building is very desirable.

*Tulu Schools in the
Madras District.*

60. The following are the numbers for the year for these:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.			
	Remaining on the 30th April 1865.	Left since.	Admitted since.	Remaining on the 30th April 1866.
Trivellore Taluq School.....	96	54	38	80
Stripermatur do.....	65	60	42	47
Kunnatur do.....	59	24	22	57
Poonamallee do.....	85	44	73	114
Ponneri do.....	34	19	32	47
Yenadi School, Striharikotta.	47	10	3	40

shewing, on the whole, a decrease of one pupil.

61. I will notice each of these schools briefly.

62. The Trivellore School continues to be the most advanced in the district, but the attendance of the pupils has not been so satisfactory as could be wished. The results of the recent inspection were pretty satisfactory; that in the Tamil language highly so, except that in the 2nd Class the meanings of words and the answering generally were inaccurate.

The new building is a good one, but requires a coat of plastering.

63. This school has suffered during the year from most culpable misconduct of the late Head Master. This unfortunate circumstance and the double change in the office of Head Master since his dismissal, have combined to lower the numbers from 65 to 47. The standard of instruction, however, has not declined, and as the new Head Master is doing all in his power to improve the tone and work of the school, I have no doubt that with an additional Assistant to take charge of the last class, which needs working up, the Institution will soon recover its former strength and shew decided progress.

The school is still held in an unsuitable rented building. Sufficient funds have not yet been raised to warrant an application for a building grant from Government, although a valuable site was procured as a present from the inhabitants last year on which to erect the proposed school-room. Speaking on this point the Deputy Inspector says, "To realize the outstanding balance of subscription we depend on the Revenue Authorities who first promised to collect them for us, but whose aid, it is now disheartening to see, is but grudgingly given."

64. The attendance in this school continues nearly as before; and it has worked pretty satisfactorily during the year, though the Head Master has long been sick and on leave. Pretty fair averages of marks were secured by the several classes at the last inspection in all subjects, except English, in which the boys were backward. But the teachers being only old 8th Grade Masters, are unable to do much in this subject.

65. The numbers at Poonamallee shew a considerable increase on last year, attributable chiefly to the removal of the school from the very inconvenient and unhealthy building in which it used to be held. At the annual inspection the standard of this school was found to have been somewhat

lowered in consequence of the late 4th Class pupils having left after the last Christmas vacation to seek admission into the schools of a higher grade in Madras, Saidapetta, and the Mount. The class did but moderately well at the last inspection. The deficiency noticed, which was mainly in English, in which the teaching-power is weak. The new school-room, which is commodious and conveniently situated for the pupils, has been completed and occupied; and what is now wanted to raise the character of this school and induce the boys to remain longer under instruction is a Master qualified to teach English accurately and well. The present Head Master, as well as two of his Assistants, who are servants of long standing in the Department enjoy, no doubt, the confidence of the inhabitants, many of whom attended the formal opening of the new building and manifested their interest in the Institution, but the knowledge of English possessed by the Head Master or his subordinates is below the necessary standard.

66. The progress of this school has been somewhat retarded in consequence of the prolonged illness of the Head Master, during whose absence the work of the whole school devolved on the Assistant Master; but it has had, notwithstanding, an increase to its numerical strength. The last inspection did not give very satisfactory results; but the Masters were warned, and I have reason to believe that they have since done their best.

67. The school for the Yenadis at Striharikotta was very fully reported on in September last. I was then able to speak favorably both of the industrial work of the boys, in the shape of basket-making and of the school instruction, and from the Masters disobeying orders, and closing the school when I had arranged to visit the station, I cannot speak from any more recent visit than I then based my remarks on. The Deputy Inspector says of this school:—"I am able to report a marked improvement in the style of basket-making learnt by the boys, though the actual quantity of work turned out is slightly less than that of last year, owing to the withdrawal or desertion of some of the pupils and the irregular attendance of others." The usual table shewing the number of boys trained to this handicraft, and the number of rattan and date baskets made by them during the year is given below:—

QUARTERS OF THE YEAR.	Number of Boys trained to Basket-making.	Number of Baskets made.		
		Rattan.	Date.	Total.
1st Quarter ending 31st July 1865....	22	91	209	291
2nd do. 31st Oct. 1865....	22	129	239	369
3rd do. 31st Jan. 1866....	19	6	253	269
4th do. 30th April 1866....	19	67	192	269
Total...		303	875	1,178

68. The baskets have been brought to Madras and sold; those of Date to the Municipal Commissioners, and those of rattan to the bazarmen. The total proceeds of the sale is Rupees 74-13-10, which is slightly in excess of the sum realized for the work of the preceding year. This fact of a smaller number fetching a larger sum is satisfactory evidence of the better work turned out by the pupils. Unfortunately, there is a great want of regularity in the attendance of the boys, to check which effectually, the interposition of the local officials is required. If it was not for this drawback, the result would be still more satisfactory. I purpose visiting the school almost immediately, when a separate report will be submitted.

69. The Normal Schools at Cannanore and Vizagapatam were placed under me by the order of Government, No. 33, of the 24th January last, but there was so much to be done between the time of my receiving that order and the close of the official year, that I was not able to visit either of these two schools: and, in fact, the order has been inoperative; the schools not having been made over to me from the construction you place on the order. I understood the order to place the Vizagapatam and Cannanore Schools under me as those at Madras, Vellore, and Trichinopoly have always been, to give me, in fact, charge of them and devolve on me the responsibility of their general management and direction. In my letter to your address, No. 267, of the 11th April, written under this impression, I said: "The most convenient arrangement will probably be for them (the schools at Cannanore and Vizagapatam) to be placed on their new footing from the 1st May." Your proceedings, in reply to which ran as follows: "The Director of Public Instruction does not consider that the Normal Schools at Vizagapatam and Cannanore are intended to be controlled by Mr. Fowler in the same way as the Normal Schools at Trichinopoly, Vellore, and Madras. Till the receipt of further orders, Mr. Fowler

will be good enough merely to visit the first two schools and report upon them."

I mention this matter as the wording of the order admits of both constructions, and thinking it might be desirable that the exact intention of Government should be ascertained.

70. The Aided Normal Schools in the south, I purpose visiting when I next inspect the Trichinopoly School. The plan I have in view is to inspect all the Normal Schools, both Government and Aided, in quick succession, so that the reports on all written at nearly the same time, may shew accurately how they stand as compared with one another.

71. Of the principal Aided Schools I shall speak as briefly as possible. The following four are the most important in the Division, and I give the numbers for them.

NAME.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.			
	Remaining on the 30th April 1865.	Left since.	Admitted since.	Remaining on the 30th April 1866.
Doveton Protestant College High School.	77	42	29	64
Do. Primary School.	106	64	46	88
Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School at Royappetta.	160	216	355	269
Free Church of Scotland Central Institution.	511	542	671	640
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School.	137	64	49	122

The numbers in the Doveton College appear to have fallen off by thirteen in the Senior Department and by eighteen in the Junior. In the last University Examinations the results for this Institution were better than for any previous year, one successful student appearing in the published list as from the College in the First Examination in Arts, and twelve in the Matriculation Examination.

I have lately inspected the College, at the close of the school half-year, and fear that the results will not be very satisfactory. The detailed report will follow shortly after this.

72. The fluctuation in the Wesleyan School has been very great; but the total number in the school has been considerably raised, mainly, I believe, by the increase in the size of the Junior Classes. It is, however, but fair to mention at the same time that the decrease of the

previous year arose from a reduction in the same lower Classes; and of course a hundred beginners are of as much importance as ten students reading for a University Examination.

I have lately inspected the school and believe the results to be of a fair average character; I have not, however, yet valued the papers or made up the numbers for the *viva voce* part of the examination.

73. The Free Church Central School has not been inspected since the last report. I wrote to Mr. Miller in April proposing to come, but he wrote so urgently requesting me to postpone my visit to August, that I was hardly able to refuse consent. The report on the school must therefore needs be delayed for two or three months.

The numbers, it will be observed, have gone up considerably, but the fluctuation of pupils during the year has been exceedingly great. The school did pretty well, however, in the last University Examinations, having, in the published lists, one pupil who passed the First Examination in Arts, and nine who passed the Matriculation Examination.*

74. The numbers of this school shew well, comparatively the fluctuation being considerably below the average. In the last University lists, I find three passed students from this school in the Matriculation list, but none in that for the First Examination in Arts.

This is a school that I have never yet visited. I propose, however, to do so in the course of the next two or three months.

75. The following may be taken to form the second group of Aided Schools; the numbers I give at the same time that I name the schools.

* In these and the other numbers I take the published lists, having no returns by which to check or correct them.

NAME.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.			
	Remaining on the 30th April 1865.	Left since.	Admitted since.	Remaining on the 30th April 1866.
Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery	356	358	374	372
Free Church Mission Schools, Boys' Black Town Branch ..	186	165	169	190
" Triplicane do. ...	324	181	155	298 on the 31st July 1865
" Chingleput do. ...	131	95	108	144
" Conjeveram do. ...	183	141	143	185
" Trivellore do. ...	91	61	63	93
Wesleyan Mission School at St. Thomas' Mount.....	167	144	125	148
Branch Do.	26	30	38	34
Rate Paying Anglo-Vernacular School, Saidapetta.....	172	110	140	202
Pacheappa's Branch School at Conjeveram.....	128	110	112	130
Govinda Naidu's Primary School.....	351	386	439	404
Harris' School, Triplicane.....	80	77	76	79
Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary for Boys.....	190	90	85	185

76. I think the Managers of the large schools in Madras should take some steps towards checking the excessive fluctuation of the boys attending their schools. Two obvious regulations occur to me.

(a.) To admit but twice a year, for a fortnight say after each vacation.

(b.) To admit no boy without a note from the Master of his last school.

Many advantages would result from these simple regulations; by no means the least being the relief from the pressure boys now exercise to force Masters to put them into higher classes than they are qualified for, and giving whole classes text books quite beyond them. As things are now, hundreds of boys annually leave

the schools in Madras simply because they are placed lower than they think they ought to be. While many classes are pushed on to studies beyond their ability. And as one school must follow another or lose ground, this fault has become general.

77. Should you think well to propose to the Managers to come to some such understanding as I suggest, they would, I imagine, be glad of the opportunity of coming to an agreement; indeed I know that quite recently one Master made a proposition to another that neither should take boys from the other without a note. But to be of much value, the agreement must be general and rigidly acted up to, and the evil to be corrected has assumed such magnitude that some action towards checking it is urgently called for.

78. In the Gospel Society's School, Vepery, 374 boys were admitted during the year, while there were but 372 in the school at its close, though in this school the admissions have been restricted to twice a year. This restriction for a particular school is not therefore enough in itself, the regulation must be adopted generally; and there is also necessary a check on boys leaving schools on frivolous pretexts: this the requirement of a note will supply.

To carry out my proposition, notes should be printed and supplied to each school. The note might run something in this way, "(Name) has been a pupil in this school. He wishes to leave on the ground that (— to be filled in —), and I see no objection to his doing so. (Signed) A. B., Head Master of the School." And on the boys' admission into another school this should be torn up.

At the end of the first week after a school re-opens, a list should be made of boys on the rolls who have not attended, and a copy sent to each school under agreement for each Master to check his admissions, as it is quite certain that evasion would be attempted by boys declaring that they had been at no school, in Madras, and in various other ways.

79. I offer the above as a basis: should you take up the question, there would doubtless be various improvements suggested by the Masters interested and a practical and easily workable plan agreed on.

80. I revert to the schools. This school is under two English and sixteen Native Masters, the amount paid in salaries amounts to Rupees 1,020 monthly, towards which Government contributes Rupees 410 in the form of grants-in-aid.

Vepery Anglo-Vernacular
School.

The working of the school has improved. The results of the examination vary a good deal, and there were too many boys in some of the classes, who answered nothing in certain subjects. The Deputy Inspector said, of the senior boys:—"The Tamil papers of this year exhibit a decided improvement on those of the previous inspection," but the lower classes he found fault with. Generally there were but few cases where half the maximum number of marks was gained by the classes, and the school has still much to do. A detailed report is now in course of preparation.

81. The Free Church School in Black Town is held in so crowded a building that the classes interfere with each other to an extent that must seriously mar the usefulness of the teaching.

The last report was not, I regret to say, of a very satisfactory character. I said in concluding it:—"The Black Town Branch Schools of the Free Church Mission can hardly be pronounced to have been efficiently taught previous to the inspection now reported on. Among the desiderata is a better suited building, that now occupied being quite unfit for the number of pupils taught in it.

I have never received any definite instructions as to how far unsuitable buildings could be regarded as a bar to the issue of a grant. But the building in which the school is held is so unsuited, that if grants were on that account to be withheld, I should recommend the application of the rule to this case."

82. The Triplicane Branch School was abolished during the early part of the official year 1865-66.

83. This school, too, was in rather poor condition when I inspected. Before the school can do much, its teaching staff, for one thing, must be very differently constituted. As it was, when inspected, I could not venture to recommend any thing beyond an insignificant amount as grants-in-aid.

Of the Tamil boys' and girls' schools forming part of the school at Chingleput, I wrote, "The Missionary in charge of this school does not appear to have got the Tamil Schools into good working order; much more system is wanted. In fact, the only plan, one which I have several times spoken of in my reports on schools, others as well as those of the Free Church Mission, is to have a regular record, filled in daily, of exactly what is done in each class. A general entry would be of no value. It would be evident after five minutes' observation to any one practically acquainted with schools, that next to nothing is done in the

two I am now speaking of. With a regular system more might be done in four months than they can shew."

84. The teachers of this school were found to be but moderately qualified when reported on, consequent on an application for grants-in-aid of their salaries; but except in the two languages (Tamil and English) the classes passed a tolerable good examination.

85. This school was last inspected at the end of April 1865; and will be again shortly. The classes then stood rather low; and my opinion was that the teaching power wanted strengthening.

86. The strength of this school has considerably increased, and two of its pupils passed the Matriculation Examination in December last. Of 204 boys on the rolls when I last inspected the school, 401 were sons of the rate-payers, and 93 of these paid half the school fee.

There were 9 Masters, costing Rupees 244 per mensem.

A fair examination was passed, on which a detailed report will reach you shortly after this report. I should mention here that I consider the active Honorary Secretary and Commissioner, V. Vegia Ragavulu Chetty, to deserve great credit for his management of the school, for practically it is left in his hands.

87. This school has improved a little, but not to the extent I had looked for. The Master in charge had not been so long; after some months I should expect further improvement.

88. With this school I was rather disappointed, as I was aware that the Trustees had made an effort to raise it, and had appointed a graduate of the Madras University, Head Master. He, however, left before much had been done, and the school was without a head at the time of the inspection.

A serious defect in the classification of this school was the very small number of boys, namely 25, who had advanced beyond quite elementary work, while 64 were not much more than beginners. Time will be required to produce much in the way of results here.

89. This I have several times visited to report on the Masters, but have not yet examined the classes.

It is, it will be observed, one of those Madras Schools pre-eminent for the fluctuating character of its population, some of those leaving are, however, satisfactorily accounted for. Nearly 100 have been promoted to Pacheappa's Central School, of which Govindu Naidu's is, in fact, a junior branch.

A good deal of the teaching which I have seen is of a noisy superficial character, and the classes are closer together than is desirable. These drawbacks will of course shew their effects in the knowledge of the classes. I hope to arrange for an early inspection of this school.

90. This was inspected during the year for the first time. The teaching staff was weak. The classes were small, especially the three upper, and the results generally low. A new Head Master has taken charge, and I am about to visit the school with a view to reporting on him.

The Harris School, Triplicane.

91. On the whole this school did well in my last examination, shewing an advance on previous years. Division B of the 4th Class did, however, poorly in Geography, and Division A of the 3rd very badly in Arithmetic. The school generally seemed in good working order.

Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary.

92. The Civil Asylums continue pretty well conducted. The Military Male Asylum stood a little lower than before in the last examination. The Military Female Asylum has just been inspected with low results, but on this a full report will be sent in and no other School calls for particular remark.

93. I may just mention that a good deal of time was occupied in reporting on applications for grants and examining schools which do not appear in my return. The school for Ordnance Artificers, that of the Church of Scotland on the North Beach, and the Fort School, being the chief of these.

94. The new grant-in-aid rules have been largely taken advantage of.

95. The Education Act is coming into operation in South Arcot; but I find from the Deputy Inspector's reports that he experiences great difficulty in arranging details. It is not easy in villages to find men qualified to act as Commissioners.

96. The following is a statement in the prescribed form of the work of myself and the Deputy Inspector during the year.

	Number of Schools visited once.				Number of Schools visited twice or oftener.				Average number of days occupied in each School.	Total number of days occupied in inspection.
	Provincial Schools.	Zillah Schools.	Normal Schools.	Taluk Schools.	Other Schools.	Provincial Schools.	Zillah Schools.	Normal Schools.	Taluk Schools.	Other Schools.
J. T. Fowler, Esq.....	1	1	15	48	...	2	...	8	1½ (about.)	106
V. Krishnama Chary.....	2	1	13	18	...	1	3	...	1½	61

97. I regret much that this report is so late; and to save time I have cut it short.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. T. FOWLER,
Inspector of Normal Schools,
and Presidency Division.

APPENDIX IV.

No. 374.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
TRICHINOPOLY, 28th May 1866.

From

E. C. CALDWELL, Esq.,

Inspector of Schools, 4th Division.

To

E. B. POWELL, Esq.,

Director of Public Instruction.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my report on the progress of education in the 4th Division during the official year 1865-66.

2. At the commencement of the year this Division comprised the three Districts of Tanjore, Salem, and South Arcot. But in November last, the District of South Arcot was removed from my supervision, and in exchange I received charge of the Districts of Trichinopoly and North Arcot. Thus one District was added to my Range. The last-mentioned two Districts have also come under my supervision only during the last five months of the year, and I propose accordingly to consider them separately from the Districts of Tanjore and Salem, which have been under my supervision for the whole year.

3. In the Tanjore and Salem Districts there were 13 Government Schools, all of them of the higher and middle classes. The number of these continue unchanged, but the number of pupils in them has increased from 1,501 to 1,573 or nearly 4·8 per cent. since the beginning of the year.

Provincial School, Combaconum.
A. V. Do. Mayaveram.
Taluq School, Trivadi.
Do. Teruvadamaradur.
Do. Trivellur.
Do. Puttucottai.
Do. Nagore.
Zillah School, Salem.
A. V. Do. Tripatore.
Taluq Do. Kistnagherry.
Do. Darumpoory.
Do. Oosoor.
Do. Namkul.

4. This circumstance is the more remarkable, as, by the abolition of the lowest class of the Provincial School at Combaconum, there was a loss to that Institution of about 60 pupils (which, however, has been partly compensated by an increase in the higher classes); and there has also been a falling off in three of the Taluq Schools in the Salem District. The largest increases are observable in the higher class schools, the Zillah School at Salem, and the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Mayaveram and Tripatore, and in the Taluq Schools at Puttucottai and Teruvadamaradur.

5. Of the Private Schools receiving aid in the Tanjore District (there are none in the Salem District), there were 17 at the beginning of the year, with an aggregate attendance of 1,660 pupils. At the end of the year the number of these schools had risen to 24, with an aggregate of 2,004 pupils, shewing an increase of 7 in the number of schools, and of 340 in the attendance or 20·7 per cent. These schools also are all of the higher and middle class, with the exception of two Village Schools of the Wesleyan Mission at Negapatam. A large proportion of the increase in these schools is also due to the higher class schools, especially the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore, their Seminary at VEDIARPURAM and the Wesleyan Mission School at Negapatam, besides which St. Joseph's College at Negapatam, newly brought under inspection, brings an addition of 124. The other new schools* receiving aid are the Tanjore Fort School, transferred from the Unaided List, three new schools of the German Lutheran Mission at Tranquebar, in lieu

* Gospel Society's Fort School, Tanjore.
G. L. Mission Do. Negapatam.
Wesleyan Mission Village School, Nambiarcooppum.
Do. Do. North Gate.
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
G. L. M. Training Class School, Tranquebar.
Do. Preparatory School, Do.
Do. Girls' Do. (divided into 2 branches) Do

of one withdrawn from inspection, another connected with the same

Mission, and the two Village Schools of the Wesleyan Mission, above noticed, at Negapatam.

6. Of the Unaided Schools, all belonging to the Gospel Society's

Tanjore	Mission, 2 Schools.
Vediarpuram	do 8 "
Canandagudy	do 3 "
Ammeappan	do 2 "
Nangur	do 12 "

Mission in Tanjore, there were 27, with an aggregate attendance of 531 pupils at the beginning of the year. At the

end of the year the number of these schools was 24, with an aggregate attendance of 477, shewing a decrease of three in the number of schools, and 54 in the attendance since the beginning of the year. Of these three schools it should be noted that one, the Tanjore Fort School, has been transferred to the List of Aided Schools; and one attached to the Vediarpuram Mission has been absorbed into the Vediarpuram Seminary; so that of the three, only one has disappeared.

7. Thus in the Tanjore and Salem Districts, the number of schools of all classes which, at the beginning of the year, stood at 57, with an attendance of 3,692, had risen at the end to 61, with an attendance of 4,054, shewing an increase of 4 in the number of Schools, and of 362 in the attendance or 9.8 per cent. This increase, moreover, it is to be observed, is chiefly due to the higher class schools.

8. In the Districts of North Arcot and Trichinopoly, there were at the beginning of the year 7 Government Schools, all of the higher

Zillah School, Chittur.
A. V. School, Wallajapett.
Talag Do. Arcot
Do. Do. Arnee.
Do. Do. Tripathy.
Do. Do. Palamanair.
Do. Do. Streerungam.

and middle classes, with an attendance of 922 pupils. The number of these schools continues unaltered, but the number of pupils in them

has increased to 948 at the end of the year, or 2.8 per cent. The increase in these schools is also due to the higher class schools, the Zillah School at Chittur and the Anglo-Vernacular School at Wallajapett, and is the more remarkable as there was a very large falling off in these schools during the first half of the year. During the last two quarters of the year, since these districts came under my supervision, the attendance of these schools has increased from 897, to which it had previously fallen, to 948 or 5.7 per cent.

9. Of the Private Schools under inspection in the Districts of

Trichinopoly.	
Wesleyan Mission High School, Trichinopoly.	
Gospel Society's do. do.	
Do. Branch do. Warior.	
Do. do. Girls' do. Puthur.	
Do. do. do. Tennore.	
Do. Boys' School, Erungalore.	
Do. Girls' do. do.	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Laulgudy.	
Do. do. Musery.	
Do. do. Kulitalai.	
Do. do. Torsiyur.	
Do. do. Parambalore.	
Do. do. Uppilpuram.	
North Arcot.	
Hindu A. V. School, Kungudi Kuppam.	
Vellore Convent School.	
Do. Fort Boys' do.	
Do. Girls' do.	
* Hindu A. V. School Kungudi Kuppam.	
Do. do. Uppilpuram.	

Trichinopoly and North Arcot, exclusive of the Gospel Society's Village Schools connected with the Erungalore Mission and the Village Schools of North Arcot, there were 17 at the beginning of the year, with an aggregate attendance of 742. The number of these schools fell during the year to 15, two schools* having been

abandoned, but the aggregate attendance of the remaining 15 rose from 742 to 910, giving an increase of 16.8 or 22.6 per cent. Here too, the principal increase occurred within the latter half of the year and is observable in the higher class schools, the increases in the Gospel Society's and the Wesleyan Mission's High Schools at Trichinopoly alone exceeding the aggregate increase in all the schools. The attendance of the three Girls' Schools also shews a large increase, having risen from 79 to 117, or nearly 50 per cent.

10. Of the Village Schools in these Districts at the beginning

Erungalore	7	of the year, there were seven of the Gospel
* Wallaja Talug	16	Society's Unaided Schools near Erungalore, with
Arcot	14	an attendance of 103, and 36* under native

management in the District of North Arcot, with an attendance of 647, giving a total of 37 schools, with an aggregate attendance of 750. During the year the number of the Gospel Society's Schools fell to six (two of these schools having been temporarily closed on account of small-pox, and one re-opened), and the attendance to 92. But the number of the Village Schools in North Arcot rose from 30 to 45, and the attendance from 647 to 933, giving a total of 51 of these schools, with an attendance of 1,023 at the end of the year, and showing thus an increase of 14 in the number of schools and of 275 in the attendance, or nearly 36.7 per cent.

11. The number of schools of all classes in the Districts of Trichinopoly and North Arcot, which at the commencement of the year

stood at 61 with an attendance of 2,484, had at the end of the year risen to 73 with an attendance of 2,883, shewing an increase of 12 in the number of these schools and of 399 in the attendance, or 16 per cent. Thus it will appear that the number of schools of all classes in the whole Division has risen from 118 to 134, and the attendance from 6,176 to 6,937, giving an increase of 16 in the number of schools and of 761 in the attendance or 18.2 per cent.

12. In these numbers are not included the Military Orphans, 26 in number in the Roman Catholic Orphanages at Bangalore. If these 26 be added to the 6,937 pupils above mentioned, the total 6,963 will agree with the number recorded in the numerical return recently submitted.

13. As regards grants-in-aid, the monthly sum dispensed in the

	RS.	A. P.
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.....	175	0 0
Do. Seminary, Vedarapuram.....	110	0 0
Do. A. V. School, Vellam.....	100	0 0
Do. do. Negapatam.....	90	0 0
Do. do. Poreiyar.....	20	0 0
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.....	150	0 0
Do. Manargudi.....	15	0 0
G. L. Mission Seminary, Tranquebar.....	95	0 0
Do. Girls' School do.....	7	12 0
Town School, Combaconum.....	49	13 4
Anglo-Vernacular School, Sheally.....	10	0 0
Do. Kuttalam.....	5	0 0
Do. Kodangudy.....	5	0 0
Total.....	832	9 4

	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
*S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.....	300	0 0		
Do. Fort do.	25	0 0		
Do. Seminary, Vedarapuram.....	133	0 0		
Do. A. V. School, Vellam.....	110	0 0		
Do. do. Negapatam.....	90	0 0		
Do. do. Poreiyar.....	52	0 0		
			712	0 0

Wesleyan Mission Negapatam Boys' School.....	85	2 8
Do. do. Girls' do.....	11	0 0
Do. do. Villaga do(2).....	7	0 0
Do. do. A. V. do.....		
Manargudy.....	15	0 0

St. Joseph's College, Negapatam ..	30	0 0
------------------------------------	----	-----

German Lutheran Mission School, Negapatam.....	8	0 0
Four do. Tranquebar.....	68	12 0

Under Native Management.	77	12 0
Town School, Combaconum.....	67	10 8

Tanjore District at the beginning of the year amounted, as nearly as I am able to ascertain, to Rupees 832-9-4. At the end of the year the monthly expenditure on this account amounted to Rupees 1,060-1-4,* shewing an increase in the monthly expenditure under this head for the District, of Rs. 237-8-0. There are no schools receiving grants in the Salem District.

14. I have not been able to ascertain the amount dispensed in grants-in-aid in the Districts of Trichinopoly and North Arcot at the beginning of the year. But the only changes which have occurred under this

Aided School Kuttalam.....	10	0
Do. Pandur.....	2	0
Do. Komal.....	1	0
Do. Kodangudy.....	11	0 0
Do. Sheally.....	19	0 0
	122	8 0
Total Rupees.....	1,060	1 4

temporary lapse of the grant to the Gospel Society's Girls' School at Brangalore, and the sanctioning of some additional grants to the Gospel Society's High and Branch Schools at Trichinopoly and Waroor,

North Arcot District.		RS.	A. P.
Vellore Fort Boys and Girls' Schools	23	0 0	23 0 0
Trichinopoly District.			
Wesleyan Mission High School, Trichinopoly.....	42	0 0	42* 0 0
S. P. G. High School do.....	87	0 0	
Branch do. Waroor.....	5	0 0	
Boys' do. Bangalore.....	20	0 0	
			112 0 0

Under Native Management.		113	0 0
Anglo-Vernacular School Manargudy.....	20	0 0	
Do. Musery.....	15	0 0	
Do. Kuttimalai.....	15	0 0	
Do. Terreyar.....	10	0 0	
Do. Pannabalore.....	10	0 0	
		70	0 0
Total Rs.....		247	0 0

Convent School at Vellore, nor have I anywhere included the similar allowance made for the maintenance of Military Orphans in the Roman Catholic Orphanages at Bangalore.

15. Proceeding now to review the progress of the several schools in the Division I have arranged them in groups, as nearly as possible, in accordance with their classification in the numerical return.

Government Provincial and Zillah Schools.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	No. of Pupils.
Provincial School, Combaconum.....	351
Zillah School, Salem.....	274
Do. Chittur.....	352
Total.....	957

16. Of these schools there are three in the Division numbering an attendance of 957 pupils at the close of the official year.

17. The progress of the Combaconum Provincial school during the past year has been very satisfactory. From the highest two classes (the 7th and the 6th), 10 students passed the F. A. and 34 passed the

Provincial School, Combaconum.

7 Classes.
351 Pupils.
3 Government Masters.
6 School Assistants.

Matriculation Examination, and my examination of the other classes gave very creditable results. In consequence of the increased numbers of the higher classes, and in view of the facilities afforded for elementary education in the Town School, it was deemed advisable to do away with the 1st Class in the Provincial School after the holidays in the middle of last year. The award of the Beauchamp's Medal in this school has not yet been declared.

18. Among the changes during the year, has been the removal of Mr. W. A. Porter to act as Principal of the Presidency College, and the appointment to fill the vacancy thus caused of a teacher

from the Cuddalore

Zillah School.

19. The results of my examination of the Salem Zillah School which was conducted very early in the year shewed in some respects a very decided improvement over the

Salem Zillah School.

6 Classes.
224 Pupils.
6 Government Masters.
5 School Assistants.

previous year; and it will be seen that at the end of the year six pupils from the school passed the Matriculation Examination, two of them obtaining places in the 1st class. Since the appointment of Mr. Small as Head Master, this school has made very rapid progress, as regards both numbers and efficiency, but the advancement of the school is still much retarded by the presence in the establishment of two very inefficient teachers from the Normal School. One of these holding the appointment of Second Master was the last on the F. A. list of his year, and it will recur to your recollection that he was recently severely censured by you for inefficiency and insubordination. The other was transferred also for inefficiency from the Cuddalore School.

20. The Examination of the Chittur School gave also very satisfactory results, and from this school also six pupils passed the Matriculation Examination,

Zillah School, Chittour.

6 Classes.
332 Pupils.
5 Government Masters.

one obtaining a place in the 1st Class. A great falling off had occurred in the number of pupils about a month previous to my taking charge of the District, which has since, however, been more than made good, and I consider that a much greater increase might have been

expected but for the limit which you have imposed. The decreased attendance was attributed by the Head Master to the insufficiency of the teaching staff, but I believe much more was due to an attempt which had been made to coerce the pupils in the choice of the vernacular which they were to study. Both these defects have now been rectified in part, as well as certain anomalies of long standing in the establishment of the school, which I had occasion to bring to your notice.

21. Of these schools there are three, in the Division, with an aggregate attendance of 509 pupils, as they stood at the close of the official year. The Mayaveram and Tripatore Schools in the Tanjore and Salem Districts follow the

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	No. of pupils.
A. V. School, Mayaveram.....	156
Do. Tripatore.....	135
Do. Wallajapettah.....	218
Total...	509

course prescribed for Provincial and Zillah Schools. The Wallajapettah School has taken a lower standard.

22. The Mayaveram and the Tripatore Schools rise to the standard of the 4th Class of the Provincial School. The former yearly sends up pupils to the higher classes of that Institution, and one pupil from the latter passed the Matriculation Examination in December last. Both of

Anglo Vernacular School, Mayaveram.

4 Classes.
156 Pupils.
3 Government Masters.
4 School Assistants.

Anglo Vernacular School, Tripatore.

4 Classes.
135 Pupils.
3 Government Masters.
2 School Assistants.

these schools have made very satisfactory progress during the year. The numbers of both have so largely increased as to necessitate the provision in both of enlarged accommodation. Both have also made such advances that their old staffs of teachers are no longer adequate to the present requirements. To meet these, I have made provisional arrangements in the Mayaveram School, and I have submitted definite arrangements for your consideration, by which the present wants might be met without additional expense and without increasing the number of Government Masters in the Division by making an equal distribution between these and the Wallajapettah School, the staff of which, though less efficient, is more numerous and expensive than the other two.

23. The Wallajapettah School, which came recently under my

supervision, has followed more nearly the course prescribed for Taluk Schools, and takes a much lower standard than the other two, notwithstanding the larger and more expensive staff which has been allowed for it.

24. Of these there are five numbering an attendance of 422 pupils

GOVERNMENT TALUK SCHOOLS, TANJORE DISTRICT.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	No. of Pupils.
Trivadi	107
Peruvadamadur	52
Trivallur	70
Puttasottah	99
Nagore	68
Total	422

at the close of the year. They call for no special remark, except that they have continued to make steady progress during the year both as regards numbers and standard. Towards the end of the year, the fees charged in the higher classes of these schools were raised to meet the charges on account of additional teachers.

25. These schools, four in number, had an attendance of 241 at

GOVERNMENT TALUK SCHOOLS, SALEM.

TALUK SCHOOL, SALEM.	No. of Pupils.
Taluk School, Osoor	78
Do. Darampury	54
Do. Kistnegherry	51
Do. Namkul	58
Total	241

the close of the year. The progress of these schools has also been sufficiently satisfactory. But there has been a slight falling off in the numbers of the first three, which are under the management of teachers from the Normal School, since the beginning of the year. The numbers of the Namkul School are kept down for want of a suitable building. The objections which have been continually raised to the erection of a school building at this station, notwithstanding that the inhabitants had subscribed Rs. 4,000 for the purpose, have at last given way, and I trust that the building may be soon put in hand when the new Deputy Inspector, which has been promised, is appointed. Some delay has ensued in this matter in consequence of a correspondence which I had with the Collector of the District in regard to a building nearly completed, which I was led to believe might have been made available for the purpose.

26. The Taluk School at Strirungham, which is the only School

GOVERNMENT TALUK
SCHOOL, TRICHINOPOLY.
Taluk School, Trichinopoly
District. Taluk School, Strirungham, 100 Pupils.

of this class in the Trichinopoly District, has but recently come under my supervision. It has always been a very flourishing Institution; it is now under efficient management, and being the only Government School for general education in the District, I consider that it might, with advantage, be raised to the grade of an Anglo-Vernacular School. The attendance, though it has somewhat decreased during the past year, is still large, and I anticipate a considerable increase during the current year.

27. These schools, four in number, had an attendance of 298 at

GOVERNMENT TALUK
SCHOOLS, NORTH ARCOT.

Taluk Schools, North Arcot.

NAME.	No. of Pupils.
Arcot	114
Arnee	72
Tripathes	6
Palmanair	44
Total	298

the close of the year. They have but recently come under my supervision. Their standard is decidedly low, notwithstanding the larger and more expensive establishments which have been allowed for them, than the schools of the same class of the other Districts in my range. I gather from your report of the year before last, as well as from the state in which I found them on taking charge of the District, that the teachers in most of them lived in a state of chronic feud for a long period. This state of things is no doubt in part attributable to neglect, but I believe the origin of these feuds as well as the cause of the low standing, and the greater cost of these schools, is to be mainly sought in the number of low class teachers maintained in them, and the want in all of efficient Head Masters. With the results of an enquiry into one of these feuds in the Arnee School, which devolved on me with the charge of the District, I submitted proposals for placing this school, without increased expenditure, on a similar footing with the Taluk Schools which have worked well in other parts of the Division. It will recur to your recollection that you have not only negated my proposals in this case but that you have thought fit to reduce the position of the Head Master still lower. A similar reduction has also been effected in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Wallajapettah.

AIDED SCHOOLS, TANJORE DISTRICT.

Gospel Society's Schools	5
Wesleyan Mission Do	5
German Lutheran Mission Do	6
St. Joseph's College	1
Under Native Management	6

28. Of these, there are 24 in the Tanjore District, 18 belonging to the several Missions, and 6 under Native management.

29. These are 6 in number with an attendance of 952 at the close of the year. The Tanjore High School may be ranked next to the Pro-

GOSPEL SOCIETY'S AIDED SCHOOL.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	No. of Pupils.
High School Tanjore.....	375
Fort Branch School.....	78
Seminary Vedarapuram.....	100
A. V. School Vellam.....	113
Do. Negapatam.....	181
Do. Poreyar.....	127
Total.....	952

vincial School and the first of the Aided Schools in the Division. One student from the highest class passed the F. A. Examination, 7 passed the Matriculation Examination, and

the school has now a class of 10 reading for the F. A.; my examination of the school gave very satisfactory results. The numbers of the school have also largely increased since the beginning of the year.

30. The Tanjore Fort School has during the past year been placed under a superior teacher, and now receives a grant-in-aid of the Head Master's salary. The numbers of this school have increased considerably and may be expected to rise still higher. It is now associated as an elementary Branch School to the High School, its object being to provide elementary instruction for the children of the surrounding community, and to prepare them for the upper classes of the High School.

31. The numbers of the Vedarapuram Seminary have also received a considerable increase during the year and its standard is also raised. Two of the pupils of this school passed the Matriculation Examination in December last, and these with two others from the Trivadi School, are now formed into a new section of a class in the Institution to read for the F. A. Examination. My examination of the school also gave satisfactory results.

32. The Society's A. V. School at Negapatam reaches the standard of the 4th Class of Zilla Schools, and the schools at Vellam and Poreiyar reach the standard of the 5th or 4th Class of Taluq Schools. My examination of these schools gave also sufficiently satisfactory results.

33. The Wesleyan Mission Schools are 5 in number, with an

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	No. of Pupils.
Boys' School Negapatam.....	137
Do. Manargudy.....	81
Girls' Do. Negapatam.....	85
2 Village Schools Do.	35
Total.....	359

attendance of 359. Of these, 1 is a Girls' School and 2 are of the class of Village Schools.

34. The Boys' School at Negapatam maintains the position which it has held for some years as a very flourishing institution. It approaches the standard of the 5th class of Zilla Schools. My inspection of the school gave very satisfactory results.

35. The Manargudy School rises to the standard of the 4th or 5th Class of Taluq Schools. The report of the Deputy Inspector, by whom it was examined, is sufficiently favorable.

36. The Girls' School at Negapatam, occupies a very useful position in this town. Besides affording instruction to the children of a large class of European and mixed descent connected with the Public offices and the Railway, it has also classes for purely native children, as well as separate classes for those of Portuguese descent, who speak a different language from the rest. My inspection of this school also gave very satisfactory results.

37. The schools of this Mission, under inspection, are six in num-

German Lutheran Mission Schools.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	No. of Pupils.
Seminary, Tranquebar.....	81
Training Class, Do.	24
Preparatory School, Do.	27
Girls' School, East Indian Branch.....	12
Native Do.	30
A. V. School, Negapatam.....	21
Total.....	195

ber, with an attendance of 195 at the close of the year: the schools of this Mission at Tranquebar were closed in consequence of an outbreak of cholera at the time when I was making my tour of

inspection in the district. Their school at Negapatam was also not brought under inspection till the very close of the official year.

38. The Village School belonging to this Mission at Poreyar, which for the last two or three years continued in a very unsatisfactory state, was withdrawn from inspection in October last.

39. This Institution, though it is of long standing in Negapa-

St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	No. of Pupils.
St. Joseph's College.....	124

tam, has only been brought under inspection during the past year. It belongs to the Jesuits, and the course of instruc-

tion pursued in it differs in several respects from that followed in other schools of the Division. Mathematics and Geography being

made subordinate to the study of Language and History. Latin is made an important branch of study, and French is, I believe, also taught in it, while Mathematics are not carried beyond two Books of Euclid, Simple Equations in Algebra, and Vulgar Fractions in Arithmetic. The study of language, both English and Tamil and of History, is carried to a high degree of excellence, and my examination in other subjects gave sufficiently creditable results to the extent of the school course.

40. These schools are six in number, with an attendance of 372.

Schools under Native Management.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	No. of Pupils.
Town School, Combaconum.....	247
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kuttalant.....	26
Do. Pandur.....	17
Do. Komal.....	27
Do. Kodangudi.....	16
Do. Sheally.....	39
Total.....	372

managed and well supported. My examination gave satisfactory results.

41. The other four schools afford elementary instruction of a useful character similar to that given in the lower classes of the Government Taluq Schools, on the model of which they are organized and conducted. The standard of the Sheally School rises somewhat higher than the rest.

42. Of these (excluding the Gospel Society's Unaided Schools around Erungalore,) there are 13 in Trichinopoly District, 7 belonging to the Wesleyan and the Gospel Society's Missions, and 6 under native management.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of Pupils.
Wesleyan Mission.....	1
Gospel Society's.....	6
Under Native management.....	6
Total.....	13

43. The Wesleyan Mission High School at Trichinopoly is the only school of this Mission under inspection in the district. This school occupies an important position at the station, being the near-

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of Pupils.
Wesleyan Mission High School, Trichinopoly.....	143

est to the Military Cantonment, from which it receives several pupils of European descent. The school appears to have made very creditable progress, and the numbers have also largely increased during the year. The answering at my examination was generally good.

44. Of these, there are six with an attendance of 422 as it stood at the close of the official year.

Gospel Society's Schools.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of Pupils.
Gospel Society's High School, Trichinopoly.....	305
Branch do. Warriore.....	16
Do. do. Tennore.....	29
Girls' do. Puthur.....	28
Boys' Boarding do. Erungalore.....	33
Girls' do. do. do.....	20
Total.....	422

school have passed the Matriculation Examination in December, and the several classes also answered creditably at my examination. The numbers of this school have nearly doubled since I took charge of the District.

46. The Branch Schools at Warriore and Tennore follow the course of the lower classes of the High School, and are intended to prepare pupils for the 3rd Class of that Institution.

47. The Erungalore Boys' and Girls' Schools, and the Girls' School at Puthur, call for no special remark. The answering of several classes of Erungalore Schools at my examination was generally creditable. The course of the two Girls' School is quite elementary.

48. These are five in number, with an attendance of 236. These schools follow the course laid down for the Government Taluq Schools, on the model of which they were originally organized. They are more or less efficiently conducted; they rise to the standard of a

Schools under Native management, Trichinopoly.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of Pupils.
A. V. Lallgudy.....	66
Do. Museri.....	38
Do. Kulatalai.....	57
Do. Torengur.....	46
Do. Perambalore.....	29
Total.....	236

2nd or 3rd Class, and appear to have made tolerably satisfactory progress during the year.

49. The only Private Schools under inspection in the North Arcot District are the Vellore Fort Schools (boys and girls) under the patronage of the Chaplain, and the St. Michael's (formerly the Loretto) Convent School

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of Pupils.
Vellore Fort Boys' School.	17
Do. Girls' do.	23
Do. Convent do.	69
Total...	109

at the same station, with an attendance of 109. These schools call for no special remark, except that they are chiefly intended for the children of European descent. Two of them are girls' schools, with an attendance of 92.

50. There are thirty of these with an attendance of 569 pupils attached to five of the Society's Missions in the Tanjore District, and one in the Trichinopoly District.

Gospel Society's United Schools.

TANJORE DISTRICT.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
Tanjore Mission (Girls).....	1	52
Verdapuram Mission.....	6	55
Canandagudy do.....	3	58
Anneappen do.....	2	33
Nagur do.....	12	279
Trichinopoly District.		
Erangalore Mission.....	6	92
Total...	30	569

These schools are of various standings. Those at the Mission stations, generally boarding-schools under the direct superintendence of the

resident Missionaries, are generally of a higher character. Of this class are the Girls' School at Tanjore and the Boys' and Girls' Boarding School at Canandagudy. Other of the Society's schools of this class receive grants, and are not included in the above list.

51. The Boys' and Girls' Boarding Schools at Canandagudy are principally intended for the instruction of the children of the Mission Agents. They are under the immediate supervision of the resident Missionary; they are of very long standing, are well managed, and attain a comparatively high standard of education. Several men of high standing both in the Missions and the Government service, in various parts of the country, have received their early education in these schools.

52. The Tanjore Girls' School is also principally intended for

the children of those connected with the Missions, the majority of whom are boarded in the establishment, but it receives children of other classes also. It is also under the direct supervision of the resident Missionary, and is well managed.

53. The other schools are at out-stations, and are more or less efficiently managed, according to the capabilities of the several teachers, but the instruction afforded in them is generally of a very elementary character.

54. The following is a list of the European Army Schools which I inspected at Bangalore :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Royal Artillery Adult School.....	0	0	0	120
Do. Juvenile do.	31	5	36	
Do. Infant do.	14	41	55	
Do. Branch do.	15	14	29	
18th Hussars Adult do.	0	107	107	159
Do. Juvenile do.	13	20	33	
Do. Infant do.	11	8	19	
16th Lancers Adult do.	0	0	205	235
Do. Juvenile do.	7	5	12	
Do. Infant do.	8	10	18	
10th Foot Adult do.	0	0	337	438
Do. Juvenile do.	23	7	30	
Do. Infant do.	30	41	71	

These schools call for little remark. They are all organized and conducted on the system laid down by the Council of Military Education and are under strict military discipline. The Juvenile Schools of all the Regiments reach pretty nearly the same standard, generally coming up to the second class. Their further advancement is here checked by the many openings for employment which present themselves in this country to well-educated lads at this stage. At the time of my visit of inspection at Bangalore, the 16th Lancers had but just arrived and the 18th Hussars were on the eve of their departure.

56. The following is a list of the Native Regimental Schools which I inspected at the same station.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	Total.	Adult (Sepoys.)
22nd Regt. Hindustanee School.....	9	4	15	0	0	0	28	15
„ Telugu Do.....	5	1	14	0	0	0	24	16
Total.....							52	31
33rd Regt. Hindustanee School.....	8	8	10	30	0	0	56	0
„ Telugu Do.....	5	4	5	26	0	0	40	0
Total.....							96	0
Sappers School (Tamil & English)....	7	15	15	11	14	5	67	0

57. There is no systematic course of instruction laid down for these schools, and the smallness of the allowances made to them preclude the entertainment of very efficient teachers. As new Regiments come to this station, the schools usually exhibit many of the defects of native schools, general want of system and of uniform text books for the classes. This I have in every case sought to remedy by preparing for the Quarter Master a short programme of a suitable course and a note of the requisite text books, and on subsequent inspections I have usually found great improvement. The School of the Sappers and Miners have great advantage over those of other Regiments, in the circumstance that they all speak the same language, and the School allowance has not to be divided between several teachers. They also levy a small school fee in aid of the Government allowance, and accordingly the schools of this Regiment are more efficiently conducted and reach a much higher standard, than the rest.

58. In connection with the Army Schools should be mentioned the Roman Catholic Seminaries at Bangalore, to which, though they are otherwise aided by the Mysore Government and are inspected by the Mysore Department of Public Instruction, allowances are made by the Madras Government for the maintenance and education of

Military Orphans. Of these there were 15 in the Male Orphanage and 11 in the Female Orphanage at the end of the year. The discipline maintained in these institutions, especially the Boys' Seminary, appears to be very strict, and the secular instruction imparted in them is sound in character and sufficiently comprehensive.

59. The following table gives particulars of the minor wards of Government in the Division.

Minor Wards.	Estate.	School in which receiving instruction.	Age.	No. of Working days during the period the ward is on the school rolls.	No. of such days	
					In attendance.	Absent.
Nagaynaswami Co. maiya Naiken.....	Saptur, Madara District.	Provincial School Conbaconum.	Years.			
Varatharaja Ayengar	Rajampettah	Do.	17	194	132	62
Gopalasawmy.....	Alagapuram.	Salem Zilla School.	16½	180	133	27
Marangapury Zemindar	Marangapury	Taluk School, Streerungum.....	11	107	86	21
				Since October last.		

60. The Saptur Zemindar joined the Provincial School nearly two years since. He is irregular in his attendance and generally negligent in his duties. But otherwise he appears to be well disposed and inoffensive. He is reading in the 3rd class of the Provincial School and obtained slightly more than half marks at the annual examination.

61. The Rajampetta Minor was transferred from the Gospel Society's School at Vellum to the Provincial School during the year. He appears to have been more regular in his attendance since he joined the Provincial School, but his progress is far from satisfactory. He is reading in the 2nd Class of the Provincial School and obtained less than half marks at the annual examination.

62. The Alagapuram Minor joined the Zillah School at Salem after my last inspection. His attendance at first was very irregular and his progress not satisfactory, but the report which I have received regarding him for the last month of the year is more favorable.

63. The Marangapury Minor does not come up to the standard

for admission to the 2nd (the lowest) class of the Combacconum School, and has accordingly been placed in the Streerungum Taluq School for the present. I have not received particulars of his attendance at school and progress in his studies.

64. I have already submitted a return of donations for educational purposes, and forward herewith returns of inspection and of scholarships.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. C. CALDWELL,

Inspector of Schools, 4th Division.

APPENDIX V.

No. 341.

CALICUT, 4th July 1866.

From

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, 5TH DIVISION.

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on the state and progress of education in the 5th Division for the year 1865-66.

2. The number of schools under inspection in the 5th Division at the close of 1864-65, was as follows :—

Government Schools.....	11
Private Schools under inspection receiving aid.	198
Do. do. do. not receiving aid.	89
Village Schools receiving aid.....	64
Do. do. not receiving aid.....	149
Army Schools.....	12

Total... 523

The corresponding number on the 30th April 1866 stood thus :—

Government Schools.....	10
Private Schools receiving aid.....	256
Do. do. not receiving aid.....	37
Village do. receiving aid.....	75
Do. do. not receiving aid.....	256
Army Schools.....	5

Total... 639

3. The difference in the number of Government Schools and Army Schools is due to the district of Trichinopoly having been attached to the 4th Division, and the Srirangam Taluk School and the Military Schools at Trichinopoly having consequently been removed from the supervision of the Inspector of this Division. It will be observed that notwithstanding the removal from the same cause of a number of Private Schools, the total number of schools in the division has considerably increased.

I inspected this school in August 1865.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.

Calicut Provincial School.

NAME OF MASTER.			Salaries.		
E. L. Hogarth, Esq.,	Head Master	.....	500	0	0
C. C. Ramasami Aiyar,	Assistant Master	...	100	0	0
U. Murugesu Mudaliar,	do do	....	70	0	0
G. Class,	do do	....	50	0	0
P. Gopalan Nair,	do do	....	50	0	0
S. Selvanayagam,	do do	....	25	0	0
K. Karukaran Nair,	do do	....	25	0	0
P. Kanarain Nair,	do do	....	20	0	0
P. Ramayun,	do do	....	10	0	0
C. Pankumnan,	Acting do	....	10	0	0

The Classes are arranged as under.

7th.	6th.	5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	Total
9	18	30	65	101	90	32	345

rather low. Their defect in this subject was evidently to be attributed to some extent to the discrepancies existing between the scheme of study prescribed for the class and the subjects for the First Arts Examination, when not only the proximate but the ultimate aim of these lads is to pass creditably the First Examination in Arts, which only requires Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations, and no Trigonometry at all, it can hardly be wondered at that they should take every opportunity of shirking the more advanced portions of Algebra, and the whole subject of Trigonometry in which they see no value, and which appears only to distract their attention from the subjects immediately required. I know from my own experience, how difficult it is to make students read subjects which they do not wish to study. It is, moreover, very prejudicial to discipline and to the influence of the Masters when they have to punish those students who, under other circumstances, would be the most deserving of reward. It was pointed out in your review of my last report on this school, that students presenting themselves at the Presidency College with an imperfect knowledge of Plane Trigonometry would, in all probability, be thrown back a year in their studies; but

The 7th Class contained 8 students, of whom 3 had joined the class only just before the summer vacation. I examined this class cursorily, in accordance with your Proceedings, No. 1418, dated 23rd June 1865, when the students answered fairly in English Prose and Poetry, though not very well in French's Study of Words. In Mathematics the class was decidedly poor on the whole, and the standard was

this consideration has no weight with lads who (as I understood was the case here) have no intention to proceed to the Presidency College at all. Under these circumstances it is but natural that the students should wish to confine themselves to the subjects fixed for an examination until they pass that examination, and I must say I think it somewhat of a hardship both as regards pupils and teachers, that the former should be compelled to read extra subjects at the same time that they are expected to pass creditably the First Arts Examination. And whilst speaking on the subject, I will venture to give my decided opinion that the upper classes of our Provincial and Zillah Schools will never be in a thoroughly satisfactory state until the Head Masters are left as free as possible to work their pupils up for the Matriculation, First Arts, and B. A. Examinations successively. If cramming be apprehended, that, I submit, it is the province of the examination papers to provide against and detect.

5. The above remarks apply to the 6th Class also. Their Mathematics were much worse than those of the 7th Class. Two or three answered well in English, but the majority poorly. History and Geography, so far as I examined, appeared satisfactory. These lads are working up for the Matriculation Examination, and therefore, I apprehend, shirk Trigonometry, Quadratic Equations, and the 4th Book of Euclid, subjects which are not required for that examination, just as the 7th Class do certain portions of their work.

6. The 5th Class did well on the whole and fairly in all their subjects. The marks were made up chiefly in History and Geography, but Arithmetic was also good and Algebra very fair. Arithmetic was done in a good style, and in Algebra the book work was better than usual. Handwriting was generally fair, and in Euclid the figures were pretty fairly drawn; English reading and English Grammar both required attention. In the latter subject several boys failed entirely, and only a few were able to answer questions involving a real acquaintance with the matter of the text book.

7. Of the two Divisions of the 4th Class, 4 A. answered well, and 4 B. very fairly. In Geometry both Divisions drew figures fairly, and handwriting was generally good, English reading and pronunciation required more attention.

8. Of the 3rd Class two Divisions answered well, and the 3rd very fairly. The boys of 3 B. answered particularly well in Arithmetic. In 3 A. English Grammar, and in 3 B. English reading required special attention.

9. The 2nd Class contained three large Divisions, all of which did well, and two of them very well. The only subject requiring notice was English Grammar, which the boys could not be said to understand, but whilst (as I pointed out to you in my report) the subject is taught to natives in a foreign language, it is no matter for surprise that a Junior Class should be easily puzzled in it.

10. On the whole, the school was doing its work in a satisfactory manner. It should be noticed that the Western Coast had been unusually sickly, and of course the progress of the students had been proportionately affected. The same cause had also slightly decreased the numbers in attendance.

11. From the 7th Class four students went up for the 1st Arts Examination, of whom two were successful. From the 6th Class nine went up for the Matriculation Examination, of whom four were successful. From the 5th Class two went up, and one was successful.

12. I inspected this school, in November 1865, when I found a

Madura Zillah School.

NAME OF MASTER.	Salary.
K. T. Best, Esq., Head Master	300 0 0
Mr. C. Phillips, Assistant do.	150 0 0
P. Somasundaram Moodaliar, do.	70 0 0
R. Anantharamiah, do.	50 0 0
J. D. Gnanaprasadam, do.	30 0 0
C. Chidambaramastri, do.	20 0 0

The Classes are arranged as under.

5th Class.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	Total.
39	60	97	66	...	262

with the examination which I reported to you at the time; but after making allowances for these, I have no doubt that the same causes which I have above commented on in the case of the Calicut School, have influenced these students also, and induced them to neglect those portions of their Mathematical studies which go beyond the amount required for the Matriculation Examination. That this is no mere idea of my own is sufficiently apparent from the fact that one of the most industrious

strong 5th Class, the number of students being 19 against 9 at my former inspection.

The class answered fairly on the whole.

Arithmetic was very fair but otherwise,

the Mathematics were generally very poor.

English was much the same. These defects were partly owing to special cir-

cumstances connected

students in the class sent me up a letter instead of an answer paper, in which he candidly stated that as he was reading for the Matriculation Examination, he had neglected both Mechanics and Astronomy. The Tamil subjects were generally good, as was also the History and Geography.

13. The 4th Class consisted of two large divisions, of which Division B did very fairly, and Division A well, on the whole. Both Divisions answered well in Tamil, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography, and History. Division A also answered fairly in English and very fairly in Geometry, but Division B was but poor in both these subjects.

14. The 3rd Class consisted of three large divisions, of which A and B did well, and C fairly. The second also consisted of three large divisions, all studying the same subjects. Of these, Division C answered well, and Divisions A and B very fairly, on the whole.

15. Mr. K. T. Best, a Graduate of Oxford, had lately joined as Head Master. Before his arrival, the school had been in temporary charge of Mr. C. Phillips, the Second Master, to whom credit was due for the manner in which he had conducted its affairs.

16. From the 5th Class of this school four students went in for the Matriculation Examination, of whom three succeeded, and one failed.

17. This school was inspected by me in July 1865. Both the

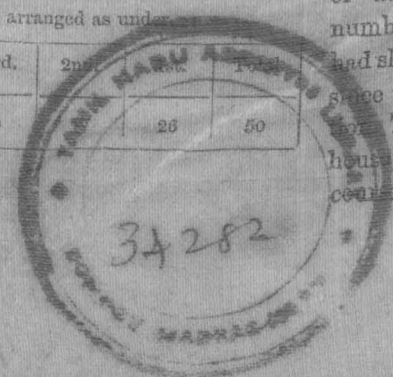
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.
TALUK SCHOOLS IN COIMBATORE.
Oodumalpettah Taluk School.

NAME OF MASTER.	Salaries.
Jacob Mudaliar	25 0 0
A. Kistnaiyar	15 0 0

The Classes are arranged as under.

4th Class.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	Total.
7	0	26	50	

2nd and 3rd Classes answered well on the whole, and the boys obtained a high rate of marks; the pronunciation, however, of the highest class stood much in need of attention. The number in the school had slightly increased since the last inspection. The new school-house was in the course of erection.



18. This school was also inspected in July. It called for no particular remark, but I

Darapuram Taluk School.

NAME OF MASTER.	Salaries.		
C. V. Ramachundraray.....	30	0	0
V. Kuppaia.....	20	0	0

The Classes are arranged as under.

4th Class.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	Total.
10	14	22	20	66

19. This school was also inspected in July 1865. The standard of

Polachy Taluk School.

NAME OF MASTER.	Salaries.		
A. Subramany Ayar.....	25	0	0
G. Kuppusawmi Ayar.....	15	0	0

The Classes are arranged as under:—

3rd Class.	2nd.	1st.	Total.
9	16	21	46

and pronunciation poor. The numbers had slightly increased since the last inspection.

Sattiamangalam Taluk School.

NAME OF MASTER.	Salaries.		
N. Kirstaniyar.....	25	0	0
R. Subraya.....	10	0	0

The Classes are arranged as under.

3rd Class.	2nd.	1st.	Total.
11	19	27	67

It called for no particular remark, but I found it in good condition, and recommended to you the Head and Assistant Masters as deserving of promotion. A fund had been raised for the erection of a new school-house and materials are being collected.

The highest class was somewhat low, compared with that of the schools above reported on. English pronunciation and handwriting required attention, but generally the boys did well. The 2nd Class did very fairly on the whole. Arithmetic and English were low, and pronunciation poor. The numbers had slightly increased since the last inspection.

20. This school was inspected in September 1865. It was found in a satisfactory condition in all the classes.

21. This school was inspected at the beginning of September

Chegar Taluk School.

NAME OF MASTER.	Salaries.		
S. Venkettaramaiyar.....	30	0	0
V. Ramasawmi Ayar.....	10	0	0
C. Natarasawmi Ayar.....	10	0	0

The Classes are arranged as under.

4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	Total.
7	19	21	51	99

as this is a subject in which there is almost invariably the greatest deficiency. The 3rd Class did also very well in all the subjects, and the 2nd Class very creditably. I consider that much credit is due to the Head Master S. Venkettaramaiyar and his Assistant.

22. This school was inspected in September 1865. It has

Erode Taluk School.

NAME OF MASTER.	Salaries.		
P. Ramachandra Row.....	30	0	0
P. Subhagari Row.....	15	0	0
V. Srinivasaiyar.....	10	0	0

The Classes are arranged as under.

4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	Total.
10	17	22	25	74

causes. The 3rd and 2nd Classes answered very well in all subjects and did credit to their teachers. The new school-house, which is a commodious one, had been completed and occupied since my last inspection.

23. This school was inspected in November 1865, when it exhibited a considerable

TALUK SCHOOLS IN THE MADURA DISTRICT.

Dindigul Taluk School.

NAME OF MASTER.	Salaries.		
S. Granaprasadam.....	30	0	0
Leitchmanaiyar.....	10	0	0
Arumogum Pillay.....	10	0	0

1865. It was then the only school in Coimbatore that had a 4th Class. The boys of this Class answered remarkably well in all their subjects, and I was particularly pleased with the unusually clear understanding of English Grammar which they evinced.

always done well, and I was glad to find the Master, P. Ramachandra Row, maintaining its character. There had been a 4th Class until June, when it was broken up in consequence of almost all its pupils having left for various

increase since the former examination, the numbers being 130 against 71. I found a strong 4th

Class containing 19 boys, who did very fairly on the whole. The English was somewhat poor, the boys failing considerably both in Poetry and Prose. Arithmetic and Geometry were good, and

The Classes are arranged as under.

4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	Total.
16	26	35	50	127

Tamil very fair. The Geography was rather poor, and History low.

24. The 3rd Class answered very fairly on the whole, though the English marks were low. In the 2nd Class English pronunciation was defective, but otherwise the boys answered fairly in all their subjects. Tamil was very fair, Arithmetic good, and History and Geography satisfactory.

Periakulam Taluk School.

NAME OF MASTER.				Salaries.		
S. Sabapathy Mudaliar.	...	...	...	30	0	0
Appasaminaiyar	...	...	...	18	0	0

The Classes are arranged as under.

4th	3rd	2nd	1st	Total.
6	10	33	16	65.

26. This school was inspected in August 1865, when it did well

PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.—NONE.
PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.
Coimbatore Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.

5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	Total.
4	20	33	86	90	228.

English was not satisfactory, Poetry being very poor, Prose not much better, and Grammar an utter failure. In Tamil the boys answered

25. This school was examined in November 1865. The 4th Class had been formed since the last inspection, and passed a very fair examination on the whole, as did also the 3rd and 2nd Classes. Little or no progress had been made with the school-house since my last inspection.

on the whole, the highest class answering fairly and the others well. The 5th Class answered well in Arithmetic and Geography, and fairly in Algebra and Euclid. Geography and Map-drawing were generally fair, and History good.

generally well. The 3rd Class contained two Divisions, both of which answered well, Division B the better of the two. The 2nd Class was in a satisfactory condition.

7. I examined this school in January last. As regards Mathe-

Pennapottah Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.

5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	Total.
8	6	25	29	7	107

down in the middle of the year in Geometry and Algebra were low. In Algebra there was a general book work, in Arithmetic a fair average was obtained, but the work stood in need of improvement. In English Poetry the boys answered generally well, but the text book was an easier one than lads of their age generally study. In Geography they answered well, very fairly in History, and very well in Tamil.

28. The 5th Class obtained a good average on the whole, but their Algebra was a failure, their geometrical figures very indifferently drawn, and their papers much wanting in neatness. The 4th Class answered very fairly on the whole, but their Arithmetic and Algebra were rather poor. English was very fair and Tamil good. In the 3rd Class English was pretty fair and Tamil good, but Arithmetic only moderately satisfactory. In Geography the boys answered well. Class II. was examined in English and Arithmetic, they answered generally very fairly in the former subject, and tolerably well in the latter.

29. This school was examined in January last. It is to be regretted that the Head

Tinnevely Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.

5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	Total.
30	24	29	19	47	149

Master, S. Hari Rao, who only joined in April, 1865, and who appeared to me to have done his work well, should recently have left the school, having obtained a better appointment.

30. I found the highest class divided into two divisions, each of which contained four boys. The higher division obtained a very fair average on the whole, but the marks both in Arithmetic and Algebra were low. The Algebra paper was not nearly so neat as could be wished, and the handwriting and figures in Euclid were bad. In Tamil the boys answered well, and fairly in English, Geography was good, but History somewhat poor. In the 2nd Division the boys answered well in Tamil, Algebra and Euclid, and fairly in Euclid and Geography, but poorly in English. The 4th Class was examined only in Arithmetic, in which subject the boys answered satisfactorily.

31. The new school-house, which is building, has been finished and occupied since my last visit.

32. I examined both branches of the

August 1865
Male branch
or highest

Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.

The Classes are arranged as under.

Male Branch.		Female Branch.	
6th Class...	4	4th Class...	11
5th do	17	3rd do	9
4th do	20	2nd do	12
3rd do	26	1st do	17
2nd do	23		
1st do	23		49
	113		

class was in two divisions for Mathematics, and the boys composing the senior division were exempted from industrial work, in order to receive instruction in

the afternoon in Euclid, Algebra, and Map-drawing. Both divisions answered well, and obtained a high average of marks. The Algebra and Euclid papers were neat, and the hand-writing generally good. In Arithmetic, the highest division had advanced as far as discount, and both divisions answered satisfactorily, the higher division particularly so. In English, both divisions were examined together, and both obtained good marks. Reading was fair, but still required attention. As regarded paraphrases, I noticed both in this and the Female branch that they were rather too stiff and mechanical.

33. The 2nd Class answered very fairly on the whole, but English was not satisfactory as the boys answered indifferently in Prose and Paraphrasing, and very poorly in Grammar, not having been accustomed to commit the rules and definitions to memory. In Arithmetic the class worked questions in Vulgar Fractions and Simple Proportion satisfactorily.

34. In the 3rd Class I examined the boys only in English and Arithmetic. In the former subject they did fairly, and in the latter well. The 4th Class was examined in Arithmetic only. The lower division acquitted themselves well in Simple Rules, but the upper division failed considerably, the result of the pupils not having been taught to work examples involving easy applications of the principles.

35. I recommended to you the introduction of English Readers distinct from the text books in History; the suggestion met your approval and has since been adopted by Government.

36. I proceed to report on the industrial teaching in the Institution. In the Carpentering department I found half a dozen boys at work, and was shewn some tools very creditably made by pupils. A new work-shop was urgently required. In the Tailoring department I found 27 boys engaged in making night shirts and similar articles. In the Gardening department 18 boys were at work, and the Instructor shewed beans, swedes, &c., sown by them.

37. In the female branch there were 43 girls. I examined the highest class (containing 17) and the second (containing 14) in all subjects. The 3rd and 4th Classes were examined in Dictation only.

38. In Arithmetic the highest class answered fairly as far as Compound Rules and Reduction. In English Poetry they succeeded but poorly, only three answering well and four fairly. As I have noticed above, the paraphrases were too stiff. Dictation gave 85 per cent. of words right. In reading, pronunciation required special attention. In English Prose and Grammar the girls answered rather poorly, as also in History. Geography was satisfactory and handwriting fair.

39. The examination in the 2nd Class gave results almost identical with those of the 1st Class.

40. With regard to industrial education, I found that the girls do the household work, including cooking for the Institution and cleaning the premises. They make all their own house and body linen, no tailor being employed. The school-hours are from 9 o'clock to 1, three hours of the time being devoted to secular study and one to religious instruction.

MINOR ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS IN THE COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

Bowany.
Palladam.
Carur Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.
Do. Wesleyan Mission do.
Verachimungalam.
Cottoomathapoor.

41. Of these, there were six last year and there is now the same number under inspection, the Congayam School and Sama Row's School at

Coimbatore having been abolished, and the Wesleyan Mission School at Carur, and a school at Cottoomathapoor having been opened or brought under inspection during the official year.

Bowany Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
3rd Class.....	10
2nd do.....	11
1st do.....	19
	40

English dictation gave only 50 per cent. of the words right in each class. Handwriting was fair. Tamil dictation gave 78 per cent. and 62 per cent. respectively, with fair handwriting. The first class was examined in English and Arithmetic. The former subject was poor, but the latter pretty fair. The Head Master has since left the school.

Palladam Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
2nd Class.....	10
1st do.....	14
	24

was performing his duties satisfactorily. English and Arithmetic were both very fair, and Tamil satisfactory.

44. This school was inspected in September 1865. It had attained a standard somewhat about that of the 3rd Class of a Taluq School, and there was a slight increase in numbers since the last inspection. I was glad to observe that the Head Master had taken pains with the pronunciation of the pupils, their elocution, however, still stood in need of much improvement. I found the boys learning a little Euclid; they did not repeat it well, but they evidently understood the principles of it very fairly. In English Grammar also their answering was intelligent. Tamil dictation and handwriting

Carur Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
3rd Class.....	6
2nd do.....	9
1st do.....	34
	49

This school was inspected in September 1865. It had attained a standard somewhat about that of the 3rd Class of a Taluq School. On inquiring into the composition of the classes, I found that the two senior ones contained a large proportion of old students, and as the programme shewed but limited progress, I was unable to regard the results as very satisfactory. In the two higher classes

43. This school was examined in September 1865, when it had attained the standard of the 2nd Class of a Taluq School. It had fallen off considerably in numbers, consisting of only 17 pupils against 29 at the last inspection. The standard was rather lower than the year before, but the work was sounder on the whole. I considered that the Master

ing were good, and English fair. Arithmetic and other subjects were generally satisfactory. The 2nd Class answered rather poorly in English, but satisfactorily in Arithmetic and other subjects. I examined the higher division of the first class with fair results. This school has lately been brought under the operation of the Madras Education Act.

45. I examined this school for the first time in September last, when it was under the charge of two Missionaries (who undertook a portion of the instruction) and had one Master and a Munshi. It contained 72 children, divided into three classes, the standard of the highest approximating to that of the 2nd Class of a Taluq School. The knowledge of the pupils, however, was scarcely more than is found in the lowest class of a Taluq School. Five boys in the highest class professed to know as far as Compound Subtraction, but only two could work sums in that rule, 18 more (being part of the first and part of the second) professed long division, but only six of them were able to work correctly. English Reader was a complete failure in both classes; indeed in the 2nd Class, most of the boys could scarcely read at all. In English Grammar, in the highest class one child out of 11 could repeat the text, but none could explain any thing, and English dictation gave 8 per cent. or 92 per cent. of errors with bad hand-writing. Tamil dictation was somewhat better, but in Tamil Grammar no boy could answer a single question of any kind. History was a complete failure, and Geography scarcely better.

46. There is here a substantial school-house, towards the erection of which Government has contributed.

Yerachinangulam Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
2nd Class.....	7
1st do.....	10
	17

47. The Deputy Inspector reports that this can scarcely be reckoned as an Anglo-Vernacular School, the Master's knowledge of English being very defective. So far as the Master's qualifications extend, the Deputy Inspector considers that he discharges his duties in a generally satisfactory manner.

Cottoomathapoor Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
2nd Class.....	8
1st do.....	18
	24

48. In this school the boys read all the lessons prescribed for the 2nd Class of a Taluq School. In the higher class, Combaconum, First English Book is taught, but without success, on account of the incompetency of the Master. The Deputy Inspector found Arithmetic and other subjects fair. The lower class answered generally fair.

49. The Congyam School was closed during the official year on your withdrawing the grant on account of certain violations of the grant-in-aid rules on the part of the Managers.

50. Of these schools there were ten last year, and are now 14,

MINOR ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS IN THE
MADURA DISTRICT.

Shevaganga.	Vedasentur.	Kilumungalam.
Ramnad.	Vatalecondah.	Chinnamanar.
Madura.	Sholavandan.	Arooppocottah.
Thirumungalam.	Authoor.	Nilacottah.
Palney.	Pambans.	

two schools having been closed and six established during the official year.

51. I inspected this school in March last. It is under the manage-

Shevaganga Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
4th Class.....	7
3rd do.....	14
2nd do.....	20
1st do.....	19
	60

ment of Jas. Fischer, Esq., who takes much interest in it. I found the school divided into three classes. In the highest 3 boys were prepared for examination. English Gram-

mar was a failure, but otherwise the subjects were tolerably good. Tamil was generally satisfactory, but Grammar was poor. History was fair and Arithmetic and Geography good. Class II. and Class I. Division A, answered tolerably satisfactorily on the whole. Since my inspection the services of the Head Master have been dispensed with.

52. I inspected this school in March last. It has suffered much

Ramnad Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
5th Class.....	9
4th do.....	16
3rd do.....	22
2nd do.....	12
1st do.....	46
	105

from change of Masters, and I fear somewhat from mismanagement also, and I found in the highest class there were boys who had not only made no progress, but had actual-

ly retrograded in eighteen months. The school now, however, shows signs of revival under Mr. Allen, late of the Tanjore Mission School, who joined it at the end of October last, since which time the numbers have about doubled, there being now 105 boys in the school. As a month's holidays had intervened since Mr. Allen's taking charge, I could, of

course, do little more than note the attainments for future comparison. As regards the marks, the highest class obtained a very fair average on the whole, but with the want of progress mentioned above, the result could not of course be considered good.

53. The 4th Class contained sixteen boys, who answered fairly in Tamil but rather indifferently in other subjects. The examination of the 3rd Class gave much the same results.

54. A new school-house is much required, the present one adjoining and opening into a grave yard.

55. I inspected this school in March last. It was established

Madura Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
3rd Class.....	3
2nd do.....	60
1st do.....	93
	156

last year to relieve the Zillah School, and contained, at the time of my inspection, nearly 200 boys. This school has suffered much from change of Masters; two Head Masters having left in three months.

56. It could hardly be expected under these circumstances that the school could be found in a satisfactory condition, and accordingly the English of the highest class was very poor, and their dictation gave 59 per cent. Even Tamil dictation was only 58 per cent. Geography was merely local, and only 12 boys out of a class of 37 succeeded in pointing out places. Arithmetic was pretty good. Both reading and writing particularly required attention in this class. The classes being very heavy, and the Lower Masters not being in receipt of grants, I examined only one Division of the 2nd Class in English. They read fairly, but succeeded very indifferently in translating.

Thirumungalam Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
4th Class.....	11
3rd do.....	8
2nd do.....	8
1st do.....	8
	35

57. I inspected this school in January last, when I found 33 boys against 42 in March 1865. The school contains three classes with six boys in the highest class. On the whole the boys answered fairly, but as the quantity of work gone through in the highest class was rather small, the boys might have been expected to answer a little better.

Pudney Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
3rd Class.....	8
2nd do.....	14
1st do.....	15
	37

Vedasentur Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
2nd Class.....	7
	7

The condition of the school was very low, one boy could scarcely read *Tamil*, and another not at all. Arithmetic was very poor, and English scarcely more than nominal. It seems that three-fourths of the population are Eabbays, and do not care for education. I did not however think it desirable to recommend the withdrawal of the grant, as in the first place the amount was small, and in the second, I did not consider that the experiment of maintaining a school at Vedasentur had been sufficiently tried.

Vithalcondah Anglo-Vernacular School.

The classes are arranged as under.	
2nd Class.....	18
1st do.....	16
	34

Sholavandam Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
2nd Class.....	18
1st do.....	16
	34

58. I inspected this school in July last, when I found two Masters and 54 pupils. The standard of the higher class corresponded with that of the 2nd Class of a Taluk school. The higher class, taught by the Head Master, shewed creditable progress. The lower class taught by the Second Master answered but indifferently.

59. I inspected this school in September last. It had then only been opened five months, having been established in April 1865. It commenced with 7 boys and had 11 at the time of my inspection. There was no proper school-house, but the school was held in a Chatram, where it was exposed to constant interruption.

60. I visited this school in July, not long after it had been opened. There was then a great want of books, and very little was doing. I visited it again in November, when I found a great improvement. The highest class contained 22 boys. There were two Masters and the work was being carried on in a satisfactory manner.

61. I inspected this school in Nov. 1865. It had then been established four months, and was doing fairly on the whole, considering its circumstances. The English pronunciation was bad in both the classes, and the subject poor. Arithmetic was fair and Tamil tolerably satisfactory.

62. This school was visited by the Deputy Inspector in February last, when it was found to have suffered considerably from the absence of the teacher,

Attur Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
1st Class.....	5
	5

a man from the Trichinopoly Normal School, for more than four months. The school was opened in June 1865 with 27 boys, whilst there were but 9 at the time of the Deputy Inspector's visit. Moreover, the Deputy Inspector fears that the school will not regain its former strength and position under the present teacher.

Faumban Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
3rd Class.....	5
2nd Do.....	7
1st Do.....	7
	19

63. This school was visited by the Deputy Inspector in September 1865, when 13 boys were present out of a total of 18. These 18 boys were divided into three classes. English Reading and Dictation were bad, in other respects the boys did fairly on the whole.

64. The Deputy Inspector visited this school in September 1865. It then contained 22 boys, of whom six were in the higher class. These passed a good examination in all their subjects, except reading and meanings of words in *Tamil*. The teacher having resigned in January last, the school was in abeyance from that time to the end of the official year, but was re-opened on the 1st May.

65. This school was examined by the Deputy Inspector in December 1865. It then contained 23 boys divided into three classes. The progress made by the highest class was not quite satisfactory; in what they professed they answered fairly on the whole, but English and meanings of words in *Tamil* were pronounced bad. English Dictation must be excepted as the boys wrote it very correctly.

Chinnamanar Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
3rd Class.....	6
2nd Do.....	6
1st Do.....	11
	23

66. This school was visited by the Deputy Inspector in January last. It had then been opened a year, having been established in January 1865 by one Rungaiyar, a Mirassidar, from purely charitable motives. It is much to be regretted that although the place contains 8,000 people, they should care so little for

education, that at the time of the Deputy Inspector's visit, the school contained only 9 boys. The Deputy Inspector has still hopes that the people will yet open their eyes to the value of the education so liberally afforded them.

67. I found this school held in a shed in the Zemindar's grounds

Nilacottai Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
2nd Class.....	9
1st Do.	19
	28

when passing through Nilacottai in December 1865, and took the opportunity of calling on the Zemindar and urging on him the desirableness of completing a better school-house which he had begun. He promised that it should be completed before my next visit.

MINOR ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS IN THE TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

Sat. J.
Kulasagarapatam.
Tattamadam.
Alwar Tinnevelly.
Tentiruppathy.

Tiruvad.
Subscription School.
Tuticorin.
Tuticorin Mission School.

Srivallipottoor.
Radapuram.
Ambasamudram.
Srivigoondum.

68. I examined this in January last when I found a slight decrease from the last year, the present number of boys being 31. The school was generally doing satisfactorily, though it had somewhat fallen off since my last inspection. The Master did not appear to be to blame, the fault seemed to be in the irregular attendance of the boys. Both the higher class and the 1st Division of the 2nd answered well in

Alwar Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
3rd Class.....	14
2nd Do.	8
1st Do.	7
	29

Arithmetic, and the higher division of the 1st Class fairly in English in general, though the boys failed in Grammar. English was poor in the other class.

Kulasagarapatam Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
4th Class.....	6
3rd Do.	10
2nd Do.	6
1st Do.	23
	45

Tattamadam Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
4th Class.....	2
3rd Do.	6
2nd Do.	2
1st Do.	11
	21

69. I inspected this school in February last, examining two classes in English, Tamil and Arithmetic, and one class in Tamil only. English was generally fair in the 1st Class, but Grammar was poor. Arithmetic was fair as also Tamil and Geography. In the 2nd Class English was poor.

70. In this school I found two boys in the highest classes and three in the second. English was a failure in both classes, but other subjects were in general satisfactory.

Alwar Tinnevelly Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
4th Class.....	10
3rd Do.	11
2nd Do.	8
1st Do.	10
	39

boys answered generally satisfactorily.

72. The Tentiruppathi School, under the same management, is

Tentiruppathi Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
7th Class.....	2
6th Do.	2
5th Do.	2
4th Do.	13
3rd Do.	15
2nd Do.	17
1st Do.	7
	58

Tiruvad Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
4th Class.....	3
3rd Do.	2
2nd Do.	4
1st Do.	12
	21

74. I inspected this school on the 2nd March last. The services

Tuticorin Subscription School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
5th Class.....	10
4th Do.	7
3rd Do.	9
2nd Do.	17
1st Do.	53
	96

71. The Alwar Tinnevelly School is a flourishing school, and contained 40 boys who all learnt English. The highest class contained 4 boys. Arithmetic was good, as also Dictation and Handwriting, both English and Tamil. English was generally good, and History and Geography satisfactory, except in pointing out places on the Map, in which practice was required. The 2nd Class of 15

not so flourishing; the three senior classes containing only 6 boys altogether. The principal part of the school was therefore vernacular. The school had fallen off in numbers since the last inspection, from 82 to 60. A new Head Master having joined last December there was not much to be said about the work. English Dictation was low, especially in the 2nd Class, but the Tamil Dictation as also Arithmetic, very good in both the classes. Class I. also answered well in Arithmetic.

73. With the exception of the highest class which contained only one pupil, this school is scarcely above a Village School, and requires no further notice.

of the former Head Master had been dispensed with and a new man, a matriculated student, had taken charge in September 1865. The number of pupils had increased from 63 to 85. The highest class (of 4 boys) did well in Dictation, both English and Tamil: the English however was generally poor, and the Grammar a failure. The second highest (or 4th Class) was but poor in Arithmetic and

English generally. In Tamil and Geography their answering was satisfactory. The remaining two Classes answered fairly.

75. This school was inspected on the 1st March 1866. Up to

Tuticorin Mission School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
5th Class.....	9
4th Do.	14
3rd Do.	21
2nd Do.	27
1st Do.	15
	86

December 1865 it was in charge of one Gnana-muttu; but a new Master, a matriculated student, had lately been appointed. The number of boys was 85, the same as at the former inspection.

76. In the highest class seven boys were present. Arithmetic was only fair, and English very poor, with Dictation 62 per cent. Tamil was fair with Dictation 80 per cent. Geography was rather poor.

77. Class II. did well in Arithmetic, but very poorly in English, Geography and Tamil Grammar. Dictation was only 52 per cent. Tamil Poetry, fair. The examination of Classes III. and IV. gave much the same results, and the Tamil reading in the school was generally bad.

78. I inspected this school on the 17th January last, when I

Strivilliputur Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
5th Class.....	6
4th Do.	8
3rd Do.	10
2nd Do.	12
1st Do.	14
	50

found 50 boys divided into five classes. I was informed that regular school work did not recommence after the vacation for two months, in consequence of the school-house having accidentally been burnt down. The boys of the highest class (six in number) answered but poorly in English, but very fairly in every other subject. The portions were, however, as usual, short, and the Geography consisted of nothing but the names of places. Handwriting and figures in Euclid were fair.

79. The 4th Class (of eight boys) answered well in Arithmetic and very fairly in Tamil; Geography was also fair, but English almost entirely a failure. The 3rd Class answered tolerably in English on the whole, but knew little or nothing of Grammar. Tamil was also rather poor, but Arithmetic very fair, and Geography satisfactory. The 2nd Class answered satisfactorily in Arithmetic and Geography, but poorly in English. On the whole, the English throughout the school was poor.

Radapuram Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
4th Class.....	7
3rd Do.	10
2nd Do.	12
1st Do.	14
	43

80. The Deputy Inspector reports that the English pronunciation in this school is very fair, and that, on the whole, the classes acquitted themselves satisfactorily. Translation was somewhat deficient, and the classes failed in explanation of Tamil Grammar.

81. The Deputy Inspector reports that this school contains about

Ambasamudram Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
3rd Class.....	20
2nd Do.	14
1st Do.	5
	39

40 boys under two Masters. The school appears to have attained a fair standard, and three out of four in the highest class passed a fair examination, except in Geography and Tamil Grammar, in which they answered poorly. In Arithmetic the mode of working required attention. Dictation was also low.

In the 2nd Class there appeared to be the same deficiencies as in the 1st. In other respects the majority of the class gave general satisfaction, and the lower classes acquitted themselves, on the whole, pretty fairly.

The interest shown in the school by the Sub-Collector of the District is encouraging, and a collection for a school-building has been set on foot.

Strivaigoomdam Anglo-Vernacular School.

The Classes are arranged as under.	
3rd Class.....	3
2nd Do.	5
1st Do.	9
	17

82. The Deputy Inspector reports that the 1st Class (of three boys) answered very fairly in all subjects, except Arithmetic, which was poor, and the style of which was not good, and Geography, in which they were deficient in knowledge of the Map. The 2nd and 3rd Classes acquitted themselves very fairly.

83. Of these schools, the Church Mission Society has under inspection seven boys' schools and five girls' schools, and the Gospel Society three boys' schools and three girls' schools. This appears less than last year, but the difference is due to the amalgamation of certain schools on account of the absence of the Missionaries in charge. I examined all the schools, with the exception of those at Dhonawur, and found them all in a satisfactory condition, except at Pannikulam, where, owing to exceptional circum-

stances, the studies of the children had not been regularly pursued. In the Boarding Schools the study of English had become general. The only thing that appeared to call for notice was that in some cases only limited progress appeared to have been made. I pointed out both to the managers and teachers that when boys remained a long time in school, and were capable of going on further, there could be no reason why the standard formerly attained should be regarded as *à ne plus ultra*.

84. The number of these schools at the close of the official year was 310, with 4,913 pupils against 182, with 3,324 pupils at the close of 1864-65. The number receiving grants had increased from 60 to 65, and the number not receiving grants, but under inspection, only with a view to being brought up to the standard, from 122 to 245. The average attendance was 4,537 against 3,043 at the close of 1864-65. Much attention has been paid during the past year to the organization of schools in promising localities. Owing, however, to the low salaries of the Inspecting School Masters and their having no batta dependent on their travelling, considerable difficulty has been experienced in making the Inspecting School Masters organize schools at a distance from their head quarters. The Deputy Inspector again represents that his other duties have prevented his paying due attention to the Village Schools in the Coimbatore Taluk. In the other ranges he considers that the village system is almost complete. He represents that the want of copies of the Tamil First Book of Lessons has proved a great hindrance to the schools newly brought under inspection.

85. During my last tour in Coimbatore, I examined twenty of these schools in different ranges and taluks, and was much pleased with the manner in which they answered in the principal subjects of Dictation and Arithmetic. In the former subject the percentage of the words right was generally between 80 and 100. I consider credit is due to the Deputy Inspector for the improvement he has effected in these schools.

86. The number of these schools at the close of the official year was 21, of which 10 received grants against 26 (with 4 receiving grants) at the end of 1864-65. I have personally examined three in the Madura Taluk and one in the Terionungalam Taluk, and found them doing satisfactorily.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS IN COIMBATORE.

Schools of the Lower Class.

87. Some of the schools which were under inspection at the end of last year have been closed, and others selected for special inspection. Considering the difficulties the Inspecting School Master has had to encounter, I think the results may be considered satisfactory. The number under special inspection is smaller, but the proportion which have been brought up to the standard of a grant is much larger.

88. These are five in number, and are all near Ramnad. The Deputy Inspector visited them in September 1865, when he found the teacher of one on leave, and another temporarily closed on account of Cholera. The third school does not appear to have been examined; the Manager did not know whether it was open or not. Of the two schools, examined one was at the well-known place of pilgrimage, Rameswaram, where English was being taught by a catechist without certificate. The results of the Deputy Inspector's examination were very unsatisfactory. The Deputy Inspector is of opinion that a Taluk School might be established here with a good prospect of success. The other school had only been open eight months and was in a very low state. The number of children was sixteen.

89. Of these I examined about 50 in different Mission Districts in Tinnevely, and found them in a generally satisfactory condition. The chief thing to be noted is a slight advance of standard at Edeyangoody where compound addition and subtraction are taught in addition to the four simple rules. As an example of the knowledge of Tamil attained by children in these schools, I may mention that the average percentage in Dictation of 3 schools at Edeyangoody was 83, of 6 schools at Menganapuram, 81; and of 11 schools at Nazareth, 66. The children are now taught more intelligently than they used to be, and slates are superseding palmyra cadjans.

MISSION VILLAGE SCHOOLS IN TINNEVELLY.

Madura Female School.	
The Classes are arranged as under.	
3rd Class.....	7
2nd Do.	10
1st Do.	19
	36

90. I inspected this school in March last, when it contained 38 girls, of whom 10 were of the Brahmin caste. The school was divided into three classes, the highest of which contained 7 children. I examined these in Arithmetic and Tamil including Poetry. In Arithmetic they did well, in Tamil they wrote a fair hand with 72 per cent. of the words right. They also answered very

satisfactorily in Tamil Prose, Grammar and Poetry. Their reading was fair. The 2nd Class did very indifferently in Arithmetic, but otherwise answered well. 12 children learn Telugu also, and those who are old enough are taught needle-work. On the whole the condition and progress of the school reflected much credit on its managers.

91. I examined this Institution, supported by the Christian Vernacular Education Society, in November last,

NORMAL SCHOOLS.
Madura Training Institution.

The Classes are arranged as under.

3rd Class	8
2nd Do	10
1st Do	9
	27

when I found the number of students less by 6 than at my former inspection, the number being 19 against 25. This I could not but regard as a somewhat serious falling off, when it is remembered that the difficulty of obtaining students has always been one of the principal the Institution has had to encounter, and when it is also taken into account that the former number was by no means too large. Since my former inspection 11 students had left the Institution, of which one was employed in the Practising School, and of the remainder, 9 had become teachers in schools of the American and other Missions.

92. I found the students divided into two classes, both classes answered well and had evidently been carefully taught. From the table of marks it appeared that the lower class had answered the better of the two, but this, no doubt, was owing to their lower standard.

93. There was a Practising School containing 22 children. Its standard was rather above that of a Village School, and the children in it appeared to be making satisfactory progress.

94. Since my inspection the Institution has been removed from Madura to Dindigul chiefly, in account, I believe of the difficulty of obtaining a suitable site at Madura.

95. I examined this Institution at the end of January and beginning of February last, when I found the Rev. Mr. Dixon had succeeded the Rev. Mr. Spratt in the general superintendence. The number of students was 72 against 58 in February 1865.

Palameotta Training Institution.

The Classes are arranged as under.

5th Class	9
4th Do	19
3rd Do	19
2nd Do	18
1st Do	14
	79

96. The English classes and in some cases the Mathematical ones being arranged distinctly from the general classes, there was some difficulty in comparing marks in the usual manner. In the 1st Class the four

students whose marks can be compared, did very well on the whole. In English, which had been commenced only about 8 months previous to my examination they fell a little short, but their marks in every other subject were either good or respectable. The introduction of English is a new feature in the Institution.

97. In the 2nd Class the marks of six students only could be compared, and these six must be pronounced to have done indifferently. In History, Tamil and Dictation only did their marks reach the standard even of "fair," while English, Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy, I was obliged to pronounce failures. English Grammar was particularly weak.

98. The 3rd Class answered very well on the whole, and also in each individual subject. There were, however, no fewer than five boys who failed entirely in some subject or other. Geography had not been well taught. The boys could merely point out places, and knew nothing whatever about them beyond their positions on the Map. The 3rd English Class, which was quite distinct from the general 3rd Class, answered well in the Second Book, Christian Vernacular Education Society.

99. The 4th Class answered very fairly in Tamil and well in Geography and History. Arithmetic was only moderately satisfactory.

100. The Model School contained 40 boys divided into four classes. It was under 8th Grade Master, and was in a satisfactory condition.

101. The Practising School, which is in the Fort at some little distance, was in a satisfactory state, and contained 120 children divided into six classes, of which I examined the highest class in all their subjects, and next highest in most of theirs.

Sawyerpuram Training Institution.

The Classes are arranged as under.

5th Class	5
4th Do	19
3rd Do	20
2nd Do	15
1st Do	18
	77

102. I examined this Institution in February last. The highest class contained 9 students, one of whom I did not deem it necessary to examine, as he had passed the Matriculation Examination in the first class. The remaining 8 students passed a very good examination on the whole, the only subject deficient being Arithmetic, in which, owing to the failure of five boys, the class fell below the average. In English the boys answered very fairly and in Tamil very well. Their paper work was generally

neatly done, and the style in which the Mathematical questions were solved, was good.

In Euclid the figures were neatly drawn.

103. The 4th Class consisted of 16 students, and did well in most subjects. In Algebra however, the average was low, and the book-work poor. In this as well as in the highest class a good deal of the work was old work to a considerable portion of the pupils. The total of marks obtained by the class was decidedly good. Hand-writing was generally good and the figures in Euclid neatly drawn.

104. The 3rd Class contained 16 pupils. In Geometry they were but beginners. In Algebra and Euclid they answered well. History and Geography were also good. Handwriting was fair in English and good in Tamil, Dictation good in both. In English the lads answered fairly in general, but only moderately well in Grammar. In Tamil they did well in Prose, Poetry and Grammar.

105. The 2nd Class answered well in Arithmetic, Euclid and Dictation both English and Tamil, they also answered very fairly in English Grammar as far as they have studied the subject, and satisfactorily in English in general. In Tamil Prose they answered well, satisfactorily in Grammar and very well in Poetry. They also passed satisfactorily in Geography. The total number of pupils in the Institution was 69.

106. The Practising School was divided into four classes, in the two higher of which both English and Tamil were taught. The organization and arrangement of the school appeared to be good.

107. The condition of the Institution was creditable to Mr. French and his Assistants.

108. Of these there are five in the Division, one for boys and girls, and one for infants belonging to Her Majesty's 105th Regiment at Wellington, one Wellington Depot School, and two schools belonging to H. M.'s 39th Native Infantry at Palamcottah.

109. I inspected the schools of H. M.'s 105th Regt. in September 1865. There had been so rapid a change of teachers that no one could be considered responsible for the work. Moreover, two companies had lately been sent to Trichinopoly and re-placed by two companies from that station.

110. In the highest class (5 boys and 2 girls) I found the higher division working vulgar fractions and the lower compound

rules. On the whole they answered satisfactorily, but were not so ready in shewing places on the Maps as they might have been. There was no Prose Reader except the History of England.

111. In the 2nd Class English Grammar and Geography were failures, and Dictation rather low; writing was generally fair and the children answered fairly in Arithmetic. Of the 3rd Class the majority had lately come from the Infant School. They did not profess much, and knew but little of what they did profess.

112. The Master complained of the irregularity of the pupils, and stated that he had no authority over absentees except reporting them to the Commanding Officer.

113. The Infant School was under the charge of a Mistress and contained 19 boys and 12 girls. The Mistress is, I dare say, pains-taking and attentive, but she is untrained, and I should suppose not very efficient, except in teaching needle-work.

114. The highest Division (of 7 children) could scarcely write 500 and could not subtract 43 from it; most of them, however, answered in the meanings of easy words.

115. The Depot School only came to my notice accidentally. Though a Military School and held in the same block as the Regimental School since 1862, it had not before been inspected. It contained 20 children of whom only 5 had learned as far as compound rules, and of these 3 were new. As the school was unprepared for inspection, I gave them only a brief examination, but quite enough to find that they were not up to the requirements of an inspection then, whatever they might have been before. The Mistress, who appeared to be an intelligent young woman, was from the Military Female Orphan Asylum at Madras, and held a certificate of the 3rd Grade. It appeared to me highly desirable that this school should be amalgamated with the Regimental School upstairs, but I find that the present arrangement was sanctioned by Government in their Order No. 3263 of 12th October 1863.

116. I inspected the schools of the 39th Madras Native Infantry in February last. The Hindustani School contained five classes, the three lowest of which were quite elementary. The 1st and 2nd Classes passed a satisfactory examination on the whole, though the 2nd Class failed in Arithmetic. The 3rd Class answered fairly.

117. The Tamil School was divided into six classes, the two lowest

being elementary. The Tamil attainments in the highest class were very satisfactory, considering that the Master receives only 9 Rupees a month and is to teach, as he informed me, a number of sepoys besides the children belonging to the Regiment. The 2nd Class answered satisfactorily, and the 3rd and 4th fairly on the whole.

118. Of these there are five; one of Aundippathy in the Coimbatore District, who is reading in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Coimbatore, one of Bodinaikenoor, and one of Neckurputty or Rettiambody in the Madura District, and two of Oorkand in the Tinnevely District.

119. The Bodinaikenoor minor was examined in December 1865. He was about 7 years old and appeared to be an intelligent child and tolerably forward. He had a private tutor holding a certificate of the old 9th Grade, who was formerly a School Assistant in the Madura Zillah School. He read and wrote Tamil pretty well for his age. I recommended to you that for the present he should be permitted to continue his studies at home.

120. Momagooreosami, the Neckarputty minor, I examined in July 1865, (in the course of the examination of the Pulney Anglo-Vernacular School) in the 2nd Class in which he was then reading. This minor was 12 years of age. He wrote English Dictation tolerably well and Tamil Dictation fairly. He was not very well up in Tamil owing partly to his being a Telugu boy. He was attending the School more regularly than he had done, and on the whole might be considered to be doing well for a Government Ward.

121. There are two minors at Oorkand, S. Sethuroya, aged 10 years and his brother aged 8 years. The former professed to know compound subtraction but failed in working. His progress both in English and Tamil was unsatisfactory. His brother knew scarcely any thing beyond his letters. I recommended last year that these minors should be allowed to attend the Anglo-Vernacular Grant-in-aid School at Ambasamudrum, but finding on my last inspection that they had not done as they had promised, I recommended to you that they should both of them be sent to the Madura Zillah School, unless the younger brother were thought too young to be removed from home.

122. The new grant-in-aid rules have no doubt somewhat stimulated education, but whether to the extent that was expected, I think doubtful. In Tinnevely I should say the Missionaries have rather increased the salaries of their

agents (which by the way was highly desirable) than devoted the extra funds placed at their disposal to the establishment of new schools. In other districts a few new schools have been opened, but no marked progress has to be recorded. I cannot say that I look for any rapid extension of education under the present arrangements. The system of trusting to a manager is, in my opinion, unsuited to the present state of the people, and more than one case of irregularity on the part of managers has been brought to your notice during the past official year. The view which a village manager generally takes of his duties and privileges will be found not far from the following. He pays a larger fee than other parents, and signs without much enquiry any papers the Master chooses to put before him. In return for these benefits he expects the Master to pay particular attention to his children, to be at his beck and call for any literary affairs (particularly if in English) which he may have to attend to, and finally, not to be too strict in demanding that the sum he receives from the managers should be exactly equal to that drawn from Government. Then again, masterships in grant-in-aid schools (though well paid in comparison with Government) are not popular amongst educated young men, permanency is doubtful and future prospects nil, the majority consequently only take up education because having held scholarships in a Normal School, they must do so or re-fund the amount of their scholarship money, or else they do it in order to maintain themselves until the happy day arrives when they can secure a place of one-half or even one-third of the emolument in a Court or Cutchery. Thus, at the Madura Anglo-Vernacular School there have been no fewer than three Head Masters in five months. The difficulty of getting certificated teachers is very considerable, and the opening of schools is often delayed because no Master can be procured. The Deputy Inspector, Madura, just now reports to me that he could have opened six more Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Madura District had he been able to furnish the managers with proper teachers. If asked what solution of these difficulties, I have to propose I can only refer to my former reports, in which I have written at length on the advisability of the introduction of the system of payment by results, concurrently with the abolition of literary tests as *essential* to the receipt of a grant in aid.

123. As regards grants given to teachers on examination by the Inspector, you have declined to issue grants even for the lowest schools, unless a teacher is nearly up to the standard of the lowest grade. The

Published rules merely require that the Master or Mistress should be competent to perform the duties which may be entrusted to him or her, but under the present ruling the teacher is required to pass an examination in subjects which he or she never has been called upon to teach, and in all probability never will be called upon to teach. With respect to that part of the grant-in-aid rules which provides for payment on results, it has proved, as I anticipated, a dead letter in this division, no school having applied to be examined under it. It seems to me that the standard prescribed for native schools is decidedly too high and the scale of remuneration as decidedly too low. I shall only trouble you further by repeating my opinion of last year that the sums given as grants should be definite and not dependent on the discretion of the head of the department.

124. I am not able, as I have said above, to record any marked progress during the year. As I stated in my *General State of Education* last report, I am of opinion that the Coimbatore Village School system (the one, by the way which makes the nearest approximation to the system of payment by results now established in England) should be introduced without delay into those parts of the Division in which it is not yet in operation. I consider this system well suited to the present requirements of the country and condition of the people. It provides schools such as they can appreciate and such as can easily be developed into Anglo-Vernacular Schools if circumstances prove favorable to such a step. It may be desirable here to say a word on the working of the Education Act. No fewer than 54 villages in the Coimbatore District have placed themselves under the Act, and in 24 of them Commissioners have been appointed. There are, however, only nine in which the rules have been as yet sanctioned by Government, and of these no more than two have commenced to levy taxes. Even in these two villages the Commissioners have not ventured to employ any coercive processes, but have collected only from those who paid, if not willingly, at least without legal pressure. The Deputy Inspector does not speak hopefully of the prospects of the system. For one thing he says that the Act has been brought into force in the most insignificant villages and hamlets. He represents that although the persons nominated Commissioners are the best men that could be found in each place, they yet seem very unwilling to take any trouble about their schools, and far less so to incur any odium by levying the rate. Sometimes they assert that they had no idea when they signed

the original application that they would be taxed at all. This is the less improbable from the fact that few of them can read and write moderately well, and that not one in a hundred (as the Deputy Inspector asserts) understands the Act. Under these circumstances I am of opinion that no good will be done by exercising any pressure on the people. It would be very difficult, if not impossible, for the official Commissioners, the Deputy Inspector and myself to carry out any legal processes in which we were not cordially supported by the resident Commissioners who form the majority, and I apprehend that the employment of such force, although it might appear for a time to work successfully and might enable us to make a great shew of progress would, on the whole, retard the advance of education. The health and natural working of the Act is much to be desired, but an organization carried on and kept up only by the officers of Government would collapse as soon as left to itself and leave the people opposed to education instead of simply indifferent to it.

125. I cannot conclude without bringing to your notice the great dissatisfaction that pervades the department and assuring you that unless the position and prospects of its officers are improved, we shall soon have most of our appointments filled with the duller and least energetic, or at best, with men who take them temporarily simply as a convenience. The remainder will consist of disappointed men prevented by age or other circumstances from entering other departments. It must be well known to you that we are constantly losing our men as soon as they really know their work and have acquired some experience, and you are well aware that the men we lose are our best men.

126. It stands to reason that when prospects of a rapid rise to handsome salaries and important posts are open, as they now are, to ability and energy, the ablest and best educated of our young men will never rest satisfied with the drudgery of a School Master's life on the low pay and poor prospects offered by the Educational Department. Even when the pay is fair, they feel that the work is laborious and exacting and the prospects both meagre and uncertain. I believe I am correct in stating that this department stands in unfavorable contrast to other departments of Government as regards this last point, and that it is not the practice in other departments for men to be called upon to perform duties for a remuneration dependent entirely on the view the Head of the Department takes of the

particular case and not regulated by the salary of the predecessor or even by the amounts paid for similar work elsewhere.

127. It is not merely that men leave the department (though it cannot be otherwise than a matter of regret when the *best* men do so) but what is so injurious is that nine men out of ten as soon as they have made up their minds to leave the service, cease to take any interest in their work and devote their energies to some private study or to endeavour to procure other employments. As the educational is as much a department of Government as the revenue or the judicial, I do not see how it can be said that Government has it not in its power to render it as attractive as those branches of the public service. My present duty is simply to point out that as matters now stand, the education of the country is fast passing into the hands of those least qualified to conduct it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. MARDEN,

Inspector of Schools 5th Division.

92

APPENDIX VI.

No. 428.

OOTACAMUND, 18th May 1866.

From

L. GARTHWAITE, Esq.,

Depr. Inspector of Schools in Malabar and Canara.

To

E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A.,

Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the Annual Report on Education in Malabar and Canara during the year 1865-66. This report I have endeavoured to make (as directed in Proceedings dated 1st February 1866, para. 4) "a concise but tolerably complete history of the educational progress" in my sub-division during the year. In an appendix, fuller details of the state of each school are afforded.

TABLE I.

DISTRICT.	No. of Government Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Schools supported by a rate under Government management.	Number of Pupils.	Private Schools which either now receive or have received Grants-in-aid.		Private Schools under inspection which have not received grants.	Number of Pupils.	Total number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.	REMARKS.
					Established by Missionary Societies.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.					
Malabar...	*6	398	5	373	4	1	481	...	16	1,252	* Exclusive of Calicut Provincial School.
Canara....	4	176	1	185	4	...	190	...	9	501	
Total...	10	574	6	508	8	1	671	...	25	1,753	

TABLE II.

DISTRICT.	Number of Schools of the Higher Class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools of the Middle Class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools of the Lower Class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Female Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Normal Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.	REMARKS.
Malabar.....	...	...	14	1192	...	...	1	42	1	18	16	1,252	
Canara.....	...	...	6	272	1	102	2	27	...	...	9	501	
Total...	...	...	20	1564	1	102	3	69	1	18	25	1,753	

2. It will be noticed that the number of pupils under inspection has increased from 1,332 to 1,753; i. e. by nearly one-third. The number of schools has increased by four only, all however of the Taluk grade (three under matriculated masters). There are besides several very important schools, such as *Mangalore* and *Palghat*, whose establishment is only waiting my return from leave. This increase would, I have reason to believe, have been much greater, but that the heavy pressure of my duties as Head Master of the Cannanore Normal School interferes to so large an extent with my inspectorial work.

3. The two principal educational features of the year in this division have been, 1st,—The large subscription (now upwards of Rs. 67,000) towards the endowment of a Provincial School at *Mangalore*, and the consequent sanction of the establishment of such a school at that place; and, 2nd,—The rapid development of the rate-school system in *Malabar* and its introduction in *Canara*. None of the existing or proposed Rate Schools are below the middle grade, and they will, when fully organized, take the standard of what are called "*Anglo-Vernacular Schools*." The annual revenue of each school (exclusive of Government grants) ranges from about Rs. 5,000 to about Rs. 700. The actual establishment of five such schools in a single province (*Malabar*), and the introduction of the Act in five more may justly be

regarded as a sign of educational progress. The Rate School at *Palghat* will be a very large and important Institution. A building for 500 boys is to be provided (at an estimated cost of Rupees 16,000), and the school, as soon as any pupils can be worked up to the Matriculation standard, is to be provided with a graduate of some English University as Head Master. Arrangements have been made for opening meanwhile the school in a temporary building under a Second Master. The inhabitants of *Mulki* preferring a Rate School to a Government one, petitioned successfully for the introduction of the Act, and the Government School was accordingly closed in January last. This is an important fact, not only as the beginning of the Rate School system in *Canara*, but as shewing that the people believe they derive superior advantages from Rate, than from Government Schools. The introduction of the Act would proceed as rapidly in *Canara* as in *Malabar*, were trained teachers available. The principal disadvantage felt by me in reference to this system is the total want of Commissioners fitted to manage the schools and the general business of the commissions. This necessarily results, in throwing on me nearly all the burden of other than more routine work. Time alone can provide a remedy for this evil.

4. I shall now proceed to give concisely the most important particulars respecting each school.

5. The *Travancore* and *Cochin* Governments having lately made arrangements to prepare their own teachers, the number of students at this school is now less than in former years. The difficulty (almost impossibility) of obtaining

Normal School, Cannanore.

2 Masters (partly employed in the Practising School).
18 Students.
3 Classes.

Canarese students, is another cause why the numbers are lower than they otherwise would be. Of the present 18 students, 13 are for *Malabar*, and only 5 for *Canara*. The demand for trained teachers is at present so great, that double this number would obtain Master-ships, but the supply of candidates for Normal scholarships is not sufficient. Notwithstanding every effort on my part, the supply of Canarese students has been diminishing year by year, and I fear that next year the Normal School has but slight prospects of having even one single Canarese student. This difficulty, I still think, will continue as long as the Canarese Normal School is located in *Malabar*.

6. During the past year 22 students (12 Matriculated, 8 4th

Grade, and two 5th Grade) were appointed to Masterships on salaries ranging from Rupees 10 to Rupees 15, mostly the higher amounts. Of these 4 were appointed to Government Schools, 9 to Rate Schools, 7 in Travancore and Cochin, and 1 to a Mission School. Besides these, 2 Masters from Rate Schools attended for a time to receive some training as teachers, both of whom subsequently passed. The above large number of appointments, completely drained the school of such students as had been the full time under training. However, at the last Certificate Examination, 13 students from the Junior and Preparatory Classes were sent up for the 4th and 5th Grades respectively, of whom all passed, viz., 9 for the 4th Grade and 4 for the 5th Grade. For the last Matriculation Examination I had no students who had been with me even a full year. I endeavoured, however, to prepare three students, of whom one passed; the two others, though successful in each particular subject, failed to obtain the requisite minimum total of marks. The results of the above examinations, I think, shew that the instruction is of a fairly sound character.

NOTE.—In both Malabar and Canara the demand for teachers is great, and likely to be much greater. In Malabar, independently of the Government Schools, the Rate Schools create a demand for teachers much larger than the supply. In Canara not only is the Rate School movement now beginning, but the existing Government Schools are badly supplied, while the new Provincial School will create a demand that I see no chance of meeting. Yet in Malabar, I am compelled to accept men each year inferior to the last, and from Canara candidates for Normal scholarships cannot be obtained, bad or good. Last year I made an effort (in which the Mysore Director of Public Instruction kindly rendered much assistance) to obtain Canarese students from Mysore. Only four men came forward, of whom three were accepted. But of these, one at the last changed his mind, another joined, but absconded after ten days in Cannanore, and the other suffers so much from the climate, that I fear his agreement will have to be cancelled.

7. In July last the organization of this school was improved.

NORMAL SCHOOL, PRACTISING BRANCH.
(Cannanore Zillah School).

105 Boys,
5 Classes,
2 Masters, and 1 partly employed in the Normal School.

the matriculation subjects being introduced in the highest class, and in the remaining ones the studies laid down for the corres-

98

ponding classes of Zillah Schools. In the present senior section (14 pupils) of the 5th Class, besides the introduction of the subjects for the approaching Matriculation Examination, a beginning has been made in other subjects laid down for a 6th Class. The lowest class is of the standard of a 3rd Class, the places of the classes below being filled by the "Model School." The instruction in all subjects is on the whole sound; and the results of the last inspection showed decided improvement; *English Translation* and *Mathematics* being the branches of instruction on which I can report most favorably, and History, the only one on which the instruction can be said to be in an unsatisfactory state. The attendance is as much, as with the present limited accommodation, can be allowed. Increased attendance might be obtained, but only at the cost of great inconvenience, and even detriment. An increased and superior staff of teachers for this, and the Model School is urgently needed. Without this the instruction must deteriorate (see educational wants of, &c.)

8. When the *Practising School* was reorganized, its two lower classes, together with a number of newly-entered beginners, were formed into a "Model School" on the footing of such Taluq Schools as most of the Normal students are generally appointed to. The fact of the present school premises, consisting of two entirely separate buildings, first suggested (indeed necessitated) some division of this sort, and the want of a Model School for the benefit of the Normal students had long been felt. Their appointments are mostly to small Taluq Schools, often new ones, where the studies are at first very elementary. The *Cannanore School* had long outgrown this stage, and I found that newly-appointed students, from want of experience of the practical working of such schools, were often led into serious mistakes.

9. The highest class of this school studies the subjects laid down for the 3rd Class of a Taluq School, while the lowest are literally "beginners," getting their education from the very first at this school. The instruction, though limited, is sound. The plans adopted, and apparatus, and organization, while efficient, are simple, such as can easily be carried out, even in the remote places, and under the disadvantageous circumstances in, and under which new schools are often opened. In every subject an effort is made to make the instruction even from the first, of practical value, and, as many of the pupils from

their poverty can remain only a short time at school, to communicate it in as short a time as is consistent with efficiency. Hence this school already enjoys a reputation in Cannanore, and is beginning to be preferred to the indigenous ones.

10. The *Choughat School* fell into a very low state during the former part of the past year. The then Head Master, who appears to have neglected his duty, was re-placed (at the end of January last) by another, and the school has since recovered. It is still, however, far inferior to what its standing demands, and even to what it was some four years ago. Of course, but little could be done during the few months that have elapsed since the new Head Master took charge, but the attendance has increased from 45 to 42, and the Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools, who last inspected the school, reports favourably on the instruction as far as it goes.

11. The past year has shewn decided improvement in all the

Taluq Schools, Malabar and South Canara.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Pupils on the 30th April 1866.	Number of Masters.
Badagara.....	79	3
Koilandi.....	38	2
Karakala.....	29	2
Kasragoda.....	60	3
Ullala.....	20	1
Udapi.....	57	2
	293	10

Taluq Schools of both Malabar and Canara. At present each school (with the exception of *Koilandi*, where the Head Master, though matriculated, is not trained) has trained Head Masters, and in some cases trained Assistant Masters also, the

result of more intelligent teaching is shewn in the higher standard which has been reached in nearly all subjects, and in the greater interest taken by the pupils, producing in nearly all cases an increased and more regular attendance. At *Badagara* several changes in the Head Mastership threw the school back somewhat, but at both *Badagara* and *Koilandi*, the report is more or less favorable, in all subjects. The school-house at *Badagara* has been enlarged, and now affords double the former accommodation; Rupees 300 was subscribed for this purpose, by the inhabitants; Government issuing a grant of an equal amount. *Badagara* is an important place, and education is

appreciated there. If the school continues to improve, I would recommend its being raised to an Anglo-Vernacular School.

12. The instruction at the various *Taluq Schools of South Canara* may now be said to be, on the whole, in a satisfactory state. *English* is still the subject in which all the schools do best, but the year has seen decided improvement in *Translation*, and also in *Arithmetic*. *Geography* is fairly taught, History is, as usual, not made much of. At *Mulki* and *Udapi* a beginning has at last been made in *Geometry* and *Algebra*.

13. On the whole, the Government Schools of the lower grade in this sub-division may now be regarded as tolerably efficient. But it is probable that they will in course of time be superseded by Rate Schools. This has already been the case with one, that at *Mulki*.

14. Of the *Rate Schools*, I have already spoken at some length.

Rate Schools, Malabar and South Canara.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Pupils on the 30th April 1866.	No. of Masters.
Kottayam.....	39	3
Payannur.....	32	1
Angadipuram.....	87	3
Cherpalascheri.....	122	4
Bettattupudiyangadi.....	43	2
Mulki, South Canara.....	135	3
Total...	508	16

That at *Kottayam* is the earliest established (in November 1864). A class has been formed here of the standard of a 4th Class (*Taluq School*); the pupils do very well in *English*, and *Translation*, well in *Arithmetic* and *Geography*. The Head Master is

trained and matriculated, and the others certificated. The *Payannur Rate School* though small, is efficient, the highest class is a 3rd: the results of the last inspection shewed that the instruction in all subjects had been very careful. At *Angadipuram*, *Cherpalascheri*, at *Bettattupudiyangadi*, for the short time the schools have been established, fair progress has been made in *English*, *Arithmetic* and *Geography*. At *Mulki* the attendance has risen from 35, when the school was a Government School to 135 now that it is a Rate School. All these schools are well organized and supplied with certificated teachers, the Head Masters in most cases being matriculated men. They have succeeded in giving great satisfaction to the inhabitants, and the indigenous schools are being deserted in their favor. At several of the Rate Schools in Malabar, the Moppilas, a class who refuse to

send their children to Government Schools, are beginning to allow their children to attend.

15. Of the Grant-in-aid Schools of the ordinary kind, that at Mangalore is the best. When last inspected, there was a 5th Class preparing for the Matriculation Examination then ensuing. The in-

Basle Mission School, Mangalore.
Anglo-Vernacular School.

(German Mission, Mangalore.)
61 Pupils.
3 Classes.
3 Masters.

struction was good, especially in the higher classes, and the attendance was (and is) increasing. Since then by orders from the Home Committee of the Mission, the standard of the school has been reduced, and it has now only three classes. There is a largish Vernacular School (103 pupils) in connection with this school, but the instruction is very elementary. The grant to the German Mission Girls' School at Mangalore has been withdrawn.

16. The German Missionary in charge of this school is an able energetic Master; but the school languishes for want of efficient under Masters, and it is still scarcely up to the standard of what a good Taluq School should be. The attendance does not increase, and I fear the school enjoys but

Brennan's School, Tellicherry.

104 Pupils.
5 Classes.
5 Masters.

little of the confidence of the people. I was compelled to delegate the inspection of this school to the Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools. He writes that the pupils read, wrote and spelt pretty well in both *English* and *Malayalam*, and that the upper classes did well in *Geography*; but his report is in other respects far from favorable.

17. On inspecting this school in February last, I found that the instruction had improved considerably. The highest class is now of about the standard of the 5th Class in a Taluq School. The improvement had been most in *English* and *Arithmetic*, but the other subjects had evidently also re-

Anglo-Vernacular School, Pulghat.

192 Pupils.
6 Classes.
6 Masters.

ceived a fair share of attention. The Head Master, and 2nd Master had besides found time to prepare themselves, one for the Matriculation, and the other for the Certificate (4th grade) Examination, and both were successful. The attendance has increased from 140 pupils last year to 192 this

18. At the end of the year, the former energetic Head Master of the *Cochin* School resigned, and the highest class, as often happens in such cases, broke up shortly afterwards. These circumstances could not but affect the prospects of the school. A new Head Master (trained and certificated) has, however, just been appointed. The school was inspected shortly before his taking charge, and the report is more satisfactory than was to be expected. The instruction may still, on the whole, be well spoken of, but the attendance has considerably decreased. The grant to the Girls' School has been withdrawn.

Protestant Boys' School, Cochin.
100 Pupils.
5 Classes.
5 Masters.

19. The *Manantoddy* School (supported by subscriptions and the fees), still continues in a very elementary state. The fever, which is endemic in Wynaad, is often the cause of the absence of either Masters or scholars, and the work of edu-

Manantoddy School.
43 Pupils.
4 Classes.
2 Masters.

cation is but languidly carried on under such circumstances. However, a 4th Class (Taluq) has been formed, and the pupils of the several classes do fairly in *English* and *Arithmetic*. This school owes much to the encouragement and aid of the Deputy Collector (Mr. Richardson) and the Tahsildar of Wynaad.

20. *Working of the Grant-in-aid System.* I have already mentioned the progress that has been made in this sub-division in the introduction of the Education Act. It is in this form that the grant-in-aid system seems most likely to succeed in *Malabar* and *Canara*. The Grant-in-aid Schools of the old pattern, those supported by a body of subscribers, or by Missionary Societies, languish, and seem as if they would (except under peculiar circumstances) before long be supplanted by schools of this new and more vigorous kind. The places in these districts where Aided Schools of the ordinary type exist, are *Mangalore*, *Tellicherry*, *Pulghat*, *Cochin*, and *Manantoddy*. Of these, *Cochin* is the only place where circumstances are favorable to the continuance of an Aided School of the usual style, and even there it is a serious question, how from purely voluntary contributions to raise funds sufficient to meet the expenses.

21. *Educational wants of Malabar and Canara*, first and most urgent. The establishment of a separate Normal School for *Canara*. The experiment of uniting the Canarese and Malayalam Normal Schools has failed so far as regards the supply of Canarese teachers.

This is the more to be regretted as an educational movement has begun in Canara, as well in Malabar, that only needs encouragement to cover both districts with schools, the greater part of whose expenses would be borne by the people themselves, while almost the only encouragement needed is, that Government should be prepared to supply these schools with good teachers, a task to which the resources of the people themselves are manifestly inadequate. In Malabar, the Government is able to do this, though not sufficiently, yet at least to some extent, hence the rapidity with which new schools are springing up. But in Canara, to every application I am compelled to reply that no teachers are available. Even for the new *Provincial School, Mangalore*, I see no probability of obtaining the requisite number of Assistant Masters, for even if Canarese men are brought from Mysore, they are not likely to remain long. Under these circumstances, means should be taken to provide for the ever-increasing demand for teachers in Canara.

II. The second want is one for Canara also, namely, the establishment of schools in the interior of the district. It will be noticed that all the schools at present there established (with the exception of the small and unimportant one at Karnakala) lie along the sea coast. Nothing has yet been done for supplying education to the interior of the district. This want would, as in Malabar, be supplied by the establishment of Rate Schools, were teachers available. The people at Muddabidri, Upinangudi, Vittala Puttur and other inland places desire schools, and would be willing to put themselves under the Act, could they secure the services of efficient teachers. Perhaps I may here allude to the case of Kundapur also. The people of this large and important town (lately made the head quarters of the Sub-Collector) would gladly make a Rate School of a superior kind, but to introduce the Act at present would be useless, no teachers being available.

III. In connection with Malabar the establishment of a Rate School of a very superior class at Palghat will provide what has long been wanting, namely a Zillah School for that part of the District. In North Malabar too, the people feel a want of some place of higher education nearer than Calicut, and this want they look to the Cannanore School to supply. I ought, however, I think to bring to notice that it has been only by means of efforts beyond what can ordinarily be made, that the Practising School has been raised to its present stand-

ard, and that that standard cannot long be maintained, unless the school be put on the usual footing of a Zillah School, by being supplied with a Head Master of suitable standing and a proper staff of teachers. That it should be constituted as a Zillah School was promised to the inhabitants, and they raised a large subscription towards the school-building on this understanding. The work of the Normal School is hard, even now that the number of students is reduced below the requisite amount, and it certainly requires the undivided attention of a Head Master and (as long as there are two sets of students, Malayalam and Canarese) two Under-Masters. But under present arrangements not more than half the Head Master's time can be given to the school, while that of the two Under-Masters is partly given to the *Practising Branch*, the latter, and the Model School having only one Master and three School Assistants for nine classes.

IV. A want already brought to notice in my last annual report, and still unsupplied, is the adoption of some measures for bringing under inspection the large number of *indigenous Vernacular Schools*, that exist throughout the two provinces—these are largely attended by the lower classes. If improved, they might be made a most valuable means of communicating elementary instruction to the bulk of the population.

V. The completion of the Malayalam series of school books.

VI. In conclusion, I would point out that in the inspection, and improvement of existing schools, and in establishing and organizing new ones, there is now abundant work of a purely inspectorial nature, both for myself, and a Deputy Inspector* for each of the Provinces. In both Malabar and Canara the tide in favor of education is now at its flood, and if the present opportunity be seized a few years of earnest work might (with but relatively little expense to Government) redeem these Districts from the backward state in which they have hitherto been in regard to education. But even the existing schools will scarcely improve, if upwards of half of my time is fully occupied by the duties of a Head Master. I would therefore respectfully urge my being set free from other than Inspectorial work. I have hitherto been directed to devote only 4 months in the year to

* One Assistant Deputy Inspector (Mr. Watson) has lately been appointed, but his health is not equal to the work, and he wishes to resign. It is exceedingly difficult to get men at all fit for the appointment.

inspection. But the *Districts* may now perhaps fairly be considered to have outgrown in their educational state the former arrangements, and to fully need my whole attention. The number of pupils under inspection during this year (1866-67) is likely to be upwards of 3,000.

In the District of Malabar.

O TE

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND
PUPILS WHEN DOCTOR
GUNBERT MADE OVER
CHARGE IN 1858-59.

No. of
Pupils.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND
PUPILS IN 1865-66.

No. of
Pupils.

1. Provincial School, Calicut.

216

1. Provincial School, Calicut

360

(The Malayalam studies.)

(say)
(The Malayalam studies.)

18

2. Taluk School, Badagara.

32

2. Normal School, Cannanore.

209

3. " " Kollandi.

14

3. Zilla & Model School, do.

4. " " Malaparam.

17

4. Anglo-Vern. School, Chaw-

42

5. " " Pannani.

27

ghaut.

79

6. Free School, Anjengo.

19

5. Taluk School, Badagara.

38

6. " " Kollandi.

12

Grant-in-Aid.

Grant-in-Aid.

7. School, Tellicherry.

145

8. School (Brenous, Tellicherry.)

109

8. Boys' School, Cochin.

130

9. Boys' School, Cochin.

100

9. Girls' " "

28

10. Girls' " " Palghaut.

43

10. Vernacular " "

100

11. Anglo-Vern. " " Palghaut.

192

12. " " Manantoddy.

43

13. Rate School, Kottayam.

89

14. " " Payanur.

32

15. " " Angadipu-

87

ram

122

16. " " Cherpalas.

43

17. " " Battattupudi

1,558

gangandy.

43

Regimental schools.

18. 102nd Regt. H. M.'s Cannanore.

19. 20th Bat. Artillery, do.

20. 40th Regt. M. N. I., do.

21. 13th Regt. " do.

22. 17th Regt. " Quilon.

Total number of Pupils..

723

Total number of Pupils

1,558

Canara 1858-59.

11. Taluk School, Karakula ..

27

12. " " Kasragoda ..

18

13. " " Buntwal ..

21

Grant-in-Aid.

14. Basle Mission School, Mangalore

103

15. Bazar " " ..

12

16. Artillery Lines " " ..

25

17. Branch Girls' School " " ..

23

18. Roman Catholic " " ..

125

19. " " Honore " ..

169

Total of Pupils in 1858-59..

1,251

Special Work.

Canara 1865-66.

23. Taluk School, Karakula.

29

24. " " Kasragoda.

60

25. " " Udapi.

57

26. " " Ullala.

30

Grant-in-Aid.

27. Basle Mission School, Mangalore.

61

28. " " Ver. " ..

102

29. Bah's Girls' School " (Under inspection though drawing no Grant.)

25

30. Rate School, Mulki.

135

Total of Pupils in 1865-66.

2,057

98

NOTE.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Pupils.
District of Canara.	No special work of any kind whatever.	
	Regimental Schools.	
	31. 14th Regt. M. N. I. Schools to be established during the year 1866-67.	
	32. Provincial School, Mangalore, (say)	400
	33. Rate School, Palghaut.	300
	34. " " Kollongode.	50
	35. " " Alatur.	50
	36. " " Chevayur.	50
	Probable total No. of Pupils in 1866-67.	3,155
	Special Work.	
	Preparing Malayalam and Canarese Examination Papers for the Teachers' Certificate Examination.	
	Reporting on teaching power.	
	Comparative Examination Papers in Malayalam.	
	Inspection of the Book Depots at Calicut.	
	" " " Cochin.	
	" " " Cannanore.	
	" " " Mangalore.	
	Superintending Teachers' Certificate Examination.	
	" University "	
	Uncovenanted "	
	Work of the Head Master of the Normal School, Cannanore.	

Number of Schools inspected during the year.

Name of Inspecting Officer.	Number of Schools inspected once.						Number of Schools inspected twice or oftener.				Number of days spent in inspecting Schools.		Remarks.	
Deputy Inspector of Schools in Malabar and Canara.	Provincial Schools.	Zillah and Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	Taluk Schools.	Rate Schools.	Grant-in-Aid-Schools.	Organizing Rate Schools.	Provincial School.	Zillah and Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	Taluk Schools.	Rate Schools.	Others.	Average in each case.	TOTAL.	
1	1	7	2	4	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	114	42	

22. Forty-two days were spent in inspection and 23 in travelling

(the nights spent in travelling not being counted when the following day was put down under other heads), 116 full days were devoted to the teaching and superintendence of the Normal School, Cannanore. Office work took up 45 full days, besides extra working hours in the morning and evening, nearly all through the year, and besides a good deal of time all through my leave. I was absent on *privilege leave* 57 days, including Sundays, and there were besides 45 Sundays and holidays. The remaining portion of the working year was given to superintending examinations, hearing candidates teach, preparing and examining Malayalam and Canarese examination papers, namely, those for the Teachers' Certificates, Comparative and Entrance Examinations of the Normal School, Cannanore. Organizing new Rate School, drawing up plans and estimates, and settling sites, &c. for them, inspecting Book Depôts, and other miscellaneous work.

23. As mentioned in previous annual reports, there is only one Minor Ward in this sub-division, the Nahyâle Arasu (aged 10 years). His whole income is at present only Rupees 200 to 300 a year. Hence but little can be expended on his education, which at present is purely vernacular. Arrangements are, I believe, to be made for his being put to the Calicut Provincial School.

24. I may conclude this review by mentioning that several new educational works in Canarese have been published, either directly by the Department, or on an arrangement that it should purchase a large number of copies. There have besides been several re-prints of Canarese and Malayalam educational works belonging to the Department.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. GARTHWAITE,

Deputy Inspector of Schools in
Malabar and Canara.

89

APPENDIX VII.

No. 26.

MADRAS, 12th March 1866.

From

E. THOMPSON, ESQ., M.A.,

Principal of the Presidency College.

To

E. B. POWELL, ESQ., M.A.,

Director of Public Instruction.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a report on the progress of the Presidency College during the official year now drawing to a close.

2. On the 1st of January Mr. Mayne resumed the duties of the Law Professorship which had been carried on during his absence in England by Mr. O'Sullivan. There is no other change to be remarked in the Senior Department; but in the Junior Department I have to regret the loss of the valuable services of Mr. V. Sanjivi Row, who resigned his Mastership in July last, to devote himself to the practice of the Law. The Mastership thus vacated was filled up by the appointment of P. Ranganadha Mudaliar, a Bachelor of Arts of the 1st class, of the year 1865.

3. I am happy to be able to report a considerable increase in the number of students attending the College, especially in the Senior Department. At the date of my last report there were 65 students in the Senior Department, whereas we now have 81: in the Junior there were 178 against 204 at present. There is therefore an increase of 42 students. The Law Class remains nearly stationary in point of numbers, it now contains 42 students against 40 of last year. The total strength of the College is therefore 327 against 283 in 1865.

4. With one exception, the results of the University Examinations are creditable to the students of the College. Six candidates went up for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and there was not a single failure. Five were placed in the 2nd Class, and the sixth only fell short of that standard by a small number of marks. In the First Examination in Arts 16 students out of 30 succeeded, four of them in the 1st Class, which only contained eight names. In the Matriculation Examination the College did not stand as well as it did last year.

Out of thirty-one, twenty passed, three of whom were in the 1st Class.

5. The annual examination of the College took place as usual in December, and my best thanks are due to the Rev. Messrs. Pearson, Leeming, Bamforth, Burgess and Stevenson, to Messrs. Austin, Grose Hutchins, Wigram, Fortey, Porter, Hogarth, Kershaw and Best, and to Captain Edgecome, for their kindness in setting papers in the various subjects, and valuing the results. The marks assigned by these gentlemen will be found in an appendix to this report.

6. The Senior Class passed a very creditable examination obtaining very high marks in History, Moral Philosophy and Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice, and very good marks in all the other subjects.

The lowest in the list secured more than half marks on the whole examination. Mr. Best reports that the answers in English History display a very creditable knowledge of the subject. Mr. Hogarth remarks that "all did well" in his paper on Milton's Defence of the English people, while Mr. Fortey, speaking of the results in Dynamics, calls them "highly satisfactory." Two of the six students comprising this class took up Logic and Mental Philosophy instead of Dynamics and Astronomy. One of them is honorably mentioned both by Mr. Austin and Mr. Burgess (the Examiners in these subjects), while the other passed fairly. This class has fully sustained the reputation it obtained last year, of being a strong average class, though not containing any students of peculiar merit.

7. All the students of this class having obtained more than five-twelfth of the maximum number of marks, I have much pleasure in recommending them for Certificates of Proficiency of the second grade. Their names are,—

- K. Seshadri Aiyar.
- C. Subbarayan.
- M. A. Jaga Row Pillai.
- P. Krishnaswamy Aiyar.
- T. Múrdi Row.
- Raja Ram Row.

8. The Second Class also acquitted itself remarkably well, nineteen students out of thirteen obtaining more than half the maximum assigned to the whole examination. Mr. Fortey describes the answering in Hydrostatics and Conic Sections as "highly satisfactory;" and

100

Mr. Stevenson makes a similar report of the results in History. Mr. Grose, who examined in Shakspeare's Julius Caesar, observes that although none of the papers were remarkably good, all showed a fair knowledge of the play. Mr. Kershaw, who set a paper on Milton's Comus and Dryden's Essay on Dramatic Poetry, considers "the execution of the papers, on the whole, very creditable to the class;" but remarks a failure in a question on Prosody. Mr. Austin speaks highly of Flanagan, who stands first in Logic, and favorably of some few others; but observes a great want of real knowledge of the subject on the part of those who are near the bottom of the list. Mr. Porter, speaking of the results in Statics, says, "five boys answered very creditably, obtaining about half marks or something over; several others obtained one-third. The marks have been very much reduced by want of due attention to the wording of the questions." In Moral Philosophy very high marks were obtained, and Mr. Pearson speaks very favorably of the class, observing that they acquitted themselves even better than the 3rd Class.

9. As the students of this class, with a single exception, were candidates for the First Examination in Arts also held in the middle of December, I reduced their examination in the College to an exercise in English Composition, a paper on Logic, and two papers on Mathematical subjects not included in the University test. For the same reason the usual vernacular examination of this class was omitted. This plan was tried as an experiment, but it has given rise to some inconveniences, and I do not propose to repeat it. The marks in Logic are very satisfactory, and Mr. Wigram observes that some of the students have done very well, while the average of all is far higher than he expected. Of the results in Trigonometry, Mr. Porter says, "The answering in Trigonometry was very satisfactory. The style of writing out was good, and a large proportion of the class did fairly in the examples and riders." Captain Edgecome reports very favorably of the way in which his paper in Euclid and Algebra was answered, and concludes by remarking that this was the best class which he had examined in India.

10. This class being composed of boys who had to offer themselves for the University Entrance Examination, I reduced their test in the College to two papers, one in English and the other in

Mathematics. The results of both were very fair; in my English paper the average of both divisions was above one-third. Runganadham's division being superior to Sankariah's by about 3 per cent. In Mr. Evans' paper, however, the case was just reversed; the latter, which averaged nearly half marks, having the superiority over the former and to exactly the same amount.

11. The 2nd Class of the Junior Department was examined by Mr. Craig in English, Mr. Evans in Euclid, Mr. Gordon in History and Geography, and by Sankaraya and Ranganadham in Algebra and Arithmetic, respectively. The general impression was that the class acquitted itself creditably and was decidedly superior to the corresponding class of last year. The only subjects in which the results are not satisfactory are Geography and Algebra. Division B, taught by P. Balaji Rao, has shown itself very superior to Division A in Euclid; in other subjects, there is little or no difference between them; in History and English vivà voce the superiority rests with Division A.

12. The 1st Class was examined in English and Arithmetic by myself and in History and Geography by Mr. Gordon. The B Division did exceedingly well in all subjects, the lowest average being 40 per cent. in Geography. In Arithmetic the average was as high as 65 per cent. These results must, I think, be considered very creditable to Mr. Digne, the Master of the class. With Division A. I was not well pleased; except in spelling, in which the two Divisions were equal, this Division was in every subject far behind the other.

13. The ill-health of Virasami Chettiar continuing throughout the year under review, the arrangement mentioned in my last report still continues in force. His leave has recently been extended to the 31st July next. The vacant second Telugu Mastership has been filled up by the appointment of T. Venkiah, who commenced his duties in July last. Mr. Percival considers that the classes have worked with regularity, though he complains as on former occasions of the aversion to Vernacular studies so generally felt by our students. The reports of the Examiners, the Revd. H. Bower and Savandranayagum Pillai in Tamil, and Krishnama Charry in Telugu, are favorable to the students, and the marks obtained are highly respectable. Mr. Bower especially

commends the answers made by the 6th Class to his grammatical questions.

14. During the year 1865, lectures were delivered on Criminal Law and the Law of Evidence. About one-third of the students presented themselves for examination in these subjects in December, and acquitted themselves respectably. The Acting Professor of Law reports that in Criminal Law "the answering on the whole was satisfactory, and in the case of many of the students, showed an accurate knowledge of the subject." Theruvenkata Charry, the Morehead Law Scholar, is mentioned with special approval. In Evidence the answers were not so accurate as in Criminal Law, but the Professor thinks that the papers "gave proof of much intelligence and industry." Thumbu Chetty was the only student who obtained more than half marks. Jurisprudence having become part of the test prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, it has also been included in the College curriculum, and Mr. Mayne is now engaged in delivering a course of lectures on that subject to a class of 42 students, taking Austin's Jurisprudence and Lindley's Jurisprudence for his text books.

15. As it has been announced that no Government scholarships will be granted in future except under special circumstances, I omit the usual recommendation for these stipends, but beg to suggest that the scholarship awarded last year to R. Seshaiyar, be continued for another year. He did remarkably well in the recent examination, standing second in the class, and his conduct has been uniformly satisfactory. The Elphinstone Scholarship will become vacant at the close of next month, and I have to recommend for this vacancy V. Rajshgopal Aiyangar, who stood first in his class at the December examination. If, however, my proposal with regard to Seshaiyar is not sanctioned, I beg to recommend that the Elphinstone Endowment be conferred upon him for one year, at the end of which he will have completed his College course.

16. With one exception I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the University and foundation scholars. K. Seshadri Aiyangar, the Conolly Scholar, is now leaving the Institution; he has carried off the prize of his class in two successive years and heads the list of Bachelors of Arts of the present year. Raja Ram Row, the Cullen Scholar, also

leaves us this month ; though he has not taken a high place in his class, he has worked steadily throughout his College course and has obtained his degree in the shortest time allowed by the rules of the University. He has thus, according to the rules of the foundation, entitled himself to receive the surplus interest that has accrued during his tenure of the scholarship. M. A. Jaga Row, the Elphinstone Scholar, also passed with credit both the College and University Examinations, and is now quitting the Institution. Two of the scholars appointed after the Matriculation Examination of February 1865, L. C. A. Venkata Ramaya and S. Venkatachella Mudally, having been placed in the 1st Class at the first Examination in Arts, held last December, are entitled to the increased stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem. While bearing testimony to the general good conduct of the scholars, I am sorry to be obliged to mention that J. Van Teylingan, who was appointed a scholar in 1863, has greatly disappointed me. After holding his scholarship for nearly three years, he suddenly declared his intention not to offer himself for the recent B. A. Examination, thus breaking the implied contract into which he entered when his scholarship was conferred upon him. His reasons for this course were so unsatisfactory, that he was informed that his conduct rendered him ineligible for a College Certificate, upon which he left the Institution shortly before the December examination.

17. I am happy to be able to recommend the filling up of five out of the six studentships given to pupils of the College, who have had their preliminary training in Patchiappah's Institution. Last year I was only able to recommend three names. The following have fulfilled all the conditions laid down in the rules :—

- Class 3rd, P. Kristnasami Chetti.
- Do. 2nd, V. Dasikacharry.
- Do. D. Bashyam Chetti.
- Do. 1st, S. Rangiah Chetti.
- Do. M. Dorasami.

18. The College Library has been used to the following extent :

Literature.	History.	Science.
386	88	69

These numbers are nearly the same as those of last year, except that there is an increase of more than 100 per cent. in the department of science.

19. A list of the pupils to whom I proposed to assign Prizes, a statement shewing the various districts to which the students belong, and a table exhibiting the fluctuations in the classes of the Senior Department from February 1865 to the present time, will be found appended to this report. I propose in a supplemental report to make recommendations as to the assignment of the Elphinstone Prize and Norton Medal.

20. During the past year I have received most cordial and efficient support from all the Professors and Masters attached to the Institution.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. THOMPSON,
Principal.

PRIZE LIST.

1866.

Third Class, Senior Department...	K. Sashadri Aiyar.
Second do do do	...C. C. Flanagan.
First do do do	...V. Rajagopal Aiyar.
Third Class, Div. A. Junior do	...A. Govinda Pillai.
Do do do B. do do	...C. M. Leonard.
Second do do A. do do	...W. Winfred.
Do do do B. do do	...T. Chakrapani.
	...J. Upshon.
First Class do A. do do	...S. Verasami.
Do do do B. do do	...S. Narasimmulu.

VERNACULAR DEPARTMENT.

Tamil.

Sixth Class	P. Kirstnaswami Aiyar.
Fifth do	Devasighamani.
Fourth do	C. Arunachellam.
Third do	P. Ramasami.
Second do	Pakianadham.
First do	Sinivasa Charry.

Telugu.

Sixth Class	P. Kristnaswami, Junior.
Fifth do	T. Doraswami.
Fourth do	Varadarajalu.
Third do	Chakrapani.
Second do	Bhaskara Row.
First do	Gurumurthi.

BOURDILLON PRIZES.

Tamil	C. Subbaroyan.
Telugu	V. Sundara Ramaya.

MAHA RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE'S PRIZE.

C. Subbaroyan.

LAW PRIZE.

T. R. Thumbu Chetti.

103

Statement shewing the Districts to which the Presidency College Students belonged in 1866.

CLASS.	REMARKS.	Madras.	Madras District.	South Arcot.	Tanjore.	Tinnevely.	Madurai.	Tamil.	Ma. Javar.	Coimbatore.	Mysore.	Bellary.	Cudalaph.	Salem.	Trichinopoly.	North Arcot.	Nellore.	Kistna District.	Total.
3rd Class.....		6	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
2nd do		7	1	2	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28
1st do		13	3	3	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	40	40
3rd, A Division.....		14	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29
3rd, B do		12	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28
2nd, A do		21	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	34
2nd, B do		23	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36
1st, A do		16	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38
1st, B do		19	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39
		131	28	16	23	...	3	10	20	...	...	6	3	4	8	4	18	4	285

Table shewing the fluctuations in the Senior Department from February 1865 to March 1866.

CLASSES.	February 1865.	March 1865.	April 1865.	May 1865.	June 1865.	July 1865.	August 1865.	September 1865.	October 1865.	November 1865.	December 1865.	January 1866.	February 1866.	March 1866.	REMARKS.
3rd Class.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	13	13	13	
2nd Class.....	22	22	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	14	13	24	28	28	
1st Class.....	39	39	40	39	39	39	39	38	37	34	31	39	39	40	

1099

3rd Class, Senior Department.

	Time in Institution.			Age.		Spelling.	English Essay.	History.	Merchant of Venice.	Milton's Defence.	Moral Philosophy.	Mental Philosophy.	Logic.	General Paper.	Dynamics.	Astronomy.	Total.	Rank.
	20	6	2	6	2	10	50	100	150	100	100	100	100	70	120	80	780	1
K. Sashadri Iyer	...	...	...	...	...	7	31	83	98	63	72	..	..	41	74	36	505	5
T. Murdi Row	...	...	...	...	...	7	27	72	89	47	65	46	32	38	..	..	423	4
P. Kistnasawmi Iyer	...	...	...	...	...	7	18	86	72	47	71	..	..	42	70	39	452	2
C. Subbarayan	...	...	...	...	...	9	31	81	89	55	64	..	..	57	85	19	484	3
M. Jagga Row	...	...	...	...	...	8	24	67	113	60	67	78	51	14	..	..	482	6
J. Raja Ram Row	...	...	...	...	...	8*	17	77	89	46	70	..	..	27	51	32	417	
Average...	...	...	...	...	...	8	25	78	92	53	68	62	42	36	70	22		
Do. per centage.....	...	...	...	...	...	80	50	78	92	53	68	62	42	48	58	40		

2nd Class, Senior Department.

	Age.	Time in Institution.		Spelling.	History.	Moral Philosophy.	English Essay.	Comus and Dryden.	Julius Caesar.	Logic.	Conics and Hydrostatics.	Statics.	Total.	Rank.
		10	100	100	50	100	100	100	100	100	120	780		
W. Amurthalingam.....	21	0	7	0	6	56	74½	17	42	30	15	53	38½	12
C. Chinthambriah.....	19	0	4	0	7	51	72½	19	50	29	11	26	276½	13
C. Flanagan.....	20	0	2	0	10	73	79½	39	68	58	80	45	34½	1
G. Gopaula Charry.....	20	4	4	0	7	70	80	26	56	57	24	42	31	9
P. Kristnasami, Sr.....	20	6	3	0	9	71	76½	18	46	39	48	59	64	5
P. Kristnasami, Jr.....	19	6	2	0	8	70	72	18	52	36	23	52	34	11
Y. Ramalingam.....	18	6	3	0	8	76	76	28	44	49	52	56	38	6
K. Ramaswami.....	18	0	6	4	3	65	74	25	52	52	54	53	40	7
N. Suryethama Row.....	18	0	2	0	8	58	75½	19	50	42	37	49	31	10
R. Seshaiya.....	18	0	2	6	8	64	90½	23	50	40	41	68	70	2
C. Streenivasa Ragaven.....	18	4	1	11	7	74	73½	22	62	33	30	69	56	4
T. Sundrum.....	19	6	1	1	4	58	85½	21	54	48	39	43	59	8
Y. Subramaniya.....	17	0	2	0	8	69	76½	18	52	62	28	65	65	8
Average.....		8	66		78	23	52	44	37	52	43			
Do. per centage.....		80	66		78	46	52	44	37	52	37			

First Class, Senior Department.

	Age.	Time in Institution.	English Composition					Total.	Rank.
			Spelling.	English Composition	Logic.	Euclid and Algebra.	Trigonometry.		
			10	100	100	80	100	390	
T. Akilandam	19	6	7	31	40	52	24	154	19
T. Amaldass	18	6 4 6	8	31	80	62	49	230	4
P. Annatha Charry	21	2	6	47	69	50	29	201	8
T. Annasawmy	14	3 1	7	43	67	36	30	183	13
D. Basheum	18	6 1	8	25	42	54	43	172	15
C. Chinnappen	18	6 2	5	24	34	39	17½	119½	26
T. Chitambara Rau	19	1	a	38	30	24	9	101	29
M. Cuthravalu	18	6 2 6	6	28	56	56	53	199	9
V. Desika Charry	20	1	8	38	66	54	19	185	12
S. Desika Charry	19	7	6	23	a	24	a	53	31
C. Desika Charry	20	6 6	6	21	57	56	22	162	16
M. Devasighamony	19	2	7	32	58	42	40	179	14
T. Doraswamy	17	6	10	37	70	70	60½	247½	2
M. Ekamburam	16	1 6	6	38	53	44	16	150	22
C. Gopaula Charry	20	2	7	38	68	65	49½	227½	5
C. Hanumuntha Row	19	3 6	6	30	a	42	29	107	28
J. Hendrick	18	6 4 9	10	42	84	35	43	214	6
J. Hufton	18	8 1	5	52	64	24	12	158	18
C. Kristna Row	21	3	a	29	66	58	32½	185½	11
T. Poonen	18	7	7	43	46	36	18½	150½	21
V. Rajagopaul	18	6 1	4	40	72	78	64	258	1
C. Ramachendra Iyer	17	2 6	8	42	45	49	44	188	10
K. Ramnatha Row	...	3 6 5	5	58	a	46	a	109	27
V. Ramiah	22	2	6	27	33	33	23	122	24
A. Sambasiven	18	1	8	29	55	28	12	132	23
V. Singara Charry	21	...	7	25	40	32	16	120	25
A. Subramaniam	18	2	8	a	a	a	a	8	32
V. Subramanian	17	2	6	32	40	44	36½	158½	17
S. Venkatachellum	17	6 6	7	41	55	70	34	207	7
C. Venkatararniah	17	3	6	46	76	62	50	240	3
M. Vilvanathen	19	2 6	5	25	35	51	37½	153½	20
A. Kristna Row	...	...	8	28	a	30	12	78	30
Average...			7	35	56	47	32		
Do. per centage...			70	35	56	59	32		

APPENDIX VIII.

No. 39.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,
2nd July, 1866.

From

G. SMITH, Esq., M.D.,
Principal.

To

E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward for your information the annual report of the Medical College for the academic year 1865-66, with appendices.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. SMITH, M.D.,
Principal.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.
Session 1865-66.

Principal of the College..... Surgeon-Major G. Smith, M.D.

Departments of Instruction.

Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.....	} Surgeon-Major A. Blacklock, absent on sick leave.
Professor of Ophthalmology.....	
Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.....	Surgeon-Major G. Smith, M.D.
Professor of Midwifery, &c.....	Surgeon J. L. Paul, M.D. & A.M.
Professor of Chemistry.....	Surgeon W. H. Harris, M.D.
Acting Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.....	} Surgeon S. J. Wyndowe, M.D.
Acting Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.....	
Professor of Materia Medica and Botany.....	Assistant Surgeon W. N. Chipperfield.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.....	Assistant Surgeon M. C. Furnell.
	Assistant Surgeon G. Bidie, M.B.
	J. Urquhart, Esq., M.D.

106

Asst. to the Professor of Botany and Materia Medica.....	Mr. J. J. Wood.
Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.....	Mr. Richard Wilkins.
Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.....	Mr. Robert Harvey.
Acting Asst., Junior Department.	Mr. William Hamilton.
Native Assistant.....	E. Ailsworth.
Clerk.....	N. Ramanatha Pillai.
Librarian.....	P. R. Narrainasawmy Mudali.

Mr. Chipperfield delivered a course of lectures on Comparative Anatomy during the Summer Session of 1865-66.

Annual Report of the Madras Medical College, 1865-66

The academical year of 1865-66 terminates to-day. It commenced on the 2nd of October 1865, and has consisted of a Winter Session of six and a Summer Session of three month's duration. The Winter Session terminated on the 29th of March, and the Summer Session commenced on the 3rd of April 1866.

Important changes have taken place in the College Staff since the date of last report (31st May 1865), Dr. Montgomery's connection with the College as Professor of Botany, &c., ceased on the 31st of July last. He had held his Professorship for 8 years, and was an able, zealous, and successful teacher. Mr. Bidie, his successor, assumed charge of his duties on the 25th September 1865. Mr. Blacklock left Madras on the 29th of August last, on sick certificate, and Mr. Chipperfield was appointed to act in his room as Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. Dr. Aitken, Professor of Midwifery, &c., embarked for England on the 29th of August, having obtained furlough on sick certificate. His departure occasioned a permanent vacancy in the College Staff, which was filled up by the appointment of Dr. Harris, who assumed charge of his duties on the 29th of September 1865. Dr. Aitken, though connected with the College but one Session, had proved himself to be a practical and efficient teacher. Mr. Furnell, the acting Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, relieved Assistant Surgeon R. M. Ross on the 3rd of October last. Mr. Ross officiated in the appointment from the 25th of August to the 3rd of October 1865. These changes in the constitution of the

College Staff taking place, as they did, close upon the commencement of the present academic year, caused no little anxiety to the educational authorities. To lose, suddenly, experienced teachers of such subjects as medicine, midwifery, materia medica, anatomy and physiology, would have proved, at any time, a severe trial to the College, but to lose them just when new and untried changes had been effected in the arrangements of the Institution, was equivalent to placing the working of the College to signal disadvantage. The danger of the situation, however, has been tided over satisfactorily by the zeal and energy of all connected with the Institution. No changes have taken place among the Assistants since last report, except that the services of Mr. Watkins, the English teacher, have been dispensed with, in consequence of the alterations effected in the College arrangements under the order of Government, dated 29th March 1865.

In order to meet the requirements of the Madras University regulations for candidates for degrees in medicine, &c., a course of lectures on Hygiene was delivered by Dr. Urquhart during the Winter Session, and a course of lectures on Comparative Anatomy by Mr. Chipperfield during the Summer Session.

At the commencement of the academic year, considerable changes took place in the curricula of the three departments of which this Institution is composed, in consequence of the order of Government No. 84, dated 29th March 1865. The curriculum of the Senior Department was re-modelled to correspond with the requirements of the University, and the curricula of the Second and Junior Departments were re-cast to meet the sanctioned recommendations of a Committee, whose report on the working of the Medical College is dated 2nd December 1864.

The following table exhibiting the number of lectures delivered, the number of examinations held, and the proportion of examinations to lectures in each course during the past Winter and Summer Sessions, has been drawn up from the annual reports of the several Professors. As these reports are entered in full in the appendix, it will only be necessary to notice, in this place, any special points which may have been touched upon by the several Professors.

Session.	Subject of Course.	No. of Meetings.	Number of Lectures delivered.	No. of Examinations held.	Proportion of Examinations to total number of Meetings.
Winter.....	Medicine.....	118	76	42	1 in 2 $\frac{7}{11}$
	Surgery.....	118	82	36	1 in 3 $\frac{2}{3}$
	Ophthalmology.....	48	32	16	1 in 3
	Midwifery.....	112	65	47	1 in 2 $\frac{18}{47}$
	Chemistry.....	120	76	44	1 in 2 $\frac{8}{11}$
	Medical Jurisprudence	70	47	23	1 in 3 $\frac{1}{3}$
	Hygiene.....	42	27	15	1 in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Physiology.....	115	79	36	1 in 3 $\frac{7}{36}$
	Materia Medica.....	120	66	54	1 in 2 $\frac{6}{17}$
	Anatomy.....	172	110	62	1 in 2 $\frac{21}{31}$
Winter & Summer.	Botany.....	41	35	6	1 in 6 $\frac{5}{6}$
Summer.....	Diseases of Women } and Children.....	68	52	16	1 in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Organic Chemistry....	29	22	7	1 in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Comparative Anatomy	44	30	14	1 in 3 $\frac{1}{3}$

Dr. Paul observes, "one great defect pervades this Department, Senior as well as Junior, (1st and 2nd Class 2nd Department students) the very imperfect knowledge of English possessed by its members and the untrained state of their minds. They have been all taken too soon from school, they are now being taught a difficult science, at a time when they should be studying the rudiments of education, and, more especially the channel by which they alone can acquire knowledge, the practical use of the English language, many of them have a difficulty of comprehending what is said to them in lectures, or what is written in their text books, and still more in expressing their own thoughts orally or in writing."

One great difficulty in the way of those students comprehending readily the lectures delivered, depends upon the necessary use by the teachers of technical and scientific terms. The lads in College of the Second and Junior Departments, having had no preliminary hospital training, have missed the advantages secured to their successors of a two years' familiarity with the technical language of the Hospital and Dispensary. The standard of English demanded of candidates for the

Second Department has recently been determined by Government, it is very necessary that that standard should not be lowered.

Dr. Paul again remarks,—

“Considerable inconvenience was felt in the Clinical Class from the frequent absence of the members attending the dissecting and dispensing rooms. From the limited number of students, it frequently happened that the students in charge of the new cases were absent on one or other of these duties, and consequently the cases could not be read, and the proper business of the morning, as it were, deferred till the morrow.” In his report on the courses of Operative and Minor Surgery, Dr. Paul repeats his remarks.

The inconvenience complained of by Professor Paul undoubtedly exists, but it can be remedied only to a very slight extent. The only hours of the day which can be set aside for Practical Anatomy are the morning hours from 6 to 10 A. M. Every other arrangement which involves the prosecution of that most essential study during the College hours, namely, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. has signally failed. It is therefore a necessity that students detailed for Practical Anatomy should, for the time being, be excused attendance at Hospital. Practical Anatomy, however, is confined to the Winter Session, whilst Clinical teaching is continued throughout both Winter and Summer Sessions, and the average number of mornings, during which a student will be absent from his clinical course, in consequence of attendance at the dissecting room, will not exceed twenty in the whole period of 9 months.

Again, with reference to the absence, once in seven days, of students from their Clinical studies to gain practical experience in the compounding and dispensing of medicines, it seems impossible to remove, in any great measure, this inconvenience, consistently with maintaining intact the great principle which may be succinctly expressed thus: *Practical experience in a Hospital Dispensary is the necessary complement of courses of Practical Pharmacy attended in College.* The latter can never act as a substitute for the former.

Dr. Harris, the Professor of Midwifery, states that “Practical instruction in Midwifery at the bedside has been afforded to all the students in rotation at the Lying-in-Hospital,” but with reference to the subject of affording Clinical instruction in the Diseases of Women, he observes, “I do not think it is possible to establish a regular Clinical

Class at the Dispensary of the Lying-in-Hospital at present.” This is a point which must be left to the judgment and discretion of the teacher. At the fitting time, Dr. Harris will no doubt add Clinical instruction in the Diseases of Women to the other great educational advantages of his admirable Institution.

Dr. Wyndowe referring to the subject of text-books, remarks:—
“There is always difficulty (a pecuniary one) amongst the students in obtaining the sanctioned text-books. As the Committee in its report recommended a more rudimentary course of instruction for the Chemistry Class, I would suggest, in accordance with their proposal, that for the Second Department students, the small Manual of Chemistry in Chambers’ Educational course, price in Madras rupees two and annas twelve, be substituted for the present College text-book by Fownes, price rupees nine and annas four.” Dr. Wyndowe’s recommendation might well be extended in principle to all the classes in College. The standard text-book might be restricted advantageously to students of the Senior Department, whilst a cheaper epitome of the subject, ^{if possible} selected for students of the Second Department. The Second Department College text-books are expensive, and few lads of ^{the} Second Department can afford to buy the most recent editions of them. The whole question of text-books is, at present, in an unsatisfactory state. In the annual report of the class of Practical Chemistry, Professor Wyndowe remarks:—
“Considerable inconvenience also was felt from the want of a supply of chemicals, apparatus, &c., my indent for which, though forwarded in August 1864, not having yet been complied with.” It is needless to say that delays of this kind cause considerable embarrassment to departments concerned.

Mr. Bidie, in his annual report of the class of Materia Medica, makes a suggestion with reference to the “Manual of Materia Medica” by Dr. Montgomery, which well deserves consideration and adoption. This excellent little “Manual” is practically rendered useless as a text-book by the publication of the new British Pharmacopœia. Mr. Bidie proposes to prepare a “Manual” on the plan of that compiled by Dr. Montgomery, which shall contain the various changes sanctioned by the new Pharmacopœia. It might be well perhaps to postpone the publication of the proposed Manual until the appearance of the second edition of the British Pharmacopœia and of the new Pharmacopœia of India under preparation by Dr. Waring.

Syllabuses.

1. Surgery.
2. Medicine.
3. Physiology.
4. Chemistry.
5. Ophthalmology.
6. Midwifery.
7. Materia Medica.

Constitution of the Departments and Classes at the commencement and close of the academic year, &c.

6. Syllabuses of the courses of lectures have been prepared by the several Professors, and those marginally noted have been passed through the Press. These syllabuses are of great value to the students; some of them, indeed, should rather be called *epitomes* of the sciences of which they treat.

7. *Senior Department.* At the commencement of Session 1865-66, the Senior Department consisted of—

2 Government students in their 5th year of study.			
2 do do do 4th do			
2 (1 Govt and 1 Lane scholar) 3rd do			
2 Private students do 1st do			

making a total of eight students.

Government students Chinapoo and Seethambaram Pillai, having passed their final examination successfully, will receive on this occasion the diploma of *Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery* of the College.

Gnanapillai, a student in his fourth year, who, consequent on the Commendation made in his last report, had his stipend suspended by the Director of Public Instruction, was finally struck off the roll of the Senior Department on the 29th November 1865, on the ground of prolonged and unexplained absence from his Hospital and College duties.

One private student, Mathew John, supported by the Travancore Government, joined the College at the commencement of the Session. He has however been permitted, at his own request, to withdraw, in order that he may prepare himself for passing the First Examination in Arts of the University, before commencing his medical studies.

There remain four students on the roll of the Senior Department. The Final Examination Committee report as follows on Government students Chinapoo and Seethambaram Pillai:—

“Seethambaram Pillai came short of rejection by only four marks and Chinapoo by *thirteen*. The same students are spoken of as being inferior to those of the same department in former years, and as having attained to but “a poor mediocrity” in their professional education. These remarks of the Final Examination Committee are justified if we regard solely the results of the late examination. On that occasion, however, the young men were singularly nervous and confused, and

seemed unable to command themselves sufficiently to give moderately ready answers on points with which they are quite familiar. Presence of mind is one thing, the possession of information another. Happy is the student who has both; critical is his position, if having the latter, he yet lacks the former. During his curriculum, Chinapoo has had the first place in fourteen out of nineteen classes, and in the remaining five, he occupied the second place. In five of his classes, Seethambaram gained the highest position, and in fourteen the second.

These young men leave College with the best wishes of their teachers for their success in life. If irreproachable conduct, high principles, zeal and diligence avail aught to secure success in life, then,—with God's blessing, their success may be regarded sure. The prospect of Government employment has been held out to them from the beginning of their career, and it is much to be desiderated that the sphere selected for them should be one of active professional exertion.

Pursooramen Naick, a student in his 4th year, whose stipend of Rs. 20 per mensem was suspended for one year in consequence of the unsatisfactory progress made by him in his studies, has so far secured the approbation of his teachers during the past Session as to warrant the recommendation now made of the restoration of his stipendiary scholarship.

Mr. Chipperfield remarks, “I consider that he has decidedly improved.” “He is a young man of good conduct and of considerable industry; he is very anxious to improve, and is most attentive to his duties and classes, but he is somewhat deficient in intelligence, ability and acquaintance with English.”

Government student Gregory, and Lane Scholar Dhanakoti Rajoo have, as on former occasions, secured the approbation of their teachers by their conduct, attention, ability and zeal. In July last Mr. Gregory passed successfully the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University, and he purposes appearing in a few days for his “First Examination” for the University Degree of M. B. and C. M.

Mr. Dhanakoti Rajoo will also appear in a few days for his “Preliminary Scientific” and “First Examinations.”

Mr. Tyrrell, a private student, having finished his first year of study, will also appear before the Preliminary Scientific Examination Committee of the University.

The conduct of all these candidates for medical honors has been unexceptionable.

(B.) *Second Department.*

At the commencement of the academic year, the Second Department consisted of—

8	First Class Students	in their 3rd year.
12	Second do	do 2nd "
20	Third do	do 1st "

making a total of 40 students. Eight students, constituting the Senior Class, having been found qualified as Assistant Apothecaries, leave College; one lad resigned the service, and 31 names remain on the roll of this Department.

The Final Examination Committee speak of the inferiority of the candidates to those of former years. As a whole, the batch is but a mediocre one, though Currie and Douglas are certainly rather more than average lads. It must be remembered that these lads have been educated upon that faulty system which has been corrected under Order of Government No. 84, dated 29th March 1865. The new rules necessitate a two years' preliminary hospital training before lads can join the Second Department of the College. The entrants of Session 1867-68 will be the first who shall reap the full advantage of the new regulations. The conduct of all the young men of the 1st Class of the Second Department has been very satisfactory.

The Second Class of the Second Department, taken as a whole, has done fairly. The results of the class examinations conducted by Committees of Professors, shew that at the oral examinations in Physiology Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, they have gained a high proportion of favorable marks; that at the oral examination in Anatomy, they have done well, and that in Surgery and Medicine, they have acquitted themselves fairly. In Minor Surgery, they failed. With the exception of the examination in Materia Medica, the written examinations on the several subjects of study have been less creditable to the class than the oral. In Medicine, they obtained but 42 per cent. of favorable marks. Dale is the most intelligent, and Ramachendra Numby the most deficient lad of the class. The conduct of these lads has been good.

The 3rd Class of the Second Department consisting of 19 students taken as a whole, has done but indifferently this Session. Thirteen lads passed a creditable examination before the Committees of Professors,

but the rest have failed more or less signally.* At the oral examinations in Chemistry, Materia Medica and Anatomy, they acquitted themselves creditably; also at the practical examinations in Chemistry and Pharmacy. The written examinations in Chemistry, Materia Medica, and especially in Anatomy were less satisfactory.

The written examinations of the 2nd and 3rd Classes of the Second Department this year shew indubitable marks of haste and carelessness, as if the students were under the impression that the *written* was of less value than the *oral* examination, whereas the fact is exactly the reverse, for the results of *written* constitute a better test of the progress and knowledge of the student than those of the *oral* examinations.

The conduct of the lads in this class has been good.

The following lads of the 2nd Class of the Second Department are recommended for discharge on the ground of incompetence.

N. B. Ramachendra Numby.
G. D'Santos.

and of the 3rd Class of the Second Department,

G. Whittaker.
J. Hayes.
S. A. Newnan.

The following lads of the 3rd Class of the Second Department are recommended to be remanded:—

S. Downing.
R. Currie.

(C.) *Junior Department.*

At the commencement of the Session the Junior Department consisted of—

23	First Class Students	in their 2nd year.
32	Second do	do 1st "

making a total of 55 students.

Twenty-two lads,* constituting the Senior Class, having been found qualified to act as Hospital Assistants, leave College.

Thirty-three students remain on the roll of this Department. Of the students who appeared before them, the Final Examination Com-

* One lad was sick in Hospital.

mittee report as follows:—"Only 22 students of the Junior Department presented themselves for examination, and all these passed. It must however be particularly borne in mind that though table No. 3 shows such marks as "good" and "very good" opposite several names, the examination was of a most elementary character, the Board remembered that the duties of Hospital Assistants had been defined by Government as *simply mechanical*, and it is *for such duties only* that these young men are fitted." The Examination Committee here refer to the terms of Government Order, No. 84, dated 29th March 1865, para 7.

The 2nd Class of the Junior Department acquitted themselves fairly at the annual class examinations. In
 Second Class of the Junior Department. Anatomy, the percentage of favorable marks was 83; in Minor Surgery 77; in Practical Pharmacy 70, and in Materia Medica 61. One lad, R. Moorgasen, No. 816, was absent from all these examinations. The conduct of the young men of the Junior Department has been good. A few of them have been punished for irregular attendance at the Hospital and Dispensary. The students of the Junior Department are instructed by the College Assistants, the Professors holding occasional examinations of the several classes.

The Senior Class met for instruction in Surgery under Mr. Wood 135 times, including 71 examinations. The Senior and Junior Classes met under Mr. Wood for instruction in Minor Surgery 31 times. Mr. Hamilton directed the studies of the Senior Class in Medicine, and of the Junior in Anatomy; the former class met 135 times, including 62 examinations, and the latter 133, inclusive of 48 examinations.

Mr. Ailsworth took charge of the classes of Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy, the former of which met 134 times, including 35 examinations, and the latter 84 times.

At an early period of the Session it was found necessary to relieve Mr. Wilkins of all duties in connection with the Junior Department, the labour imposed upon him by the new arrangements being sufficient to engage all his attention. The tuition of the Junior Class in Anatomy was entrusted to Mr. Hamilton. The following lads of the Junior Department are recommended for discharge on the ground of incompetence:—

L. Solomon, No. 820.	Shabudeen, No. 815.
P. Rajagopal, No. 823.	R. Moorgasen, No. 816.

Three private students attended certain classes of the College during the past year, and the sum of Rupees 120 in fees has been placed at the credit of Government.

General.

8. The Johnstone Medal has not been awarded this year. The Government Gold Medal has been assigned to C. M. Rungasamy, No. 783, a student of the Senior Class of the Junior Department.

A small sum of money (Rupees 46-4-6) which formed part of a sum placed at the disposal of the Medical College for the purchase of prizes by the late C. V. Coniah Chetty, Esq., was, with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, expended in the purchase of a small case of instruments, and under the designation of "the Coniah Chetty Prize" will this day be presented to C. Chinapoo, Government student, Senior Department. At page 21 of the last annual report, regret was expressed that the consignment of prize books had not arrived in time for the Anniversary of the College. The books reached the College on the 16th of March 1866, and the prizes were duly forwarded to the successful candidates.

9. Five hundred and forty-five volumes have been added to the Library since the date of last report. A list of additions and donations is given in the appendix. The Student's Library contains 384 volumes.

10. Thirty-three additions have been made to the Museum during the past year. The thanks of the College are tendered to Mr. Honey for the various specimens of drugs presented by him to the Museum of Materia Medica, and to Mr. Sausman, Assistant Apothecary, for contributions to the Museum of Botany.

11. At the date of last report a reference regarding the supply of text books to the students was under the consideration of Government. Under order dated 8th September 1865, No. 245, Government declined to assist the students in the purchase of their text-books.

12. A list of the Assistants of the College and of the students, Prosectors, &c., is given in the margin. A reference to the annual reports of the several Profes-

sors will shew how assiduously and satisfactorily the Assistants to the

Assistants.
Messrs. Wood, Wilkins,
Harvey, Hamilton, Ailsworth.

Prosecutors.
Gregory, Ellis, Douglas,
Bath, Dale, and Rungasaw.
my.

Professors have performed their onerous duties during last year. Since last report Government have sanctioned the retention by the College of Mr. Wilkins' services on his promotion to the grade of Second Apothecary. Mr. Ailsworth, the Native Assistant, a pains-taking

and intelligent teacher, appeared before the Final Examination Committee as a candidate for admission to the grade of Assistant Apothecary, and passed a most successful examination. The Committee allude to his qualifications in very flattering terms. It would be much to the advantage of the College were Mr. Ailsworth's services continued in connection with it.

The Prosecutors have performed satisfactorily such duties as scant leisure enabled them to undertake. The Clerk, Librarian, Draughtsman, and other servants of the Institution have given satisfaction.

13. In last report notice was taken of the fact that much disease of an Asthenic character had occurred among the students during the Session. Dr. Paul has submitted a memorandum, shewing that the ailments of the students during 1865-66 have been of a comparatively trifling character. No deaths have occurred among the College students during the past Session.

HISTORICAL

14. A short historical notice of the principal events which have occurred since the last Anniversary of the Institution may fittingly conclude the present report.

(A.) In the historical retrospect of Session 1864-65, the principal features of Government Order No. 84, dated 29th March 1865, were indicated. Before the close of the Session a Notification* was issued by the Principal Inspector General embodying the rules sanctioned by Government in so far as they referred to the admission of students to the Second Department. Subsequently, under date 20th November 1865,* Government sanctioned the rules proposed by the Head of the Medical Department for the preliminary training in hospitals and dispensaries of Paid Medical Candidates and Paid Medical Pupils. The several

changes sanctioned by Government were brought into operation so far as this Institution is concerned during the past Session 1865-66. The course of lectures on Hygiene commenced on the 30th of November, and that on Comparative Anatomy was delivered during the Summer Session.

The new curricula of study were at once brought into operation, care being taken that the change from the old to the new arrangements should be made without injuring the completeness of the courses of study of the several Departments. In consequence of the Division of the academic year into a Winter Session of six months' and a Summer Session of three months' duration, considerable alterations had to be made in the arrangements of days, hours, lectures, and examinations.

(B.) In a despatch from the Right* Honorable the Secretary of State for India,† dated 30th December 1865, No. 6, the Secretary of State indicates his view on questions connected with the operations of the Medical College of Madras. In this despatch, Sir C. Wood expresses his approval of the principle.

* Vide Appendix.
† In reply to a communication from the Madras Government dated 13th February 1866, No. 43.

1. "That the course of education given in each Department should be fitted to qualify the young men under training for the duties of the particular class of appointments which they are destined to fill, and that it is not expedient to aim at qualifying them for higher duties, which some of them may, under exceptional circumstances, be called on to discharge." Further,

2. That in order to make it safe and proper to act on this principle, "it is necessary that provision should be made for the performance of such higher medical duties, by maintaining each class of the medical service in a state of numerical efficiency." Further,

3. The Secretary of State, referring to his Despatch of 28th July 1859 (No. 4), in which he called "attention to the propriety of extending the class of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, on account of the stimulus which the measure would afford to the entrance of an increased number of young men into the College, prepared to prosecute Medical studies in their higher branches," re-asserts the principle, and regards such a measure (namely, the extension of the class of Sub-Assistant Surgeons), as equally necessary for filling up those numerous appointments in the public service, which are beyond the acquire-

ments to be expected in the class of Apothecaries on the one hand, and for which the establishment of the Commissioned Medical ranks is quite inadequate on the other.

4. The Right Honorable the Secretary of State further recognizes "that there is at present no such prospect of private medical practice among the native society of the Madras Presidency as would induce many young men of education to aim at high medical qualifications without the prospect of Government employment." But he points out how desirable it is that this object, one of the motives which led to the establishment of the Medical College, should be kept in view. Finally, he directs that the College curriculum and the requirements of the University should be brought into strict harmony.

This Despatch is the Magna Charta of this Institution.

(C.) On the 5th of April last, under instructions from the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal of the College issued a Notification containing certain alterations in the rules affecting the Government scholarships. The scholarships, which were five in number,* and of the value of Rupees Twenty per mensem each, are to remain the same as regards number, but are to undergo certain

changes in the amounts of the stipends. To candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University (obtaining 3rd marks in English), a scholarship on the old rules will be given, but to those who have passed the First Examination in Arts special advantages will be held out. They are to receive a stipend of Rupees twenty per mensem, to be increased to Rupees thirty, on passing successfully and at the regulated time, the "Preliminary Scientific Examination," and a further increase to Rupees 40 per mensem, on passing the "First Examination" for M. B. and O. M. of the University. These rules constitute a decided improvement upon the old. A paternal Government has done much; it is for an enlightened and sensible service is a limited field. Spheres of private practice in the native community, though very limited now, will doubtless become more and more extended, as education and civilization progress.

(D.) Under date the 8th September 1865 there issued from the India Office "Amended regulations for the examination of candidates for the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service." All natural born subjects of Her Majesty

of a certain age and of sound bodily health, may be candidates. The certificates of this College are received by many of the Medical Colleges and Schools at home, hence the way is open, by which the students of this Institution and Medical Graduates of this University may obtain appointments in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service. Of the graduates of this Institution two hold Her Majesty's commission, and of those who have been mainly or entirely educated at this College, four at least hold commissions in this Presidency. It is much to be desiderated that those interested in the advancement of medical science either for its own sake, or because it is an important branch of general education, or because they are desirous of helping on schemes of general philanthropy and usefulness, would consider how practically their good wishes and views could be carried out by founding scholarships in connection with this Institution, and by giving encouragement to deserving students in the shape of medals, gifts of books, &c. Already the Lane Scholarships have been productive of good, may we be permitted to point to them, and to say to those desirous of commemorating in India, the name and worth of some distinguished Indian public servant, go and do likewise.

(E.) Under date the 18th August, No. 297 of 1865, the Government of India ruled that, pending a reference to the Home Government, the enlistment into the Medical subordinate service of persons, who though born in India are the sons both on the side of the father and that of the mother of natural born British subjects, is prohibited. A subsequent reference on the point elicited from the Indian Government a communication cancelling this prohibition, provided such persons were not attested as soldiers. Some alteration in the Mutiny Act is contemplated to bring these persons within its provisions.

(F.) Under order No. 350, dated 18th November 1864, Government approved of certain alterations and additions to the Medical College buildings being made, at an estimated outlay of Rupees 43,200. The work was commenced in May 1865, and is still going on. It is to be hoped that every effort will be made to push it forward, and so put an end to the great inconvenience which at present exists. It is very desirable too that the esplanade lying to the North, East and South of the College building should be neatly railed in and planted, and made over to the College. A fitting and ornamental appendage to the building would thus be secured.

(G.) By order of Government, No. 87, dated 27th March 1866,

the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department was appointed "Ex-officio Visitor" of the College.

The Principal in concluding this report, cordially thanks his brother Professors for the uniform assistance and support they have afforded him during the past Session.

(Signed) G. SMITH, M.D.,
Principal.

APPENDIX IX.

No. 83.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
CHEPAUK, 28th May, 1866.

From

Captain W. H. EDGECOME, R. E.,
Principal, Civil Engineering College,

To

E. B. POWELL, Esq., M. A.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report of the progress of the Civil Engineering College, for 1865-66, together with reports of the Examiners.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. EDGECOME, Captain, R.E.,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

REPORT FOR 1865-66.

1. The last report of this College by the Acting Principal, Captain Rogers, R. E., shows that at the close of the last Session there were 89 students on the College rolls. Since that date there have been 49 admissions and 41 departures, and we accordingly close this Session with 97 students, thus distributed:—

In First Department.....	5 Students.
1st Class, 2nd do.	16 "
2nd do do.	41 "
Special Department. { Surveying Class.....	19 "
{ Drawing and Estimating... 16	"
Total... 97	"

Of this number 19 are Military and 78 Civil Students.

Department.	Number at the end of last Session.	Admitted during the Session.	Total.	Left during the Session.	Present strength.
Officers' Survey Class	...	...	...	...	...
1st Department	5	2	7	5	5
2nd do.	43	35	78	21	57
Special Department	41	12	53	18	35
Total...	89	49	138	41	97

2. Before detailing the results of the working of the College during the Session under review, I take this opportunity of conveying my best thanks to Captain Rogers, R.E., for his able and efficient management of the Institution during my temporary absence (on special duty) in Burmah, whence I returned and re-assumed charge on 1st September last.

3. The staff of Masters remains the same as during the previous year, with one exception, namely, the appointment of Serjeant Wallace (formerly a pupil in the College) as Master of the Special Department, vice Serjeant Lennon, who resigned.

4. The Officers' Surveying Class has not been formed during the past Session, as owing to the peculiar conditions of its establishment, I have found it impracticable to work the class with a smaller number than 10 officers, and that number did not offer themselves for admission. It will be reformed next Session, however, if a sufficient number of officers be nominated by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

5. The usual half-yearly examination of the College was held in December last, and one student* in 2nd Department, qualified for the minor test of Overseer under Bengal Public Works Department.

I regret to state, however, that one of the students* was detected in such gross copying during his examination, that, having regard to what had occurred during the previous Session (as remarked by Captain Rogers in his report,) I felt

it incumbent on me to expell him from the College, as an example and warning to the others.

On the results of this examination I was compelled to recommend two students of the 1st Department and one of the 2nd Department to withdraw from the College.

6. The Annual Examination commenced on 11th and terminated on 25th instant, and for the most part was conducted by gentlemen unconnected with the College, whom I thank most cordially for their kind assistance.

The following is a list of the Examiners in the various subjects:—

Mathematics.	Arithmetic.....	Rev. J. Bamforth.
	Algebra.....	J. Anderson, Esq.
	Geometry.....	F. S. Evans, Esq.
	Trigonometry.....	Captain, Rogers, R.E.
	Mensuration.....	W. A. Porter, Esq.
	Statics.....	College Paper.
Civil Engineering.	Applied Mechanics.....	College Paper.
	Building Materials and Construction.....	Captain Fischer, R.E.
	Brick-making and Cements.....	Dr. Hunter.
	Roads, Bridges, &c.....	Captain Chrystie, R.E.
	Earth Work and Strength of Materials.....	College Paper.
	Hydraulics.....	Captain Mullins, R.E.
Drawing & Surveying, Estimating, & Levelling.	Steam.....	Colonel Hutchinson, R.A.
	Compass Surveying & Levelling.....	College Paper.
	Theodolite Surveying.....	Lient. Trail, R.E.
	Estimating (from a Plan)...	College Papers.
	Drawing from Specification.	
Language.	Telugu.....	W. Joyes, Esq.
	Tamil.....	

7. The reports of the Examiners, which will be found in extenso in the appendix, show that in Mathematics the first

Department has obtained an average of 50 per cent. of the maximum number of marks, which is certainly a fair proportion. N. Veeragavulu, however, obtained 685 out of 900 marks or more than two-thirds, and Mr. Hunter is considerably over half marks.

The greatest failure is in *Trigonometry*, but the Examiner partly attributes this to the bad text-book employed. Only four students took up the *Trigonometry* paper, and three the Paper in Statics and Applied Mechanics.

8. In *Civil Engineering* the average mark of the whole class is 45.16 per cent. This is not very high, but it must be remembered that the class consists of two years and one year students, the latter of whom tend to diminish the average for the whole class. Taking, therefore, the 2nd year men, who alone were examined for certificates, their average mark is 60.6 per cent. and one, viz., Mr. Potter, has gained 427 out of 600 marks or 71.16 per cent., and this I consider very satisfactory. The worst paper was that on Roads and Bridges, &c., where the marks obtained were 107.4 out of 250. This the Examiner considers unsatisfactory, though he adds that his paper is harder than most of those given in previous years; but I would further remark that as one-third the maximum or 83.3 out of 250 would entitle a candidate to a pass, 107.4 marks are not discreditable, though I expected a higher average.

9. Only three students out of five took up the two Papers in *Surveying and Levelling*, and they all obtained good marks. Mr. Potter heading the list with 172 out of 250 or more than two-thirds, and the remainder very little below it. This is a very creditable result.

10. In both *Drawing and Estimating* only 3 students were examined. Mr. Potter again heads the list with 161 out of 300 or a little more than half marks, the remainder are a little over one-third the maximum. On the whole this examination is not satisfactory.

11. The average mark gained by First Department in all the subjects in which they were examined is 44.5 per cent., which is not very high, but of those students, who have completed two terms at the College, and who therefore leave it to-day, each has gained more than 60 per cent. of the maximum. They are therefore fully entitled to a Certificate of qualification as Assistant Engineer.

12. The general results of Examination of 1st Class, 2nd Department, are as follows :—

This class has passed a creditable examination in this subject, and obtained as an average mark, 50 per cent. of the maximum.

The students who most distinguished themselves are Private Lalor, Private Munn, and G. Thyriapillay, who accordingly carry off the three prizes. The examination in *Mensuration* which in previous years has been indifferent and was specially noticed by Captain Rogers in last year's report, has this year proved very satisfactory, and the Examiner (Captain Rogers) thus reports :—

“The class has done remarkably well, more than one-third of the number having gained upwards of $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of full marks. Milne is specially worthy of mention, having solved every question and obtained full marks.”

The least satisfactory examination was in *Trigonometry*, where the average mark was only 26 per cent. of the maximum; but, as in the case of the First Department, the Examiner partly attributes this to the text-book in use.

13. The average mark is 399 out of 700, or rather more than one-half, Qr. Master Sergt. Milne gains the 1st prize with 585 marks, and Private Munn, the 2nd prize with 576 marks. Privates Hyde, Lalor, and Bamfield also deserve honorable mention, having obtained 502, 490, and 481 marks respectively. This examination is therefore very satisfactory.

The most unsatisfactory result was in the examination in Roads and Bridges, &c. The Examiner (Captain Christie, R.E.) reports that “with eight students (out of 16 examined) who obtained more than 100 marks, he was on the whole satisfied; as their papers show that they have not only a fair general knowledge of the subject in which they were examined, but also that they understood what they were writing.” With the remainder, however, he was dissatisfied, and he adds “that although the paper is harder than most of those given in previous years, yet at the same time it contained only such questions as a Taluq Overseer in the ordinary routine of duty would meet with.” I would remark that this being the most *practical* is almost invariably the worst paper done by the students, for although we take every opportunity of giving them a practical knowledge of Engineering, these opportunities fall far short of what is needed and desired.

14. The average mark in this subject is 138 out of 250, or 55 per cent.

Surveying and Levelling.

The students who most distinguished themselves are Private Munn, Quarter-Master-Serjeant Milne, and Private Brewer.

Private Munn gains the first prize with 204 marks out of 250, and Serjeant Milne the 2nd prize with 198 marks.

The results of this examination are creditable to the class.

Drawing and Estimating.

15. The average for the class is a little more than 45 per cent.

Quarter-Master-Serjeant Milne and Private Lalor gain the 2nd prizes with 215 and 205 marks respectively, out of 300, and they are closely followed by Private Munn with 190 marks. A. Johnson and Privates Hyde and Bamfield deserve creditable notice; I am not however perfectly satisfied with the general results in these subjects.

16. Eleven students underwent an examination in Tamil and five in Telugu, the average mark obtained is 50 per cent., and the Examiner (Mr. Joyes)

reports that "the papers are decidedly in advance of those of the two previous years, and that Tamil pupils exceeded their Telugu fellows." A. Johnson gains the Tamil prize with 171 marks out of 200, and Ottmann the prize in Telugu with 143 marks.

17. Summing these results, it is found that the average marks obtained by the 1st Class, 2nd Department, in all subjects, is 53.1 per cent. of the maximum, which must be considered very satisfactory. Quarter-Master-Serjeant Milne and Private Munn have had a closely contested race for the first place, and they differ by only 1 mark, having gained 1,943 and 1,942 respectively, out of 2,700 marks or not far more than the maximum. The Mathematical attainments of the latter are of a high order, but the advantage gained here was more than counter-balanced by Quarter-Master-Serjeant Milne's proficiency in Civil Engineering, and Drawing and Estimating. The third place on the list is taken by Private Lalor with 1,799 marks, and he is further distinguished by having obtained the 1st prize in Mathematics and 2nd in Drawing and Estimating. Hyde and Dighton take the next two places with 1,678 and 1,571 marks.

18. Of the sixteen students examined ten have obtained more than half marks, and the eleventh has so slightly fallen short of it, that having regard to his general attainments and excellent character, I have judged him qualified with the other ten as Taluq Overseers. Four others have obtained one-third the maximum or more, and have therefore passed the minor

test required for the Bengal P. W. D., one only has failed to obtain a Certificate, and that mainly through sickness, which necessitated his absence from six of the examinations, and I recommend that he be allowed to compete again hereafter.

19. The results of the examination of the 2nd Class, 2nd Department. 1st Division of this class, consisting of 23 students, is exceedingly satisfactory.

In *Mathematics*, the average mark is nearly 47 per cent. of the maximum, and in *Surveying and Drawing* there are several students who evince a high degree of proficiency, and who in all probability will distinguish themselves greatly next Session. Doyle and Gill in *Mathematics*, and Bond and Kelly in *Surveying and Estimating* deserve special mention.

Doyle, moreover, is distinguished in *Chemistry*, and obtains the Prize and a Certificate of Proficiency in that science. Gill also obtains the Drawing prize, and Kelly the prize for proficiency in Telugu, having gained 182 out of 200 marks, and Beeby wins the Tamil prize with 105 marks.

20. Of the 2nd Division of this class, I cannot speak very highly, for comparatively few have done well and proved themselves worthy of promotion into 1st Class next Session. With the majority therefore I am dissatisfied, though it must be added that many of them joined the College late in the Session, and have never been able to recover the time and ground lost by this means.

Those students who deserve honorable mention are,—

T. Seetharam Mudaliar.

Serjeant Maile.

Balasoondrum.

21. Eleven students were examined for certificates. Of this number nine passed. Three obtaining 1st Class Certificates and six obtaining 2nd Class Certificates.

22. Fitzgerald takes the first place in this class with 358 marks out of 450, and gains 1st prize, but on the results of the examination alone Veerasawmy heads the list with 212 out of 250 marks, but here, however, Fitzgerald is only one mark short of him, and for work done in the field during Session is considerably a-head of all the other students, having obtained 147 out of 200 marks. He is followed by King with 127 marks, who also takes the second place in the class and the 2nd prize. A large number of the students in this class have been

but a short time in the College, and the results I therefore consider very creditable.

23. Only five out of fourteen students underwent examination, and most of these had only been a few months in the College, and therefore much could not be expected from them. One, however, (S. Baubia Naidu) passed an excellent examination and obtained a 1st Class Certificate and the Prize.

24. A class of twelve students was formed on 1st January under the instruction of Mr. West, Photographer, Black Town, and considering the short time they have been at work, I am satisfied with the results. As directed I have prepared a separate special report on this branch of instruction, and will not therefore dwell further on it here.

25. In this optional subject few of the students seemed to take much interest, and the examination proved unsatisfactory, only one student obtaining a certificate.

26. The students of 1st Class, 2nd Department, have attended at the School of Industrial Arts, and gone through a practical course of instruction in Brick and Tile-making, &c. under Dr. Hunter, who was also kind enough to examine them on the results of his lectures. He reports most favorably of their knowledge of these useful arts.

27. Visits have also been paid by these students to the Mint, Gun Carriage Manufactory, Lime Kilns, Presidency Work-shop, and every opportunity has been embraced of supplementing theoretical with a practical knowledge of Engineering.

28. Besides the examination of the College students just concluded, nine other candidates presented themselves for examination. Of these two, viz., Mr. Dumphry and Donaghue (old College students) who passed the minor test of Assistant Overseer under the Bengal Code at the examinations held in May and December 1865, have now qualified as Taluk Overseers, Madras P. W. D. Another candidate, Kud-dapa Ramasawmy, also passed a most successful examination for the Taluk Overseer grade.

29. Of the remainder two were examined for Certificates in Surveying and four for Certificates in Drawing and Estimating, but they were all unsuccessful.

30. Candidates for admission during the ensuing Session. There have been three applications from Civil candidates, who have passed the Matricu-

lation Examination at the University of Madras, and they will accordingly be admitted as students next Session. One Military* candidate has also presented himself.

31. Twenty-two students have been examined for admission to this Department, but the results of the examination are not yet determined.

32. Only two applicants have presented themselves: should this class however be not up to its full strength, a further examination will be held on 1st August to fill up vacancies.

33. Seven candidates have registered their names for the Scholarship (of 15 a month) founded in the 2nd Department of the College by an officer of Royal Engineers, and the examination will be conducted in July next, and the successful candidate come into attendance at commencement of next Session.

34. I regret to report that during the past Session I have had to remand four Military students for misconduct, but of the conduct of those now on the rolls of the College, I can speak with much favor, and can confidently recommend those soldier-students now passing out, as steady, respectful, and respectable men who are likely to do good service to the State.

35. The conduct of the Civil students has almost, without exception, been uniformly good, and their diligence and attention to their studies most commendable.

36. I beg finally to thank the Masters of the College for their zealous discharge of their responsible and arduous duties, and for the cordial co-operation they have afforded me in the instruction of the students and in maintaining the character of the Institution.

(Signed) W. H. Edgcomb, Captain, R.E,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 30th April 1866.	Amount of Grantdrawn from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	Total.	REMARKS.
SECOND DIVISION.					
			RS. A. P.	RS. P. T.	
Roman Catholic School, Bellary....	0	168	1,061 0 0		
Protestant Charity School, Bellary...	0	43	626 5 0		
London Mission School, Bellary...	0	127	961 15 0		
Anglo-Vernacular School, Ghooty...	3	34	285 0 0		
Do. do. Harpukhully...	2	46	50 14 2		
Do. do. Tadpatry...	1	40	54 0 0		
Do. do. Cumbum...	1	38	84 12 9		
Do. do. Covil Gantla...	1	18	120 0 0		
Do. do. Puddatur...	1	52	186 10 8		
Do. do. Pullampett...	1	23	140 0 0		
Do. do. Madanapalli...	2	34	142 8 0		
Do. do. Jamalamadgu...	1	39	130 0 0		
Do. do. Royachote....	1	25	180 0 0		
Free Church Mission School, Nellore	6	246	797 10 10		
Anglo-Vernacular School, Allur...	1	36	140 0 0		
Village Schools, Nellore District...	0	1,802	674 8 0	5,686 4 5	
THIRD DIVISION.					
Free Church Boys' Central Institution.....	20	640	6,789 3 9		
Do. do. Black Town Branch.....	7	190	727 9 10		
Do. do. Triplicane do.....	10	0	843 4 0		
Do. do. Chingleput do.....	5	144	846 5 11		
Do. do. Conjeveram do.....	6	185	320 4 11		
Do. do. Trivellore do.....	4	93	140 11 7		
Do. do. Girls' Boarding School.....	3	57	435 12 10		
Do. do. Day School.....	4	152	257 0 0		
Do. do. Balien Patasala School.....	4	120	278 1 3		
Do. do. Black Town do.....	0	70	46 7 2		
Do. do. Triplicane do.....	0	0	40 0 0		
Do. do. Chingleput do.....	5	35	0 0 0		
Do. do. Conjeveram do.....	6	47	60 4 5		
Do. do. Trivellore do.....	0	50	90 0 0		
Bishop Currie's Grammar School.....	0	123	4,800 0 0		
Dowton Protestant College.....	8	262	5,554 10 8		
Wesleyan Boys' School, Royapetta.....	12	209	2,423 10 4		
Do. Girls' do. do.....	1	47	887 8 0		
Do. Boys' do. Saidapett.....	2	32	37 3 0		
Do. do. St. Thomas' Mount.....	3	143	1,252 8 0		
Rate-paying School, Saidapett.....	0	202	1,982 4 9		
Vepery Poor Schools.....	0	203	399 3 9		
Pacheappa's Branch School, Conjeveram	2	139	212 8 0		
Govinda Naidu's Primary School.....	15	464	1,654 11 4		
Harris School, Triplicane.....	2	79	636 0 0		
Balura Andra Dravida English Patasala Boys'.....	1	97	73 5 4		

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 30th April 1866.	Amount of Grantdrawn from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.	Total.	REMARKS.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Native Female Education Society's Girls' School, Chintadrapetta ...	1	79	330 0 0		
Parcherry Poor Schools.....	0	164	360 0 0		
Black Town Parochial Schools.....	3	90	225 14 4		
Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery.....	11	372	4,669 8 3		
Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary for Boys.....	3	185	380 0 0		
Do. Girls' Pay School	0	38	0 0 0		
Do. Infant do.	4	52	1,364 0 0		
Do. Girls' Orphanage.....	40	104	0 0 0		
Saint Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic School, Parcherry	0	110	146 10 8		
Roman Catholic Royapooram School.....	3	143	126 10 8		
Do. Triplicane do.....	2	107	75 0 0		
Saint George's Cathedral Poor Schools.....	2	74	1,010 4 0		
Saint Andrew's do.	0	145	420 0 0		
Gospel Society's Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens.....	1	19	654 12 3		
Saint Francis Xavier's Anglo-Ver. School, Saint Thome.....	4	177	269 10 8		
Lutheran Mission do. Pursuwalkum.....	3	47	322 9 1		
Union Schools, John Pereira's.....	2	91	275 0 0		
Church Mission Society's Anglo-Ver. School, Tondiarpett.....	4	58	255 10 8		
Christ Church Schools.....	0	147	128 5 4		
Anglo-Ver. School, Trippapalare...	2	91	216 15 9		
Pacheappa's Branch School, Chelambaram.....	5	112	798 0 9		
Manjacobpam Infant School.....	1	61	114 10 8		
Pensioners' School, Cuddalore.....	4	100	440 0 0		
German Lutheran Mission Orphan School, Semandalam ...	1	35	48 0 0	42,421 10 11	
FOURTH DIVISION.					
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore.....	7	375	5,265 0 0		
Do. Fort School do.	0	76	25 0 0		
Do. Seminary, Vedarparam	2	100	1,380 0 0		
Do. Anglo Ver. School, Vellam.....	3	113	1,202 0 0		
Do. do. Negapatam.....	3	161	1,800 0 0		
Do. do. Poreyar... ..	2	127	310 0 0		
Wesleyan Mission School, Manargudy.....	2	81	180 0 0		

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the 30th April 1866.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.			Total.		REMARKS.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Wes. Mis. Boys' Sch., Negapatam.	8	157	1,800	3	6			
Do. Girls' do.	12	35	151	5	4			
Do. Village do. do.	2	18	34	0	0			
Do. do. North Gate	1	18	45	5	4			
Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam	2	124	494	0	0			
German Lutheran Mission Seminary, Trenggar	6	105	304	0	0			
Do. do. School do.	2	27	93	0	0			
Do. do. do. Poreyar	1	42	28	0	0			
Town School, Combaodum	6	247	635	3	2			
Anglo-Vern. School, Kuttalam	1	26	120	0	0			
Do. Tandur	1	17	68	15	8			
Do. Koral	1	29	30	0	0			
Do. Kodanjudy	1	16	139	3	2			
Do. Sheally	3	39	222	14	6			
Wesleyan Mission School, Trichinopoly	4	143	509	0	0			
Gospel Society's High School do.	8	305	1,651	0	0			
Do. Boys' do., Erangalur	0	33	240	0	0			
Do. Girls' do., do.	0	20	30	0	0			
Anglo-Vern. School, Lanigady	2	66	246	0	0			
Do. Maseri	1	38	116	10	8			
Do. Kistalai	1	57	180	0	0			
Ang. Vern. School, Perambalur	1	46	144	3	1			
Vellore Fort Boys' and Girls' School	1	29	103	3	7			
Village Sch., N. Arcot Dist.	0	40	276	0	0			
	0	933	517	0	0			
FIFTH DIVISION.								
Hindu Anglo Vernacular Sch., Tinnevely	3	149	1,097	10	6	18,935	4 0	
Do. do. Sattor	1	29	123	12	0			
Do. do. Ambasamudrum	1	39	180	0	0			
Do. do. Coimbatore	0	288	1,257	8	0			
Do. do. Carur	3	49	284	8	2			
Do. do. Verachimungalam	1	17	85	0	0			
Do. do. Palladam	1	24	180	0	0			
Do. do. Bowany	1	46	219	11	2			
Do. do. Elavandi Vadaga-pollam	1	10	91	15	0			
Do. do. Kongrapollam	1	29	104	13	5			
Do. do. Kuttanunthapur	1	14	65	12	11			
Village Sch., Perambalur	1	0	20	0	0			
Day School, Coimbatore	1	26	39	0	0			
Ootacamund Mission Schools	1	0	54	0	0			
Village Schools, Coimbatore	2	0	57	2	0			
Subscription School, Tuticorin	0	0	1,868	8	0			
Chris. Vern. Education Socy.	0	4,299	155	11	0			
Anglo Vern. Sch., Madura	1	36	170	0	0			
Do. do. Chinnamamur	1	27	145	8	0			
	5	131	32	10	0			

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the 30th April 1866.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st May 1865 to 30th April 1866.			Total.		REMARKS.
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Anglo-Vern. Sch. Tirumungalam.	2	35	177	14	6			
Do. do. Palany	2	37	164	15	4			
Do. do. Aruppucotai	1	8	115	0	0			
Do. do. Sivagunga	2	60	292	8	0			
Do. do. Tiruchuli	1	0	53	5	4			
Do. do. Solavandum	1	34	70	0	0			
Do. do. Nellakotta	1	23	100	0	0			
Do. do. Vettalagunda	1	34	97	10	8			
Do. do. Kilamungalam	1	0	32	1	6			
Do. do. Vidasundur	1	7	33	2	8			
Do. do. Attur	1	5	37	1	7			
Do. do. Attur	0	742	193	0	0			
Village Schools, Madura Dist.	33	708	1,642	4	4			
Ch. Mis. Sch., Nallur	10	483	490	1	8			
Do. do. Palamcottah	14	1063	565	8	0			
Do. do. Surandai	6	128	213	5	4			
Do. do. Punnikulam	13	419	661	0	0			
Do. do. Pannivelei	49	928	1,939	11	9			
Do. do. Mengnanapuram	7	432	250	6	5			
Do. do. Kaduchapuram	9	205	546	4	0			
Do. do. Suviseshapuram	11	286	480	0	0			
Do. do. Dohnavur	6	83	235	8	0			
Do. do. Sachapuram	9	79	966	0	0			
Do. Training Institution, Palamcottah	0	53	330	0	0			
Do. Native English School, Strivellipulur	3	197	703	8	0			
Do. do. Palamcottah	28	795	1,531	0	0			
Gospel Society's Schools, Edeyengudy	9	382	474	0	0			
Do. do. Muthalur	36	714	1,165	0	0			
Do. do. Nazareth	15	319	424	8	0			
Do. do. Christianagram	5	606	213	0	0			
Do. do. Pathiamputhur	5	105	520	0	0			
Do. do. Ramnad	10	211	513	8	0			
Do. do. Sawyerpuram	0	77	2,237	18	4			
Do. Seminary do.	3	71	405	0	0			
Do. Schools, Naugur	4	86	214	0	0			
Do. Anglo-Vernacular Tuticorin						25,916	7 5	
MALABAR AND CANARA.								
Protestant Schools, Cochin	5	142	762	0	0			
Germ. Miss. Sch., Tellicherry	1	104	922	7	4			
Anglo-Vern. School, Palghat	3	192	174	10	8			
Do. do. Manantoddy	1	43	380	0	0			
Rate School, Kottayam	0	89	724	0	0			
Do. Payanur	0	32	345	3	0			
Do. Cherpuishi	0	122	400	0	0			
Do. Angadipuram	0	87	338	4	0			
Anglo Vern. Sch., Mangalore	3	61	693	3	10			
Canarese Vernacular Boys' & Girls' Schs., Mangalore	0	27	123	11	2			
Grand total Rs.			1,16,876	4	8			

APPENDIX XI.

Statement of Building Grants made to Private Schools from the Educational Building Fund, during the year 1865-66.

District.	Name of School.	Amount of Grant.			REMARKS.
		Rs.	A.	P.	
Madras	Free Church Mission Schools at Black Town and Triplicane.....	1,396	14	5	
Do.	Church Mission Girl's School Ellore.....	265	9	8	
Trichinopoly.	Miss Bennetts School.....	1,712	8	0	
Tinnevelly...	Hindu Anglo Vernacular Sch.	1,200	0	0	
Malabar.....	Angadipuram Rate School....	150	0	0	
	Total Rupees...	4,725	0	1	

TABLE I.

APPENDIX A.

I. INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
Government Colleges and Collegiate Institutions.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average of daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.				Monthly rate of Schooling fee.	Receipts.						Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		REMARKS.			
			Hindos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	TOTAL.		English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.		From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local rate or Assessment.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other sources.		Total.	Total cost.		Cost to Government.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Presidency College.	Collego Branch.	Madras.	14th April 1841.	73	...	9	82	62	82	29	4	4 Rupees.	36,888 6 8	1,428 4 6	...	...	1,827 0 0	124 8 0	40,268 3 2	38,211 13	...	607 1 0	558 14 7		
			29th May 1855.	25	1	16	42	33	...	...	...	...	10 Rupees for each course of lectures.	3,619 5 9	250 0	...	...	670 0 0	...	4,539 5 9	3,19 5	...	100 8 7	100 8 7	
			14th April 1841.	160	1	30	191	175	191	46	12	2 Rupees.	20,272 5 0	...	...	...	...	3,797 0 0	...	24,069 5 0	20,885 5	...	118 7 6	112 9 1	
			Total...	258	2	55	315	270	273	18	75	16	...	60,780 1 5	1,678 4	...	...	6,294 0 0	124 8 0	68,876 13 11	65,226 7	...	826 1 1	772 0 3	

TABLE II.

APPENDIX A—(Continued.)

I. INSTITUTIONS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
Government Schools of the Higher Class.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.					Monthly rate of Schooling fee.	Receipts.						Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		REMARKS.				
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Hindustani.		Persian.	Urdu.	From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Rate or Assessment.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.	Other sources.		Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Provincial School.	Bellary.....	29th Jan. 1855...	219	5	22	246	221	246	0	246	...	1 Rupee.	10,080	...	...	...	2,780	...	12,860	...	...	...	51 12 8	39 14 7			
Do.	Combaconum...	19th Oct. 1854...	343	0	8	351	330	351	351	0	...	1 Rupee.	12,748 8 8	...	...	...	4,456	...	17,204 8 8	...	...	...	45 10 0	39 0 0			
Do.	Calicut.....	1st Nov. 1854...	297	7	41	345	318	345	...	0	...	1 R. & 8 As.	10,047 13 10	...	...	...	2,706	...	12,753 13 10	...	...	...	36 4 9	29 15 10			
Zillah School.....	Rajahmundry...	16th Jan. 1854...	172	3	0	181	145	181	...	181	...	1 R. & 5 As.	6,300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	7,184 8 7	...	...	...	44 7 0	43 8 8			
Do.	Berhampore...	4th Sept. 1856...	106	3	2	111	83	111	...	111	...	1 R. & 8 As.	4,498 6 10	...	...	...	614 8	...	5,112 14 0	...	...	...	23 1 6	19 9 1			
Do.	Cuddapah...	23rd April 1858...	154	3	16	173	139	173	...	173	...	1 R. & 8 As.	3,411 12 4	...	...	...	1,196	...	4,607 12 40	...	...	...	45 7 0	42 2 0			
Do.	Kurnool.....	1st April 1860...	109	4	3	116	112	116	...	116	...	1 R. & 8 As.	4,237 8 0	...	...	...	715	...	4,952 8 08	...	...	...	25 7 10	17 10 0			
Do.	Chittoor.....	4th Feb. 1859...	315	6	11	332	301	332	112	220	...	1 R. & 8 As.	5,252 6 11	...	...	50 0 0	2,259	8 13 4	7,570 4 30	123 13 1	...	...	23 1 4	17 12 10			
Do.	Salem.....	14th April 1857...	231	20	23	274	256	274	274	0	...	1 R. & 8 As.	4,664 9 5	...	...	...	2,157 1 10	...	6,821 11 11	...	...	...	31 15 2	25 11 2			
Do.	Cuddalore.....	1st July 1853...	204	1	12	218	203	218	218	0	...	1 R. & 8 As.	5,819 12 2	...	...	...	1,551 8	...	7,371 4 24	...	...	...	30 15 11	24 8 4			
Do.	Madura.....	2nd June 1856...	246	2	14	262	256	262	262	0	...	1 R. & 12 As.	6,125 14 7	...	...	...	2,714 14	...	8,840 12 74	...	...	...	42 1 5	40 4 2			
Madrasa-i-Azam.....	Madras, Triplicane.....	May 1859...	0	297	0	297	272	297	279	18	...	4 Annas.	10,467 11 8	...	...	...	887 4 10	3 5 9	11,358 6 30	7	...	...	42 1 5	40 4 2			
Total...			2396	351	159	2906	2646	2906	1496	1065	...	345	297	88	98	83,714 8 5	...	50 0 0	22,811 12 8	12 3 1	1,06,588 8 21	2	123 13 1	447 3 1	381 5 0		

TABLE III.

APPENDIX A (continued.)

I. INSTITUTIONS FOR GRAL EDUCATION.

Government Schools & Middle Class.

Government Schools & Middle Class.																									REMARKS.
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When opened.	Number of pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.							Monthly rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts.						Charges.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.			
			Tamil.	Telugu.	Canarese.	Malayalam.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Urdu.		Arabic.	From Government.	Donation.	Local rate or Assessment.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.			Extraordinary.	Total.	Total cost.		Cost to Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
FIRST DIVISION.																									
Ganjam District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Chicacole	7th	102					4 & 8 As.	1,226 10 8					357 8 0	1,584 2 8	1,399 0 10	51 12 6	1,450 13 4	133 5 4			16 12 3	14 2 10	
	Taluk School	Russelconda	17th	22					2 & 4 As.	334 14 11					59 10 0	394 8 11	335 14 11	58 10 0	394 8 11			19 3 11	16 5 5		
	Do.	Ooperbhago	9th						None.	322 12 0						322 12 0	285 12 0	34 4 8	320 0 8	211 4		24 9 11	24 13 3		
	Do.	Ganjam	19th						2 & 4 As.	316 12 4					46 2 0	429 14 4	347 1 2	15 13 2	362 14 4	67 0 0		25 0 6	21 14 8		
	Do.	Ichapur	26th						Do.	338 0 0					6 12 0	406 12 0	369 14 0	36 14 0	406 12 0			18 1 4	15 1 4		
	Do.	Tekkali Raghunatpur	22d						Do.	478 10 10					66 8 0	545 2 10	514 10 10	72 0 10	1,050 15 7	8 7 0		14 13 10	19 15 2		
	Anglo-Vernacular School	Bimlipatam	29th	86					4, 6 & 8 As.	89 15 2					231 4 0	1,124 3 3	978 14 9	33 11 0	535 11 0	73 3 8		15 7 3	13 2 1		
	Taluk School	Palkonda	21st	39					2 & 4 As.	460 0 0			100 0 0		94 0 0	554 7 0	502 0 0	31 3 0	679 2 7	18 12 0		17 12 7	15 8 1		
	Do.	Ankapalli	17th	56					Do.	586 15 7					145 6 0	832 5 7	647 15 7	50 13 0	653 4 0	153 3 0		12 7 4	10 13 11		
	Do.	Kassimkotai	16th	47					Do.	549 12 0				100 0 0	124 12 0	674 8 0	602 7 0	29 12 0	411 5 11	510 3		13 9 9	11 7 3		
Kistna District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Chodaveram	19th	44					Do.	336 3 11					80 12 3	417 0 2	381 9 11	22 12 0	369 1 11	515 0		15 7 1	12 7 3		
	Taluk School	Nursapatam	1st	28					Do.	308 12 11					66 4 0	375 0 11	346 4 11	139 12 0	1,396 1 4	18 2 8		12 4 10	10 4 8		
	Anglo-Vernacular School	Elur	16th	55					4, 6 & 8 As.	1,260 0 0					154 4 0	1,414 4 0	1,256 5 4	58 0 0	439 10 0	15 8 0		27 5 10	24 7 5		
	Taluk School	Relanghi	1st	46					2 & 4 As.	376 0 0					80 2 0	455 2 0	381 10 0	75 8 0	615 4 0	19 0 0		10 9 1	9 2 4		
	Taluk School	Gudur	22nd	28					Do.	539 12 0					94 8 0	634 4 0	539 12 0					19 3 7	16 13 10		
	SECOND DIVISION.																								
	Bellary District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Adoni	12th	70					4 As.	840 0 0					237 12 0	1,077 12 0	940 0 0	69 15 6	1,009 15 6	67 12 6		14 0 5	11 10 8	
		Do.	Anantipur	1st	82					4 As.	1,240 6 6					211 9 9	1,452 0 3	1,244 6 0	143 5 1	1,387 11 1	64 5 2		29 15 8	18 12 8	
		Do.	Pennacondah	18th	27					4 As.	620 5 1					94 13 0	715 2 1	700 5 1	7 13 0	708 2 1	7 0 0		29 11 11	25 13 6	
	THIRD DIVISION.																								
Madras District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Mylapore	1st	82					2 & 3 As.	1,142 6 9			36 0 8		131 10 0	1,310 1 5	1,196 6 9	71 12 0	1,268 2 9	41 14 8		17 10 3	15 13 10		
	Taluk School	Ponneri	6th	47			82		2 & 4 As.	196 0 0					91 8 0	287 8 0	232 0 0	21 8 0	253 8 0	34 0 0		6 10 9	5 2 6		
	Do.	Trivellore	6th	80					Do.	684 4 6					202 4 0	886 8 6	768 4 6	24 0 0	792 4 6	94 4 0		9 3 5	7 15 4		
	Do.	Poonamallee	17th	114					Do.	659 4 2					239 8 0	898 12 2	667 10 3	184 7 10	852 2 1	46 10 1		7 0 3	4 14 7		
	Do.	Kunnatur	13th	57					Do.	280 0 0					132 2 0	412 2 0	376 0 0	24 0 0	400 0 0	76 6 0		8 3 1	7 3 8		
	Do.	Stripermatur	30th	47					Do.	470 0 0					138 12 0	608 12 0	498 12 0	33 10 0	532 6 0			13 12 8	13 12 8		
	Pensioner's School	Tripassore	15th	0					Do.	344 13 5						321 4 0	240 0 0		344 13 5			7 13 4	7 13 4		
	Mint School	Madras	13th	0					Free.	344 13 5						321 4 0	240 0 0	81 4 0	321 4 0	1 4 0		13 11 5	9 12 1		
	Taluk School	Old Town, Cuddalore	4th	39					Do.	321 4 0						321 4 0	240 0 0	14 5 3	589 9 3	9 6 0		13 3 0	8 13 0		
	Do.	Poto Novo	25th	36					4 & 8 As.	420 0 0			0 8 0		170 5 3	590 13 3	575 4 0	58 10 0	514 5 9	28 13 10		12 13 11	10 4 7		
Salem District.	Do.	Kurinipadi	1st	12					Do.	343 9 9					178 7 0	523 11 9	455 11 9	17 8 0	450 8 0	81 8 0		9 5 2	6 12 4		
	Do.	Virdachellam	16th	77					Do.	360 0 0					119 5 10	479 5 10	433 0 0	23 9 8	578 2 11	22 12 0		14 1 6	10 5 0		
	Do.	Punroty	1st	38					Do.	419 11 11					239 15 0	659 10 11	544 9 3	33 0 0	451 0 0		12 14 2	7 1 11			
	Do.	Villapattanam	16th	48					Do.	330 0 0					138 0 0	473 12 0	425 0 0	36 0 0	457 0 0	24 14 0		10 4 7	7 1 11		
	Do.	Tindivanam	10th	67					Do.	420 0 0					187 4 0	632 4 0	579 0 0	26 12 6	606 12 5	34 3 7		17 6 3	13 15 5		
	Do.	Trinomalai	18th	30					Do.	349 1 6					221 0 0	641 0 0	579 15 11	43 11 7	434 13 1	0 8 5		10 14 2	8 0 11		
	Do.	Trikalore	1st	60					Do.	540 0 0					86 4 0	435 5 6	391 1 6	45 2 8	729 2 8	31 2 0					
	Do.								Do.						220 2 8	760 4 8	684 0 0					52 11 1	44 7 3		
	834 732 ... 82 ... 114 ... 18,803 8 0 ... 136 8 8 4,710 6 9 75 0 5 23,725 7 5 20,765 9 8 1,738 13 3 22,504 6 11 1,221 0 6 ... 521 11 8 447 6 3																								