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No. XXVIII.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR

1870-71.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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No. 1470.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 30th August 1871.

From

E. B. POWELL, Esq., C.S.I.,
Director of Public Instruction,

To

THE HONORABLE R. S. ELLIS, C.B.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort Saint George.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1870-71. The Reports of the Inspectors of Schools, the Principals of Colleges, and the Curator of Government Books are attached as Appendices to my Report.

2. On the 31st March 1870 the total number of colleges and schools connected with the Educational Department was 3,134, with an attendance of 105,455 pupils; and on the 31st March 1871 there were 3,479 institutions, attended by 115,212 scholars. Thus, during the year 1870-71, the number of schools increased by 345, and that of pupils by 9,757. The advance belongs almost entirely to private schools working under the Results' Grant System. The number of Government institutions has increased from 116, with an attendance of 10,420 pupils, to 119, attended by 10,811 scholars. The number of Aided Schools, other than those under the Madras Education Act, has risen from 1,761 to 2,204, and the attendance thereat has advanced from 69,277 to 80,623. The schools under inspection, but not aided, were slightly fewer in 1870-71 than in the previous year; and the attendance at such institutions in the year under review stood at 19,724 against 21,453 in 1869-70. These schools are being improved with a view to their qualifying for grants.

3. In the 1st Educational Division the number of schools has increased by eighty-eight, and the number of pupils by 1,888. The number of Government institutions has increased by two, and the attendance at them by 184. The changes for the several districts are as follow:— For Ganjam an increase of thirteen schools and 417 pupils; for Vizagapatam, one of twenty-nine schools and 510 pupils; for the Godavery, one of twenty-seven schools and 700 pupils; and for the Kistna, one of nineteen schools and 261 pupils.

4. In the 2nd Division there are twenty-three additional schools and 1,365 additional pupils. The Numerical Returns appended show an increase for Government institutions of three schools and ninety-four pupils. The Sriharicottah School, having this year been entered under the Nellore District, instead of under Madras as in previous years, the real increase is two schools and fifty-four pupils. The Bellary District shows an increase of twenty-two schools and 1,018 pupils; Cuddapah, one of twenty-six schools and 250 pupils; Kurnool, one of thirty-one schools and 529 pupils; and Nellore presents a decrease of fifty-six schools and 432 pupils. The decrease belongs to unaided schools under inspection.

5. In the 3rd Division the number of schools has risen by ninety, and the number of pupils by 2,017. Of these increases, twenty-seven schools and 1,077 pupils belong to Madras and Chingleput, and sixty-three schools with 940 pupils to South Arcot. While there was no actual change in the number of Government institutions in the division, the returns show a decrease of one, caused by the transfer of the Sriharicottah School to the Nellore District; the attendance, as entered in the tables, is 121 less than that for 1869-70, but the real decrease, throwing out the result of the transfer, is one of eighty-one pupils. The Legal Branch of the Presidency College, reckoned as a separate institution, was closed during the year, and the Female Normal School was opened.

6. In the 4th Division there are ninety-eight additional schools and 3,746 additional pupils. Of these increases, fifty-one schools with 1,539 pupils belong to North Arcot; nine schools with 414 pupils to Salem; nineteen schools with 1,360 pupils to Tanjore; and nineteen schools with 433 pupils to Trichinopoly. No change has occurred in the number of Government Schools, but the attendance at them has increased by 218.

7. In the 5th Division there is an increase of twenty-seven in the number of schools, and of 775 in that of pupils. The attendance at Government Schools has increased by thirty, the number of such institutions remaining unchanged. Coimbatore presents an increase of fourteen schools and 113 pupils; and Madura, one of fourteen schools and 881 pupils. Tinnevely shows a decrease of one school and of 219 pupils.

8. In the 6th Division there is an increase of nineteen schools, but a decrease of thirty-four pupils. In Malabar there is an addition of

fifteen to the number of schools, but the pupils are less by forty-nine. In South Canara there is an increase of four schools and fifteen pupils. The number of Government Schools in the division has decreased by one, and the attendance has fallen by fourteen. The school closed is that at Anjengo, a place which has since been transferred to the Travancore State.

9. The following tables show the distribution of the schools
Distribution of Schools in the several districts on the 31st March
and Pupils. 1871:—

1st.—With reference to the Agency by which they are managed :—

NAME OF DISTRICT.										PRIVATE COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.										Total Number of Pupils according to Divisions.		Total Number of Pupils in Government Institutions according to Divisions.																									
Classification of Government Schools.										Receiving Grants-in-aid.										Schools under Inspection, but not receiving Grants-in-aid.		Total Colleges and Schools.		Total Pupils.		Educational Division.																					
Number of Institutions.										Pupils.										Pupils.		Total Number of Private Colleges and Schools.		Total Pupils.		Total Colleges and Schools.		Total Pupils.																			
Class.										Pupils.										Pupils.		Pupils.		Pupils.		Pupils.		Pupils.																			
Higher										1										150		1		1		1		1																			
Middle										5										279		5		5		5		5																			
Lower										16										701		16		16		16		16																			
Normal										1										255		1		1		1		1																			
Middle										1										120		1		1		1		1																			
Normal										1										198		1		1		1		1																			
Higher										2										137		2		2		2		2																			
Middle										1										14		1		1		1		1																			
Normal										1										123		1		1		1		1																			
Middle										1										419		1		1		1		1																			
College										1										292		1		1		1		1																			
Higher										2										211		2		2		2		2																			
Middle										1										184		1		1		1		1																			
Higher										3										55		3		3		3		3																			
Middle										1										60		1		1		1		1																			
Lower*										1										40		1		1		1		1																			
Gaujam ...										23										1,138		...		...		49		1,475		8		165		57		1,640		80		2,778		First. 13,233 1,085					
Vizagapatam ...										7										375		...		...		212		1,917		22		586		88		2,721		95		3,096		Second. 15,737 914					
Godavary ...										4										349		48		877		4		330		102		3,095		2		62		156		4,364		160		4,713			
Kistna ...										2										123		...		...		0		505		61		1,775		15		243		82		2,533		84		2,616			
Bellary ...										4										419		8		335		4		499		98		2,313		39		708		149		3,865		152		4,274			
Cuddapah ...										1										211		2		65		1		46		60		1,381		129		1,865		192		3,357		193		3,568			
Kurnool ...										3										184		...		...		...		77		1,649		59		831		136		2,480		159		2,634					
Nellore ...										2										100		8		292		2		282		130		2,940		105		1,611		245		5,125		247		5,925			

Madras and Chingleput.	College†	3	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Third. 23,397 2,423
	Higher	2	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Middle	6	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Arcot.	Mixed	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fourth. 29,801 3,390
	Middle	1	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Normal	2	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
North Arcot.	Higher	4	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fifth. 37,701 760
	Middle	9	539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Normal	5	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salem ...	College	1	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sixth. 14,349 1,339
	Higher	1	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Middle	6	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tanjore ...	Middle	1	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal	1	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Higher	1	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly	Middle	6	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal	1	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Higher	1	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Coimbatore	Middle	1	353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal	1	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Higher	1	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madura ...	Middle	2	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Higher	1	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tinnevely...	Middle	1	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal	1	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Higher	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malabar ...	College	1	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Higher	1	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Middle	4	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Canara	Normal	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Higher	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Middle	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* This School (Venadi School, Sribharathiah,) is under the Educational Inspector, 3rd Division.
† Includes the Senior or Collegiate Departments of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges.

N. B.—The Trichinopoly and Vellore Normal Schools are under the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, though they are included among the schools of the 4th Division; the number of pupils in them was 217 and 265 respectively.

a Of these 39 are girls.
b Of these 3 are girls.
c Of these 45 are girls.
d Of these 290 are girls.
e Of these 29 are girls.
f Of these 34 are girls.
g Of these 20 are girls.

NOTE.—Beside the girls attending purely Female Schools and the schools denominated "Mixed," Ganjam District; 45, Village Schools in the Vizagapatam District; 7, Village Schools in the Godavery District; 4, Village Schools in the Nellore District; 60, Village Schools in the Cuddapah District; 187, Village Schools in the Salem District; 234, Village Schools in the Coimbatore District; and 185, Village Schools in the

Girls attending purely Female	
Do.	Mixed
Do.	Lower Class
Do.	Normal

h Of these 38 are girls.
 i Of these 11 are girls.
 j Of these 1,088 are girls.
 k Of these 828 are girls.
 l Of these 58 are girls.

10. Of the 115,212 pupils entered in the foregoing Statements—

115,212

10,185

NOTE.—The students of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges (excepting Military Students studying Tamil and Telugu), the School of Arts, and Ordnance Artificers' School are not included.

As many of the pupils study more than one language, the same children enter the foregoing numbers twice or oftener.

11. The Inspecting Agency of the Department included the following officers during the year under review:—

Agency.	Following officers during	...	6
Inspectors of Schools	...	...	19
Deputy Inspectors of Schools	...	...	31
Inspecting Schoolmasters	...	...	1
Superintendent of Hill Schools	...	...	57

12. The Junior Assistant Agent to Government in Ganjam also lends his aid to the department, and has the immediate management of the Hill Schools in that district, the Inspector of the Division merely paying the schools an annual visit.

13. In the beginning of the year Mr. Gopala Rau, B.A., Senior Assistant Master in Combaconum Provincial College, was appointed to act

14. A table giving the chief features of the work of the Inspectors of Schools and their Deputies in 1870-71 will be found among the Appendices. The following statements show the area, population, number of scholars connected with the Department of Education, and the proportion of scholars to population (1) for each of the Districts of the Presidency, and (2) for the several Educational Divisions :—

15. As might be expected, Madras and Chingleput occupy the most favorable position among the districts; then come Tinnevely, Coimbatore, and Malabar; and Vizagapatam, the Kistna, and Ganjaia stand lowest. It is to be recollected that the foregoing figures correspond to quantity of education only, and do not indicate its quality. If Collegiate, Higher Class, and Middle Class education were alone taken into account, Tanjore, with its three colleges, attended by 151 pupils, its seven Higher Class Schools attended by 1,756 pupils, and its fifty-one Middle Class Schools attended by 4,037 scholars, would stand second to Madras and Chingleput alone. It may be observed that the areas and population assumed are, doubtless, open to correction; but probably the changes required to make the entries accurate would affect but very slightly the figures in the last column.

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

Charges.	EXPENDITURE DURING 1870-71.					
	From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges..	37,184	10	11	...	...	...
Inspection and its subsidiary charges.	1,34,742	3	7	...	...	...
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads ...	8,46,238	10	3	1,50,055	14	4
Total ...	10,18,165	8	9	1,50,055	14	4

From the foregoing, amounting altogether to Rupees 11,68,221-7-1, must be deducted the sum of Rupees 85,135-13-11 paid into the Treasury to the credit of Government.

17. In the course of 1870-71 an alteration was made in the First Arts Examination in regard to Logic, one of the optional subjects of that test. Instead of the Treatises of Whately and Thomson, portions of which were formerly prescribed, Stanley Jevons' Elementary Lessons on Logic has been fixed upon as the text-book. The change will come into force in 1872.

18. In the Bachelor of Arts Examination, Logic and Mental Philosophy have heretofore constituted an optional branch, while Moral Philosophy has been an essential subject. It has now been resolved that Mental Philosophy shall be an essential subject, and that Logic and Moral Philosophy shall form an optional branch. In Mental Philosophy certain chapters of Bain's Mental and Moral Science are prescribed. The Logic of the Bachelor of Arts Examination will carry on and complete the course laid down for the First Arts Test, including Induction as well as Deduction; Bain's Logic, Books III. and IV., has been adopted as the text-book on Induction. The examination in

Moral Philosophy will take in Part I., Ethics, of Bain's Mental and Moral Science, Butler's three Sermons on Human Nature and Dissertation on the nature of virtue, and the history of morals during the 18th century. It has also been laid down that the text-books named are to be regarded as merely showing the general scope of the examination, and that the questions set are not to be limited to them. These changes will have effect in 1874.

19. The following statement exhibits the results of the examinations held by the University from its establishment to the close of last official year:—

YEARS.	MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.				FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.				BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.				BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING EXAMINATION.				BACHELOR OF LAWS EXAMINATION.				REMARKS.
	Number of Candidates examined.		Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.		Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.		Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.		Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.		Passed.		
	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.	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	7	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Beside the results entered in the Table, two candidates obtained the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, one in 1858-59 and the other in 1870-71; two others passed for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1868-69; and a candidate secured a License in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68. The Degree of Master of Arts was obtained by one candidate in 1869, and by five in 1870; all the young men were ex-students of the Presidency College. The Degree of Master of Laws has been conferred on two candidates, one in 1870 and on the other in 1871.
1858-59	79	11	7	7	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1859-60	57	23	8	8	10	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
1860-61	52	23	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1861-62	80	35	13	13	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1862-63	195	49	83	47	12	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
1863-64	390	93	50	50	21	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1864-65	565	137	86	86	29	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1865-66	555	120	109	109	39	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1866-67	895	142	161	161	59	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1867-68	1,066	128	210	210	57	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1868-69	1,320	181	193	193	71	46	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1869-70	1,200	167	234	234	63	101	53	26	14	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
1870-71	1,358	189	235	235	100	130	59	28	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Total ...	8,105	1,334	1,896	1,896	438	326	155	42	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

20. In December 1870, 1,358 candidates attended the Matriculation Examination, and 424 succeeded in passing; these figures are the highest up to the present time. Of the passed youths, 189, of whom thirty-one were in the First Class, came from sixteen Government Institutions, the remaining 235, of whom twenty were in the First Class, either came from forty-seven other schools, or were private students.

21. As regards the First Arts Examination, the year just closed was an exceptional one. Under the new rules lengthening the First Arts course from one to two years, a youth who matriculated in 1869 could not come up till 1871; consequently the First in Arts candidates in 1870 consisted almost entirely of students who had previously failed to pass the test. Also to economize teaching power, several institutions, among others Combaconum Provincial College, did not form a First Arts Class for 1870. These circumstances account for the greatly diminished number of passed candidates; while 220 passed in 1869, only ninety-six were successful in 1870. Of the latter twenty-two came from five Government institutions, thirty-two from nine other schools, and forty-two were private students.

22. The number of successful candidates at the Bachelor of Arts examination in 1871 is identical with that for 1870, viz., thirty-four; of the passed men, thirteen belonged to the Presidency College, twelve to Combaconum Provincial College, three to Trevandrum High School, and six were private students. No candidate was placed in the First Class, twenty-three were ranked in the Second, and eleven in the Third Class.

23. The examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws held in 1870 was the last to which a candidate was admissible upon a pass at the First Arts Test; in 1871 only Bachelors of Arts were permitted to come up for a Degree in Law. This explains the striking disparity between the number of candidates for 1869-70 and that for 1870-71. In the former year eighty-seven came up for examination, though only fourteen passed; while in the latter only three attended the examination, of whom one was successful. In 1871 a Bachelor of Laws proceeded to the Degree of Master of Laws.

24. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering was held last year, at which two young men were successful.

25. The annexed tables give the particular institutions at which the successful candidates in the Matriculation and First Arts Examinations completed their course of study:—

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1870.

Name of Institution.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
MADRAS GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.		
Presidency College	4	31
Provincial College, Combaconam	18	43
Provincial School, Bellary	2	6
Do. Calicut	1	17
Do. Mangalore	3	12
Do. Rajahmundry	1	5
Zillah School, Kurnool	...	5
Do. Madura	...	6
Do. Chittoor	...	1
Do. Cuddalore	1	4
Do. Salem	...	2
Madrasa-i-Azam	...	14
Normal School, Madras	...	2
Do. Mangalore	...	6
Do. Cannanore	1	4
Do. Vizagapatam	...	...
	31	158
OTHER SCHOOLS.		
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	2	5
Pacheappah's High School	3	16
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's School, Vepery	1	2
Dorseton Protestant College, Madras	1	8
High School, Cocanada	1	1
Do. Coimbatore	1	6
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's High School, Tanjore	1	19
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	1	8
Church Mission Society's School, Masulipatam	1	3
Anglo-Vernacular School, Sydapet	1	11
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's School, Trichinopoly	...	9
Free Church Mission School, Trivellore	...	1
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam	...	3
Rate School, Palghat	...	2
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras	...	18
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Manargoody	...	3
Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar	...	1
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Palamcottah	...	1
London Mission School, Vizagapatam	...	1
Vediarparam Seminary	...	3
Free Church Mission School, Nellore	...	5
Ostacumund Grammar School	...	1
Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras	...	2

Name of Institution.

1st Class.

2nd Class.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—Contd.

OTHER SCHOOLS.—Continued.

Royapettah Wesleyan Mission School	...	1
Trichinopoly Wesleyan Mission School	...	1
Hindu School, Tinnevely	...	2
Do. Masulipatam	...	2
Pacheappah's Branch School, Chillambrum	...	3
London Mission School, Madras	...	4
Sawyerparam Seminary	...	3
St. Joseph's School, Cuddalore	...	5
Pacheappah's Branch School, Conjeveram	...	4
Free Church Mission School, Conjeveram	...	1
Church Mission Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Ellore	...	1
Palamcottah Training Institution	...	1
St. Mary's Seminary	...	1
Hindu Proprietary School	...	5
Rajah's School, Ernakulam	2	4
High School, Bangalore	2	5
Do. Trivandrum	1	13
Shemoga School	1	...
Rajah's School, Mysore	1	3
London Mission School, Bangalore	...	1
Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore	...	3
Church Mission College, Cottayam	...	1
Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore	...	3
Government School, Hassan	...	2
St. Andrew's School, Bangalore	...	1
Artillery Army School, Bangalore	...	1
Private Tuition	1	15
	20	215

FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION, 1870.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Presidency College	2	11
Provincial School, Mangalore	...	1
Do. Calicut	...	1
Normal School, Madras	1	5
Do. Vizagapatam	...	1
	3	19
OTHER SCHOOLS.		
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's High School, Trichinopoly	1	3

Name of Institution.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION, 1870.—Contd.		
<i>OTHER SCHOOLS.—Continued.</i>		
Sullivan's Gardens Seminary	1	1
Church Missionary Society's School, Masulipatam ...	1	...
Doveton Protestant College	...	3
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's High School, Tanjore	...	6
Free Church Mission School, Madras	...	15
High School, Trivandram	...	1
Rajah's School, Mysore	1	1
Wesleyan Native Educational Institution, Bangalore ...	...	1
Private Study	2	40
	6	68

26. The number of candidates corresponding to each of the optional languages in the two lower examinations of the Faculty of Arts is shown beneath :—

Languages.	MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.		FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Latin	89	30	11	7
Sanskrit	23	9	3	1
Tamil	636	225	140	50
Telugu	308	71	49	13
Malayalam	126	45	33	15
Canarese	149	39	27	10
Hindustani	21	3	5	...
Greek	1	1	...	...
Persian	2	...	...	...

Distribution of Candidates according to the Classes of the Community.

27. The several classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are noted in the following Table :—

Classes of Community.	MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.		FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Brahmins	754	258	167	57
Other Hindus	393	103	60	20
East Indians	60	17	7	5
Europeans	32	10	5	4
Mahomedans	26	6	4	...
Native Christians	77	30	24	10
Parsees	...	...	1	1

28. Additional endowments have been founded in connexion with the University by the Maharajahs of Travancore and Cochin and the Honorable G. N. Gajapati Rau. The Maharajah of Travancore has conveyed to the University, in trust, Rupees 10,000, for the establishment of a scholarship to be awarded to a Travancore student, who has passed either the First Arts or the Matriculation Examination, and who engages to proceed with the study of Medicine or Civil Engineering. The Maharajah of Cochin has conveyed Rupees 6,500, to be applied in a similar manner, for the benefit of a Cochin student. The Honorable G. N. Gajapati Rau's endowment amounts to Rupees 1,000, and is intended to provide an annual prize for the best Sanskrit scholar among the Bachelors of Arts, such scholar having taken up Sanskrit as his optional language at the Degree Examination.

Expenditure of the University.

29. The expenditure of the University in 1870-71 was as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	4,344	0	0
Fees to Examiners	23,011	0	0
Stationery, Printing, and other Contingencies	5,059	5	10
Total	32,414	5	10

From this must be deducted—

Fees received from Candidates	20,790	0	0
Receipts from sale of Calendar	196	0	0

Total ... 20,986 0 0

Consequently the net cost of the University was only Rs. 11,428-5-10.

30. Beside the appointment of Mr. Duncan, a Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, to the Professorship of Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy vacated by Mr. Craig, a few other changes, mostly of a temporary nature, were made last year in the staff of the Presidency College. Mr. Venkata Subba Sastri, who was appointed to act for Mr. Pickford as

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS.

Presidency College.

6 Professors.

1 Assistant Professor.

6 English Masters.

7 Vernacular do.

294 General Branch Pupils.

Professor of Sanskrit, fell ill towards the close of 1870, and unfortunately died in March last. At present a mere make-shift arrangement has been made for carrying on the work of the Sanskrit Classes; but, if Mr. Pickford does not return to his post, it will be necessary to request the Secretary of State to select a well-qualified successor to that gentleman. It is a matter for deep regret that, owing, first, to Mr. Pickford's failure of health and partial loss of sight, and then to his temporary substitute's sickness and eventual death, a serious check has been given to the work of encouraging and improving the study of Sanskrit in this Presidency.

31. The following table shows the attendance in the Senior Department of the College at the close of the years specified, and the number

of students that passed the several University Examinations in those years:—

Year.	Number of Students in Senior Department.	Number that passed the Matriculation Examination.	Number that passed the First Arts Examination.	Number that passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1868-69	127	29	17	15
1869-70	143	30	38	19
1870-71	135	35	13	13

32. The attendance, it will be seen, has somewhat diminished; but it seems probable that this is due to the operation of certain exceptional causes. The figures for the First Arts and Bachelor of Arts Examinations are also lower than the corresponding ones in the previous years. As regards the former examination it is to be remembered that, owing to changes in the University Regulations, the candidates of 1870 consisted almost entirely of youths who had failed in previous years; indeed in some institutions it was considered inadvisable to have a class preparing for the First Arts Examination of 1870. The candidate Bachelors, who took up Malayalam as their optional language, appear to have been tested with peculiar severity; and, owing to a rule laid down by the Senate of the University in 1870, failure in a subject to the extent of even a fraction of a mark sufficed to cause the rejection of a candidate. These circumstances operated to the disadvantage of the College. The results of the annual examination of the classes were, in general, decidedly satisfactory; and, on the whole, the work of the institution during the year under review may be pronounced to have been very fair. One of the Bachelors entitled himself to a handsome reward offered annually for competition by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, as he passed in Sanskrit at the late examination. The present is the first occasion on which the prize has been won; and it seems right to conclude that, with all the difficulties the Sanskrit Classes have had to contend, a certain advance has been made in the study of the Sanskrit language.

33. Owing to the decision of the Senate of the University, that certificates of attendance at Law Lectures are not to be demanded from candidates for a Degree in Law, it was felt necessary to place the College Law Class in abeyance. At the other Indian Universities certificates of attendance are required, and the Law Classes in Bengal, Bombay, &c., are so well attended as to render the classes nearly, if not quite, self-supporting.

34. Of the 135 Matriculated Students in the Senior Department, sixty-three came from either the Town of Madras or the Districts of Madras and Chingleput. Out of the remaining seventy-two, ten belong to Malabar, nine to Ceylon, eight to North Arcot, seven to South Arcot, six to Tanjore, five to each of Bellary and South Canara, four to Nellore, three to each of Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, two to each

of Mysore, Ganjam, Salem, and Madura, and one to each of Tinnevely, Karnool, the Kistna, and Vizagapatam.

35. It is to be regretted that certain Vernacular translation prizes fail every year to attract competitors. I do not think, however, that the prizes should be devoted to some other object, as has been suggested; but I propose to see if the rules of competition, which are of a rather peculiar nature, may not be so modified as to draw candidates into the field. Translation is a subject of such very great importance, and the tendency of our higher education is so little in its support, that every means should be adopted to encourage the bestowal of attention upon it.

36. Owing to changes in the staff of the Combaconum Provincial College, and to the sickness of a teacher, who was temporarily posted to the institution in the room of Mr. Gopala Rau appointed to act as an Inspector of Schools, the instruction of the

Senior Department was thrown almost entirely upon Mr. Porter and one of his assistants for a considerable portion of the year. The extra labor thus imposed upon the Principal was very heavy; but so far as the students are concerned, the diminution in the hours for teaching each class, which was rendered necessary, is not regarded by Mr. Porter as altogether a loss, since it served to develope private effort and self-reliance.

37. The following table affords a comparison of the attendance and the results at the University Examinations for the three years during which the College has educated up to the Bachelor of Arts standard:—

Year.	Number of Students in Senior Department.	Number that passed Matriculation Examination.	Number that passed First Arts Examination.	Number that passed Bachelor of Arts Examination.
1868-69	82	43	18	11
1869-70	95	55	34	9
1870-71	112	57	...	12

38. A steady advance is shown in attendance. The college sent up sixty-five candidates to the Matriculation Examination; consequently not only is the number of passed youths very satisfactory, but the ratio of successful students to examinees is particularly creditable. Moreover, no fewer than eighteen of the passed candidates were placed in the First Class. Mr. Porter is not quite satisfied with the results at the Bachelor of Arts Examination, as seventeen students were tested while only twelve were successful; I hold, however, that the latter number is, all things considered, very creditable. Owing to the changes in the University course, no candidates appeared at the First Arts Examination.

39. The ordinary Annual Examination of the College afforded fair results in general; but in mathematics a large proportion of the youths evinced a want of capacity for anything beyond mere book-work. The

Principal is disappointed at the circumstance just noticed; but I feel assured that decided mathematical ability, tested by the application of principles to new cases, is to be met with in but a very small percentage of students wherever we take them.

40. One of the University Prizes, founded by Sir T. Madava Rau for Natives of the Tanjore District, was carried off by C. R. Puttaji Ramiyar, of the Provincial College, who stood third in the list of Matriculated Students.

41. Of the 112 youths in the Senior Department, eighty-eight belong to the District of Tanjore, twelve to South Arcot, three to Madras, two to each of Trichinopoly, North Arcot, and Tinnevely, and one comes from each of Madras, Coimbatore, and Jaffna.

42. It may now be anticipated that before long the College will be in possession of fairly suitable accommodation. The present building, which has been taken over by Government, is to be repaired, modified, and enlarged; and the Government Architect is engaged in preparing plans and estimates. The sum of Rupees 40,000 has been set apart for the work, and this amount will be slightly increased by local contributions.

43. As stated in last year's Report, the Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission is not merely the foremost among all aided schools, but is a College with a tolerably strong staff of European teachers. On the 31st March last there were seventy-three students in the College Department, and 762 in the School Classes. In December 1870, fifteen pupils were successful at the First Arts, and eighteen at the Matriculation Examination; owing to the arrangements of the institution, no pupils presented themselves at the Bachelor of Arts Examination in February 1871. In the course of the year a building grant of Rupees 15,000 was sanctioned for the Central Institution. This grant was well merited by the educational work of the Mission during a long series of years.

44. The working year at the Medical College differs considerably from the official year, consequently only a brief notice will be here given of the chief events connected with the College which took place in 1870-71. In the Appendix will be found the Report of the Principal for the preceding year.

Medical College.

13 Professors.

5 Assistants.

104 Pupils.

45. Mr. Chipperfield, who had been absent on furlough, returned to duty in June 1870; and, on the departure on leave of Mr. Smith, the Principal of the College, he was appointed Acting Principal and Professor of Medicine. Mr. Brockman, who had been appointed to officiate as Professor of Pathology during the leave of Mr. Thomas, was confirmed in October last. As no Professors have been nominated to the chairs of Hygiene and Comparative Anatomy, provision was made for the delivery of courses of lectures on those subjects by Messrs. King and Keess, respectively.

46. The Anniversary of the College was held on the 27th June 1870. On that occasion, nineteen First-class Students of the Second Department and twenty-three First-class Students of the Junior Department entered the service as Passed Hospital Apprentices and Hospital Assistants, respectively. Six pupils of the Second Department were discharged for incompetency. Also four students of the First Class, Junior Department, were removed, having failed to pass the final examination; and six Second-class Students were dismissed for incompetency.

47. The Winter Session of 1870-71 commenced with eleven in the Senior Department, fifty-eight in the Second, and thirty-eight in the Junior Department. In the Second Department are included three students sent here for education by the Government of the Straits Settlements; one of the three has been compelled to return in consequence of ill-health. A Private Student joined the Senior Class of the Junior Department on payment of the fees, as authorized in Government Order, No. 348, of the 13th December 1865. A native Medical Pupil of the Junior Department died in November 1870, and another was discharged as a deserter in March 1871.

48. In July 1870, four students of the Senior Department passed the First, M.B., and C.M. Examination of the University, and two others passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination at the same time.

49. At the commencement of last Session, the total number of pupils attending the Civil Engineering College was 103; at the close there were 81, three in the First Department, forty-seven in the Second, and thirty-one in the Special Classes for Surveying and Drawing, eighteen of the whole number being Military Students. A great many removals occurred in the Second Department; seven were dismissed as unlikely to qualify for Overseers, twelve withdrew or were struck off for irregular attendance, one was expelled for misconduct, two Military Students were invalided, and one rejoined his Regiment on its return to England. The large number of removals is certainly an unsatisfactory feature.

50. During a portion of 1870-71 Mr. Bradshaw, the Mathematical Master, was on leave to Europe; and shortly before the Session closed, Captain Edgcome, the Principal, obtained two years' sick leave, Captain Rogers, R.E., being nominated to act in his room. On a former occasion, when Captain Edgcome was temporarily called away on other duty, the Present Acting Principal was appointed to officiate for him. In the course of last year an extra Master for the Special Department was added to the staff of the College.

51. Of the numbers of the First Department, E. R. Soobroyen, B.A., and Lieutenant Greenaway obtained certificates as Assistant Engineers; also Mr. Lynn, an ex-student, and E. R. Soobroyen obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering. It is to be remarked with regret that owing to the absence of encouragement, the First Department exists rather in name than in reality. It is clearly most important that educated Natives of the country should be led to take up

Civil Engineering as a profession; but, in the present state of things, when almost all works are executed by Government, Hindus of the higher classes cannot be expected to study Civil Engineering without having a fair prospect of being employed in the superior grades of the Public Works Department.

52. The examination of the First Class, Second Department, gave, upon the whole, satisfactory results, although there appeared to be some deficiency in mathematics. In explanation of the deficiency, the Acting Principal remarks that the papers of questions in mathematics were of a somewhat difficult stamp. Of the members of the class, nine obtained certificates as Taluq Overseers, and eight secured certificates as Overseers under the Bengal Regulations. The students in the Second Class of the department seemed to be rather unequal in attainments; in general, the averages of marks were not high except in Vernaculars.

53. In the Special Department of the College three students obtained Surveying Certificates of the First Class; one a certificate of the Second, and four certificates of the Third Class. Also two pupils secured Drawing Certificates of the First Class; three others certificates of the Second, and a like number certificates of the Third Class.

54. The Provincial Schools are intended to educate up to the First Arts standard, and will, therefore, be noticed here in connexion with their collegiate classes. As was the case in some other institutions, the Provincial Schools which had collegiate classes in 1870 prepared the pupils, in general, not for the examination of that year, but for the examination which will be held in December next. This course was followed in consequence of the changes made in the First Arts curriculum. In 1870 a First Arts Class did not exist at Rajahmundry, but one was formed in the early part of 1871; and, at the close of last official year, it contained five pupils. Owing, however, to the continued illness of the Head Master, and the impossibility of making any other than a mere make-shift arrangement to supply his place, it is doubtful if the class will continue to exist. At any rate but little progress can be expected under the circumstances.—Bellary Provincial School had, at the close of last year, a class of seven youths preparing for the First Arts Examination next December; it sent up no candidates in December 1870.—In consequence of the resignation of the late Head Master of Mangalore Provincial School, in the latter part of 1870, the First Arts Class had to be broken up; some of the students joined the Presidency College, and one, who read privately, passed the examination in December last at Mangalore. The school has now ten students preparing for the First Arts Test.—At Calicut Provincial School there are two classes preparing for the First Arts Examination, containing in all twenty-four pupils. One student passed the examination in 1870.

55. A few Private Schools in the Presidency possess collegiate classes educating up to the First Arts Examination, and may, therefore, be ranked with Gov-

ernment Provincial Schools. The institution which has hitherto held the first place is the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore; it passed three pupils at the last First Arts Examination, and contained twenty-two youths in its College Classes at the close of the year.—The Devon Protestant College will, on the present occasion, be noticed here; but, in the Report for 1871-72, it will probably have to be classed with fully developed colleges. On the 31st March last there were twenty-one students, fifteen preparing for the First Arts and six for the Bachelor of Arts Examination. It is gratifying to find that the college has now four classes working steadily through the University course; and, as its staff is a tolerably strong one, it may be hoped that very speedily the institution will become a college in reality as well as in name. In December last three students passed the First Arts Test.—The Gospel Society's School at Trichinopoly has now been reduced to a mere Higher Class School educating up to the Matriculation standard; the Managers considered it necessary to take the step in consequence of the extension of the First Arts course from one to two years. In December four of the pupils passed the First Arts Examination, one obtaining a place in the First Class.—The Church Mission School at Masulipatam passed one candidate, and St. Joseph's College at Negapatam none, at the late First Arts Examination; at the close of the year the institutions had twelve and seventeen pupils, respectively in their Collegiate Classes.—At Coimbatore High School, as at the Gospel Society's Trichinopoly School, it has been decided to limit the course to the Matriculation standard.

Attendance and Expenditure for the several Government and Private Colleges.

56. The following statements show the attendance and expenditure for the several Government and Private Colleges, excluding the schools attached to them:—

I.—GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

	General Education.	Special Education.	Remarks.
Number of Institutions ...	5	2	
Average Number on the Rolls during 1870-71. ...	264	13	
Average Daily Attendance during 1870-71. ...	241	11	
Total Expenditure from Imperial Funds ...	RS. A. P. 63,389 11 5	RS. A. P. 5,394 1 8	*Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rs. 1,260.
Total Expenditure from Local Funds ...	5,579 2 9	...	+Exclusive of a Furniture Grant of Rs. 6,496 for the Presidency College.
Add the amount drawn during the year by the Legal Branch of the Presidency College temporarily closed during the year ...	...	2,100 0 0	

II.—PRIVATE COLLEGES.

	General Educa- tion.	Special Educa- tion.	Remarks.
Number of Institutions ...	7	...	
Average Number on the Rolls during 1870-71 ...	121	...	
Average Daily Attendance during 1870-71 ...	103	...	
Total Expenditure from Gov- ernment Funds ...	Rs. 9,235 3	P. 2	
Total Expenditure from Private Funds ...	17,912 12	8	*Exclusive of Build- ing Grant of Rs. 7,500, sanc- tioned on behalf of the Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.

57. The Berhampore Zillah School, which is the only higher class institution in Ganjam, is considered by the Inspector to have made an advance during the past year under the Acting Head Master S. Somasoon-

HIGHER CLASS INSTITUTIONS.
1st Division.

Names of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
<i>Ganjam.</i>	
Zillah School, Berhampore...	150
<i>Vizagapatam.</i>	
Hindu School, Vizagapatam...	96
London Mission School, do. ...	168
High School, Vizianagram ...	109
<i>Godavary.</i>	
Provincial School, Rajahmundry ...	198
Hindu School, Cocanada ...	169
Central School, Nursapur ...	125
Church Mission School, Ellore ...	156
<i>Kistna.</i>	
Church Mission School, Masulipatam ...	211
Hindu School, do. ...	183

School, it is to be observed that at Berhampore and in the northern part of Ganjam generally, a large portion of the population consists of Uriyas, who care little or nothing for education. In 1870 the Syndicate of the University thought fit to remove Berhampore from the list of examination centres. This step seems one to be regretted, as throwing an additional obstacle in the way of the Zillah School pupils coming up to the Matriculation Test; to have to proceed from Berhampore to Vizagapatam, a distance of 170 miles, might discourage even youths possessing a well grounded hope of success.

58. The three schools in the Vizagapatam District, which are ranked in the higher class, do not appear to have made much progress during the year. Taking the results at the Matriculation Examination, though eight students went up from the Maharajah's School at Vizianagram, two

from the Hindu School at Vizagapatam, and four from the London Mission School at the same station, only one from the last-named institution was successful. At inspection, the Hindu School at Vizagapatam was found in the least satisfactory state; the attendance was very irregular and the teaching was wanting in energy. The defects were pointed out to the Managers; and it was intimated to them that, if a correction were not applied, the aid given to the school would be diminished. The style and hand-writing of the written answers of the senior class of the Maharajah's School were particularly unsatisfactory, and indicated that a longer and more thorough course of instruction was requisite. A recommendation was made that a Second Master of a higher calibre should be engaged; and the suggestion was promptly acceded to by the Maharajah. The best of the three schools is that of the London Mission, which has the benefit of the European Missionary's teaching during a portion of the day; but even here a good Second Master is very desirable. The fees in the schools have been raised, but a further step in this direction is needed; the decision of Government to adopt the scales of fees recommended by the School Fee Committee will, of course, be applicable to the schools at Vizagapatam; and, though the Vizianagram School is independent of Government, being unaided, there is little doubt of the Maharajah's adopting the approved scales.

59. Of the four higher class schools in the Godavary District, the Rajahmundry Provincial School holds the first place; this, of course, is only what might be expected, as the Provincial School, though limited in its curriculum to the Matriculation standard during 1870, is intended to educate up to the First Examination in Arts. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Barrow, whose zealous exertions it was hoped would raise the school to its proper standard, was compelled by severe sickness to go on leave after a First Arts Class had been formed; under the circumstances only a make-shift arrangement could be made, and this will, no doubt, delay the advance of the school. At inspection great improvement was found to have taken place in various directions. Absenteeism had been reduced to as low a per-centage as perhaps is possible; and Mr. Bowers found that as many as thirty-five boys had not been absent a single day in the year. The Hindu School at Cocanada made considerable progress under its late Head Master, Mr. Kenny; and the Church Missionary School at Ellore and the Nursapore Central School worked fairly during the past year. As in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, so also in that of the Godavary the want of success at the late Matriculation Examination was peculiarly striking. That examination was attended by ten candidates from the Rajahmundry School, by eight from Cocanada, by seven from the Ellore School, and by seven from Nursapore; and of the whole number only four from Rajahmundry and one from Ellore succeeded in passing. The Inspector calls attention to the fact that the fee collections at Ellore give an average fee of less than Rupees 2 per annum for each boy. Strong representations as to the pro-

priety of raising the fee have been made both to the Secretary to the Church Missionary Society and to the immediate Head of the school, the Reverend Mr. Arden; and the rates have been raised to some extent.

60. The Kistna District contains two higher class schools, both at Masulipatam, and both spoken of most favorably by the Inspector. The Hindu School has increased considerably in numerical strength, doubtless in consequence of the great improvement which has taken place in the working of the school during the last two years; the Church Missionary School shows a somewhat diminished attendance. The Kistna District in some measure shared the bad fortune which attended the other districts of the 1st Educational Division at the late University Examinations. The Church Mission School sent up four candidates to the First Arts, and six to the Matriculation Examination; of these one and four were successful in their respective tests. From the Hindu School six candidates attended the Matriculation Examination, and only two passed. The average annual fee at the Church Mission School was a little over Rupees 5 per boy, and that at the Hindu School was about Rupees 4½ per boy. These very low figures show the propriety of adopting some decided measures for raising the rates of school fees.

61. As in the previous year, two schools in the Bellary District were

2ND DIVISION.

Names of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
<i>Kurnool.</i>	
Zillah School, Kurnool ...	129
<i>Bellary.</i>	
Provincial School, Bellary	299
Wardlaw Institution, do. ...	264
<i>Cuddapah.</i>	
Zillah School, Cuddapah ...	211
<i>Nellore.</i>	
Free Church Mission School, Nellore ...	226

reckoned to belong to the higher grade in 1870-71. The College Department of the Provincial School has already been noticed. The Matriculation Examination of 1870 was attended by the large number of thirty-four youths from the school, but only eight passed; in 1869-70, twenty-four went up and twelve were successful. In noticing the unsatisfactory results of last year, Mr. Fortey seems disposed to attribute them to the examination having been in some respects more difficult than those of previous years. I believe that in certain subjects the examination was more severe than usual; but I think, at the same time, that the Matriculation Class must have contained several boys who were not qualified to belong to it. Bearing in mind that the Provincial School passed seven boys in 1867, eight in 1868, and twelve in 1869, I cannot imagine the supply of proper material to have been sufficient to allow of thirty-four pupils going up to the Matriculation Test of last year with a fair chance of success. The results at inspection were generally fair, and the discipline and order were most credit-

able; the principal deficiency appears to have been in Mathematics. The school possesses a tolerable library; and a reading-room, in which are magazines and journals, is maintained by subscription. The other higher class school, the Wardlaw Institution, is stated to have made progress during the year under review; and the new Manager is doing all in his power to raise its standard. At the same time the institution possesses only a doubtful claim to its position as a higher class school; it does not appear that any pupil passed at the last Matriculation Examination.

62. In so backward a district as Kurnool, it is very important that the Zillah School, which is the only one of the higher grade, should be maintained in as efficient a state as possible. Various circumstances, however, have, for the last two or three years, operated prejudicially to the school. The Head Master, whose qualifications were of an inferior order, was absent from illness for lengthened periods; and, at the same time, various changes occurred among the subordinate teachers. Now, however, the Head Master has retired on a pension, and his successor, a Graduate of the Madras University, of pretty high standing, may be expected, with the co-operation of an improved staff, to raise the school. During the latter portion of the late Head Master's sick leave the school was put in the charge of the Second Master, a Hindu Graduate of the University. The Second Master seems to have done what lay in his power to secure improvement; but, when the school was inspected, all the classes were found to be below their nominal grades. The Matriculation Examination was attended by two of the pupils, of whom one was successful, obtaining a tolerably high place in the First Class. As may be gathered from what has been already said, the success of the youth must be regarded as altogether exceptional. It may be mentioned that the principal deficiencies brought to light at inspection were in Mathematics.

63. The Cuddapah Zillah School was altogether unsuccessful at the Matriculation Examination; eleven boys went up to that test, but not one succeeded in passing. The Head Master is a hard working, conscientious man, and secured very fair results in 1869; it seems likely, therefore, that the want of success in 1870 was due, in part at least, to the extra difficulty of some of last year's papers. It is to be remarked, too, that the staff of the school was weak in Mathematics; it has since been strengthened.

64. The only Higher Grade School in the Nellore District is that supported in the principal town by the Free Church of Scotland. The school has made decided progress under the new Head Master, the Rev. Mr. McMillan, formerly attached to the Central Institution at Madras. At Matriculation five boys passed, a success considerably beyond any previously obtained. The deficiencies brought out at inspection were chiefly in Arithmetic, Geography, and Telugu. There

seems every prospect of the school's taking up that position which Government desire it to hold.

65. Omitting the Practising Branch of the Government Normal School, but including the School Departments of Colleges, there were in or close to the town of Madras, on the 31st March last, no fewer than sixteen Higher Class Schools, containing 4,358 pupils. The following table gives a few particulars regarding the schools:—

Higher Class Schools in or close to the Presidency Town.

Schools.	Number of Pupils on the 31st March.	Total Cost.	Number of Pupils that passed the Matriculation Examination.
Presidency College, School Department...	159	19,136	35
Madrasa-i-Azam ...	234	12,566	1
Free Church Mission Central School, School Department...	762	17,949	18
Doveton College do. ...	166	17,946	9
Sullivan's Gardens Seminary ...	17	6,115	...
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ...	130	12,795	7
Free Church Mission Branch School...	179	5,482	...
Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular School, Royapettah ...	247	8,947	1
Gospel Society's School, Vepery ...	360	11,839	3
Pacheappah's High School ...	409	24,222	19
Hindu Proprietary School ...	114	6,034	5
Harris' School, Triplicane ...	95	5,597	...
London Mission School, Black Town...	580	11,446	4
Rate School, Sydapet ...	193	7,036	12
Saint Mary's Seminary ...	275	5,861	1
Church of Scotland Mission School ...	438	19,151	2
Total ...	4,358	1,92,122	117

66. It is evident that Madras is very largely supplied with Higher Class School education; in fact the supply is considerably out of proportion to that in other parts of the Presidency, even when allowance is made for the fact of the town being the capital. It appears that a limit should be placed to grant-in-aid expenditure at Madras in the case of all but Lower Class, Pauper, and Female Schools. The number of Matriculated Students from the whole of the schools is 117; but it is worthy of notice that 105 proceeded from seven schools, the other nine institutions contributing only twelve successful candidates.

67. Omitting the Colleges, Pacheappah's High School and the Sydapet Rate School afforded the best results at the University Examination; both schools appear to have worked very well during the past year.—Bishop Corrie's Grammar School also deserves favorable notice.

As mentioned in last year's Report, the standard of the school is now restricted to that of the Matriculation Test; and such of the pupils as desire to carry their studies further are expected to join the Collegiate Classes of the Doveton College. The Hindu Proprietary School, which was on trial in 1869 and 1870, has now secured a creditable position; the attendance, however, is still rather limited. In February last, when announcing to the Managers that the aid given to the school would not be interfered with as considerable progress had been made, I pointed out that, if each class had its numerical strength doubled, none would contain more than thirty members, while some would be very weak. On the occasion of the anniversary of the school, it was suggested by His Excellency Lord Napier that it would be well if the young Zemindars of the Presidency could be induced to come up to Madras and take advantage of the institution.

68. As is remarked by the Inspector, the Madrasa is one of schools most difficult to render efficient. During the past two years great efforts have been made to strengthen the staff of teachers by weeding out incompetent ones and filling the vacancies with better men, and in some respects a slight advance appears to have taken place. The chief defect is the very imperfect knowledge of English possessed by the scholars; at the same time considerable deficiencies attach to Mathematics and Tamil. Here it is to be observed that the students have to study two Vernaculars, Hindustani and Tamil, and some allowance is due on this ground. For several reasons it is considered desirable that the boys should possess a knowledge of a Hindu Vernacular as well as of their own; but, however advantageous such a knowledge may be, its acquisition necessarily imposes a somewhat heavy burden upon the scholars. The school had bad success at the last Matriculation Examination; of eleven pupils who went up, only one was successful. Another youth who quitted the institution in the course of the year, also passed the test.

69. The Cuddalore Zillah School, though it certainly shows improvement, has not made the advance which was anticipated when the present Head Master was appointed. At inspection, beside a deficiency in certain subjects, there was a want of life and intelligence in some of the classes; as these results seemed to indicate that the supervision of the Head Master was not close enough, he has been instructed to re-arrange the work of the teachers, so as to afford himself more leisure to watch over the junior classes. Although there were ten boys in the Matriculation Class last year, only two attended the examination, most of the others pleading poverty as a reason why they could not proceed to an examination station. In connexion with this, it is to be observed that Cuddalore, though formerly one of the examination stations, was removed from the list in 1870. Of the two boys that were examined, only one passed.

70. The number of higher class schools in the 4th Division for 1870-71 is considerably above

4TH DIVISION.

Names of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
<i>North Arcot.</i>	
Zillah School, Chittore	329
<i>Salem.</i>	
Zillah School, Salem	374
<i>Trichinopoly.</i>	
Gospel Society's High School, Trichinopoly	323
Wesleyan Mission High School, Trichinopoly	161
<i>Tanjore.</i>	
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore	413
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	326
Gospel Society's Seminary, VEDIAR- puram	112
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam	233
Do. Manargudi	135
German Mission School, Tranquebar	173

that for 1869-70; this arises from certain private institutions being now reckoned in the higher class which were entered as middle class schools in the previous year. There will always be some difficulty in fixing satisfactorily the grades of schools lying near the common border of adjoining classes. Chittore Zillah School, which is the only higher class institution in North Arcot, has for a series of years worked in a very creditable manner. At inspection the results were generally fair, except for the Arithmetic of one of the classes, in which very low marks were obtained. The school sent up thirteen candidates to the Matriculation Examination, of whom five were passed by the Examiners. This success may be regarded as moderate, when the results for other schools of like standing are taken into account; the proportion of failures is, however, too large. In the course of the year some unpleasant circumstances occurred in connexion with the school; on an investigation being held by the Inspector, they were found to have arisen from the Second Master's having made himself obnoxious to the pupils by want of judgment and undue severity. Steps were taken to remedy the evil.

71. The Government Zillah School is the only higher class institution in the district of Salem; its progress has been generally satisfactory. At inspection the results were favorable, except in regard to the Arithmetic of the higher classes. As in the case of the Chittore School, thirteen pupils went up to the Matriculation Test and five passed; one of the five at Salem secured the creditable place of tenth in the first class.

72. The district of Tanjore is well supplied with higher class schools; beside the Junior Department of the Government College at Combaconum, which has been noticed elsewhere, there are no fewer than six private institutions, some of them with Collegiate classes, entered among schools of the higher class. The Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore continues to occupy the foremost place among the private schools of the district, and is, in fact, unsurpassed by any private school in the Presidency, except the central institution of the Free Church of

Scotland's Mission at Madras. St. Joseph's College of Negapatam, under the management of the Jesuits, seems steadily advancing, and is now the second private institution in the district. The Wesleyan Mission Schools at Manargudi and Negapatam, the Gospel Society's Seminary at VEDIARPURAM, and the Lutheran Mission's Central School at Tranquebar, all show evidence of progress; at the same time the last-named school seems to have a doubtful claim to a position in the higher class. It may be observed that the Wesleyan School at Negapatam has not gained in numbers as much as was anticipated in consequence of the abolition of the Gospel Society's School in the same town. The accompanying table shows the success obtained in the late

School.	Number in 1st Class.	Number in 2nd Class.	Total Number.
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore	1	19	20
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	1	8	9
Gospel Society's Seminary, VEDIARPURAM	...	3	3
Wesleyan Mission School, Manargudi	...	4	4
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam	...	3	3
Lutheran Mission's Central School, Tranquebar	...	1	1

Matriculation Examination by the six schools just noticed. It will be seen that altogether forty youths passed; adding to this number fifty-seven for the Combaconum Provincial College, we have ninety-seven passed candidates from the schools of

the district, out of 424 for the whole Presidency. The figures would be still more favorable for Tanjore, if students, who left the schools in the course of 1870, were included.

73. Of the two schools in the district of Trichinopoly which are now ranked as belonging to the higher class, that maintained by the Gospel Society is considerably the more advanced; in fact, while the Wesleyan School has only a doubtful claim to its position, the Gospel Society's Institution contained a First Arts Class up to December last, when it was thought advisable to abolish it. Both schools are reported on favorably by Mr. Caldwell; the Gospel Society's School passed nine pupils, and the Wesleyan School one at the late Matriculation Examination.

74. In 1870 the Coimbatore High School lost the services of its

5TH DIVISION.

Names of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
<i>Madura.</i>	
Zillah School, Madura	284
<i>Coimbatore.</i>	
High School, Coimbatore	296
<i>Tinnevely.</i>	
Hindu School, Tinnevely	253

Head Master Mr. Flanagan, under whom it had made most creditable progress. Mr. Flanagan was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Malpas, who has since left the institution. At inspection the classes acquitted themselves well upon the whole; and at the Matriculation Examination, the school

passed seven pupils, of whom one secured a position in the first class. Frequent changes of teachers are highly prejudicial, and it is to be hoped that the new Head Master, Mr. Kenay, will remain attached to the school for some time.

75. The Madura Zillah School sent up to the Matriculation Examination ten candidates, of whom five were successful; at inspection the classes answered fairly in general. It is to be observed that the lowest class is the third; boys below the standard of that class are left to obtain their elementary education at other schools in the town.

76. Formerly the Church Mission Society had a training institution and an Anglo-Vernacular School at Palamcottah; now the Anglo-Vernacular School has had an English Normal Class attached to it, and has been given the designation of "the Palamcottah English Institution, with Normal Department." The institution educates up to the Matriculation standard, but does not appear to have sent in any candidates to the late examination. The inspection of the school took place at an unfavorable period, the new arrangements having been carried out only a short time previously; the results were pretty good in the lower, but only middling in the higher classes. The other higher class school in the district, the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School at Tinnevely, is reported on satisfactorily; four of the pupils attended the Matriculation Examination, and two were successful.

77. Of the three schools in Malabar, which are ranked in the higher class, the Provincial School at Calicut is by far the most advanced; the Collegiate classes of this institution have been noticed elsewhere. The Matriculation Examination was attended by twenty-three pupils from the Provincial School, of whom sixteen were successful; this result must be regarded as very creditable to Mr. Malsac, the late hard working Head Master. The answering of the lower classes at inspection was not quite satisfactory; the deficiencies observed were in English and Malayalam. The testimony of the Acting Inspector, who formerly officiated as Head Master, seems worthy of special notice. After observing that much remains to be done before the lower classes will be in a thoroughly efficient condition, Mr. Gopala Rau writes as follows:—

5TH DIVISION.	
Names of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
Malabar.	
Provincial School, Calicut	201
Rate School, Palghat	263
Stanger's School, Tellicherry	205
South Canara.	
Provincial School, Mangalore	285

"What I have seen amply satisfies me that the school has made great progress in the last two years. I had charge of the institution in 1868, and know what it then was; and I am glad to be able to state that in many important respects it has decidedly improved." The Palghat

Rate School, though deserving a place in the higher class, stands in need of much improvement; at the same time it is to be remembered that great educational progress has been made in Palghat during the last few years, and that time is requisite to bring a higher class school into a really sound state. When inspected, the lower classes, though weak in English and Malayalam, were found to be working pretty fairly; but the highest two classes acquitted themselves very creditably, especially in English. The Matriculation Class contained no fewer than nineteen boys; but of these the Acting Inspector considered that only two had a chance of passing. The result proved the correctness of Mr. Gopala Rau's judgment, as the two youths referred to by him were alone successful. The Acting Inspector's Report upon the school was forwarded to the Commissioners, whose special attention was drawn to the deficiencies pointed out. Notwithstanding this, on the Head Master's tendering his resignation, in order to proceed to England, the Commissioners thought fit to pass a Resolution declaring the Central and other Rate Schools to be in a high state of efficiency as regards education and discipline, and assigning a gratuity of Rupees 500 to the Head Master for certain inspectorial work performed by him. In thus acting, the Commissioners displayed a disregard of the Acting Inspector's remarks, and of the rules laid down for their guidance. The grave errors committed by the Commissioners were pointed out to them, and they were called upon to furnish an explanation; the explanation given was not satisfactory; but looking at all the circumstances, I did not deem it fitting to disallow the gratuity. The Brennan School at Tellicherry, which has been for some time ranked in the Higher Class, does not appear to have as yet sent up a single student to the Matriculation Examination. At inspection the results were very unsatisfactory, and the Acting Inspector is of opinion that the school should be taken out of the hands of the Basle Mission and made a Government Institution. As, notwithstanding that repeated warnings have been conveyed to the Managers, no thorough change for the better has been effected, it seems probable that it will be necessary to act upon the opinion of Mr. Gopala Rau, which it may be observed is also that of Mr. Garthwaite. It is right, however, to state that the Rev. Mr. Reinhardt, the late Head Master, exerted himself to the best of his ability in trying to raise the standard and general efficiency of the school; and it is also to be remembered that the arrangement which has been in force has involved much less expense to Government than would be incurred by the establishment of a Zillah School.

78. In South Canara there is only one institution of the Higher Class, the Provincial School at Mangalore, the collegiate work of which has been already noticed. During the past year the school lost the services of Mr. Ormsby, the first Head Master, whose strenuous exertions raised the institution to a very fair position in a remarkably short space of time, and secured him the esteem and confidence of his

pupils and the Mangalore community generally. Mr. Ormsby has been succeeded by Mr. Bradshaw, formerly Head Master of Bishop Corrie's School, whose Academic position and past educational work render it certain that the Provincial School will not suffer under his management. At inspection in December last the results for the lower classes were somewhat unsatisfactory, the chief deficiencies being in English and Mathematics. The Acting Inspector's Report has been communicated to Mr. Bradshaw, who has set himself vigorously to work to secure improvement. The school sent up twenty-seven boys to the Matriculation Examination; of the number, thirteen were successful. It does not seem likely that the whole twenty-seven candidates were justified in going up to the test; most probably sufficient discrimination had not been exercised in the formation of the Matriculation Class. It will be remembered that in 1865-66 a very handsome subscription, exceeding Rupees 60,000, was raised in South Canara for the Mangalore Provincial School. In the course of the year under review, the inhabitants of Mangalore subscribed a sum slightly over Rupees 1,750 as an endowment fund for a scholarship at the Provincial School in honor of Mr. H. S. Thomas, the Collector of the District, who had shown himself a warm supporter of the school and of education generally. The money has been invested in four per cent. Government paper; and the "H. S. Thomas" Scholarship was awarded upon the results of the Matriculation Examination of 1870.

79. There are fourteen Middle Class Schools in Ganjam, including the five Government institutions noticed in the margin. The schools vary greatly as to standard, the

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

1ST DIVISION.

Government Schools.	Highest Class.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
<i>Ganjam.</i>			
Anglo-Vernacular School, Chicacole.	4th	5	105
Taluq School, Russelkondah	3rd	3	58
Do. Parashotpar	4th	3	40
Do. Ichapur	3rd	2	32
Do. Tekkali	4th	2	40
<i>Vizagapatam.</i>			
Anglo-Vernacular School, Bimlipatam	4th	4	59
Taluq School, Palcondah	4th	2	40
Do. Gunapur	3rd	2	25
Do. Anakapalli	3rd	3	49
Do. Kasimkota	4th	3	39
Do. Chodavaram	3rd	2	43
<i>Godavery.</i>			
Taluq School, Veravaseram	4th	4	76
Do. Amalapur	4th	3	61
<i>Kistna.</i>			
Anglo-Vernacular School, Guntoor.	4th	5	104
Taluq School, Gudur	3rd	1	17

Onslow Institution at Chatterpore standing foremost with a 5th class which reads portions of the Matriculation subjects, while some do not rise above the standard of a 2nd class. The inspection results for the Chatterpore School were fair, some of the senior pupils comparing

favorably with the boys of the Berhampore Zillah School; at the same time it appeared that the work attempted was often in advance of the capabilities of the scholars. At Mr. Bowers' examination the attendance was excessively bad, and the general per-centage of absentees throughout the year was much too high; the evil is attributed to the growing unhealthiness of Chatterpore. The Kimidi School is nearly on a level with the Government School at Chicacole, each possessing a fairly-taught 4th class; although reporting tolerably favorably of the school, the Inspector observes that its progress would be still greater, if the Local Committee took more interest in it. The Government School at Russelkondah is now in a far more satisfactory state than in former years; that at Tekkali had a 4th class, but it suffered from various disadvantages, and at the close of the year the standard did not rise above a 3rd class. The Srikurnam School, which is a branch school maintained by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, comes after the preceding but is not well attended. None of the remaining schools rise above the standard of a 3rd, while some stop short at a 2nd class. At Chikati and Mandasa schools are maintained by the Zemindars whose relatives attend for instruction. At the former school etiquette is supposed to require the teacher to sit on the floor, while the Zemindar's relatives occupy chairs; but at Mandasa the Zemindar has the good taste not to insist upon marking the dignity of his family in such a way.

80. Beside the six Middle Class Schools in Vizagapatam maintained by Government, there are sixteen others under private managers. The most advanced of all are the Government School at Bimlipatam and the Zemindary School at Bobbili; the standard of each is that of the 5th class of a Taluq School. Next in order come the five Taluq Schools all of which have a 3rd class, and some a 4th, though the latter is not flourishing, as it is very difficult to secure material for such a class. Eight other Middle Class Schools are maintained by the Maharajah of Vizianagram as subordinate institutions to his Central School. The standard in these is about that of a 3rd class. Some of the remaining schools do not rise above a 2nd class, and have a very precarious existence. It is the opinion of Mr. Bowers and the Deputy Inspector of the District that no additional Anglo-Vernacular Schools are needed, and that Vernacular Schools alone should now receive extra encouragement.

81. In the Godavery District thirty-two schools are reckoned as belonging to the Middle Class; of these the Taluq Schools at Veravaseram and Amalapur are the most advanced. The Amalapur School was established in the course of 1870-71, and will require time for development; as yet, however, it promises fairly. The Veravaseram School still holds the position of the best Taluq School in the 1st Division. Of the other Middle Class Schools those at Pittapur and Jaggampettah are the most advanced, either having or having had a 4th class; the remaining schools generally reach the standard of a 3rd, though two or

three do not rise above that of a 2nd class. The description given of a majority of the schools by the Inspector is very unfavorable, and he considers that the Salary Grant System is not adapted for such small schools.

82. The Kistna District contains eleven Middle Class Schools beside the Government institutions at Guntoor and Gudoor. The most advanced of all is the Church Mission School, Bezwada, where there is a class reading portions of the Matriculation subjects; the attendance has improved, and the work is more efficiently conducted than formerly, so that the Inspector considers the school might, with judicious management, take a place among Higher Class Schools. The highest standard reached in the other Private Schools is that of a 3rd class. The Government School at Guntoor was opened during the year; the attendance is very fair, but the progress of the pupils has not been satisfactory. The Gudoor Taluq School is likely to be closed before long, as the village is declining, and the people do not support the school.

83. In the District of Bellary there are sixteen Middle Class Schools,

2ND DIVISION.

Government Schools.	Highest Class.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
<i>Bellary.</i>			
Anglo-Vernacular School, Anantapur ...	4th	4	70
Anglo-Vernacular School, Adoni ...	3rd	2	50
<i>Kurnool.</i>			
Taluq School, Nundikotkur, Do. Koilguntla ...	2nd	2	25
	2nd	2	25
<i>Bellary.</i>			
Anglo-Vernacular School, Ongole ...	3rd	3	60

including the Government institutions at Anantapur and Adoni. The Anantapur School is in a very satisfactory state, and the people of the town evidently take much interest in the education of their children. After the Inspector finished his examination of the classes, a request was put forward by

the parents of the boys that a 5th class should be instituted; compliance with this petition was, however, impracticable. The Adoni School has never been properly supported by the inhabitants; of late there has been a slight improvement in the attendance. The Bellary Roman Catholic Boys' School passed a tolerably fair examination before the Inspector, but the standard of the institution is not high; the school of the Protestant Orphanage may be described in similar terms. Of the Hindu Schools, which are generally badly housed, though provided with the furniture essential for work, five have a 3rd class, and the others do not rise above a 2nd; those at Hospett, Narraindevakerry, and Tadpatri are somewhat in advance of the rest.

84. Kurnool is very poor in Middle Class Schools, possessing only six altogether, of which two are the Taluq Schools at Nundikotkur and

Koilguntla, established towards the beginning of last year. The particular sites fixed on for the Taluq Schools were selected by the Collector of the District; but, though it may be presumed that the localities were the best which could be pitched upon, the attendance at the schools is very poor, and the Inspector is of opinion that the inhabitants do not attach the slightest importance to education. Of the four Private Schools, that at Nundial alone is in a satisfactory state; it possesses a 4th class, while the others do not rise above a 2nd.

85. The District of Cuddapah contains eight Middle Class Schools, all of which are under private management. The Madanapalli School rises nearly to the standard of a 5th class, the Jamalamadugu and Padatore Schools have each a 4th, and the standard of the rest, with the exception of the school at Budwail, which does not rise above a 2nd, is that of a 3rd class. The Inspector's reports are very favorable to the Madanapalli and Jamalamadugu Schools.

86. There are fourteen Middle Class Schools in Nellore, one being the Government School at Ongole. The schools at Ongole, Naidupett, and Venkatagerry take the lead, that at Naidupett having the largest attendance. The standard of the most advanced schools is about that of a 3rd class, and six of the institutions have no class higher than a 2nd.

87. The Mylapore Anglo-Vernacular School; which is for Mussulman

boys alone, is intended to be a feeder to the Madrasa; it has not, however, contributed many pupils to the latter up to the present time. Mr. Fowler considered the standard of the school to be too high, and thought it would be well if the senior class were broken up, and the members urged to join the Madrasa. The point will receive consideration. The several classes of the school

3RD DIVISION.

Government Schools.	Highest Class.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
<i>Madras and Chingleput.</i>			
Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore ...	4th	3	57
Taluq School, Trivellore ...	5th	4	85
Do. Sripermathur ...	3rd	2	31
Do. Kunnatur ...	4th	3	84
Do. Poonamallee ...	4th	4	100
Do. Ponneri ...	3rd	2	31
<i>South Arcot.</i>			
Taluq School, Old Town, Cuddalore ...	3rd	2	35
Do. Porto Novo ...	4th	2	31
Do. Kalikurechi ...	3rd	3	61
Do. Virdachellam ...	4th	4	84
Do. Punratti ...	4th	2	54
Do. Villapuram ...	4th	4	88
Do. Trichalore ...	4th	3	79
Do. Trinomalay ...	4th	2	37
Do. Tindivanam ...	4th	3	70

acquitted themselves well at inspection. The senior boy, Mahomed Varis Ali, was awarded the Denison Scholarship at the Madrasa, and has since joined that institution with the view of carrying on his studies to the Matriculation standard. The Taluq School at Trivellore

Combaconum College. The attendance at Trivady has increased by about thirty, and that at Trivellore by about twenty boys; at Pattu-cottah the numbers have fallen slightly. *The schools at Nagore and Tiravadamurdur did not work well, owing to the inefficiency of the teachers; the Head Master of the former has been removed, and a change will probably have to be made in the staff of the latter. Of the Private Schools of the Middle Class in the district, some fifteen are connected with Missions, and about twenty are under Native management. The Combaconum Town School, containing 510 pupils and rising to the 5th class of a Taluq School, reflects much credit upon its Managers. The school funds have been carefully husbanded, so that a considerable sum is in hand. The Gospel Society's School at Porreiyar is one of the most advanced Middle Class Schools; it approximates to the standard of the 5th class of a Zillah School. The Vellam and Tanjore Fort Schools of the same Society are under the immediate management of the Principal of the Tanjore High School; they rise to the standard of the 4th class of a Taluq School. Some six other schools approach the standard of the 4th class; the remainder, leaving out of view the Chattram Schools, do not rise above the 3rd class, while the bulk of them reach only the 1st or the 2nd.

92. The Taluq School at Srirangam is the only Government Middle Class School in the District of Trichinopoly. The work of the school is reported on very favorably. Of Private Schools ranked in the Middle Class about one-fourth are attached to Missions, and three-fourths are under Native management. The most advanced is the Hindu School at Lalgudi, which reaches a standard somewhat about that of the 4th class of a Taluq School. The Gospel Society's Schools at Warriore, Tennore, and the Fort of Trichinopoly are subsidiary to the Society's High School, and are under the management of the Principal of that institution; the highest class in each corresponds to the 2nd or 3rd class in a Taluq School. Some sixteen of the other schools under Native management reach the standard of the 3rd class, while the remainder do not rise above that of the 2nd class of a Taluq School.

93. The aggregate attendance at the Taluq Schools in Coimbatore rose slightly during the

5TH DIVISION.

Government Schools.	Highest Class.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
<i>Coimbatore.</i>			
Taluq School, Pollachy	4th	4	73
Do. Udampettah...	4th	3	54
Do. Darapuram ...	4th	3	53
Do. Sattiamungalam	3rd	3	50
Do. Erode ...	3th	4	92
Do. Cheyur ...	3rd	2	31
<i>Madura.</i>			
Taluq School Dindigul	5th	4	70
Do. Perekulum	5th	4	53

past year, notwithstanding the tendency of the Results' Grant System to draw off boys from the junior classes. The schools at Erode, Sattiamungalam, and Udampettah are in a fairly satisfactory state, though the standard of the

second-named institution is not sufficiently high. Pollachy School was making fair progress at the time of inspection; since then the Head Master has been changed and the attendance has diminished. Cheyur School is reported on unfavorably. It seems that the place has so much declined of late that it is scarcely competent to support a flourishing Taluq School. In another communication I have proposed to convert the Taluq School into an Elementary Normal School for the district, with practising classes attached; this measure would utilize the school-building which is a superior one of its grade, and the practising classes would fairly meet the demand for general education existing in Cheyur. Of the Private Middle Class Schools in Coimbatore, the greater number are aided on the Results' Grant System; of these fifteen passed pupils for the 4th, and the remainder for the 3rd standard of that system. The best attended Results' Grant School is the Roman Catholic one in the Town of Coimbatore, which contains 131 boys. Among the schools aided on the Salary Grant System the London Mission School at Coimbatore alone reaches the standard of the 4th class of a Taluq School. The Hindu and Wesleyan Schools at Caroor, the Lutheran Mission School at Coimbatore, and the Kodumudi Anglo-Vernacular School rise to the standard of the 3rd class.

94. The two Taluq Schools in Madura have now each a 5th class; the attendance, however, has decreased in both cases. At Perekulum the first or lowest class has been abolished, as Results' Grant Schools drew away the younger boys. At inspection the classes of the Perekulum School answered very well, and those of the school at Dindigul satisfactorily. Taking the Private Schools of the Middle Class working on the Salary Grant System, those at Tirumangalam and Shelavandam reach the standard of the 5th class of a Taluq School; those at Madura, Shevaganga, and Ramnad reach that of the 4th; and the rest do not rise above the standard of the 3rd class. The Madura Town School, though still possessing the largest attendance, lost many pupils during the past year. An application is now before Government for a building grant on account of the Ramnad School.

95. In Tinnevely no Government Schools exist, that district being left to the enterprise of the two great Mission Societies, the Gospel and the Church Missionary, and of the Hindu community. Seven of the Middle Class Schools on the Salary Grant System reach the standard of the 4th class of a Taluq School, nine that of the 3rd, and the remainder do not rise above the standard of the 2nd class. * The most important of the institutions are the Church Mission School at Tinnevely and the Tuticorin Subscription School. The Mission Boarding Schools, for the most part, now work under the Results' Grant System. The Girls' School at Saviseshapuram and the highest class of the Boys' School at Megnanapuram were not altogether in a satisfactory state when inspected; the other schools are reported on favorably. Altogether nine schools passed pupils for the 4th standard of the Results' Grant System.

96. The attendance at the Chowghaut Anglo-Vernacular School has

6TH DIVISION.

Government Schools.	Highest Class.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
<i>Malabar.</i>			
Anglo-Vernacular School, Chowghaut.	4th	5	108
Taluq School, Badagera ...	5th	6	130
Do. Kollandi ...	4th	3	72
<i>South Canara.</i>			
Taluq School, Kasserode ...	4th	3	58
Do. Ullala ...	3rd	3	37
Do. Udapi ...	3rd	2	28
Do. Karakala ...	4th	3	72

risen considerably in consequence of the school having been transferred to a more favorable locality. The results at inspection were not altogether satisfactory; but the teaching staff has since been considerably improved, and better results may be looked for hereafter. It is most desirable that a school-house should be built without further delay; and preparations have been made for commencing the building as soon as a site has been secured. Unfortunately it appears impossible to obtain by purchase or gift a piece of land in the proper locality, and it will probably be necessary to have recourse to Act X. of 1870. Of the two Taluq Schools in Malabar, that at Badagera alone possesses a 5th class; it is reported to have worked fairly during the past year. The senior class at Kollandi is in a satisfactory condition, but the junior classes require improvement. Most of the Private Middle Class Schools in the district are Rate Schools. In stating that the demand for education in Malabar is really much less than has been supposed, Mr. Gopala Rao observes that the fact is proved by the condition of the Rate Schools.

His remarks are as follow:—"It is found difficult at many of them" to keep up the attendance. The boys will not attend unless a peon is sent round every morning to fetch them. The masters have to pay frequent visits to the parents of the pupils and to beg, as a personal favor to themselves, that their children may be sent to school. Mr. Garthwaite remarked, in connexion with one of these schools, that the large numbers that flocked to it at the beginning were in great measure drawn by the attraction of novelty, and this seems to have been the case with many. The rate-payers, in many localities, are so far from valuing the education offered them in return for the tax they pay, that they seem to look on the education as a greater burden than the tax itself. Official influence has kept up the attendance at not a few schools, but it is now found less effectual than it used to be. To what extent rate-payers in Malabar are willing or able to avail themselves of the education imparted in the schools they support will be seen from the following tables."†

† The second Table is omitted.

Class.	Number of Rate-payers.	Number of Pupils.	Amount of Cess contributed.		
			RS.	A.	P.
Namburi Brahmins ...	567	7	1,682	9	10
Other Brahmins ...	2,497	463	3,589	6	10
Nayars ...	5,500	817	11,199	4	1
Other Sudras ...	987	77	1,708	15	10
Moplas ...	1,926	29	3,259	2	2

Of the Rate Schools a few are moderately efficient, and some reach the standard of the 5th class of a Taluq School; for the most part, however, the schools stand in need of great improvement. In many cases the defects pointed out by the Acting Inspector were communicated to the managers, who were urged to make the changes recommended. This course was, no doubt, attended by some beneficial results; but the chief source of hope for the future lies in the new arrangements, whereby the schools will enjoy the superintendence of the Municipal and Local Fund's Boards. To bring the schools into an efficient state, improved superintendence must be accompanied by the introduction of a better class of teachers; and this can be effected only gradually. Among the other aided schools of the district, that of the Church of England at Cannanore reaches the standard of the 4th class of a Zillah School; but the senior boys did not acquit themselves satisfactorily in the majority of their subjects at examination. The Christian Brothers' School at Cannanore and the Roman Catholic Schools at Calicut and Tellicherry are the most advanced of those that work under the Results' Grant System; the two latter were formerly under the management of the Christian Brothers.

97. In South Canara the Taluq Schools at Kasserode, Ullala, and Karakala have a nominal 4th class, but it appears that the standard is really little or not at all above that of the 3rd; the school at Udapi does not rise above a 3rd class. In all, the instruction requires considerable improvement. The district possesses eight Rate Schools, all of the middle class. The school at Mangeshwar is reported on favorably for the soundness of the instruction imparted, and the efficiency of the general management. The Mulki Rate School, after having gone through great vicissitudes, would have been closed but for the timely interposition of the Acting Collector, Mr. Webster; the standard at inspection was that of a fully developed Taluq School. With the exception of the Bishop's School at St. Rozario, Mangalore, the remaining Middle Class Schools in South Canara receive aid under the Results' Grant System; one of them reaches the standard of the 5th class of a Taluq School, another that of the 4th class, and the rest are generally of an elementary stamp, rising but little above ordinary Village Schools.

98. The work of completing the buildings of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, which had been suspended for a year, was resumed in December last, and the amalgamation of the Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum with the Ootacamund Institution will no doubt be effected before the close of 1871. During the past year thirty-seven boys were admitted, and twenty-four removed, the number standing at 137 on the 31st March last; of the twenty-four removed, fifteen obtained situations of one kind or another, and the remainder returned to their friends. The results of the Educational Inspector's examination were very satisfactory; and, of four lads who went up to the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, two were successful. The Industrial Classes were attended by sixty-five boys on four afternoons of the week; twenty-two followed gardening, six shoe-making, and thirty-seven tailoring. The gardening class produced vegetables of the value of Rupees 1,227-6-0. Shoe-making was superintended by a Sergeant, who had the assistance of three Native chucklers. The total output of work was 517 pairs of boots made and 1,923 pairs mended for both branches of the Asylum; and of this it is estimated that something less than one-fourth may be set down to the boys. The tailoring class had a Native master-tailor for cutting out and tacking, and had also the assistance of two sewing machines. Altogether 271 articles, including 214 suits of clothes, were turned out by the master-tailor and the boys at the machines, and 1,216 other pieces were executed by the boys alone. In fact the entire clothing of the children and their bedding and towels were made up in the Asylum.

99. Besides sixty-four orphans in the female branch, eight day-scholars attended the classes. During the year twelve girls were admitted and eight left; of the latter, one married, and the rest returned to their friends. The arrangements, according to which the teaching of the girls was confided to Miss Orme and their general supervision to Miss Blake, has proved satisfactory. In 1870, seven girls went up to the examination for Teachers' Certificates, and three were successful, one being placed in the first grade, and the others in the second. The girls assisted in cooking, cleaning the rooms, &c., beside making up 2,300 articles; thus, with them, as with the boys, a large share of attention is given to industrial pursuits.

100. The health of the children has continued to improve; comparing 1870-71 with the preceding year, the admissions into hospitals among the boys fell from 140 to fifty-five, and among the girls from thirty to seven. Also no death occurred. If the standard of sickness qualifying for admission into hospital was the same for 1869-70 and 1870-71, the figures just given are surprising, and, even if a somewhat higher standard was adopted in the year under review, they still bear very favorable testimony to the climate of the Nilgherries.

101. The cost of the Asylums was Rupees 57,874-1-8, and the receipts, including a balance of Rupees 4,367-1-8 from the preceding year, amounted to Rupees 62,262-8-5. The cost of each child was about Rupees 395 against Rupees 287 for 1869-70. The sum of Rupees 882-12-2 was realized in subscriptions and donations; this is a considerable advance upon last year, but Rupees 495-10-0 is a gift from the late Commander-in-Chief, Rupees 100 the subscription of another individual, and Rupees 142-2-2 the offertory at Coonoor Church in January 1871. It cannot be said, therefore, that the Asylums meet with the general support which was anticipated.

102. Of 194 boys that have passed through the Asylum since its foundation, sixty-seven have obtained employment, seven have died, two have been expelled, and 118 have been removed by their friends. Also of fifty-five girls, six have obtained employment, one has died, one has been married, and forty-seven have been removed by their friends.

103. The number of Hill Schools in Ganjam has increased since last Government Schools of report, and the attendance at them has improved. the Lower Class.

One school was closed during the past year owing to the number of its pupils having considerably diminished, and two new ones were opened. At the close of the year there were sixteen schools in the district with an actual attendance of 626 pupils; in 1869-70 there were fifteen schools with an attendance of 538 only. The number of pupils on the rolls was 701 in 1870-71; in 1869-70 it was 629. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of scholars on the rolls in the different classes in 1869-70 and 1870-71:—

Class.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Fourth	29	26
Third	90	92
Second	52	72
First	458	512
Total	629	701

104. The falling off in the 4th class is stated by Captain J. McD. Smith, the Officiating Junior Agent, to be due to the fact of some of the students having been made Assistant Masters, and of others having left school owing to their advanced age, &c. The last class, in which the greatest increase is observable, is composed of children learning the Alphabet; and the 4th class standard is much below that of ordinary schools.

105. The Officiating Junior Assistant Agent took charge of the schools last September; but, owing to pressure of other work, was not able to examine more than three of them. Those that he did examine he speaks favorably of, and Mr. Bowers reports that, by arrangements

made, the Inspector will be in a position to visit all the schools in the current year. Mr. Bowers' suggestion, that the annual gathering of the Hill Schoolmasters for instruction at Russelkondah should be discontinued, will receive consideration. Mr. Kershaw, the Acting Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, has been called upon to report on the subject, after communication with the Junior Assistant Agent and the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ganjam.

106. The Yenadi School at Sriharicottah, established with the object of civilizing the inhabitants of that jungly island, is reported not to have made satisfactory progress during the year. For about three months the jungles were submerged owing to incessant rains, and rattan and date stalks could not be cut; and for two months the school had to be closed because the Sub-Magistrate at Sriharicottah did not receive the usual order to buy paddy for distribution to the boys. The total number of rattan and date baskets made during the year was only 203 against 645 in 1869-70. Elementary instruction in Telugu and Arithmetic was afforded as usual.

107. It is gratifying to report that, in the year under review, P. Viziarungum Mudali, Deputy Inspector of Schools, 3rd Division, succeeded in bringing down to Madras one of the old pupils of the Sriharicottah School, together with his wife, and in providing them with employment. The Deputy Inspector reports that "they seem to be well pleased with their new life," and that this "is the first instance of a Yenadi young man and his wife having left their time-honored jungles for a town life."

108. Private Schools of the Lower Class are for the most part aided on the system of Results' Grant; thus, of 2,916 schools of that class, only 296 drew Salary Grants during the past year. Of 1,606 schools, for which Results' Grants were sanctioned in 1870-71, 1,475, attended by 39,697 pupils, belonged to the Lower Class; of the remainder, 130 with 5,544 pupils were of the Middle Class, and one was a Normal School with fifty-eight pupils. For Lower Class Schools the aggregate grant sanctioned was Rupees 60,332-3-5, and that drawn was Rupees 65,685-12-1; for Middle Class Schools the amounts were Rupees 17,591-13-0 and Rupees 19,823-5-0; and for the Normal School Rupees 252-4-0 was sanctioned and drawn.

109. The following table gives the number of schools, with their attendance, which worked on the Results' Grant System in the several districts of the Presidency during the year under review; it also shows the grants sanctioned and those drawn during the year. It is to be observed that the fourth column does not include the attendance at thirty-six schools, for which grants, aggregating Rupees 1,548-12-0, were sanctioned and drawn, but which were closed before the end of the year:—

Table of Results' Grants sanctioned in 1870-71.

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned during the year.	Attendance in Aided Schools during the year.	Number of Schools under improvement during the year.	Attendance in the Aided Schools during the year.	Amount of Grants sanctioned during the year.		Amount of Grants actually drawn during the year.		Remarks.
						RS.	P.	RS.	P.	
First Division	Ganjam	44	1,138	7	147	1,976	4	2,713	4	The sums drawn during the year differ in certain cases from those sanctioned in 1870-71, (1) to grants sanctioned in 1869-70 being drawn in 1870-71, and (2) to grants for the latter year remaining undrawn at its close.
	Vizagapatam	59	1,639	13	217	2,020	4	2,020	4	
	Godavery	73	1,785	2	62	3,510	0	3,510	0	
	Kistna	50	1,108	15	243	2,166	12	1,756	12	
Second do.	Bellary	82	2,057	39	708	1,935	8	2,268	0	
	Kurnool	74	1,659	58	803	1,825	12	1,507	12	
	Cuddapah	54	1,092	129	1,865	1,204	8	1,130	0	
	Nellore	124	2,692	105	1,611	3,947	9	4,419	2	
Third do.	Madras and Chingleput.	105	3,543	61	1,117	3,419	12	3,883	4	
	South Arcot	103	2,509	101	1,861	2,976	12	3,996	4	
	North Arcot	113	3,145	64	1,287	6,134	0	6,136	0	
	Salem	95	2,242	25	365	4,394	6	4,394	8	
Fourth do.	Tanjore	35	1,107	25	570	3,081	12	3,081	0	
	Trichinopoly	33	765	4	38	1,467	0	1,467	0	
	Coimbatore	136	4,357	175	2,898	7,922	4	9,750	5	
	Madura	119	4,003	132	2,376	5,430	13	4,973	10	
Fifth do.	Tinnevely	44	1,402	...	...	8,848	4	5,843	4	
	Mahabar	141	7,223	23	938	11,864	8	15,949	4	
	South Canara	62	1,939	23	376	4,350	4	5,474	8	
Total		1,606	45,299	1,010	18,027	78,176	4	85,761	5	

* This does not include the attendance of thirty-six schools which received grants during the year, but closed before its expiration.

110. The figures, compared with those for 1869-70, afford evidence of a decided advance during the past year. The number of schools for which grants were sanctioned rose from 1,065, with an attendance of 30,891, to 1,606, with an attendance of 45,299; thus the number of schools increased by about fifty per cent., and the number of pupils by upwards of forty-six per cent. The grants sanctioned rose from Rupees 50,578-9-0 to Rupees 78,176-4-5, or by more than fifty-four per cent. The excess of aid drawn over aid sanctioned is due to certain grants for 1869-70 which remained unpaid at the close of that year; the non-payment of these grants was explained in paragraph 104 of my last Annual Report.

111. The preceding table may be summarized thus for the several Educational Divisions:—

Divisions.	Number of Schools for which Grants were sanctioned.	Attendance.	Grants sanctioned.			Average Grant per School.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
First	226	5,665	9,613	4	0	42	15	7
Second	334	7,400	8,673	5	1	25	2	9
Third	208	6,052	9,396	8	0	45	1	7
Fourth	276	7,259	15,077	2	0	40	7	9
Fifth	359	9,761	19,201	5	4	53	14	0
Sixth	203	9,162	16,214	12	0	79		

112. Comparing the above figures with those for 1869-70, it will be seen that, while all the divisions show increased numbers of schools and scholars, the augmentation of attendance for the Sixth Division being trifling, the First, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Divisions obtained greatly increased grants, and the Sixth secured a sum smaller by about Rs. 1,000 than was sanctioned for it in the previous year. The average grant per school rose in the First, Third, and Fifth Divisions, and fell in the Second, Fourth, and Sixth; the average grant in the Sixth Division, though nearly one-fifth smaller than that for 1869-70, is still the largest.

113. In the Appendix will be found a statement showing, for the several Educational Divisions, the number of children passed under the different heads of each of the four standards for Results' Grants. The following table gives a summary of the figures for the whole Presidency:—

Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.	PASSED IN VERNACULARS.					PASSED IN ENGLISH OR EXTRA LANGUAGE.			Number of Girls presented for Examination.
			Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	
I	1,511	13,141	8,990	10,476	5,812	...	...	...	...	...	679
II	1,097	8,234	5,527	6,788	5,714	...	...	...	...	...	383
III	516	3,387	2,116	2,913	1,973	1,229	1,554	959	1,053	4	113
IV	164	1,227	819	1,038	460	562	555	523	514	279	18

114. Taking these figures the per-centages of pupils passed to those presented in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic are as below:—

Standard.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
I	...	79.7	67.4
II	68.4	82.4	69.3
III	67.1	86.1	58.2
IV	62.4	88.6	37.4

115. As in 1869-70, the per-centages in Reading are below those in Writing; this is only what might be anticipated, as Reading includes explanation, while the pupils in the Village Schools are notoriously deficient in accurate knowledge of the meanings of words and phrases. For the lowest three standards the per-centages in Arithmetic do not differ much from those in Reading, but the case is different for the fourth standard. This agrees with the previous year's results, and may be ascribed to the questions in Arithmetic for the highest standard necessarily involving some little thought.

116. There are no doubt evils attendant upon the system of Results' Grants; but, upon the whole, it appears that there is at present no better mode of dealing with the education of the masses. It seems likely that ere long all elementary schools will have to be aided by payment for results.

117. In the Appendix is given a list of the Rate Schools existing at the close of 1870-71; the list shows the grades of the several institutions, the attendance at them, the Government aid received by them, their cess collections, and their total expenditure. Altogether there were 109 schools, with an aggregate attendance of 4,054 pupils; two of the schools, those at Sydapet and Palghaut, were of the Higher, sixty of the Middle, and forty-seven of the Lower Class.

118. The total aid received from Government is returned at Rupees 24,306-13-0, the cess collected at Rupees 44,787-1-8, and the total expenditure at Rupees 62,849-3-7.

The following table summarizes the number of schools, their attendance, and their total expenditure for the several Educational Divisions:—

Divisions.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total Expenditure.		
			RS.	A.	P.
First	48	877	4,952	0	2
Second	18	692	9,540	14	4
Third	8	404	8,998	4	3
Fourth	2	55	1,032	1	1
Fifth	2	42	1,114	7	14
Sixth	31	1,984	37,211	7	7

The Sixth Division drew more than one-half of the aggregate Government grant; also of the total cess collections, Rupees 44,787-1-8, the same division secured about three-fourths, the group of Rate Schools in the Palghat Taluq levying Rupees 17,221-15-3. The most successful of the Rate Schools is that at Sydapet, which reflects much credit upon the managers and the teachers. The Palghat Central Rate School, though also ranked in the Higher Class, is considerably inferior to that at Sydapet in soundness of work, while its cost is, I believe, decidedly greater.

119. On the 31st March 1871 the total number of girls connected with the department was 10,185, while the number at the close of 1869-70 was 9,421. Of the 10,185 girls, 7,245 were in 138 Girls' Schools, including seven in the Madras Female Normal School, and fifty-eight in the Sarah Tucker's Female Training Institution at Palamcottah; 2,148 attended 289 "Mixed Schools," and 792 were under instruction in Village Boys' Schools. The following shows the distribution of the girls according to the several Educational Divisions:—

First Division	194 girls.
Second do.	382 "
Third do.	4,083 "
Fourth do.	1,216 "
Fifth do.	3,031 "
Sixth do.	1,279 "

Total ... 10,185 "

English was studied by 2,810; Tamil by 5,788; Telugu by 1,397; Malayalam by 703; Canarese by 221; Tulu by 25; and French by 7. Among the Districts, Madras, including Chingleput, takes the lead with 3,895 girls; Tinnevely comes next with 2,326; Malabar shows

1,030; Tanjore 584; Madura 366; Coimbatore 339; North Arcot 265; Salem 251; South Canara 249; Nellore 244. The others, excepting the Kistna District for which no girl is returned, afford descending numbers, Kurnool standing at the bottom of the scale with only four girls. It may be remarked that 229 of the schools attended by girls were aided under the ordinary Salary Grant Rules, 334 worked under the Results' System, 4 were aided from other than Educational Funds, and 56 received no aid.

120. The figures above given do not include certain Caste Girls' Schools maintained by the Maharajah of Vizianagram and others. The Maharajah's Schools at Madras were, however, inspected, at the request of the Committee of Management, by the Superintendent of the Female Normal School and the Deputy Inspector of Schools for Madras, and copies of the inspection reports were furnished to the managers. The schools are four in number, situated in Black Town, Chintadripettah, Egmore, and Mylapore, respectively; their total cost in 1870-71 was Rupees 5,629-12-4, and their total average attendance 268. The managers state that, in the past year, marked improvement took place in the daily attendance, at the same time they admit that there is still room for much more improvement. It has been arranged that Miss Bain, the Superintendent of the Female Normal School, shall periodically inspect and report upon the schools. This is in accordance with the plan of action originally proposed for the Superintendent, and is calculated to link together the Normal School and the Girls' Schools, and to extend the sphere of the Superintendent's usefulness.

121. The work of the Madras Normal School in 1870-71 deserves favorable notice. The Inspector's Report upon the institution for that year is decidedly more satisfactory than those for several years. The deficiency of the pupils appears to be in class-management, and it is scarcely to be expected that, in the generality of instances, this deficiency will be removed before practical experience in a school has been obtained. In former years complaints were made as to the way in which the students kept their note-books; in 1870-71 the books were written up in a careful manner, indicating that the pupils appreciated the importance of this

GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MALES.

Names of Schools.	Number of Masters.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.	
		Normal Class.	Practising Class.
Normal School, Madras ...	12	37	202
Do. Vizagapatam.	4	20	100
Do. Cannanore ...	7	27	141
Do. Trichinopoly.	5	25	192
Do. Vellore ...	6	32	233
Do. Mangalore ...	3	25	55
Normal Class, Nursapur ...	2	14	...
Do. Russellkondah.	2	8	...
Total ...	41	188	923

portion of their work. The results at the University Examinations were decidedly creditable; thirteen out of fifteen candidates passed at the Matriculation Examination, and five out of eight at the First Arts Test. It is to be remembered, too, that Normal Students can devote only about two-thirds of their time to general instruction, the remainder being occupied with their professional training.

122. The most unsatisfactory feature connected with the school is the small number of pupils that passed out to take up masterships. Altogether there were only five, and the salaries assigned varied from Rupees 15 to Rupees 50 per mensem. No doubt the restriction placed upon the issue of fresh grants was instrumental in limiting the demand for trained teachers; but I believe that other causes co-operated in producing the result. Formerly it was extremely difficult to secure fairly qualified masters, and private schools were glad to get teachers from Government Normal Schools. Now, however, in several parts of the Presidency the supply of certificated men is more than equal to the demand, and posts which were formerly filled by Matriculated teachers are sought by men who have passed the First Arts Test. Owing to the increased competition, the managers of schools are led to select teachers, not so much on the ground of their having received professional training, as on account of the examination passed by them and the place secured at the examination. Moreover many private schools are now able to supply themselves with subordinate teachers from among their passed pupils, for whom they are naturally inclined to show a preference.

123. Having regard to what has been said above, and to some other circumstances which it is unnecessary to go into, I am inclined to think that the Madras Normal School should be re-organized, and that it should be required simply to train youths as masters, and not to give them their general education. I hope, before long, to submit a scheme to Government for carrying out the change referred to.

124. In consequence of the number of Matriculated Students in the school, who are ready to pass out, but cannot find openings, there is this year no class preparing for Matriculation, while there is one under instruction for the Bachelor of Arts Examination. This is merely a temporary arrangement, and it is not improbable that the students preparing for the Bachelor of Arts Test will pass out into masterships before they complete their curriculum.

125. In August 1870 the Vizagapatam Normal School was inspected by Mr. Fowler, when thirty-two students were under training. The results for the Normal Classes were of a tolerably satisfactory stamp, but the Practising School exhibited some grave defects. In the Matriculation Examination the school obtained only a limited measure of success; sixteen students went up, but only five passed, one of the five, however, secured a place in the 1st class. The Teachers' Certificate Examination was attended by ten candidates for the 4th and two for the 5th grade; of

these nine of the former and one of the latter were successful. These results are decidedly good. It is satisfactory to be able to state that no fewer than fifteen Normal Students passed out during the year and took up posts carrying salaries from Rupees 50 to Rupees 7 per mensem. The lower sum was given only to 5th grade men; the minimum salary obtained by a 4th grade student was Rupees 15.

126. The Normal Class at Russelkondah, which contains eight pupils reading for a 5th grade certificate, is in a satisfactory condition.

127. The Nursapur Normal Class was inspected in December, and Mr. Bowers reported that it was making "steady improvement;" the present students are generally more intelligent than those of former years, and the training is more efficient. All fourteen of the pupils went up to the last Teachers' Certificate Examination, seven seeking a 4th, and seven a 5th grade certificate. Of the former four, and of the latter five passed. During the year nine students took up appointments in schools.

128. The Cannanore Normal School showed to disadvantage at inspection, especially in regard to knowledge of the English language. In his report Mr. Gopala Rau dwells at considerable length upon the deficiencies, and makes several suggestions with a view to improvement; a copy of the report has been sent to the Head Master, with a request that he will carry out the Acting Inspector's recommendations. As noticed in last year's Report, there has been a very rapid spread of education in Malabar of late years, but the education thus diffused is, for the most part, not of a sufficiently sound character; owing to this, some of the teachers in the district—at Cannanore among other places—will have to be either improved or replaced. It is to be observed, too, that, in addition to an imperfect knowledge of the construction of English, there prevails in most parts of Malabar an extremely corrupt pronunciation of that language. To the Matriculation Examination the school sent up sixteen candidates, of whom ten were Normal pupils; of the whole number six passed, three from the Normal Classes. The Teachers' Certificate Examination was attended by sixteen candidates for a 4th, and by eight for a 5th grade certificate; eleven secured a certificate of the former, and seven one of the latter grade. The results at the University Test are not satisfactory; but those at the Certificate Examination are creditable to the school. In the course of the year, eleven students passed out and took up appointments with salaries ranging from Rupees 10 to Rupees 35.

129. The Mangalore Normal School was without a permanent Head for a considerable portion of the past year. Mr. Watson, the Head Master, a steady, hardworking teacher, was in failing health during the early part of the year; and, being compelled to take sick leave, he died suddenly while on his way to Madras. Difficulty was experienced in securing a successor, and for some months the school was left in the charge of the Second Master; towards the close of 1870 the present

Head Master, a Hindu trained in the Madras Normal School, who had done good service in the Combaconum Provincial College, was appointed to the vacancy. Considering that the school is in its infancy, and that it labored under great disadvantages during 1870, its progress may be regarded as tolerably fair upon the whole, though the results at inspection were in some respects not altogether satisfactory. Two of the students passed the Matriculation Examination in December last, and have since been appointed masters on Rupees 25 per mensem each.

130. The Vellore Normal School was inspected in November 1870, when there were thirty-five pupils in the Normal Classes and 179 in the Practising School. Mr. Fowler's Report is very favorable; he remarks:—"I do not remember any previous inspection when the results were so generally satisfactory." The Certificate Examination of 1870 was attended by fourteen pupils who had prepared for the 4th, and by twelve who had prepared for the 5th grade. Of the 4th grade candidates twelve secured certificates, ten for that grade, and two for the 5th grade; and all the 5th grade candidates were successful. These results must be allowed to be very good, and to reflect great credit upon the Head Master, Y. Amirthanayagum Pillai, and his Assistants. Only four students passed out of the school and took up appointments during the year; the salaries obtained by them ranged from Rupees 9 to Rupees 20 per mensem.

131. The management of the Trichinopoly Normal School in 1870-71 was very creditable to the Head Master, Mr. Winfred, and his subordinates. The school sent up eight candidates for a Teachers' Certificate of the 4th, and seven candidates for one of the 5th grade, and not a single failure occurred; the results at inspection were also decidedly satisfactory. Only four appointments, with salaries ranging from Rupees 10 to Rupees 15 per mensem, were made during the year. Here, as in other cases, the small number of students sent out may be attributed in part to the restriction placed upon the issue of fresh grants. Mr. Fowler remarks that the absence of all difference, so far as grants are concerned between a teacher trained as well as certificated, and one merely certificated, operates unfavorably to Normal Schools. If the Inspector intends to suggest that a higher rate of grant should be assigned to a trained master, I must own I am unable to agree with him. It may be observed that the standard of the highest class of the Practising School is intermediate to those of the 3rd and 4th classes of a Zillah School.

132. Summing up the results for Government Normal Schools for males in 1870-71, it appears that there were 188 pupils under training on the 31st March last; that six passed the First Arts and twenty-seven the Matriculation Examination in December 1870; and that forty-two secured certificates of the 4th, and 34 certificates of the 5th grade in August of the same year. Also fifty students passed out and took up employment as teachers.

133. In last year's Report it was mentioned that, owing to certain circumstances, delay had occurred in securing a lady to superintend the projected Government Female Normal School. In April 1870 Miss I. Bain, a lady possessing considerable experience of different systems of tuition in England, France, and the United States, and who furnished excellent testimonials of her fitness for the post, was appointed Superintendent by the Secretary of State for India. Miss Bain arrived at Madras in November last, and in the following month the school was opened in a rented house at Egmore, with seven stipendiary pupils. In the neighbourhood is one of the girls' schools supported by the liberality of the Maharajah of Vizianagram; and the immediate managers of the institution have kindly consented to its being used as a practising school by the Normal pupils, when the latter are sufficiently advanced to undertake class-teaching.

134. Extreme difficulty was experienced in procuring fairly qualified subordinate female teachers; and though the difficulty has been partially overcome, it was found necessary to obtain the services of a male teacher in order to secure efficient instruction in the Vernaculars. Looking at the obstacles which stand in the way, the progress of the pupils cannot but be slow. Some of these obstacles are connected with the peculiar views of Hindu society in regard to the seclusion of grown up females. As far as possible, without risking the sacrifice of efficiency, the prejudices of the pupils and their friends are respected; and the counsels of the Hindu Committee who, with the sanction of Government, act as my advisers in matters relating to the school, have proved of much value in smoothing the way.

135. It cannot be denied that the Superintendent of the school has a very up-hill task before her. The address to Government from the Native community of Madras, and the other indications of a demand for a Female Normal School, which presented themselves after Miss Carpenter's visit, must in the light of further experience be regarded as the consequence not of a really operative feeling existing in the educated section of the Hindu community, but of the temporary excitement caused by the above lady's visit and her appeals to a few of the most enlightened and liberal Hindus. It is to be remembered, however, that Hindu feeling is now changing at a comparatively rapid rate; and the hope may be entertained that, even supposing the establishment of a Female Normal School to have been somewhat premature, the general advance will ere long render the institution only a suitable adjunct to other educational measures. Moreover the experiment, conducted as it is in a manner harmonising as far as practicable with Hindu views, must stimulate the Native community to further progress, by evincing the earnest desire of Government to raise them to a higher social level.

136. The accompanying table brings together some of the chief points in the working of the Private Normal Schools of the Presidency during 1870-71. On

the 31st March last the schools contained 206 males and 58 females under training; and, during the year under review, 3 males passed the Matriculation Examination, 9 secured a certificate of the 4th, and 43 one of the 5th grade. The Sawyerpuram Seminary and the Church Missionary Training Schools at Palamcottah afford the most satisfactory results; while the Christian Vernacular Education Society's School at Dindigul still shows very poorly. In reporting upon the last named institution, Mr. Fowler expresses a favorable opinion regarding the Principal, Mr. Yorke, but remarks that he doubts if a teacher of Mr. Yorke's stamp is required for so elementary an institution. The standard does not rise above that of a Teachers' certificate of the 5th grade, though a little English is taught, while Mr. Yorke's salary is Rupees 285 per mensem. No doubt something may be said in favor of having a trained European teacher for a Missionary Normal School like that at Dindigul; I think, however, that the advantages accruing do not compensate for the heavy expenditure involved in the measure. The arrangements of the Church Missionary Society's Training Schools at Palamcottah have been modified, and the Inspector considers that the changes are likely to prove advantageous:—

Private Normal Schools.

Institutions.	Number of Normal Pupils on the 31st March 1871.	MASTERS.						MISTRESSSES.	
		Matriculation.		4th Grade.		5th Grade.		3rd Grade.	
		Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Number Examined.	Number Passed.
Church Mission Training School, Masulipatam ...	23	...	...	...	...	11	4	...	...
Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training School, Dindigul ...	33	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Sawyerpuram Seminary ...	84	6	3	7	2	22	19	...	...
Church Mission Preparandi Institution, Palamcottah ...	40	...	...	8	7	20	18	...	...
Normal Department of the English Institution, Palamcottah ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarah Tucker's Training Institution, Palamcottah ...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Total ...	264	6	3	15	9	55	43	32	...

137. An examination for Teachers' Certificates was held at thirty-one different stations in the beginning of August 1870. It was attended by 812 candidate masters; of whom 314 sought a certificate of the 4th grade, 480 one of the 5th, and eighteen aimed at supplementing University Examinations with a test in Method. Of the examinees 374 succeeded in passing, 98 obtaining a certificate of the 4th grade, 265 one of the 5th, and 11 receiving credit for the test in Method. The total number of candidates was very much below that for 1869, though considerably above that for 1868. The diminution upon the immediately preceding year may be ascribed, in part at least, to the fact that in 1870 a fee of Rupees 5 was, for the first time, demanded from candidates who were neither actually engaged in teaching nor Normal pupils. The fee was imposed, not with the view of realizing money, but with that of excluding from examination ill-prepared school-boys, the admission of whom on former occasions had given rise to much unnecessary trouble. It may be remarked that the number of candidates who secured a 4th grade certificate was nearly the same in 1870 as in 1869; the falling off occurred in respect to 5th grade teachers, who numbered as many as 413 in the previous year. In numerical results Tinnevely stands first with 88 passed teachers; Malabar comes next with 36; then follow Trichinopoly and Tanjore, with 34 and 33 respectively. No candidate came up from the District of Kurnool; and, though 6 appeared from Cuddapah, not one succeeded. Owing to unfair practices having been resorted to, it was found necessary to disallow the examination of 2 of the candidates: one of the men was an Inspecting Schoolmaster in the Cuddapah District, and he was removed from his appointment and declared ineligible for re-employment in the Educational Department during a certain period.

138. The candidate schoolmistresses were 141 in all, 18 coming up for the 1st grade, 26 for the 2nd, and 97 for the 3rd. For the 1st grade 4 passed, for the 2nd 8, and for the 3rd 29. The total number of examinees was nearly double that for 1869; but the number passed scarcely exceeded that for the previous year. In connexion with the facts just stated, it has to be observed with regret that the examination of an important Girls' School in Tinnevely had to be disallowed, as the answer papers of the candidates were considered, after a most careful scrutiny, to indicate beyond doubt that several of the girls had been guilty of unfair practices.

139. The subjoined list gives the number of candidate teachers examined and passed for the several districts of the Presidency:—

Teachers' Certificate Examination, 1870.

Districts to which the Candidates belonged.	CANDIDATE MASTERS.							
	Number Registered.				Number Passed.			
	4th Grade.	5th Grade.	Method.	Total.	4th Grade.	5th Grade.	Method.	Total.
Ganjam ...	14	27	...	41	2	14	...	16
Vizagapatam ...	23	15	...	38	13	11	...	24
Godavery ...	24	42	...	66	6	22	...	28
Kistna ...	4	18	...	22	1	7	...	8
Bellary ...	1	4	...	5	1	2	...	3
Cuddapah ...	4	2	...	6	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	5	14	3	22	...	1	3	4
Madras ...	27	45	3	75	3	19	1	23
South Arcot ...	9	7	...	16	3	3	...	6
North Arcot ...	19	18	...	37	11	14	...	25
Salem ...	14	17	3	34	2	9	2	13
Tanjore ...	39	49	4	92	6	26	1	33
Trichinopoly ...	31	34	1	66	13	21	...	34
Coimbatore ...	7	13	...	20	1	10	...	11
Madura ...	9	21	1	31	3	14	1	18
Tinnevelly ...	45	119	1	165	16	71	1	88
Malabar ...	35	33	2	70	15	19	2	36
South Canara ...	4	2	...	6	2	2	...	4
Total ...	314	480	18	812	98	265	11	374

Districts to which the Candidates belonged.	CANDIDATE MISTRESSES.							
	Number Registered.				Number Passed.			
	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Total.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Total.
Madras ...	11	25	36	72	3	7	20	30
South Arcot ...	...	...	4	4	...	...	3	3
Tanjore ...	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	1
Coimbatore ...	7	...	1	8	1	1	...	2
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	47	47	...	...	4	4
Malabar ...	...	1	6	7	...	...	1	1
Total ...	18	26	97	141	4	8	29	41

140. The general work of the School of Arts was proceeded with in the usual manner during the past year; in addition the Superintendent was engaged in other duties of a special nature, especially in providing specimens for the International Exhibition held at London in 1871. The ordinary receipts of the school are returned at Rupees 28,663-2-9, and the expenditure is given at Rupees 27,412-3-5, leaving a balance in hand on the 31st March last of Rupees 1,250-15-4. It is to be observed that, under sanction from the Government of India, debts incurred by the school, to the amount of Rupees 14,852-11-0, were paid last year by a special grant.

141. The following Statements show the number of Government and Private Schools, with their classification, attendance, and expenditure during the year:—

I.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1870-71 (monthly average).	Average Daily Attendance during 1870-71.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.			
				From Imperial Funds.		From Local Funds.	
Schools of the Higher Class ...	14	3,313	2,991	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
Do. of the Middle do. ...	67	4,642	3,783	1,02,420	5	25,976	12
Do. of the Lower do. ...	17	733	793	41,679	3	15,312	11
Mixed Schools of the Higher Class	...	...	...	8,902	9	...	...
Do. of the Middle do. ...	1	25	20	...	0	...	...
Do. of the Lower do. ...	...	...	...	564	...	...	...
Girls' Schools of the Higher Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of the Middle do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of the Lower do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools	9	1,102	946	...	...	...	...
Other Schools for Special Education...	4	520	362	*65,076	15	5,500	3
Total ...	112	10,335	8,844	+1,03,790	14	5,034	9
Add the amount drawn by the Taluq School, Dimala, and the Free School at Anjengo ...	...	...	...	3,17,434	0	51,824	0
Total ...	...	...	...	460	8	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	3,17,894	8	51,824	9

* Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rupees 11,973-3-3.
† do. do. do. 429-0-0.

II.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1870-71 (monthly average.)	Average Daily Attendance.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.			
				Grant-in-aid given by Government.		Expenditure from all sources other than Grants-in-aid by Government.	
Boys' Schools. { Higher Class	39	8,904	7,789	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
do. { Middle do.	403	20,215	16,627	1,10,591	12	2,08,593	8
do. { Lower do.	2,474	51,860	45,690	1,55,812	8	1,98,616	3
Mixed Schools. { Higher do.	...	...	...	74,498	0	1,43,883	3
do. { Middle do.	24	1,120	949	...	...	...	...
do. { Lower do.	264	10,073	7,775	4,903	1	11,398	14
Girls' Schools. { Higher do.	1	138	114	1,415	0	3,660	0
do. { Middle do.	90	5,259	4,140	1,247	0	7,661	9
do. { Lower do.	45	1,632	1,209	21,425	7	54,987	4
Normal Schools	7	768	661	2,930	6	12,210	12
Other Schools for Special Education	...	...	...	*9,732	7	24,078	6
Total ...	3,353	99,969	84,954	...	...	...	...
Add the amount of Grants-in-aid drawn by schools closed during the year	...	...	...	3,82,535	11	9,65,091	14
Deduct the amount drawn from other than Educational Funds by the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, and other Charitable Institutions ...	...	...	...	4,451	13	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	3,87,047	9	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	60,769	2	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	3,26,278	7	...	...

* Inclusive of Scholarships amounting to Rupees 1,969-1-3.

142 The accompanying table is abstracted from the statistics in Appendix B., and corresponds to the one given at page 12 of G. O., No. 196, of the 14th July 1871, reviewing the Report on Public Instruction for 1869-70.

	Monthly Average Number of Pupils.	Gross Income.		Receipts from Government.		Receipts from Fees.		Gross Charges.		Average Monthly Cost.		Average Cost per month to the State.		Average Monthly Fees paid.	
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
University ...	...	32,414	510	11,428	510	20,986	0 0	82,414	510	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>General Education.</i>															
Colleges ... { Government.*	1,605	1,43,752	5 3	1,05,824	8 8	26,877	2 3	1,32,869	12 1	6	13 11	5	7 11	1	5 11
Higher Class Schools ... { Private*	2,330	1,40,282	10 2	36,356	2 9	27,367	11 0	1,07,380	1 3	8	13 5	1	4 9	0	15 8
Middle Class Schools ... { Government.	1,972	81,554	8 8	50,985	8 7	21,514	0 10	71,492	4 6	3	0 1	2	8 7	0	14 7
Lower Class Schools ... { Private	6,095	2,59,919	5 10	83,470	12 11	52,975	1 2	2,47,863	12 7	3	1 4	1	0 6	0	10 7
Schools ... { Government.	4,667	61,362	2 1	42,243	3 3	18,767	11 8	57,555	14 8	1	0 3	0	9 1	0	5 4
Schools ... { Private	26,594	4,66,119	9 0	1,82,141	1 5	72,654	7 7	4,45,143	8 4	1	5 4	5	0 0	0	3 8
Normal Schools ... { Government.	733	3,902	9 2	3,902	9 2	...	...	3,721	2 2	0	6 9	0	7 1	...	...
Special Edu- cation ... { Private	63,565	2,30,950	2 5	78,893	6 7	91,201	15 8	2,38,647	6 3	0	5 1	0	12 8	0	2 0
Institutions.	1,102	72,042	10 8	65,073	15 3	6,240	8 7	70,577	3 6	5	5 5	4	14 9	0	7 7
	768	34,582	13 11	9,722	7 5	1,969	5 3	33,890	13 7	3	10 8	1	0 1	0	3 5
	533	1,18,410	0 8	1,09,165	0 2	2,819	0 0	1,14,219	4 11	17	13 9	17	1 2	0	7 1
Total ...	110,564	16,15,293	3 10	7,88,230	2 2	8,42,872	15 2	71,55,185	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Inclusive of the School Departments of the several Colleges.

143. In 1870-71 eight sets of Native Army Schools* containing twenty-one separate schools, with an attendance of 685 pupils, were examined and reported upon by the Educational Inspectors; copies of the reports on the schools were forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Arithmetic and Geography were in general the weakest points of the scholars. The reports on some of the schools were tolerably favorable; in such cases the result was due to the interest taken in the schools by the Officers. As has been already stated on several occasions, the Government allowance for the schools of a Regiment is utterly insufficient; in fact the stipends of the teachers are generally lower than the pay of a good servant.

144. In the Report for 1868-69 it was mentioned that the fees in Government Schools, which had remained unchanged for some years, and were, therefore, below the sums that might fairly be asked for under an increased appreciation of education, were revised and raised with effect from the 1st January 1869. The revised scales were as follow:—

General Schools.

Classes.	7th.	6th.	5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.
Provincial Schools...	2 Rs.	1½ Rs.	1½ Rs.	1 Rs.	1 Rs.	8 As.	8 As.
Zillah do. ... }	...	...	...	12 As.	8 As.	8 As.	4 As.
Anglo-Vernacular do...	...	...	8 As.	8 As.	6 As.	6 As.	4 As.
Taluk Schools ... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mussulman Schools.

Classes.	6th.	5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.
Madrasa-i-Azam ...	1 R.	1 R.	12 As.	12 As.	8 As.	8 As.
Mylapore School ...	...	...	8 As.	6 As.	6 As.	4 As.

145. As it appeared to Government that still higher fees might with propriety be demanded, whilst it was evident that it would be very difficult to make any material increase in the scale of fees charged in Government Schools, unless a corresponding movement were made by the managers of private institutions, certain Government and private educationists at Madras were requested to form themselves into a Committee, with the Director of Public Instruction as President, to consider and report, after communication with the managers of the chief Private Schools, what scales of fees should be adopted.

146. The Final Report of the Committee, which has received the approval of Government, is subjoined, although strictly the settlement of the matter belongs to 1871-72. The new scales of fees are to come into force on the 1st September 1871.

Report of the School Fee Committee :—

"In Proceedings of Government, Educational Department, No. 207, of the 20th June 1870, we were requested to form ourselves into a Committee for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the scales of fees which should be charged in Government and Private Schools; we were also instructed to ascertain, in the case of private schools, whether the managers would be willing to adopt the scales of fees we might think fit to recommend. We now do ourselves the honor of reporting the results at which we have arrived.

"(2). Upon receipt of Proceedings of Government above specified we held a meeting, at which it was decided that a paper of queries should first be circulated among the managers of colleges and higher class schools, and among Government Educational Inspectors. The answers to these queries, it was conceived, would afford more accurate data for drawing conclusions regarding the fees which might fairly be charged, than could be obtained from the records of the Director of Public Instruction.

"(3). After giving careful consideration to the answers sent us, we drew up scales of fees for colleges and higher class schools, adopting a fully developed Zillah School as the type of the latter, and graduating the fees according to the classes.

"(4). The scales of fees thus provisionally adopted were communicated, in November 1870, with a circular letter to the managers of colleges and higher class schools and to Government Educational Inspectors. A copy of the circular is submitted with this report, as Government may desire to see the views put forward therein, although the final results at which we have arrived present considerable changes."

"(5.) The scales we now propose are as follow :—

Proposed Scales of Fees.

Classes.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.						AIDED SCHOOLS.					
	Madras.			Mofussil.			Madras.			Mofussil.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bachelor of Arts...	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	2	12	0
First in Arts ...	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	12	0	2	0	0
Matriculation or VI.	3	0	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	1	12	0
V. and IV.	2	8	0	2	0	0	1	12	0	1	8	0
III.	1	8	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	0
II.	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
I.	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	0

"(6.) All schools are divided into Government and Aided, and each of these classes is sub-divided into schools in the Town of Madras and schools in the Mofussil. Owing to the large supply of instruction in the Town of Madras, and to other favorable circumstances attaching to

the Presidency town, it appeared to us that the fees charged in Madras schools should be higher than those demanded in Mofussil institutions. Also a greater prestige belongs to Government Schools, while certain disadvantages are believed to affect most aided schools; we, therefore, decided that the fees in the latter might, with propriety, be pitched somewhat below those in the former. Owing to variations as to wealth, enlightenment, and other circumstances in different parts of the Madras Presidency, it is considered that though the scales recommended are, in our opinion, fairly suited to the generality of the schools in the present state of education, there may, and most probably will, be instances in which they would seriously affect progress; and we are of opinion that in peculiar cases the Director of Public Instruction should have the power of modifying the scales of fees.

"(7.) We were originally inclined to propose that the fees should be the same in the Collegiate classes of Government institutions throughout the Presidency; but the communications we have received from the Educational Officers of Government, and further reflection upon the subject have satisfied us that such a course would not be right.

"(8.) While all the members of the Committee, as, indeed, almost all the Educational Authorities whom we consulted are of opinion, that the fees in schools should be raised, there is considerable difference of view as to the precise amounts which should be charged, and especially as to the relation which should exist between the fees in Government and those in Aided institutions. In the Circular of November 20th, 1870, it was suggested that the fees for classes in aided schools should be three-fourths of those for corresponding classes in Government Schools. In the scales now submitted, the ratio is taken at two-thirds instead of three-fourths. The amounts thus arrived at have, in some cases, been slightly modified to secure round numbers, the variations from two-thirds lying in every instance towards three-fourths, the ratio formerly approved by the majority of our Committee. Of course, the sums specified are the *lowest* which are to be charged, and it will be open to an aided school to fix the fee for any of its classes in excess of the sum laid down.

"(9.) While recommending that the ratio between the fees in Government and those in aided institutions be as we have proposed above, we would not be understood to mean that in any future revision of the scales that ratio should necessarily be maintained.

"(10.) As already mentioned, we have graduated the fees generally according to the classes, adopting, as our standard for schools, the classification in a fully-developed Zillah School; but we have thought it advisable to fix the same fee for the 5th and 4th school classes. Also for Collegiate classes, which will usually be four in number, two corresponding to the two years' course from the Matriculation to the First Arts Examination, and two others to the course from the First Arts to the B.A. Examination, which will cover an equal space of time, we have considered it unadvisable to have more than two grades of fees.

"(11.) According to the proposed scheme, it will be necessary for a Government Inspector, when visiting an aided institution, to compare the classes in it with those in a Government School; but, in making this comparison, only an approximate correspondence will in many cases be found to exist. We believe, however, that the difficulty arising from this source will diminish as the scheme continues to be worked, owing to aided schools gradually bringing their classification into harmony with that in Government Schools.

"(12.) With regard to schools of the middle grade, we observe that their classes may generally be compared with the lower classes of a Zillah School, and that consequently, in framing the scales now submitted, we have met the question of fees in them so far as can be done with any advantage. We conceive that, for classes more elementary than the lowest in a Zillah School, no rule as to fees need be prescribed; in such cases, we would leave the rate of fee entirely to the discretion of the manager of the school.

"(13.) We recommend that, over and above the first month's fee, an entrance fee should be charged on the admission of a boy into a school. This measure will not only secure, in an unobjectionable manner, a valuable addition to the funds of a school, but will tend to prevent youths from running about from school to school, a practice which prevails to a great extent in the Presidency town and possibly in some other places. The entrance fees we suggest are the following:—

Class.	Entrance Fee.
VI. or Matriculation Class	Rs. 3
V. and IV. Classes	" 2
Other Classes	" 1

"(14.) No entrance fee is proposed for Collegiate classes, as the monthly fees for them seem to us sufficiently heavy to render the step inadvisable in the present state of education.

"(15.) It is evident that the admission of any considerable body of free scholars into an institution would defeat the arrangements proposed, and we are of opinion that not more than five per cent. of the whole number of pupils should be free scholars in any case. It is hoped that eventually circumstances will allow of the total discontinuance of Free Scholarships. It is right here to observe that under the term 'Free Scholars' we do not include youths who are upon 'Endowments.'

"(16.) It is not proposed to apply at present the scales of fees above laid down to Mahomedan youths. The education of Mussulmans is so backward comparatively, and the pecuniary circumstances of that section of the community are so narrow, that such a step would, in our opinion, be inappropriate.

"(17.) Supposing Government to approve of the recommendations we now make, we see no reason why they should not be put in force after a notice, say, of three months.

"(18.) Before concluding this report we think it right to state, that,

in our opinion, it would be for the benefit of education if the standard of the General Uncovenanted Civil Service Test were raised. Perhaps that test might be replaced by the Matriculation Examination with such supplementary tests as would secure the possession of qualifications which do not enter into the scope of the Matriculation Examination, but are considered necessary in the case of candidates for Government employment. It seems probable that unless the present comparatively low standard of the General Test is raised, the increased rates of fees now proposed will induce boys to stop short in their studies when they have acquired the qualifications requisite for admission into Government employ. At the same time we are aware that the subject requires to be looked at from a stand-point different from that which pertains to us; we, therefore, limit ourselves to suggesting that Government should consider whether the substitution spoken of could be made consistently with the demands of the Government service."

147. During the whole of 1870-71 the restriction imposed upon the issue of salary and other ordinary grants in G. O. No. 304, of the 17th September 1869, continued in force. The sum paid during the year in grants of all kinds, except building grants, was Rupees 3,35,394-10-4 against Rupees 3,07,881-14-7 in 1869-70. Omitting Results' Grants and grants for furniture and scholarships, the payments made on account of Salary Grants amounted to Rupees 2,47,587-13-1 against Rupees 2,60,316-12-1 for 1869-70, thus showing a decrease of Rupees 12,728-15-0. The decrease was caused mainly by the closing of certain schools; and the amount is the balance after deducting from the gross decrease an increase due to certain exceptional grants sanctioned by Government. The following table places in comparison the Salary Grants paid in 1869-70 and those paid in 1870-71 in the several Educational Divisions of the Presidency. It is worthy of note that the amount given to the Third Division, nearly the whole of which was taken up by schools in or about the town of Madras, is upwards of thirty-nine per cent. of the total Salary Grant expenditure. A complete list of Salary Grants will be found among the Appendices:—

Divisions.	Salary Grants drawn in 1869-70.		Salary Grants drawn in 1870-71.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
First ...	38,553	14 7	34,450	18 3	...	...	4,103	1 4
Second ...	11,433	10 9	13,183	0 5	1,749	5 8	...	...
Third ...	1,03,893	9 1	97,253	7 3	...	...	6,640	1 10
Fourth ...	49,693	8 11	46,246	13 11	...	...	3,448	11 0
Fifth ...	40,961	7 4	39,434	9 2	...	...	1,476	14 2
Sixth ...	15,778	9 5	16,969	1 1	1,190	7 8	...	...
Total ...	2,60,316	12 1	2,47,587	13 1	2,939	18 4	15,668	12 4

143. The following statement shows the sums paid in grants, other than those for school buildings, in the years specified :—

Years.	Total of Grant Payments.	Per-centage of Increase.
1863-64	54,342	...
1864-65	89,802	65
1865-66	1,16,876	30
1866-67	1,21,271	4
1867-68	1,54,985	27
1868-69	2,41,549	56
1869-70	3,07,881	27
1870-71	3,35,394	9

149. The subjoined statement is given in conformity with Government Order, No. 173, of the 26th June last :—

Building Grants.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Public Money during the year 1870-71, on Educational Buildings in the Madras Presidency.

Expenditure from Department Public Works Budget.	Amount.		Expenditure from Educational Budget.	Amount.	
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.
a Repairs & Supervision.	946	5 10	d Repairs to Government Buildings ...	990	0 0
b Minor Works (up to Rupees 1,000) ...	...	...	e Minor Government Buildings ...	...	...
c Larger Works (above Rupees 1,000) with Supervision ...	55,122	14 1	f Minor Grants-in-aid (Rupees 1,000 and under) ...	2,370	0 0
			g * Larger Grants-in-aid (above Rs. 1,000)	26,727	6 10
			Total from Educational Budget ...	30,087	6 10
Total from Public Works Department Budget...	56,069	3 11	Grand Total Outlay...	86,156	10 9

	RS.	A. P.
* Roman Catholic Girls' School, Cannanore ...	2,115	0 0
Anglo-Vernacular Primary School, Cocanada ...	1,209	0 0
Roman Catholic School, Vizagapatam ...	1,500	0 0
Do. St. Thomas ...	3,500	0 0
Church Mission School, Madras ...	7,000	0 0
Roman Catholic Girls' School, Madras ...	3,903	6 10
Free Church of Scotland Mission Institution ...	7,500	0 0

Total ... 26,727 6 10

38

150. The Registrar of Books reports that in the past official year 508 works (inclusive of twenty-seven publications of the Educational Department) were registered in the Madras Presidency, and that the copyright of 110 of these was secured. In 1869-70 only 414 books were registered, and the copyright of 67 was secured.

The Works registered in 1870-71 are classified as follows :—

Books	324
Pamphlets	170
Miscellaneous	14
508	

They may also be thus sub-divided—

Original Works	98
Translations	48
Re-publications with or without notes ...	362
508	

151. The subjoined table exhibits the localities in which the publications were brought out, and shows an increase of two English and ninety-two Vernacular Books over corresponding figures of 1869-70 :—

Stations.	English Books.	Vernacular Books including all Works partly in a Vernacular.	Total.
Madras	67	364	431
Cochin	...	8	8
Calicut	...	7	7
Mangalore	1	26	27
Vizagapatam	2	14	16
Cocanada	...	1	1
Kurnool	...	5	5
Madura	...	1	1
Tinnevely	...	3	3
Palamcottah	...	3	3
Tranquebar	...	1	1
Cottayam	...	5	5
Total for 1870-71 ...	70	438	508
Total for 1869-70 ...	68	346	414

152. The following statement gives the classification of the works according to language compared with that of the year previous :—

Language.	Number of Works.		Language.	Number of Works.	
	1870-71.	1869-70.		1870-71.	1869-70.
English ...	70	68	Telugu ...	115	71
Do. and Tamil ...	11	6	Malayalam ...	26	45
Do. and Telugu ...	4	6	Do. and English ...	1	1
Do. and Malayalam ...	1	...	Canarese ...	22	26
Sanskrit ...	29	14	Do. and English ...	...	1
Do. and Tamil ...	1	...	Do. and Tulu ...	...	2
Do. and Telugu ...	34	17	Do. and Kodagu ...	...	1
Do. and Canarese ...	6	4	Persian and Arabic ...	1	...
Do. and Malayalam ...	2	1	Persian ...	...	1
Tamil ...	177	146	Hindustani ...	4	2
Do. and Telugu ...	4	1	Do. and English ...	...	...
			lish. ...	1	...
			Arabic ...	...	1

153. The subjects of the works are shown below under heads prescribed by the Government of India:—

Subjects.	Number of Works.	Subjects.	Number of Works.
Biography ...	2	Poetry ...	77
Drama ...	14	Politics ...	1
Fiction ...	39	Philosophy ...	16
History ...	15	Religion ...	159
Language ...	89	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	12
Law ...	24	Science (Natural and other) ...	15
Medicine ...	10	Voyages and Travels ...	3
Miscellaneous ...	32		

154. The number of Printing Presses in the Presidency (seven under European and forty-seven under Native management) has not increased. The largest number of publications has, as usual, been issued from the Christian Knowledge Society's Press; and next to this stands the Prabhokara Press, conducted by Native agency and employed chiefly in re-printing cheap editions of Sanskrit, Tamil, and Telugu works. The quality of the printing and binding of registered English books issued from the European Presses remains much the same as in the preceding year; but an improvement has been noticed in the work turned out by one or two of the Native establishments. The Canarese and Malayalam publications issued from the German Presses on the Western Coast continue to be executed in a superior manner.

155. The Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society has two objects in view, one the preparation and publication of school books for Natives, the other the formation and diffusion of a sound Vernacular literature. When originally established some fifty years

ago, the Society confined its attention to the first object; but in 1865 it came to the conclusion that the time had arrived for endeavouring to supply wholesome and instructive reading to the increasing numbers of educated Natives.

156. As noticed in my last Report the Curators of the country Book Depôts lend their aid in disseminating the Society's contributions to Vernacular literature, and it appears that some success has attended the arrangement. The Depôts where the works are lodged for sale are those at Rajahmundry, Chittoor, Salem, Combaconum, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Palamcottah; there is also a Branch Depôt in the Town of Madras at a native book-shop. It is found necessary to allow liberal pay to the agents employed to sell the books, consequently this branch of the Society's work is far from remunerative.

157. The Tamil Magazine published by the Society under the title "Janavinodini" has not met with the success which was hoped for. At the close of 1870 the number of subscribers was 186, twenty-two being Europeans and 164 Natives. The annual cost of the publication is about Rs. 2,000, and the sale returns do not amount to one-tenth of that sum, the price of each copy being only 2 annas. The Committee propose to modify their arrangements with the view of reducing the prime cost of the Magazine, and rendering it more attractive to the people. The Society's aim in starting the "Janavinodini," and in endeavouring to form a sound Vernacular literature, is no doubt an excellent one; but its labors must necessarily be slow in bearing fruit. There is little reason to expect that Natives who are acquainted with English will seek in a Vernacular publication the information which they can obtain more fully and more clearly in an English one; while for years to come the masses will adhere to their own indigenous literature however imperfect and even objectionable it may be.

158. In the Appendix will be found a report, drawn up by the Curator of Government Books, upon the working of the Book Department in 1870-71. Owing to the restriction on the issue of fresh grants to educational institutions, which necessarily told against the demand for books, and to departmental changes, the year's transactions were not so favorable as was expected; the Curator, however, anticipates better results in future under the working of the Orders of Government of the 13th September and 11th October 1870, Nos. 286 and 308, and of the Local Funds' and Municipal Acts.

159. While in 1869-70 the number of books printed was 178,236, amounting in value at Depôt prices to Rupees 40,753-7-8, in 1870-71 the number struck off was 182,100, of a value of only Rs. 31,968-12-0. The actual cost of the 182,100 copies printed was Rupees 23,026-3-4; consequently, the profit charged (or the difference between the cost and the selling price) was Rupees 8,942-8-8, or nearly thirty-nine per cent. against something over fifty per cent. in 1869-70. The copies of books purchased during the year under review amounted to 48,457, of the

value of Rupees 32,187-0-6; in 1869-70 the books numbered 72,660, and their price was Rupees 35,294-8-0. The profit charged in the re-sale of the books purchased in 1870-71 was Rupees 7,181-9-1; in the preceding year it amounted to Rupees 8,775-13-5.

160. The majority of the books purchased were obtained on very favorable terms from a London Firm under the system that existed before the order of the Secretary of State, directing that educational works should be obtained from England through the intervention of the Stores Department of the India Office, came into force. In noticing the change of system, the Curator of Government Books writes:—"I feel it right to mention here that the old plan of importing English books through the London Agents proved completely successful, combining economy and remunerative results with punctual and never-failing supplies; and it is to be regretted that Messrs. Baker and Oliphant, after having supplied the department so well and so long, should be deprived of the contract just at this time when the enhanced rate of discount of twenty per cent. granted by them is beginning to tell most favorably. How far the new system of indenting through the Stores Department of the India Office will conduce to the advantage of the Book Department, remains yet to be seen; but at present I feel much anxiety on the subject, as I have no means of knowing whether the department will be called upon to pay any portion of the freight, landing and other charges out of the discount offered by the Secretary of State, instead of the books being delivered free of all charges, as they have been heretofore, by Messrs. Baker and Oliphant."

161. During the year under review 176,175 books, of the value of Rupees 54,914-9-8, were sold, while in 1869-70 the sales realized upwards of 60,000 rupees. It should be mentioned, however, that in the latter year there was an exceptional auction sale of a large number of old and damaged books, which brought in a net sum of Rupees 3,919-5-2. The following statement shows the number of copies and the value of the books sold for different languages:—

Languages.	Number of Copies.	Value.	
		RS.	A. P.
English ...	43,235	26,498	7 3
Tamil ...	73,250	12,979	4 2
Telugu ...	40,862	8,188	8 6
Malayalam ...	6,310	1,803	9 6
Canarese ...	10,984	5,149	11 6
Hindustani ...	533	128	6 9
Persian ...	20	6	9 0
Sanskrit ...	13	55	0 0
Uriya ...	968	97	4 11
Miscellaneous ...	...	7	12 1
Total ...	176,175	54,914	9 8

162. The preparation of a series of District Maps in the Vernaculars has been proceeded with. Maps of the Cuddapah, Nellore, and Godavari Districts with Telugu names, and of the Chingleput and Tinnevely Districts with Tamil names have been prepared and will shortly be sent to the interior Depôts for sale to Vernacular Village Schools. The maps are neatly executed and have been supplied by the maker, Mr. Barren, at the moderate price of 1 rupee per map colored and mounted. Five others, viz., the Tamil Maps of Madura and South Arcot, the Telugu Maps of the Bellary and Kistna Districts, and the Canarese Map of South Canara will shortly be issued.

163. I consider that the Book Department has, on the whole, worked well under the energetic supervision of the Central Curator, Mr. V. Kristnama Murthy. The net cost of the department to the State during the year amounted to a little less than Rupees 14,000.

164. The expenditure of the Educational Department during 1870-71 amounted to Rupees 10,83,085-9-2, distributed under the following heads:—

From Imperial Revenue.

	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Charges in connexion with the Office of the Director of Public Instruction	...	...	37,184	10 11
Charges in connexion with the Inspecting Agency	...	...	1,34,742	3 7
GOVERNMENT COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.				
Colleges ... { General	63,389	11 5	3,75,126	1 7
... { Professional	6,234	1 8		
Schools ... { General	1,49,026	10 5		
... { Special	1,56,475	10 1		
GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.				
Colleges ... { General	7,949	5 3	23,601	8 11
... { Professional	1,260	0 0		
Schools ... { General	...	...		
... { Special	14,392	3 8		
GRANTS-IN-AID FROM IMPERIAL REVENUE.				
Salary and other Grants	2,47,664	4 1	3,35,394	10 4
Results' Grants	85,761	5 1		
Scholarships	1,969	1 2		
Grant to the Madras School Book Society	...	...	2,000	0 0
Preparation and purchase of School Books	...	...	55,213	3 10
Book Depôts	...	...	22,488	11 9
University of Madras	...	...	32,414	5 10
Carried over	...	...	10,18,165	8 9

Educational Building Fund.	Brought forward ...	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
	GOVERNMENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS.	...	...	10,18,165	8 9
	New Works, inclusive of supervision ...	55,122	14 1		
	Repairs, inclusive of supervision.	1,936	5 10		
	Building Grants to Private Schools ...			57,059	3 11
	Charges in Government Colleges and Schools borne by School Fees ...			29,097	6 10
	Charges in Government Colleges and Schools borne by Endowments, Subscriptions, and other sources ...			50,166	9 5
	Total ...			11,68,221	7 1
	DEDUCT—				
	University Fees, &c., paid to the credit of Government ...	20,986	0 0		
	School Fees do. do. ...	9,235	4 3		
	Proceeds of sale of Books paid to the credit of Government ...	54,914	9 8		
	Grand Total ...			10,83,085	9 2

165. The total amount of fees actually collected during the year at Government Colleges and Schools was Rupees 75,869-3-3; to this has to be added the sum of Rupees 1,020-2-2 obtained from other sources, but credited to the Fee Fund. After defraying charges to the amount of Rupees 50,166-9-5, and paying Rupees 9,235-4-3 to the credit of Government, there remained a balance, at the end of the year, of Rupees 17,487-7-9.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. B. POWELL,

Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX A.

No. I.

From H. BOWERS, Esq., Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Waltair, 1st May 1871, No. 182.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit my Report on education in the 1st Division, for the year ending 31st March 1871.

2. The subjoined tabular statement gives a comparative view of the number of schools of various grades in existence at the close of 1869-70 and of 1870-71, with the scholars in attendance at them:—

Districts.	ON 31ST MARCH 1870.				ON 31ST MARCH 1871.			
	Govt. Schools.	Pupils.	Other Schools.	Pupils.	Govt. Schools.	Pupils.	Other Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjam ...	22	1,080	45	1,281	23	1,138	57	1,648
Vizagapatam ...	9	462	58	2,134	8	375	88	2,721
Godavery ...	3	294	131	3,719	4	349	155	4,364
Kistna ...	1	25	63	2,352	2	128	82	2,523

On the whole there has been an addition during the year just closed of eighty-seven schools and 1,904 scholars.

3. This increase, as was the case last year, will be found almost exclusively among the Primary Schools. The Grant-in-aid Schools show a decrease of twenty, though the number of pupils has not declined. The restriction in the issue of fresh grants-in-aid has prevented any extension of our work in this direction to make up for the schools that have lapsed.

4. Among Government Schools an Anglo-Vernacular School has been opened at Guntoor in the Kistna District, a Taluq School at Amalapur in the Godavery District, and an additional Hill School has been opened in the Gumsur Maliahs. One Taluq School has been closed in the Vizagapatam District.

5. The schools of Ganjam, classified according to the standard of instruction, stand this year, as compared with last year, thus:—

Year.	Higher Class.	Middle Class.	Primary.	Special.
1869-70	1	15	50	1
1870-71	1	14	65	1

6. No addition has been made during the year to the number of Higher Class Schools in this district. The Zillah School of Berhampore is the only school where there is a class which goes over the entire Matriculation course, and from this class two scholars appeared at the University Examination of December last. With the assistance of Deputy Inspector D. V. Ramaiya, I made, last September, an examination of the whole school. Since the departure of Mr. Ager to Europe in January, it had been under the charge for some time of the First Assistant Master, and then of S. Somasoodram Sastri, a Graduate of the Madras University. The opinion I came to was that the school, though still below the standard of a Zillah School, was in a better state than I had previously known it, and was in the way of improvement. In the 5th or Matriculation Class the results in English and in Telugu were more satisfactory than usual; and out of the eight boys composing the class were two who I thought might succeed in matriculating, but they made the attempt and failed. Last year Berhampore was struck off the list of stations at which the University Examinations are to be held, and Vizagapatam, the nearest available station, being 170 miles distant, it may often happen that qualified scholars may not obtain their friends' consent to go so far to make trial of their fortune. In my report to you I stated certain circumstances helping to account for the tardy progress of this Zillah School. One was the large proportion of Uriyas in Berhampore and the northern part of the Ganjam District. While I was at Berhampore there was a slight movement among the Uriya community, which eventually took the form of a petition to Government, the object of which was to fix the blame of the absence of Uriya boys from the Government School on the want of suitable facilities for the carrying on of their studies through the medium of their own language. Now some seven years ago it was found necessary by my predecessor formally to abolish the Uriya Division in the school, as it had practically abolished itself by the failure of Uriya boys to attend; notwithstanding this, and though my own experience did not make me sanguine of success, that not even a specious pretext should exist for the absence of Uriyas. I suggested, and you were pleased to concur in the suggestion, that the experiment of an Uriya Division should be repeated. In every possible way, by beat of tom-tom, and through the columns of the *District Gazette* publicity was given to the purpose of forming a Uriya Class in the Government School, in which all subjects should be taught through the medium of Uriya, and Telugu like English learned only as a language. To this appeal, the answer was the application of fifteen Uriya boys for admission; at the beginning of this year a class containing eleven boys was formed, a Uriya Master has been appointed to it, and the number of Uriyas now reading in it is twelve. This seems to confirm my suspicion that the petition to Government represented the views of a few rather than of the many. The year closed with 150 boys on the rolls, the average number during the year having been 142. There is now no class below the 2nd. The school fee collections come to Rupees 1,409, so that the annual fee paid by each boy averages Rupees 10 nearly.

7. Of the fourteen Middle Class Schools those named in the margin have all a 4th class, and the Onslow School at Chatterpore has a 5th class, in which a part of the Matriculation course is gone over. At my inspection this class, which

Onslow Institution,
Kimeddy Subscription
School.

Government School,
Chicacole.
Do. Russelcondah.
Do. Tekkali.
Somasthanam School,
Srikurmum.

commenced the year twelve strong, had dwindled down to six. These boys had not done as much as the Zillah School 5th class, but knew fairly what they had been taught. Three of them proved themselves quite equal to the Berhampore boys, and in knowledge of Telugu the Deputy Inspector thought superior. My chief suggestion was that the course of study in the various classes should be modified, and the teachers be enjoined to adhere strictly to it. Subjects were taught in advance of the attainments of the scholars. On the whole I thought the school was making progress, except in regularity of attendance. There were only fifty-five boys present out of ninety-eight on the first day of my examination, and in only three months of the year was the percentage of absentees below twenty. This is a serious impediment to the efficiency of the school, but it is due principally to the growing unhealthiness of Chatterpore. The fever, which has desolated Ganjam only five miles distant, has the last year or two been showing itself at Chatterpore.

8. The Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Chicacole and the Kimeddy Grant-in-aid School are nearly on a level, the difference being somewhat in favor of the former. Each has a fairly-taught 4th class. At Chicacole the working of the Payment for Results' System has been favorable to the raising of the standard of the school. I have been able to cut off the 1st class, so that the lowest is now the 2nd class; still the total number in attendance remains about the same. At my inspection in August last I reformed the classes and removed some half a dozen boys, or rather young men, who were a drag on the 4th class; and the reports of the Deputy Inspector, who has since my visit twice examined the school, have been highly favorable. The numbers at Kimeddy are much lower than at Chicacole, being as 62 to 101, but the numerical decline is explained by the springing up in the town of several Elementary Schools, both Uriya and Telugu, which are conducted in the Payment for Results' System. These have drawn many lads, who would otherwise swell the lowest class of the Grant-in-aid School. I examined the school in September and was pleased with the efficient way in which the Head Master had taught the English of the 4th and 3rd classes. The school has improved decidedly under Appaiya Sastri. It would improve still more rapidly if the Local Committee would only show a little more interest in it. The school-house has been rebuilt and enlarged, and is now a commodious building.

9. The school at Russelcondah and at Tekkali are Government Taluq Schools. During the past year a 4th class has been formed in each. The average attendance at both schools is about fifty. Since I have been in this division I have never known the Russelcondah School in so satisfactory a state. I have just received the report of the completion of the alterations and repairs to the school building, which was occupied by the school towards the end of last month. The Tekkali Taluq School I was unable to inspect; for, when I was in that part of Ganjam, cholera prevailed so severely that the school had to be closed. It is held in the hall of a private house, and, one member of the family residing in it being attacked by the disease, neither masters nor boys would go near the place for some time. But since I left Ganjam the school has been twice visited by the Deputy Inspector, whose reports have been only

moderately satisfactory. It labors under disadvantages not only in the unsuitability of the building, but in the want of an efficient assistant to the Head Master. The 1st class consists entirely of Uriya boys, for whom a separate Uriya Teacher is employed, and their progress is unsatisfactory. The difficulty regarding the erection of a suitable school-house, on which I have often remarked, may find its solution through the operation of the new Local Fund Act.

10. Only within the last quarter of the official year has a 4th class been added to the Srikurmum School, maintained by the Maharajah of Vizianagram. Notwithstanding the number of Brahmmins who live at Srikurmum, this school is poorly attended. It is, however, moderately well conducted by a teacher who was trained in the Vizagapatam Normal School.

11. The remaining Middle Class Schools of Ganjam are at the places named in the margin. At the five first there is a 3rd class. The Itchapur and Purushottapur Schools are Government Taluq Schools. The former has never, since I have known the district, thrived, and never will thrive. The town has lost all its importance. That at Purushottapur has succeeded quite as well as a school could be expected to do in an out-of-the-way Uriya village; a 4th class will be formed this year. The

Itchapur.
Purushottapur.
Chikati.
Manthasa.
Sompeta.
Jalmur.
Calingapatam.
Town School, Ber-
hampur.

school is held in one of the most inconvenient native houses I ever was in. It is an educational rush-light set in a very dark place. The schools at Chikati and Manthasa are still maintained by the Zemindars of those Estates, whose sons and nephews attend the schools rather fitfully, and a little learning goes a great way with them. The recently appointed Deputy Inspector, who visited all these schools during the last quarter, expresses the surprise he felt at first seeing at Chikati the masters sitting on the floor, while their pupils, the "Devus" or Zemindar's relatives, were seated on chairs; the etiquette of that court not allowing the instructor to sit on the same level as his scholar. The good sense of the Manthasa Zemindar leads him to insist on no such distinction. The school which was kept up at Palasa by the Zemindar of Tarla has collapsed. In September last I found it in a very weakly condition, and consented to continue the grant only on the earnest entreaties and promises of the Dewan and the Head Master, who professed confidence that the school would take a favorable turn. But these expectations have not been fulfilled, and the school is now closed. The Subscription School at Sompeta still remains without a fixed place to meet in, while the half-finished school-house, raised by local subscription, is falling into ruins. At Jalmur a small school has been again re-opened after a long suspension; it, as well as the one at Calingapatam, is partly supported by subscription. The Calingapatam School is a very poor one, scarcely deserving of the aid it receives. The Berhampur Town School continues to be a good feeder to the Zillah School, educating its scholars up to the standard of the 2nd class. The number of scholars attending Anglo-Vernacular Schools of all kinds in the District of Ganjam is only 784; of which number 429 belong to Government schools, and 355 to Private Schools. Eight only have reached the standard of the Entrance Examination; and not more than fifty-seven have reached that of the 4th class. According to the published return of the population of

Ganjam I estimate that about one boy in eighty-five, old enough to attend school, is learning English.

12. It is among the Primary Schools that the chief educational progress of the year is to be noted. The Inspecting Village

Schoolmaster has done his work efficiently during the past year in the sub-division, to which his efforts have hitherto been confined. The number of schools at the close of 1869-70 under the Results' System was thirty-five attended by 901 scholars; this year the number is forty-eight attended by 1,280 scholars. The total amount of grants this year is Rupees 1,976-4-0, as against Rupees 944 for the year 1869-70. I visited a good number of these schools during my tour in the district, examining and awarding grants to such as were prepared for examination, and I was gratified to observe the improvement which the majority of these schools were able to show. Printed books are used in all the schools; slates also; in many there are black boards; and in several the boys sit on benches instead of on the floor. The Deputy Inspector, in his Report on the schools which he examined, remarks:—"I beg to state that this time my examinations were very severe compared with those of the last year, and perhaps more severe than your examination, judging from what I saw at Kassibagga and Kimedly. In the case of the Government and Private Schools reading the same subjects; and strange to observe that the boys of the Prial Schools always answered better than the boys of the Government Schools. This is due partly to the aptness of the Results' System, which stimulates the teachers to work more willingly and more laboriously than our monthly paid teachers, and partly to the exertions of the painstaking Inspecting Schoolmaster, who has almost effected a reformation in the Village Masters. The discipline, also, of the schools improved, and I had little difficulty in arranging the boys and in examining them. That the teachers were active and ready with their schools whenever I wanted them may be seen from the fact that I was able to examine two or three schools a day. In almost all schools the boys had their own slates and books. If Venkatasweroo and the Results' System continue to work at this rate, the system will ere long realize the object of its adoption."

13. As yet little success has been obtained in this part of our work in the northern part of the Ganjam District. The Deputy Inspector has tried to introduce the system, but the masters refuse their co-operation; in some cases prostrating themselves before the Deputy Inspector and imploring him with tears not to bring ruin on them by compelling them to adopt any new method. As however it is now generally understood and appreciated in the Southern Taluqs, I propose this year to post the Inspecting Schoolmaster to any of this opposition. With so limited an agency as one Inspecting Schoolmaster to a whole district, the progress of the new system must be proportionately slow. Each district requires the services of three or four Inspecting Schoolmasters to promote the improvement of the schools with much efficiency.

14. The only special school existing in this district is the Normal Class attached to the Taluq School of Rasoolcondah. It contains eight students who are going on steadily with their preparations for obtaining a certificate of

the 5th grade. I examined them last September, and they have been examined twice since by the Deputy Inspector. Their progress and general conduct are satisfactory. I expect some of them at least will obtain certificates by the close of the present year.

15. These I have included in the Primary Schools. There are this year sixteen in the Gumsur and Chinna Kimedy Maliahs, being an increase of one during the year. One has been closed, and two new ones opened. The number of scholars, also, shows an increase, being 701 against 629 for the year 1869-70. The following comparative statement shows the number of scholars in the different classes:—

Class.	1869-70.	1870-71.
4th	29	28
3rd	51	72
2nd	95	92
1st	454	511
Total	629	701

The 4th class standard in these schools is of course considerably below that of our ordinary schools; and the 1st class is composed of small children learning the alphabet.

16. I regret that I have been prevented from visiting the Hill Schools this year by the same arrangement which stood in the way last year. But as you have consented for the present to leave the examination of the Uriya Candidates for Teachers' Certificates, a very small number, to the Inspector, it will be practicable this year to make the tour in Ganjam at a season when the Hills can be visited. Last August when I was at Russelcondah the Hill Teachers had just finished their two months' course of instruction under the Deputy Inspector and the Normal Masters. I examined eighteen out of twenty-two, four being absent through sickness. Many of them are now passed the age for improvement, and, considering that nearly all have got a certificate of the 5th grade, and that the Normal Class is training up new teachers, I think that this annual gathering of the Hill Schoolmasters at Russelcondah may be discontinued without disadvantage.

17. Captain Smith, the Officiating Junior Agent on the Hills, took charge of the schools last September. The following is an extract from his Report:— "I much regret to have to report that I have only been able to examine three of the schools. In November last I visited seven or eight of them, but would not go through the farce of examining them then when they had not been reassessed a month since their four months' recess. Since November I have been constantly employed in my capacity as Acting Junior Assistant Agent on our whole northern border in demarcating the boundary and settling boundary disputes, that I have really had no time to go through the country and examine the rest of the schools. To go through the country simply to examine these schools properly would take a couple of months nearly, and I think that Government, in placing these schools under the charge of the

Junior Assistant Agent, could not have intended the school supervision to supersede Agency or Magisterial work. As it had happened this year there was Agency work that had to be done, and I am sorry to say the schools have not been examined. This must occur sometimes where two different duties have to be performed by one officer. These boundary disputes being all settled now, I hope next season to be able to devote more time to the schools."

18. On the three schools of Udayagiri, Sarnugada, and Mahasinghi, which were those Captain Smith examined, he reports favorably.

19. The newly appointed Deputy Inspector of this District, A. Lakshaman Narasimham, who has, since he took charge, visited all the schools under his charge at least once, is disposed to ascribe the insufficient progress of many schools to the want of proper accommodation. I am quite disposed to agree with him. He reports:—"Some schools are held in dark and dismal cells; some are denied even accommodation of this kind. Their fortune does not go beyond pials. Several of the schools are without tables, benches, and blackboards. The examining officer, masters, and boys have to sit on the floor during the inspection." These deficiencies exist unfortunately in other schools than those of Ganjam; and in my opinion the working of the Grant-in-aid Rules, whether for Salary or Results' Grants, might be framed to afford some remedy. The case of the Government Schools at Tekkali and Purushottapur is very deplorable; but no relief seems practicable there unless the Government is prepared to undertake the building of school-houses almost at its own expense, and, as this is a concession not to be hoped for, there is no use in mooted the subject.

20. Condensing the information given in the previous paragraphs, it will be seen that the whole of the Ganjam District has not furnished a single successful scholar in the University Entrance Examination; and that from its several schools I estimate that fifty would be the maximum number who could pass a satisfactory examination according to the standard of the 4th class of an Anglo-Vernacular School. I will not repeat here the view I expressed in my last Annual Report of the causes of this educational backwardness. But in elementary education some progress has been made, and from the poverty of the district, and especially the absence of large towns, this is that branch of our work which seems best adapted to its wants, and deserving, therefore, of chief encouragement.

21. In summing up educational results for the district of Ganjam in last year's Report, I noted that, taking the published return of the population of the district, 9,26,930, there must be about 65,210 boys at least of a schooling age, and, as the sum total of scholars attending any kind of school under inspection was 2,637, we get a proportion of 1 in 28, or a little less than four per cent. attending some school of a better type than the common Village School. The advances made during the year ending on the 31st ultimo is so insignificant as hardly to deserve notice. The proportion is now 1 in 24½, or a trifle more than four per cent. In this estimate the Gumsur and Kimedy Maliahs are not admitted.

22. The following tabular statement shows the number of schools of each grade in this district for the year just closed and the previous one:—

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

Year.	Higher.	Middle.	Primary.	Special.
1869-70	3	21	36	1
1870-71	3	22	65	1

23. The number of Higher Class Schools remains the same; they are the Maharajah's High School at Vizianagram, the Hindu and London Mission Schools at Vizagapatam. The University Entrance Class in the highest standard attained by each, and this year their success in passing their scholars, and indeed the success of all the schools in the Northern Circars from some cause or other not well known, has been below the average. From the Maharajah's School eight students appeared at the examination, but all failed; from the Hindu School of Vizagapatam two only, but neither passed the test; from the London Mission School one out of four that went in was successful. This is a small harvest to reward the labors of the year. I inspected all these schools during the year and reported fully on them. The Vizagapatam Hindu School was in the least satisfactory state; irregularity of attendance and want of energetic teaching in important subjects being the main hindrances to progress. The Mission School was making improvement, but there also the percentage of absenteeism was decidedly too high. The managers of both these schools have, I am glad to say, acceded to my wishes in the matter of raising the school fees. At Vizianagram the style of the written papers of the Matriculation Class, which I examined in English Poetry, was far from satisfactory. My inspection of the Samasthanam School took place about six weeks before the University Examination; and at that time the Head Master felt hopeful of the success of the whole class. My less sanguine anticipations have unfortunately come nearer the actual fact. Though the fees have been raised during the past year, they are not yet proportionate to the character of the education given, or to the demand for it. At the Vizianagram School the average number in attendance during the year has been 107, and the sum total of fees collected comes to Rupees 562; at the Hindu School, Vizagapatam, the average attendance has been 106, and the fees collected Rupees 466-10-3; at the London Mission School the attendance has averaged 193, and the fees have amounted to Rupees 953. It thus appears that at the first and last-named schools each boy pays on an average just about Rupees 5 a year for a High School Education, and at the third a little more than Rupees 4.

24. Coming to the Middle Class Schools the falling off in their number is accounted for by the closing of the Taluq School at Dimala, where it was opened tentatively about three years ago, but it sunk into so depressed a condition, and the people cared so little about it, that its longer maintenance seemed inexpedient. Then also the Educational Act, having been in operation for five years at Parvatipur and Gajapattinagam, terminated on the 1st January 1871, when those schools ceased to exist as Rate Schools. There is, however, a balance of Rupees 1,350-2-1 in favor of the Educational Fund of Parvatipur, besides a sum of Rupees 450 collected for a school building, so that the school at that town may be re-established shortly under the Local Fund Act. The Maharajah of Vizianagram with his usual liberty has engaged

to maintain the Gajapattinagam School as one of his Branch Samasthanam Schools. The school at Rayaghada also, at the foot of the Jeypore Hills, which has been kept up for the last three years with considerable difficulty, shut for months together for want of a Master, has come to a final end. The subscriptions cannot be realized; and at the last visit of the Deputy Inspector there were only three boys present out of five in the 2nd class, and the boys of the 1st class knew next to nothing. Our inability to issue new grants has prevented us from counter-balancing these losses by the establishment of new schools.

25. Among the Middle Class Schools the first place is still occupied by the Government School at Bimlipatam and the Grant-in-aid School at Bobbili. The attendance at both these schools is nearly the same, averaging between fifty and sixty all the year round, that at Bimlipatam being rather the better of the two, and both having a fairly instructed 4th class, of eight or nine boys. This standard is equal to that of the 5th class of a Taluq School; scholars passing from these classes to a Higher School should matriculate in two years. Next in order of merit to these two come the five Taluq Schools at Palkondah, Kassimcotah, Anakapalli, Chodaveram, and Gunapur. At the two first named a 4th class exists, but, I cannot say, flourishes. In these schools it is hard to provide the material for a 4th class, since boys, who really intend to carry on their studies beyond the Taluq School standard, usually go away to the towns at that stage of their education, and also since the efficient instruction of a 4th class can rarely be ensured; these two difficulties having a reciprocal influence in strengthening each other. In these five schools at the close of the year there were 196 scholars, of which number sixty-three were in the 3rd and sixteen in the 4th class. At the close of last year the number in attendance at these Taluq Schools was 172, so that there has been a slight increase of 14 per cent. Not one of them should I think of calling a "good" school. In my last Annual Report I endeavoured to assign the chief causes of the indifferent condition of the Taluq Schools, and I need not go over the same ground again. As recent legislation may be expected to bring about changes in the educational work now going on in the district the questions raised by the low condition of the Taluq Schools, speaking generally, the failure, as I consider it, of the grant-in-aid system as applied to rural towns and villages, will come up for discussion elsewhere.

26. Among the Middle Class Schools those named in the margin are called Branch Samasthanam Schools, being maintained by the Maharajah of Vizianagram at the chief Tannas on his Estate. The teaching staff consists of a Head Master, who usually holds a Certificate of the 4th grade and an Assistant of the 5th grade. The passed the examination for the 5th grade. The average number of scholars in each is between twenty

and twenty-five, and the third class is the highest standard reached. The schools at Chipurapalli, Gajapattinagam, Konada, and Vaddadi, may be put down as fair schools of that class, the rest are lower in standard and less efficiently conducted. The number of scholars attending these schools at the close of the year was 201 against 184 at the close of last year, or an increase of 9½ per cent.

27. These are all Grant-in-aid Schools. In the case of Salur and Meranghi the local subscription is paid by the Proprietor of the Estate, and the schools are so miserably attended and do so little good, that I am questioning the expediency of longer continuing Government aid to them. The school at Rajam is pretty well conducted. It is kept up chiefly through the influence exerted by the District Moonsiff, and five-ninths of the scholars are connected with the Court Servants. A good school-house has been built at Rajam, at a cost of about Rs. 1,200, and when I was there the Moonsiff on the part of the subscribers expressed a desire to make the building over to Government on condition of a Taluq School being established there—an offer which at that time could not be accepted. The highest class is the 3rd, as also at the Rayavaram School which is a very precarious school, owing to the reluctance of the people to pay their subscription, though they do not want to lose the school. The Kottam School has a 2nd class, and is pretty well conducted.

28. On the subject of these Elementary Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the intelligent Deputy Inspector of the Vizagapatam District observes in his report, that "in all big and populous localities in the district, and within sufficiently easy reach to those in the interior, there are now schools that in part the elements of English education, and there are in the principal towns more important schools to give a higher education." He, therefore, thinks that what is wanted is not the institution of more of these Anglo-Vernacular Schools; "in fact no real benefit will accrue from encouraging the opening of such schools. The slow and backward state of the several Grant-in-aid Branch Schools in the district, both numerically and as to progress, will sufficiently bear testimony to my proposal to establish schools for good and systematic Vernacular education." I am quite of Vedanta Chari Garu's opinion, that in the rural district good Vernacular Schools are the chief want, and that the teaching of English should be confined to the Town Schools.

29. It is in the improvement of Village Schools and bringing them under our inspection by the means of Payment for Results System, that so much of educational progress, as can be represented numerically, is chiefly to be found in the Vizagapatam as in the Ganjam District. At the close of the last official year the number of schools under this system was thirty-six, which has been increased this year to sixty-eight; and of these, fifty-nine have been examined and have received grants amounting altogether to Rupees 2,020-4-0. The sum paid last year in grants to these schools was Rupees 1,487. Many of the schools in which the system has been introduced recently have received extremely small grants, but others, chiefly those in and about Vizagapatam itself, conducted by teachers who have become familiar with our methods, have been liberally aided. In some cases the amount has been equal to a Salary Grant all the year round of Rupees 10, Rupees 12, or Rupees 15. I entertain no doubt of the system becoming still better appreciated and being more widely availed of; and, in view of the larger demands that these schools are likely to make on the Educational Funds, I should like to see the existing regulations modified in one or two points to make more sure that, for the money expended, there shall be adequate improvement in the schools. I will just name the modifi-

cations that seem to be required. The present liberty to open a Results' System School in any place irrespective of any conditions ought, I think, to be limited. No school should be admitted to an examination that cannot show a minimum attendance for the preceding six months of, say, sixteen scholars. An examination under a higher standard should not be granted unless at least one-third of the scholars presented under the next lower standard have been passed. And I would remove English altogether as a subject of examination in these schools. These are changes which have been recommended to my own mind in my observation of the working of the system during the past year, especially in which a good part of the work of examination done by myself personally has been done in these schools.

30. It is due to the Deputy Inspector of the Vizagapatam District to report that the extension of this system is chiefly owing to his judicious efforts. The Inspecting Schoolmaster I dismissed about the middle of the official year, as I found that his manner of proceeding rather irritated than conciliated the Village Schoolmasters; and, his successor has not yet proved himself efficient. Had it not been, therefore, for the exertions of the Deputy Inspector G. Vedanta Chari, the success which has been obtained would have been much smaller.

31. I will here quote an extract from the Deputy Inspector's Report, in which he points out some of the impediments to the progress of the Payment for Results' System. "It may be well to give here my opinion of the advantages of the Village Schools' improved system, and the chief obstacles in the way of working out with success the present Result System. Under the old Pīal School system still in operation even in towns where the mode of English Education is well known and appreciated, the Masters teach a separate book or a separate lesson to each boy; make him learn his verses with them; and work his sum out without eliciting the working from the boy's mouth. Thus their nature of teaching is working with the boys, the Masters taking the lead. At Palkondah I went to a school just to watch its usual work for sometime. I there observed a boy teach four or five others the alphabet (of course he pronouncing the letters first and writing them out on sand); another boy was teaching four or five others their Multiplication Tables himself giving out each product first, and all the others loudly repeating the same together; again, five or six boys sitting in their places were reading out verses, each his own, (some with books open and others without), either from the same book or a different one; and the Master sitting opposite to a boy whom he was teaching *Multiplication*, was loudly giving him all the working, and assisting even in rubbing out figures, the boy inattentively repeating after the Master. This is the usual mode of Pīal School education; and the parents are pleased with the system, and in some cases speak of ours as of no effect, the boys being allowed to sit like idols and spend their time in vain. What pleases the parents is, that the lads can repeat many verses and recite *slokums* or *padayams* from the *Amaram* or the *Andranama Sangraham*, very useful for *Telugu Scholars* to gain a fair knowledge of the synonyms or the equivalents of many important words; while our school boy can only read when his reading book is given him, but not repeat what he has learnt. Our children progress slowly and surely without being able to please the ignorant parents from the very beginning, who are

taken up with delight by seeming knowledge really of no use. On the other hand the Masters (though some from ignorance cannot teach successfully) purposely spend their time in giving their boys the above showy education, and suffer them to remain in utter ignorance of the very alphabet even for a space of one or two years. This they do to ensure their monthly fee of four annas from each boy for a certain number of years, which may perhaps fail if the boy is trained sooner and stays away from school. Our Payment by Results is, no doubt, a sure preventive of such a trickery in the Master, but the majority of the teachers are lazy, ignorant, unskilled, and consequently averse to our system."

32. In other districts also the opposition of the parents to the new system is in many cases more difficult to be overcome than that of the Schoolmasters. "Omne ignotum pro magnifico" is their standard of approval.

33. The Normal School at Vizagapatam was examined last August by the Inspector of Normal Schools, who will report on it in the proper place. Owing to the operation of the two years' rule in connexion with the F.A. Examination, no candidates were sent up last December for that grade. Sixteen students appeared at the Matriculation Examination, but only five were successful in passing. The following list shows the students who have been posted during the year to the various schools in the 1st Division:—

No.	Name.	What Examination passed.	When appointed to, and in what capacity.	Salary.
1	Subba Row	Matriculation.	Asst. Master, London Mission School, Vizagapatam, 29th Mar.	Rs. A. P. 30 0 0
2	Ramamurthy, V	First Arts.	Asst. Master, Normal Class, Narsapur, April 1870...	50 0 0
3	Appadu, S.	Do.	Head Master, G. School, Amalapur, April 1870	30 0 0
4	Balakrishna, G.	Do.	Asst. Master, Zillah School, Berhampur, June	35 0 0
5	Jaggannayakulu, E.	Matriculation.	Asst. Master, Provincial School, Rajahmundry, April	25 0 0
6	Nagabashana Row, K.	Do.	Head Master, T. School, Veeravaram, January 1871	30 0 0
7	Runganayakulu, G.	None.	Ag. Head Master, Bobbili, January 1871	30 0 0
8	Venkannah, P.	4th Grade.	Head Master, Branch School, Konada, October 1871	20 0 0
9	Sectaramiah, K.	Do.	Head Master, Branch Talavala, April 1871	15 0 0
10	Janakiramiah, W.	Do.	Head Master, Rayavaram, October 1871	20 0 0
11	Lakshamaya, G.	Do.	Head Master, Gunapur, January 1871	20 0 0
12	Sashayya, G.	Do.	Asst. Master, Kimeddy, July 1870.	15 0 0
13	Gungayya, K.	Do.	Do. Vizianagram, December 1870	15 0 0
14	Venkatanarayana, O.	5th Grade.	Asst., Thalavala, November 1870	7 0 0
15	Ramajogi, B.	Do.	Asst., Vaddadi, June 1870	7 0 0

34. To sum up the information given in detail in the foregoing paragraphs, it appears that we have in the district of Vizagapatam altogether 3,096 scholars attending schools of every kind under our inspection. The number

of boys of the school-going age may be roughly estimated at 90,000, so that one in twenty-five, or four per cent. of this class, comes to one of our schools.

35. The following comparative table shows the number of schools of the different classes in this district under inspection at the close of the year under report and the year previous:—

Year.	Higher.	Middle.	Primary.	Special.
1869-70 ...	4	34	95	1
1870-71 ...	4	33	122	1

36. There is neither increase nor decrease in the number of schools educating up to the Entrance Examination of the University. The four schools which sent up students last December are the Provincial School at Rajahmundry, the Subscription School at Cocanada, the Central School at Narsapur, and the Church Mission School at Elur. But none of these schools, though all well conducted, obtained any marked success at the last examination. The most successful was the Provincial School, which passed four out of the ten candidates it sent up. From the Hindu School at Cocanada eight appeared, but one only succeeded. The Narsapur Central School sent seven, who all failed; the Elur Mission School also sent seven, of whom one was successful. Thus out of thirty-two scholars from the four schools that prepare candidates for the Matriculation Test, only six, or less than twenty per cent., succeeded in passing. And the subject of failure in almost every instance was the English language; in some cases there being a failure in another subject as well.

37. Of these four higher schools the Government School takes the lead not only in success in the University Examination, but also in numbers and regularity of attendance. Absenteeism has been reduced to as low a percentage as is possible in a large school. When I made my inspection last December I found no less than thirty-five boys who had not been absent one day during the whole year. The Cocanada Hindu School has also made considerable improvement in this direction under its present Head Master Mr. Kenny. The schooling fees at Cocanada are higher than in any other school in the division, yet they are realized without difficulty. The amount of fees collected during the year in the Cocanada High School is Rs. 1,550 from an average attendance of 136, which gives between Rupees 11 and Rupees 12 per annum per scholar. At the Provincial School the fees realized have amounted to Rupees 2,208, and the average attendance has been 191. The average fee per head is, therefore, the same as at Cocanada. At the Church Mission School of Elur the fee collections come to the paltry sum of Rupees 292-3-8 for 151 boys, or less than 2 rupees a year for each boy. The manager of this school has, within the last month or two, raised the rate of schooling fee in the various classes. At the Central School, Narsapur, the average attendance has been 143 during the year, and the school fee collections come to Rupees 1,143-9-0, and the average school fee is Rupees 8 odd. To all these schools there are attached Primary or Preparatory Schools, under the same management, or there are Town Schools of the same standard which serve as feeders, so that boys entering the higher school are ready to enter

upon the course of the 2nd or the 3rd class. In the Provincial School there is now no class below the 3rd; notwithstanding, accommodation cannot be found for the number of applicants for admission. Last February a class was opened for students desirous of reading for the F.A. Examination. Seven promising young men joined it, but unfortunately the Head Master was attacked by severe illness, and at the present time it seems doubtful whether the arrangements for the F.A. Class can be efficiently carried out, it is doubly disappointing that the loss of Mr. Barrow's services should occur just at the period when the Rajahmundry School was about to make good its claim to the title of a Provincial School.

38. In the Godavery District the Government Schools at Viravaseram and Amalapur take the lead of all schools of the Middle Class. The Taluq School at Amalapur was established in the first month of the present official year, and has, therefore, not yet had time to grow into what it should be. I examined the school last December. It is popular in the town; eighty-one boys were in attendance, but nearly half this number were in the 1st class; the 4th and 3rd classes were undoubtedly below the mark. Changes were made in the formation of the classes, and there is, I consider, a reasonable prospect of this becoming a useful school. The Viravaseram School continues to maintain its position as the best Taluq School in the First Division. I regret that this year I have not, as usual, been able to inspect it myself. My arrangements for visiting the schools of the Delta Taluqs were upset, and my tour through that part of the division abruptly closed by a severe attack of fever contracted soon after my arrival there, which compelled me to retire to Rajahmundry for medical treatment. But the Deputy Inspector, who examined the Viravaseram School last month, reports that in his opinion it "is considerably above a school of its grade, and can be easily converted into an Anglo-Vernacular School." In the 4th class at Viravaseram are fourteen boys who passed generally a satisfactory examination; in the same class at Amalapur are thirteen whose attainments are of a much lower description.

39. The other Middle Class Schools (including under this head those in which English is taught) are too numerous to be inserted here, or to be referred to individually. The number of them is thirty-two. Three of these are Act Schools. There were five at the commencement of the year, but two have been closed, the people having petitioned against the continuance of the Act. The remaining twenty-nine schools are Subscription Schools, and if the two at Pittapur and Jaggempetta be excepted, the difference between one and another is scarcely perceptible. The Pittapur and Jaggempetta Schools being supported in part by the Zemindars, on whose lands they are, offer more advantages to teachers than the ordinary Subscription Schools can, and so manage to obtain the services of better men. They are thus superior to some Taluq Schools. At Jaggempetta there is a 4th class, though consisting at present of only four scholars; and at Pittapur there was a 4th class till recently, when the members of it left to join the higher schools at Rajahmundry and Cocanada. In all the other schools, with the exception of two or three, the instruction goes as far as the standard of the 3rd class. There are in all 255 boys who have reached this stage. The majority of these schools are in a very unsatisfactory state. The school-house is usually a hovel; the necessary

school furniture is rarely to be seen; the master's pay is generally in arrears, and notwithstanding the declaration attached to the Grant Bills, the moiety due from the managers is sometimes withheld or only paid in part, while ridiculous quarrels between the masters and the managers, or between the masters and the villagers, or among the managers themselves form a common bar to all real progress. The present Deputy Inspector of the Godavery District, though he has been yet scarcely six months in office, complains that these schools are doing but little good. In his report, however, he adds "that those schools in the management of which Revenue Officials, such as Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates, who are more influential and more feared than we, have really concerned themselves, have succeeded better; and we seldom find occasion to complain of their unsatisfactory state. The masters also engaged in them, being generally under the immediate supervision of these officers, for whom they have much respect, have in general done their work satisfactorily."

40. There is no resisting the conclusion that the Grant-in-aid System cannot be worked satisfactorily in connexion with these small schools. To this extent, it has been admitted a failure in Bengal, where a revision of the Grant-in-aid Rules has taken place. It is full time, I think, that a modification of the present rules should be attempted in this Presidency.

41. This year we have 118 schools of this grade with 2,548 pupils, as against eighty-eight schools last year, with 1,656 pupils, showing an increase of thirty-one in the number of schools and of 892 in the number of scholars. This increase is due entirely to the development of the Payment for Results' System. Four of the Village Schools, with 114 pupils, are kept up under the ordinary Grant-in-aid Rules, forty-five others, having 787 pupils, are Rate Schools, and the remaining seventy, with 1,647 pupils, are Results' System Schools. The Act Schools are under the superintendence chiefly of one of the two Inspecting Schoolmasters allowed for this district. Except two, all are in the Narsapur and Bhimavaram Taluqs, and he is constantly itinerating among them, advising the teachers, examining the scholars, showing how classes should be arranged and taught, and selling school-books. Some of them, but I fear to say many, are moderately well conducted Village Schools. I am glad to be able to report that the financial condition of the Act Schools has much improved since E. Dharma Rao, the present Deputy Collector, has had charge of the Narsapur and Bhimavaram Taluqs. The arrears of school cess due from former faslles have, owing to his exertions, been collected almost up to what is due, and there is a prospect now of the teachers receiving their long outstanding salaries.

42. The schools that have been improved under the Results' System are principally in the Amalapur and Ramachendrapur Taluqs, to which the work of the other Inspecting Schoolmaster has hitherto been confined. Forty-three of the seventy schools on our lists are in those two Taluqs, and fifteen in that of Narsapur. At the close of the year 1869-70 the number of these schools was thirty-one, to which Rupees 712-8-0 had been awarded in the shape of Results' Grants. This year the grants amount to Rupees 3,602-12-0. It will be advisable to post the Inspecting Schoolmaster now in another part of the district, that the system may be extended to Taluqs in which it is not yet known; but with so large an area and so limited an agency, any thing

like rapid progress cannot be expected. And I would also observe that one Deputy Inspector for a district like that of the Godavery, with 161 schools under his superintendence, cannot possibly overtake the work that this charge devolves upon him. I find that the Inspector of the Central Division, Bengal Presidency, Mr. Woodrow, commenting on the number of schools to be visited by his Deputy Inspectors, complains that one has ninety-seven, another seventy-three, another sixty-eight, and so on, remarking that it is "evidently impossible for one man, however energetic, to do justice to so many as eighty schools." Yet in the Godavery District double this number of schools are put under the supervision of a single Deputy Inspector.

43. The only school coming under this head in the Godavery District is the Normal Class at Narsapur. I examined it last December, and am satisfied that it is making steady improvement. The students, owing to a slight increase of stipend, seem more intelligent, and their training is more efficient. The number of students is fourteen, and all appeared at the last Teachers' Examination. Of the seven who were candidates for a 4th Grade Certificate four passed, and five obtained a Certificate of the 5th Grade. Thus sixty-four per cent. passed; a fair average of success, showing a gradual improvement on former years. During the past year nine students have taken up appointments as teachers in different schools in the district.

44. Taking the whole number of boys attending schools of every grade in the Godavery District, Higher, Middle, and Lower, we find the total to be 4,713; assuming the usually given population of the district to be correct, there should be about 72,300 boys of an age to attend school. At present, therefore, one school boy, or should-be school boy out of fifteen, is learning in a school under the Education Department. This shows some improvement on the state of things as reported on at the close of 1869-70, when this proportion was found to be one in eighteen, an advance of sixteen per cent.

45. The number of schools of the different grades in the Kistna District stands thus at the close of the year under review as compared with 1869-70:—

KISTNA DISTRICT.

Year.	Higher.	Middle.	Lower.	Special.
1869-70	2	15	46	1
1870-71	2	15	67	1

46. No addition has been made during the year to the number of schools educating up to the Matriculation standard. There are only two, the Church Mission Society's School and the Hindu School, both at Masulipatam, and both excellent institutions. At the last University Examination, however, as in all the other schools in this division, the outturn of success was less than the average. The Church Mission School sent up four candidates to the First Examination in Arts, of whom one passed; last year two out of three passed; in the Entrance Examination four out of the six that appeared were successful; but the year before among eight, the total number of candidates, there was not one failure. From the Hindu School two out of six who presented themselves passed, the proportion of success the year before being four

out of six. But I find that among the six who went up last December, four took that step on their own responsibility, and against the advice of the President and the Head Master.

47. The attendance in the Church Mission School has a little declined, owing perhaps to the better position taken up within the last two years by the Hindu School. Against 275 students in both College and School Departments at the close of 1869-70 there is this year only 211. It must, however, be mentioned that in the early part of the present year some of the least advanced scholars were drafted off to a Preparatory School in the town under the same management. The amount of fees collected is Rupees 1,424. The number in attendance at the close of the year in the Hindu School is 183 being an advance of sixteen per cent. on the previous year. The fee collections come to Rupees 716-12-0. The average annual fee at this school is only about Rupees 4½, much too low for the education given in it. At the Church Mission School it is a little more than Rupees 5, or not even a moiety of what is paid for the same kind of education at Cocanada and at Rajahmundry.

48. The thirteen schools marginally named are Anglo-Vernacular Schools, chiefly of an elementary type. At the Church Mission School, Bezvada, there is a 5th class, containing eleven scholars, who go over a portion of the course prescribed for the Entrance Examination. This school is better attended than it used to be—107 is the number on the rolls at the end of this year—and it is more efficiently conducted. I see no reason why with judicious management it should not soon take its place among the higher schools of the district. The second, third, and fourth named schools are in the suburbs of Masulipatam, when they serve as feeders to the High Schools. At Balarampetta and at Nizampetia there are 4th classes containing twenty-one and five boys, respectively, but in these Private Schools classes are

often formed to suit rather the ambition than the attainments of the scholars. In the other Private Schools the highest standard reached is that of the 3rd class. The unfortunate death of P. Chinnatambi Setti Garu, the experienced and efficient Deputy Inspector of the Kistna District, occurring, as it did at the end of two months' leave, left the Kistna Schools for the last half of the official year without supervision and deprived me, during my tour in the district, not only of his valuable assistance, but of much information regarding the schools which he was well able to give. It was impossible for me to visit many of these Middle Class Schools, as my time was fully occupied with the higher schools and the examination of the schools which had made application for Results' Grants.

49. The Government School at Guntur was opened in the first month of the official year. The attendance has been satisfactory, but not so the progress. I found the school at my inspection in an extremely backward state, particularly in respect of English. Much of this deficiency was doubtless due to the recent organization of the school, boys and masters being new to each other, and also our unavoidable change of Head Masters. The new Deputy Inspector, appointed to succeed the late P. Chinnatambi Setti, will

have his head-quarters fixed at Guntoor, partly that he may be able to give more attention to the Government School. I have selected a site for the new school building, and plans and estimates are in course of preparation. The Taluq School at Gudoor I found in its normal weak condition. The number of scholars has dwindled to seventeen, and from these few it is difficult to collect the schooling fees; the house in which the school is held is a dark, dirty, unsuitable place; and it seems inexpedient to try to maintain this school any longer. Gudoor itself is a village that has seen its best days, and the inhabitants are either indifferent to the education of their children or too poor to pay for it.

50. The Subscription School at Jagrayapetta has been closed during the year. The subscriptions were not paid, and the master left with large arrears of salary due to him. It was one of the class of mushroom schools that spring up at the bidding of a Revenue Officer zealous to promote education, and die off as soon as the forcing influence is withdrawn.

51. The Normal School of the Church Mission Society at Bunder is the only institution coming under this head. It now consists of two departments, a Normal School and Practising School, the former at the close of the year containing twenty-three students, and the latter 130 boys. In several respects the standard of this school has been raised; students are being trained to qualify for the 4th Grade Certificate, and this has led to the introduction of the teaching of English in both departments. It struck me that there was also a manifest improvement in the mode of teaching, judging from the lessons given before me by the candidates for certificates, and the Normal Students generally were marked by greater neatness and respectability of appearance and more intelligence. They are taken from the Convert Class, and are intended only to be masters in the outlying Mission villages. The Head Master produces as good results as the material he has to work up will admit of.

52. The Results' System has not made the same amount of progress in this as in the other districts. The unfriendliness of both parents and teachers, their suspiciousness of our intentions, continue to stand in the way. The great majority of the schoolmasters and their schools are extremely inefficient. And though the Inspecting Schoolmaster has been diligent in his work, the loss of the Deputy Inspector's influence and energy for the last five months has prevented as much being effected as might otherwise have been. The Inspecting Schoolmaster's work has been this year confined to the Repalli and Guntoor Taluqs, and I examined most of the schools there myself, some were, notwithstanding, "improvement" in a very poor state, masters incompetent, and scholars badly instructed. Other few, aiming at the rank of elementary Anglo-Vernacular Schools, produced more satisfactory results. The best schools of this class are in the Bapatla Taluq, where the Inspecting Schoolmaster worked during the year 1869-70. Several of these schools obtained liberal grants. The sum total awarded during the year that has closed is Rupees 1,796-12-0 among forty-seven schools, which gives an average of Rupees 38 to each school. In addition to the forty-seven that have been actually assisted, there are fifteen others on our lists that have received the visits of the Inspecting Schoolmaster, but are not yet prepared for examination. The total number of scholars in the Village Schools under our department is 1,385; in Private.

Schools receiving aid, where more or less English is taught, there are 1,138; and in the two Government Schools 123; making the number of scholars on the 31st March in schools of every description 2,646. On the same date, 1869-70, the number was 2,380, so that there has been numerical advance during the year of a little over ten per cent. If the received population of the district be at all correct, one boy in about twelve of those fit to go to school is attending some school under our supervision.

53. Some advance has been made during the past year in the number of girls' schools in the attendance at them, and also in the standard of instruction, though in this latter respect the highest point reached is still low. The education of girls as yet has little more than a nominal existence.

54. The schools at present in existence are—

The Maharajah's High Caste Girls' School, Vizianagrum.			
Do.	Santapetta School,		do.
Do.	Kottapetta	do.	do.
Do.	Bimlipatam	do.	do.
Do.	Ankapalli	do.	do.
Do.	Rajahmundry	do.	do.

Mr. Narasinga Row's Girls' School, Vizagapatam.
Do. Women's School.

The Pittapur Zemindar's Girls' School, Cocanada.
Church Mission Girls' Boarding School, Elur.

3 do. Girls' Schools, Bunder.

Bezwada Girls' Schools.—

in all fourteen schools; but of these the Santapetta, Kottapetta, Bimlipatam, and Ankapalli Schools, have been very recently opened, and the children have scarcely yet got through the alphabet. A similar remark may be made of the three Church Mission Schools at Masulipatam and the school at Bezwada, established chiefly through the exertions of the late Deputy Inspector; all are yet in the most elementary stage. In the High Caste Girls' Boarding School at Vizianagrum, where the scholars are, with the exception of a few Brahmines, all Kshetriyas, I found the girls of the highest class, ten in number, able to read the Telugu Second Book of Lessons, with some little understanding of what they read; they could also write pretty well from Dictation, and in Arithmetic could work very easy sums in Simple Addition. Nearly half the school, 55 out of 118, was in the lowest class, learning the letters. In the Girls' School at Vizagapatam, maintained by the wife of the Proprietor of the Ankapalli Estate, the girls of the highest class are rather more advanced, and the attendance is larger. On my last visit I found 165 present, out of a nominal roll number of 240. In the highest class were nineteen girls, who could all read English, "about half of them moderately well. Two girls were reading the Telugu Third Book, and could work correctly sums in Compound Addition; the rest were reading the Second Book, and had got as far as Simple Multiplication in Arithmetic. The school for married women, under the same management, is not open to visitors of the opposite sex. At Rajahmundry the school supported by the Maharajah is in a better state than I have previously known it. Out of 150 girls whose names were on the rolls, 141 were present at my visit. The thirteen composing the highest class were all present. These girls could write fairly

from Dictation, were reading the Second Book, and could give explanations of some words; but in Arithmetic they were decidedly backward. No less than eighty-seven were very young children just beginning to learn the letters. The school seemed to me in better order than usual, and the girls, I thought, showed more interest in their lessons. In the three higher classes the verses of Nitisangraham were committed to memory. The teaching establishment in the Rajahmundry Girls' School consists of Hindu teachers whose united salaries come to Rupees 68 a month, and two East Indian Mistresses to teach needle-work, who receive Rupees 74 a month. This last item is certainly extravagant. The total monthly expense to the Maharajah, exclusive of the dresses given to the children, is Rupees 204-8-0 per month. In the High Caste Girls' School, Vizianagram, as well as in the Vizagapatam Girls' Schools, the services of the Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent are availed of.

55. The Pittapur Zemindar's Girls' School at Cocanada is of more recent establishment than those at Vizianagram and Vizagapatam, and its highest class is less advanced. I examined the school during my tour in the Godavery District, when sixty-three girls were present. The great majority, as usual, were at work on the alphabet, but seven girls in the highest class were able to read the Telugu Second Book, though they knew very little of the purport of what they read, to repeat verses from the Nitisangraham, and they knew something, too, of the Multiplication Table.

56. The most useful part of the instruction the girls get in these schools is in needle-work. All learn now to sew, and when they can sew neatly they learn branches of fancy work. They take more interest, I think, in this than in any other lesson, and are proud of exhibiting their handwork.

57. We may put down the total number of girls attending these schools at about 800. No returns are received from these schools, of whom very few come, who are not drawn by pecuniary or other material inducements. By degrees and slowly we may hope that higher motives will prevail.

In three districts out of the four composing this division there has been a change of Deputy Inspectors during the year under review. The Deputy Inspector of the Ganjam District having resigned his office, A. Lakshman Narasimham, one of the Assistant Masters in the Provincial School, Rajahmundry, took up the appointment last January. S. Nadamuni Mudaliar, after a service of sixteen years in the Godavery District, during all of which he was Deputy Inspector of Schools, resigned to become a Sub-Magistrate, on about half the salary that he was previously receiving. K. Dakshnamurthy, Assistant Master in the Normal School, Vizagapatam, was appointed to succeed him last November, and T. Ramabrahram, also from the Normal School, Vizagapatam, was appointed at the close of the official year to take the place of the late P. Chinnatumbi Setti, whose premature death was a great loss to the interests of education in the Kistna District. All these three are young men of energetic character and of fair attainments, who seem to take an interest in educational work, and will, I believe, justify their selection for the posts they now occupy. The Deputy Inspector of the Vizagapatam District, G. Vedanta Charri, as I have noticed elsewhere in this Report, has discharged his duties during the past year in an efficient manner and quite to my satisfaction.

APPENDIX A.

No. II.

From HENRY FORTEY, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, 2nd Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, dated Raman-droog, 17th May 1871, No. 215.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit my Report on the state and prospects of Education in the 2nd Division of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1870-71.

2. *Area and Population of 2nd Division.*—The following table shows the estimated area and population of the division, and of the districts which it includes:—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Bellary	11,496	1,305,000
Cuddapah	9,177	1,145,000
Nellore	6,840	1,169,000
Kurnool	7,470	771,000
Total ...	34,983	4,390,000

3. By comparing the areas and population it will be seen that the Nellore District is more densely populated than the rest of the division, the average number of inhabitants per square mile being 171 for that district, and only 114 for the other three districts taken together.

4. From this circumstance it might be inferred *a priori* that Nellore would offer the most promising field for the spread of elementary education, and this is in accordance with the facts.

5. *Government Expenditure.*—The expenditure of Government on this division during the past year was—

	RS.
Inspection and subsidiary charges	25,218
Government Schools	22,181
Salary Grants	16,592
Payments for Results	8,634
Total ...	72,625

6. *Expenditure from Private Sources.*—The expenditure on inspection bears a large proportion to the total Government outlay on the division, but it must be borne in mind that the private expenditure on aided schools is also, to a considerable extent, under the control of the Inspector and his Deputies.

The following table shows the receipts from private sources during the year:—

		° RS.
Government Schools...	Fee collections ...	8,512
Aided Private Schools (other than Village Schools)	Local subscriptions...	33,818
Aided Village Schools	Incomes of Masters (Exclusive of Government Grants)	31,308
	Total ..	73,638

7. Adding this sum to the total Government expenditure the total cost of Government and aided schools, including that of inspection, is Rupees 1,14,263, of which sum the cost of inspection is rather more than one-sixth.

8. *Per-centage of Cost of Schools defrayed by Government.*—The per-centage of the cost of each class of schools derived from Government and from private sources respectively is shown in the subjoined table:—

	PER-CENTAGE OF COST RECEIVED FROM	
	Government.	Private Sources.
Government Schools	72	28
Private Schools receiving Salary Grants	33	67
Village Schools receiving "Payments for Results"	22	78

9. *School Fees.*—The local contributions towards the support of Government Schools are the school fee collections. During the past year the school fees collected in the Bellary Provincial School amounted to Rupees 4,232, and the total expenditure was Rupees 14,164; the pupils, therefore, paid about thirty per cent. of the cost of their education, and when the rate of fee is raised, which it will be if the Government think proper to give effect to the views of the Committee lately appointed to consider the matter, the proportion paid by the pupils will be considerably increased.

10. Now that the Local Funds' Bill has become law, there will, I presume, be considerable modifications in the administration of the Educational Department, and, as there is a possibility that the importance of the school fee question may be overlooked, I trust I shall be excused for quoting here some of the remarks I lately addressed to you on this subject:—

"I object to the support by taxation of schools other than elementary, except as a temporary measure. I am aware that it will not be possible, probably for many years, to hand over the Government Schools to private individuals, and to withdraw entirely the aid afforded to private institutions; but I feel sure that many persons in Madras will live to see this happy consummation, unless the natural course of things is obstructed by injudicious legislation, tending to perpetuate the present system of State aid and interference.

"Although more might have been done already in regard to raising the school fees, yet a retrospect of the last ten years is, I think, very encouraging. Every one connected with education is aware how much the per-centage of

school fees to the total cost of schools has, in many cases, increased during that period; and therefore I will only instance here the Provincial School at Bellary, which is the most important in my division.

"In the year 1858-59 the sum realized by school fees was Rupees 1,327 and the total expenditure Rupees 11,109; in the year 1868-69 the school fees amounted to Rupees 3,975, and the total expenditure to Rupees 13,707. Thus in 1858-59 the school fees amounted to barely twelve per cent. of the total outlay, whereas in 1868-69 they had risen to twenty-nine per cent.; and, from Mr. Kershaw's replies to the questions of the Committee, you will perceive that he, a cautious and experienced man, advocates a further considerable increase in the rate of fee.

"With these facts before me I am bold to say that if matters are properly managed, the Bellary School, and many others similarly circumstanced may, in very much less than twenty years, be made self-supporting.

"And now let me entreat your attention for a moment to the magical change which will take place when this result has been accomplished. Under present circumstances no graduate of the University, or other educated gentleman, can keep a school as a pecuniary speculation. If he attempted to compete with the Government Schools he would be ruined; for he could not charge his pupils more, and, in the Government Schools at present the school fee collections amount only to a fraction of the whole expenditure. But, when Government Schools are self-supporting, private schools will also pay, and will be opened in all directions; and ultimately, Government will be able to withdraw, in a great measure, from all connexion with the higher class schools, merely testing the results arrived at by means of the University and Departmental Examinations.

"In making the foregoing observations it may be said that I am looking too far a-head, and am not sufficiently practical; but I do not think so: for some definite object, ever present to the mind, although years may elapse before it can be completely effected, is necessary to supply a steady and fixed principle of action."

11. *Numerical Return of Schools and Pupils.*—The following table shows the number of schools of each class, and the number of pupils, at the commencement and close of the official year, for each of the districts constituting the division:—

Districts.	31st MARCH 1870.								31st MARCH 1871.							
	Government.		Private Schools (exclusive of Village Schools.)		Aided Village.		Unaided Village.		Government.		Private Schools (exclusive of Village Schools.)		Aided Village.		Unaided Village.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Bellary	4	424	17	887	65	1309	45	645	4	419	17	1092	81	1692	51	973
Kuranoel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	1	106	6	166	37	1124	44	740	3	180	4	118	74	1839	13	803
Nellore	1	222	3	441	42	558	116	1718	1	211	0	400	54	1097	119	1661
	1	69	17	800	107	2255	176	2401	1	60	16	822	124	2222	105	1611
Total	7	820	43	2294	271	5720	382	5532	9	870	46	2430	835	7040	243	5248

12. *Government Schools*.—The number of Government Schools has been increased by two, by the establishment of Taluk Schools at Nundikotkur and Koilguntia in the Kurnool District. But the people in that district have very little desire for education, and the attendance at these schools is very poor.

13. *Private Schools*.—The number of Private Schools receiving salary grants has decreased by three, but the aggregate number of pupils in such schools has increased by 236, or about eleven per cent. Two Free Church Girls' Schools at Nellore have been amalgamated; the Christ Church Girls' School at Kurnool has been closed for a time, owing to the resignation of the Schoolmistress, and the difficulty of securing a successor; and three small Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Districts of Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah have been closed for want of funds, owing partly to the apathy of the people, and partly to the impossibility of obtaining assistance from Government. All the Deputy Inspectors complain of the difficulty they experience in extending secondary education now, that the issue of salary grants has been stopped. Two Anglo-Vernacular Schools have, however, been opened within the year, one at Budvail in the Cuddapah District, and another at Royadroog in the Bellary District, and there has been considerable increase in the attendance at the Wardlaw Institution, Bellary, the Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School, Bellary, and the Free Church School at Nellore.

14. With a view to encourage both masters and pupils in private Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the Madras Government proposed, some time ago, that a certain number of scholarships should be assigned to each district or division, to be competed for by the pupils in these schools, such scholarships to be tenable in schools of a higher grade. You concurred with the Government in thinking this measure calculated to do much good, but as no further steps have been taken in the matter, I presume that the scheme has been set aside for a time on financial grounds. I trust, however, that it will be revived now that the 'Local Funds' Bill is passed, as it is part of the scheme of education set forth in the celebrated despatch of 1854, and is likely to effect an improvement in the teaching in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools by a comparatively small expenditure.

15. *Village Schools*.—The number of pupils in Village Schools, which receive assistance from Government in the form of payments for results, has increased during the year from 5,720 to 7,040, or twenty-six per cent. This is perhaps the most satisfactory feature in the year's work; for, having examined a good many of the schools myself, I feel convinced that there has been no improper relaxation of the rules under which the payments are made.

16. The number of Village Schools under inspection, but not receiving aid, has diminished by thirty-nine during the year, but most of these have been transferred to the aided list. At the beginning of the year the Aided Village Schools were forty-one per cent. of the whole number under inspection, at its close they were forty-nine per cent.

17. Some persons, whose opinions are entitled to respect, appear to think that the ordinary Village Schools are not only useless, but that they are incapable of being made useful, and this view is thus stated by Mr. Peile, the Director of Public Instruction at Bombay.

"The conclusion I have formed from my own observations is that grants to meet purely voluntary educational efforts are suitable for schools of second-

ary education only. I have not the slightest faith in an adequate system of primary instruction, expected *ex hypothesi* to pre-exist, and come out to ask for a grant-in-aid from the State. I do not say that there is no place for a grant-in-aid system in Vernacular education, but I would rely upon it only as far as this. If when the Government has laid by law the basis of an adequate system of Primary Schools, has settled how the funds shall be raised, what shall be the scope of the teaching, and how the schools shall be managed, inspected and officered, it finds available any competent managing bodies—such as the Municipalities of Towns—a subsidy of public money may very properly be granted to such managers on the system of payment by results. But grants-in-aid will neither create nor improve the ordinary village schools, devoid of any managing agency, and scattered over a vast area. These Government must establish first and manage afterwards immediately and entirely."

It is with diffidence that I venture to differ from a gentleman of so much ability, but I am confident that any one who had seen, as I did in January last, 350 village school boys assembled in the large Free Church Hall at Nellore; who had noted their clean and decent appearance, and listened to the intelligent answers which many of them gave, would have been quite satisfied that, in the Madras Presidency at least, the system of payment for results as applied to primary education is producing great and substantial results. I may add that in their Educational Despatch of 1854 the late Court of Directors said:—"In encouraging the 'indigenous schools,' our present aim should be to improve the teachers whom we find in possession, and to take care not to provoke the hostility of this class of persons, whose influence is so great over the minds of the lower classes, by superseding them where it is possible to avoid it."

18. *District Maps wanted*.—The Village Schoolmasters receive aid from Government in the form of "Payments for Results," but in one respect they and their pupils labor at present under a disadvantage. The lowest standard in Geography is the Geography of the District in which the school is situated; but there are no inexpensive District Maps for sale, and, therefore, although the standard is fixed, the schoolmasters have not the means of preparing their pupils to pass it. This is a serious defect, and, now, that popular education is to be improved and extended, District Maps should be printed and sent to the District Book Depôts with as little delay as possible.

19. *School Hours in Government Schools*.—Before entering on a detailed account of the principal schools in this division there is one subject on which I wish to be permitted to say a few words, and that is the number of hours daily that pupils are under instruction in our Government Schools. I adverted to this subject in my last Annual Report, but, as no orders have been passed on that report as yet, I venture to recur to it. Last year I said:—

"It seems to me that it would be desirable to allow two half holidays in every week in the Government Provincial and Zillah Schools, instead of one whole day every fortnight as at present. The ordinary school hours are from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and again from 2 to 5 P.M., and in this country, where the twilight is of such short duration, and darkness comes on soon after sunset, the boys have not, under present circumstances, any chance of sufficient practice to enable them to become proficient at cricket or any other athletic sport. I may mention that a cricket club was formed by the masters and pupils in

the Bellary School two or three years ago, and that on more than one occasion I saw the game being played with considerable spirit; but after a time play was discontinued, chiefly, I believe, because the opportunities for playing were so rare that the boys never came to look upon it as a regular source of health and amusement. In the Public Schools at home too much time is perhaps devoted to these sports, but in this country we run, I think, into the other extreme, and give them less encouragement than they deserve."

20. In addition to this consideration, it occurs to me that the time devoted to instruction and examination is disproportionately great, compared with that at the disposal of the pupils for private study. In England boys are supposed to learn a good deal by themselves, and, when called up in class, are punished unless they have done their best to master the difficulties of their lessons. In this country, however, where boys expect to get hard words and difficulties of idiom and construction explained to them by the master, they rely less on their own unaided efforts. Knowledge thus acquired is not possessed in the same sense as that arrived at by the slower and more laborious process of private study; and the undoubted fact that the great majority of our graduates cease to take any interest in literary or scientific pursuits as soon as they leave college, is I think attributable, in some degree, to this defect in their training as students.

21. I am therefore an advocate for curtailing the hours of attendance at school from six to five daily, and for giving a half holiday on Wednesday and Saturday every week.

22. *Government Schools.*—I shall now give some account of individual schools, and, as it is impossible to notice them all, I shall first select the more important, and afterwards take one or two of those of a lower grade as types of others of the same class. I commence, according to custom, with the schools supported by Government.

23. *Provincial School, Bellary.*—The number of pupils on the rolls of the Bellary School has not varied much during the year. It was 306 on the 31st March 1870, and 299 on the same date of 1871.

24. When I inspected the school in November last, I examined all the classes except the 6th or Matriculation Class, and the results were on the whole very satisfactory.

25. The 7th or First Arts Class was examined, in writing, in all the subjects studied. The per-centage of the total marks gained in each subject was as follows:—

	Per-centage.
English Literature ...	51
Telugu do. ...	56
Arithmetic ...	34
Euclid and Algebra ...	20
Geography ...	40
Indian History ...	45

These results are satisfactory, except in regard to Mathematics. The answering in Arithmetic was tolerable, but ought to have been better, and that in Euclid and Algebra was decidedly unsatisfactory. The Mathematical subjects had been taught by V. Sundararamayya, Master of Arts of the Madras

University, and although this gentleman is a good Mathematician, I think he was somewhat wanting in energy.

26. The 6th class was not examined, as the pupils were candidates for Matriculation. I am sorry to say that of all those who went in only eight succeeded in passing. I may remark, however, that out of the whole number of candidates for the Presidency the proportion of failures this year was greater than usual, and I infer that the examination was in some respects more difficult than in past years; for it is obviously more likely that some of the papers were harder, or the system of marking more severe, than that there should be any considerable difference between the average abilities of upwards of a thousand candidates in 1869, and the same, or a larger number, in 1870.

27. The 5th class is divided into two sections, A. and B. The examination of this class was also conducted in writing, and Section B. answered very well, gaining nearly one-third marks in English Literature, considerably more than one-third in Mathematics and Telugu, and about half in History and Geography. Section A., however, did not do well, gaining only one-fifth marks in English Literature, and a good deal less than one-third in Mathematics and History.

28. The 4th class is divided into four sections D., C., B., and A.; D. being the highest and A. the lowest. Sections D., C., and B. passed a fair examination except that B. did badly in Mathematics and Telugu; but Section A. gained less than one-third marks in Mathematics, Telugu, History, and Geography.

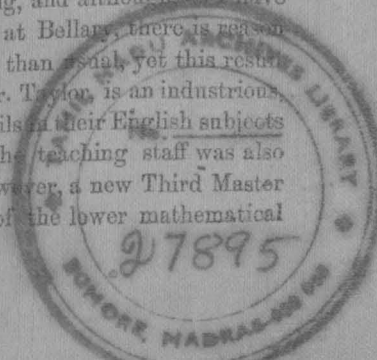
29. The 3rd or lowest class, which is divided into three sections, answered fairly in all subjects except that Section A. was poor in Arithmetic; but, as many of the boys in this, the lowest section, had been recently admitted to the school, much proficiency in their studies could not be expected.

30. On the whole, and with the exceptions noted, the pupils seemed to have been well taught, and the order and discipline maintained throughout the school reflected great credit on the Head and Assistant Masters.

31. There is a very fair library of standard literary and scientific works in the school, and also a reading-room kept up by subscription, on the tables of which are to be found the principal Quarterly Reviews, a few Magazines, and some English and Indian daily papers.

32. *Zillah School Cuddapah.*—The attendance at the Zillah School, Cuddapah, was 222 on the 31st March 1870, and 211 on the same date of the year 1871. But at the close of the year, there was a good deal of cholera in the town, and this circumstance no doubt kept some boys away from school.

33. The pupils of the 6th or highest class were not examined, as they went in for the Matriculation Examination. Some eight or ten boys were examined, but none of them succeeded in passing, and although, as I have said in my remarks on the ill-success of the pupils at Bellary, there is reason to believe that the examination was more difficult than usual, yet this result is decidedly unsatisfactory. The Head Master, Mr. Taylor, is an industrious, painstaking man, but his efforts to prepare the pupils in their English subjects were not on this occasion very successful, and the teaching staff was also weak in Mathematics. Since the examination, however, a new Third Master has been appointed, who has a fair knowledge of the lower mathematical



subjects, and I hope that at the next University Examination the school will retrieve its character.

34. I regret very much that, having mislaid my notes of the results of the examination of the 5th class, I am unable to give details respecting it; but as far as my recollection goes they acquitted themselves pretty fairly in all the subjects studied.

35. The 4th class answered fairly in English and Telugu, but the average of marks gained was low both in Arithmetic and Geography.

36. The 3rd class is divided into two sections. They did pretty well, except in English Reading and Arithmetic. In Reading their pronunciation was so imperfect that it was difficult to follow them without a book, and they could answer only the very easiest questions in what they had learned of Arithmetic.

37. The classes below the 3rd do not call for particular remark. They answered fairly, with one or two exceptions, in all the subjects studied.

38. *Zillah School, Kurnool.*—The following extract from my Report on the Zillah School at Kurnool will give a tolerably accurate account of its condition when last inspected:—

"The 5th class was examined in Writing, and the other classes *vide* voce.

"I was quite prepared to find that the many changes of masters during the last year had acted injuriously on the school, and the result has justified my fears. The Assistant Masters do not seem to me to have worked with a will, and every class, with the exception perhaps of the 5th, is one grade lower than it ought to be. Thus the 3rd class in this school is about on a level with the 2nd in the Provincial School, Bellary, and so on. Of course the Assistant Masters are to blame for this; but I doubt whether the masters in other schools would do much better if there were a succession of Head Masters, none of them likely to exercise any permanent authority over them.

"Although Mr. McCarthy's leave expired on the 1st instant, he has not yet returned to duty. Whether or not he has obtained an extension of leave I do not know. It is much to be wished that some one else could be appointed to the Headmastership, as I hear that the people are very much dissatisfied with the present state of the school.

"In the 5th class there are two or three clever boys who have raised the average considerably; but four or five at the bottom of the class are miserably deficient. Though the average in Mathematics is fair, this is due to the marks gained in writing out Euclid; in Arithmetic and Algebra the results, with one or two exceptions, were not satisfactory.

"In the 4th and lower classes the results, with one or two exceptions, were fair in English and Telugu, but bad in Arithmetic and Geography. These subjects seem to have been neglected, and, as Arithmetic is a very important subject, this is much to be lamented."

39. Since the above Report was written, Mr. Elliot, a graduate of the Madras University, who highly distinguished himself at the B.A. Examination, has been appointed to the Headmastership, and I trust to find the school in a much better state when I next visit Kurnool.

40. *Anglo-Vernacular School, Anantapur.*—The Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Anantapur was inspected in December last. The results were

thoroughly satisfactory, the pupils in each class gaining about half the maximum number of marks assigned to each subject. The highest class is the 4th, and the course of study that prescribed for pupils in Provincial Schools.

41. I was very much pleased with the appearance of the boys; they were, as a rule, dressed better than those in any other school I have visited.

42. The towns-people of Anantapur take great interest in the school, and a great many of them were present during the whole time I was examining. They were accommodated with chairs and benches, and listened attentively to the questions and answers.

43. At the close of the examination a petition was handed to me, praying for the establishment of a 5th class, but I was unable to comply with this request, partly because the number of pupils fit for promotion was small, and partly because the present Head Master could not, in my opinion, teach satisfactorily the subjects prescribed for a 5th class. I directed, however, that a few of the cleverest and most advanced boys only should be promoted, and that they should be required by extra study to make up their deficiencies in particular subjects, so as to allow the 4th class to continue their studies from the point already attained.

44. I may mention incidentally that the willingness which the inhabitants professed to pay a school fee of Rupees 3 per mensem for their children, if a 5th class were formed, is evidence that the rate of fee in our Government Schools may safely be raised.

45. *Anglo-Vernacular School, Adoni.*—The Anglo-Vernacular School at Adoni has never been largely attended, and I have more than once thought of recommending that it be transferred to some other town. During the last twelve months, however, the numbers have somewhat increased, and there were fifty boys on the rolls at the end of the official year.

46. The school is divided into three classes, the highest being the 3rd, and the course of study is the same as that prescribed for the lower classes in Provincial and Zillah Schools.

47. The 3rd class passed a fair examination in English and Telugu, but the results in Arithmetic and Geography were not so satisfactory. The 2nd class did not satisfy me in English, but answered fairly in all other subjects. The state of the 1st class does not call for particular remark.

48. The school-house is in urgent need of repair, and I have written to the Superintending Engineer on the subject.

49. *Anglo-Vernacular School, Ongole.*—The number of pupils in the Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Ongole is about sixty. There are three classes, and all of them passed a fair examination in February last, except that the 3rd class did not answer well in Arithmetic and English Grammar.

50. The towns-people complained of the conduct of the Head Master, and as it turned out on investigation that he was so unsteady as to be quite unfit for his post, his services were dispensed with at once.

51. At this school, also, the boys in the 3rd or highest class petitioned for the formation of a 4th class, but I pointed out to them that their request was an unreasonable one; that they had read only a small portion of their English and Telugu Text Books; that they required to revise their Arithmetic; and that in Geography they might learn exactly the same lessons as if they were

a 4th class. These reasons, taken in connexion with the circumstance that the number of pupils fit for promotion is very small, render the formation of a 4th class inexpedient at present.

52. These petitions, for the formation of higher classes than those at present existing, are evidences of a real desire on the part of parents that their sons should receive a good education, and are so far satisfactory; but, as they emanate from a few only of the chief inhabitants who wish to avoid the expense of sending their children to a higher class school at a distance, and as, if acceded to, masters of higher attainments on larger salaries would be required for the District Schools, it is not always possible to comply with them.

53. *Taluq Schools at Nundikotkur and Koilgunla.*—Two Government Taluq Schools were opened during the year in the District of Kurnool. This was done not to satisfy any expressed desire for education on the part of the people, but on account of the extreme backwardness of education in the district, which had been prominently noticed in the Government Order on your Report for 1867-68.

54. The stations selected were those recommended by the Collector, viz., Nundikotkur and Koilgunla, and the schools were opened on the 14th of May and the 21st of April 1870, respectively. As it was an object to set them on foot with as little delay as possible they were located in such buildings as were available. But you have since sanctioned about 300 rupees in each case for the erection of temporary school-houses, one of which is almost finished, and the other in course of construction.

55. The school at Nundikotkur has been provided with all necessary furniture and school apparatus, and that required for Koilgunla ought now to be ready to be sent from Kurnool.

56. Each school is divided into two classes and provided with a Head and Assistant Masters, the Head Masters in both cases being Matriculated Students.

57. Notwithstanding the facilities thus offered for education, I am sorry to say that these schools are very poorly attended. On the 31st of March last the number on the rolls at Nundikotkur was twenty-six and at Koilgunla twenty-nine. The rate of fee demanded is 4 annas a month in the 1st or lowest class, and 6 annas in the 2nd, and the inhabitants incur no other charge in supporting these schools; parents can hardly, therefore, be deterred from sending their children to school on account of the expense; and the conclusion is inevitable that they do not attach the slightest value to the education offered.

58. *Mission Schools and others under European Management.*—Having now completed my account of the Government Schools, I come to those supported mainly by Missionary Societies, or local rates and subscriptions, and assisted only by the State. The principal schools will be noticed in the order of importance, and I will merely remark here that some of them have reached a higher standard than several of the Government Schools already described.

59. *Free Church Mission Schools, Nellore.*—The Free Church Mission Boys' School at Nellore has improved very much during the past year. It is now under the management of the Rev. J. Macmillan, a gentleman of energy and experience, who has already done much to improve the efficiency of the

teaching, and who will, I hope, in time make this one of the most important schools in any up-country station.

60. Five of the students passed the late Matriculation Examination, and this, which is in itself a signal success when compared with what the school has done in former years, is I trust only an earnest of what will be accomplished if it continues under the present able management.

61. There were, of course, defects in the teaching, which were noted in the Report I sent to you, and these Mr. Macmillan frankly admitted; but he will do his best with the teaching staff at his disposal to rectify them, and to render the teaching efficient throughout. I may remark generally that the failures were chiefly in Arithmetic and Geography, and that the Deputy Inspector reported unfavorably on the Telugu of the lower classes.

62. I suggested to Mr. Macmillan that it would be well to prescribe some easy test for admission to the school, as the teaching power of the masters would thus be brought to bear on improved material, and the village schools, of which there are several in the town, would be stimulated to increased activity in preparing their pupils to pass the Entrance Examination; I believe that this suggestion has been acted upon.

63. The Girls' School was, at the date of my inspection, still under the charge of the Rev. A. Vencataramiah, and I will only say regarding it that but a small per-centage of the pupils had acquired any useful knowledge. The management of this school has since been transferred to Mr. Macmillan.

64. *London Mission School, Bellary.*—The number of pupils in the London Mission School at Bellary has increased from 214 to 264 during the past year. The pupils are divided into five classes, some of which are again sub-divided into two or more sections.

65. There were several grave defects in the teaching, and these were pointed out to the Rev. Mr. Lewis who has charge of the school, but the pupils may, on the whole, be said to have acquitted themselves very fairly. The classes were examined in Telugu and Indian History by the Deputy Inspector, who characterized the results as "pretty satisfactory."

66. Mr. Lewis is most anxious to do all he can towards improving the efficiency of the teaching. He has, during the past year, dispensed with the services of one or two of the former teachers, and has filled their places with more competent men. I may remark more particularly that he has employed one Rama Row, a Madras Graduate, as his Chief Assistant.

67. The pupils in the 5th class were reading the Matriculation subjects, and answered my questions very fairly; but I am not aware that any of them passed at the late Matriculation Examination.

68. *Roman Catholic Schools, Bellary.*—The Roman Catholic Schools at Bellary are three in number, the Boys' School, the Girls' School, and the Line Boys' School.

69. The pupils in the Boys' School passed, on the whole, a fair examination, but the standard attained was not very high. In Arithmetic the 6th was the only class which had got beyond the four Simple Rules. The pupils were examined in Telugu by the Deputy Inspector, whose report is not favorable, as he asserts that the highest class broke down in Dictation. Now considering that Telugu is written phonetically, and is, therefore, easy to spell, this defect shows that the teaching must have been inefficient.

70. The state of the Girls' School cannot be described as satisfactory. The three lower classes appeared to be taught to read only; now it is impossible for little children to concentrate their attention on one subject of study for several hours consecutively, and, therefore, they must, if confined to the school-room without a variety of studies, get into a listless state of mind, which cannot but be injurious to them. They ought all, in my opinion, to learn writing and the elements of Arithmetic and Geography.

71. The pupils in the senior class could read and write very well, but they knew very little of either Arithmetic or Geography. In the former subject only one girl could work sums well in the four Compound Rules.

72. The Boys' School in the Native Infantry Lines was also in a more or less unsatisfactory state, but I was informed that most of the advanced pupils were connected with the 34th Regiment, a Wing of which had left the station only a few days before my inspection, and that I saw the school, therefore, under peculiarly unfavorable circumstances. The 3rd or highest class read the Second English Reader, worked sums in the four Simple Rules, and had learned the Geography of Asia.

73. *Bellary Protestant Asylum Schools*.—There are two schools in the Bellary Protestant Asylum, one for the boys and another for the girls. The pupils in both passed a satisfactory examination. Although the standard attained is not high, a good deal of useful knowledge is imparted, and both master and mistress seem to be fairly qualified for their posts.

74. The Boys' School is divided into four classes, and the Girls' School into three, and the attainments of the senior class in each school were about the same. They read English very well, explaining the meaning and answering easy grammatical questions; wrote fairly from Dictation, worked examples in the four Compound Rules of Arithmetic, and could answer easy questions in Geography.

75. *Christ Church Girls' School, Nellore*.—When I inspected the Christ Church Girls' School at Nellore, in February last, there were twenty-three girls on the rolls divided into two classes.

76. In the 1st or lowest class the children read fairly, but only half of them could write. In Arithmetic they had not got beyond Simple Addition, and they had not begun Geography.

77. Almost all the girls in the 2nd class could read and write very fairly; but their knowledge of the four Compound Rules in Arithmetic was imperfect, and they could answer very easy questions only in the Geography of India.

78. *Anglo-Vernacular Schools managed by Natives*.—Having given some account of the schools supported by Missionary Societies, and of the others under European superintendence, I now come to the Anglo-Vernacular Schools under Native management. Most of these are supported partly by local rates or subscriptions, and partly by salary grants from Government; but a few, which have been lately opened, receive no assistance from the State, as, under the orders of Government, no additional salary grants have been issued since the month of October 1869.

79. These Anglo-Vernacular Schools are scattered over the four districts of the division, and are practically the only schools to which the country

people can send their children, if they wish them to receive a better education than that to be got in the ordinary village schools: for the Government and Mission Schools are very few in number, and are generally situated at the chief town in each district.

80. Most of these schools are furnished with benches and chairs, and possess a black-board and a few maps; but the school-houses are almost all very poor buildings. In a few cases they have been built expressly to accommodate the pupils, but, as a general rule, the inhabitants of a town or village either induce some wealthy man to allow them the free use of one of his houses, or rent a place for some trifling sum.

81. In order that you may see at a glance to what extent each district is provided with this class of schools I give separate lists of them, adding to each such remarks as appear necessary. I must premise that the number of classes into which a school is divided may, as a rule, be taken as a fair indication of the standard attained; the acquirements of the boys in the highest class being generally rather less than, but in some cases quite equal to, those of boys in the corresponding class in a Government School.

82. List of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Bellary District:—

Bellary.

Where situated.	No. of Classes.	No. of Pupils on 31st March 1871.	No. of Masters.	SALARIES OF MASTERS.									Total.		
				From Private Sources.			From Government.								
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Kompily ...	2	20	2	28	0	0	24	0	0	42	0	0			
Harpadally ...	3	40	2	28	0	0	14	0	0	42	0	0			
Hospett ...	3	70	4	50	0	0	45	0	0	95	0	0			
Narraindevakerry ...	3	55	3	44	0	0	26	0	0	70	0	0			
Huvabudgally ...	3	30	3	28	0	0	14	0	0	42	0	0			
Allur ...	2	25	1	20	0	0	10	0	0	30	0	0			
Sultanpore ...	3	68	2	16	0	0	8	0	0	24	0	0			
Tadpatri ...	2	43	2	43	0	0	25	0	0	68	0	0			
Kudlighee ...	2	18	1	13	0	0	...	...	...	12	0	0			
Pennacundah ...	2	77	3	42	0	0	...	...	...	42	0	0			
Hindupoor ...	3	36	2	37	0	0	...	...	...	37	0	0			
Reyadroog ...	2	22	2	50	0	0	...	...	...	50	0	0			
Total ...	29	513	25	395	0	0	156	0	0	551	0	0			

83. The four last schools in this list have been recently established, and have, therefore, been unable to obtain salary grants.

84. The school at Sultanpore is attended exclusively by the sons of the Camel Drivers who live there, and, as they are Mahomedans, the language taught is Hindustani.

85. The schools at Hospett, Narraindevakerry, and Tadpatri are rather above the average. The Head Masters of the first and last of these have passed the First Arts Examination.

86. List of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Cuddapah District:—

Cuddapah.

Where situated.	No. of Classes.	No. of Pupils on 31st March 1871.	No. of Masters.	SALARIES OF MASTERS.									Total.	
				From Private Sources.			From Government.							
							RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
Vollpad ...	3	26	1	14	0	0	8	0	0	22	0	0		
Kadri ...	3	42	2	40	0	0	20	0	0	60	0	0		
Madanapalli ...	5	86	4	78	0	0	54	0	0	132	0	0		
Royachoti ...	3	51	2	20	0	0	10	0	0	30	0	0		
Sidhout ...	3	24	2	40	0	0	25	0	0	65	0	0		
Jamalamadugu ...	4	40	3	57	8	0	47	8	0	105	0	0		
Puddalore ...	4	44	4	63	5	4	51	10	8	115	0	0		
Budwail ...	2	41	2	40	0	0	...	...	...	40	0	0		
Total ...	27	394	21	552	13	4	226	2	8	579	0	0		

87. Of the schools in this list those at Madanapalli, Jamalamadugu, and Puddalore are the best.

88. At Madanapalli the boys in the Senior class read Southey's Life of Nelson and Goldsmith's Traveller, worked sums in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, knew the Geography of Europe very fairly, and were studying the Ramayanam.

89. The boys at the Jamalamadugu School also passed a very satisfactory examination. Those in the highest class read and explained Goldsmith's Traveller, worked Examples in Vulgar Fractions with facility, and had a good knowledge of the Geography of Europe.

90. List of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Nellore District:—

Nellore.

No. 1.

Where situated.	No. of Classes.	No. of Pupils on 31st March 1871.	No. of Masters.	SALARIES OF MASTERS.									Total.		
				From Private Sources.			From Government.								
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Cavally ...	3	38	3	43	0	0	16	0	0	59	0	0			
Chinn Andar ...	3	20	2	23	0	0	14	0	0	37	0	0			
Alur ...	4	44	3	24	0	0	24	0	0	48	0	0			
Kaligherry ...	4	44	3	23	0	0	10	0	0	33	0	0			
Brahmanakurka ...	3	28	2	17	0	0	6	0	0	23	0	0			
Godur ...	3	55	4	41	0	0	23	0	0	64	0	0			
Rapur ...	3	18	2	20	0	0	13	0	0	33	0	0			
Naidupett ...	5	169	6	96	0	0	69	0	0	165	0	0			
Cundacoor ...	3	21	2	33	0	0	12	0	0	45	0	0			
Varigondah ...	3	22	2	15	0	0	5	0	0	20	0	0			
Sionkousappett ...	2	26	1	14	0	0	7	0	0	21	0	0			
Kalra ...	2	33	2	15	10	8	8	5	4	25	0	0			
Venkatagherri ...	4	53	4	69	0	0	33	0	0	102	0	0			
Total ...	36	519	36	435	10	5	241	5	4	677	0	0			

91. The number of schools in the Nellore District is one more than in the District of Bellary, but the number of pupils is nearly the same in both.

92. In the Naidupett School there are five classes, but in this particular instance the number of classes affords no criterion of the development of the school, as one of them is a Hindustani class, and another a class of girls.

93. The schools in this district are neither above nor below the average and do not call for any particular remark.

94. List of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Kurnool District:—

Kurnool.

Where situated.	No. of Classes.	No. of Pupils on 31st March 1871.	No. of Masters.	SALARIES OF MASTERS.									Total.		
				From Private Sources.			From Government.								
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.			
Nundial ...	4	46	3	40	0	0	20	0	0	60	0	0			
Putticondah ...	2	29	1	15	10	8	8	5	4	25	0	0			
Yeldurty ...	2	24	1	13	5	4	6	10	8	20	0	0			
Nurnoor ...	2	23	1	14	0	0	...	...	...	14	0	0			
Total ...	10	118	6	84	0	0	35	0	0	119	0	0			

95. This Kurnool list is lamentably short, and of the schools set down in it that at Nundial is the only one liberally supported and well attended. The other three are each under the charge of a single master on a low salary, and the number of pupils in each is very small.

96. I have already pointed out that the people of this district do not care to send their children to the schools supported by Government, and they are not, therefore, very likely to establish schools, the cost of which would, in a great measure, fall on themselves.

97. Village Schools, Kurnool.—But, although the Kurnool people seem to have no desire whatever for Anglo-Vernacular Schools, they allow their purely Vernacular Village Schools to be inspected and improved, and, in reference to the table appended to paragraph 11 of this Report, it will be seen that seventy-four Village Schools, containing in all 1,559 pupils, received "Payments for Results" during the past year.

98. These results in connexion with the Village Schools are almost equal to those obtained in Bellary, and are about fifty per cent. better than those for Cuddapah.

99. Village Schools, Nellore.—The Nellore District stands first on the list in regard to the number of aided Village Schools, but the system of inspection was introduced into that district much earlier than into any of the other three.

100. Army Schools.—The Army Schools inspected during the year were those attached to the 2nd Light Cavalry and the 16th Native Infantry. In these schools Reading and Writing are taught pretty well, but the instruction in Arithmetic and Geography is almost nominal. Better results, however, cannot be expected so long as the masters are paid about as much as peons, and considerably less than the better class of domestic servants.

101. Deputy Inspectors' Reports.—Further details in regard to many of the schools of this division will be found in the Annual Reports of the Deputy Inspectors forwarded herewith. Copies of these Reports have been furnished to the Collectors of the Districts to which they refer.

APPENDIX A.

No. III.

From J. TOWNSEND FOWLER, Esq., Inspector of Normal Schools and Presidency Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Madras, 9th June 1871, No. 780.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to send on my General Report for the official year 1870-71.

2. There were in the division, at the end of the year, 506 schools with 23,026 pupils.

Of the 23,026 pupils—

315 are Europeans.
2,735 „ East Indians.
1,450 „ Native Christians.
17,662 „ Hindus.
864 „ Mahomedans.

3. Of the entire number—

12,847 receive instruction in English.
20 do. Greek.
349 do. Latin.
277 do. Sanskrit.
64 do. Persian.
3,093 do. Telugu.
16,525 do. Tamil.
493 do. Hindustani.
13 do. Arabic.
7 do. French.

4. Of the 506 schools—

23 with 2,023 pupils are Government, for general instruction.
4 „ 101 „ Government Normal Schools.
105 „ 9,621 „ Mission Schools.
195 „ 7,545 „ other than Mission Schools.
171 „ 3,332 „ Village and Elementary Mission Schools.
8 „ 404 „ Schools supported by a local rate under Act VI. of 1863.

5. Classifying the schools differently—

4 are Normal Schools.
3 have a Collegiate Department.
24 are of the 1st class.
100 „ 2nd do.
375 „ 3rd do.

6. Out of the whole number of 23,026 pupils, 4,039 are girls,* of whom—
107 are Europeans.
1,330 „ East Indians.
424 „ Native Christians.
2,178 „ Hindus.

7. The following figures compare the last five official years in some important particulars.

	In 1860-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
1 Total Number of Pupils ...	10,190	12,203	16,964	20,988	23,026
2 Number of Europeans ...	337	293	347	346	315
3 Do. Native Christians ...	752	1,072	1,422	1,347	1,450
4 Do. Girls ...	1,960	2,597	3,040	3,514	4,039
5 Number learning English ...	8,771	10,112	11,048	12,200	12,847
6 Do. Latin ...	201	187	237	271	349
7 Do. Telugu ...	1,241	1,325	2,235	1,881	3,093
8 Do. Tamil ...	6,194	7,300	10,680	15,449	16,525
9 Do. Hindustani ...	541	545	500	493	493

8. The total number of pupils has increased during the year by a little over 2,000, or by about ten per cent., while, for the three preceding years, the proportion of increase had been over twenty per cent. This check is, doubtless, mainly due to the stoppage of all new grants, except to Elementary Schools on the Results' System.

The steady increase in the number of girls under instruction, for the past four years, is encouraging.

The number of Telugu students has very largely increased, by no less than sixty-four per cent., while those reading Tamil are only between six and seven per cent. more numerous than in the year preceding. The number of Mussulmans remains at precisely the same figure.

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

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Total Expenditure...	Rs. 69,687 15 5	Rs. 69,294 1 0	Rs. 73,143 10 1	Rs. 73,099 15 0
Received from Government ...	Rs. 62,327 6 11	Rs. 62,350 13 5	Rs. 66,029 0 2	Rs. 63,413 11 11
Receipts from Fees and Fines	Rs. 10,024 2 1	Rs. 11,120 9 1	Rs. 12,688 7 6	Rs. 11,884 12 3

The receipts from fees have thus fallen off, and that in a larger proportion than is due to the decrease in the numbers, which stand as follow for the two years:—

	31st March 1870.	31st March 1871.
In 23 schools for general instruction ...	2,039	2,033
In 3 Normal Schools ...	113(4*)	101

* Including the Female Normal School established during the official year.

The first seventeen of these should be quite ready for employment, and the next three, also, very nearly, if not quite.

33. "During the official year 1870-71 the number of appointments of students to mastership is unprecedentedly small, only five having left, hence the number of long standing now in the school.

34. "In the December University Examinations, the school was very successful with those sent in to the Matriculation Examination, 13 having passed out of 15* examined. For the F.A. Examination 8 were presented, of whom 5 passed, one in the 1st class and four in the 2nd. The proportion successful in the Matriculation Examination quite comes up to my standard of 'satisfactory';† but the F.A. result falls somewhat below.

35. "The University Examinations so fully test the students in their general studies, that my inspection takes note mainly of the technical work, the theory and practice of teaching, and school management, and the general working of the institution.

36. "To test the students' theoretical knowledge, I gave them a paper in Method, containing some questions to be answered from the small text-book read, and some presuming further knowledge.

"The following statement gives the averages of the marks gained:—

	Maximum	...	...	100
B.A. Class, average	...	...	...	23.1
Senior F.A. Class ..	...	...	...	27.6
Junior F.A. Class ..	...	...	...	20.6

"The marks gained are not high in any case, and the averages are low.

37. "The teaching power of the students I, as usual, tested by hearing each give a short lesson. The detailed marks awarded are given in my Report.

"With two exceptions the B.A. Class may be regarded as showing good teaching ability.

"The Senior F.A. Class averages four marks lower; while the junior is but two lower than the B.A. Class.

"The lessons showed that considerable attention had been bestowed on the matter, and that the most important principles had been more or less thoroughly grasped. In class management there was, however, considerable deficiency—a deficiency that age will be wanted to remedy—in many cases, the students appearing as a body to be very young; though I observe that in a list of the students ready for employment, circulated by the Principal, one is entered as thirty and two others as twenty-four each, while the average age of the thirteen in the list is 22½. I certainly should have thought the average much lower.

38. "The practical means employed for improving the teaching of the students are teaching in the Practising Schools under the supervision and guidance of the master of those schools, and criticism lessons. The latter are

* There was one other who broke down from sickness after answering the first paper, and did not again attend.

† In paragraph 116 of my Annual Report for 1867-68, I said:—"My own view is that if students are qualified to read for the examinations, and the class is properly prepared, then between two-thirds and three-fourths of the number entering either the F.A. or the Matriculation Examination should pass."

very valuable supplements to the former, but the constant supervision of the students while teaching in class must be the chief means of improving their teaching.

39. "I was present at a criticism lesson attended by all the superior masters and 23 students. At these lessons the masters preside in rotation, and all students not engaged in teaching attend.

"The lesson I heard was on a stanza of Gray's Elegy. After the lesson, the class taught was sent away, and various students were called on for their remarks on the lesson. These ended, the masters offered theirs, beginning with the junior and ending with the Principal. After the remarks on the particular lesson were over, Mr. Bickle called up the students who had been engaged in the Practising Schools during the preceding week, and read out the remarks on their teaching recorded by the master of the Practising Schools.

"This work is of the right kind. The manner in which it was done calls for no particular remark.

40. "Each student keeps a record of these criticism lessons in a book, in which are entered his own remarks and what he gathers from the remarks of other students and the masters. Such a practice, carried out with decent attention, can hardly fail to have a good effect. The student will have his attention constantly directed to prevalent faults, while the fundamental principles of good teaching will be impressed on his mind by reiteration, and the greater clearness and exactness that writing gives.

"I examined twenty-eight of these note-books and found them, for the most part, carefully written up, with errors in fact and in grammar corrected by the masters, the master who presides at a lesson examining the book for the record of that lesson.

41. "It has been seen, from paragraph 31, that there are now no students in the school who have not passed the University Matriculation Examination. This points to a general advance in the standard of attainments of future masters. Posts requiring 4th and 5th grade men the Mofussil Normal Schools will be able to supply.

42. "The Practising Schools are large enough to afford practice to the Normal Students, but they do not attract the number of boys that they might be expected to do, from the advantages they offer. At the close of the official year,

The Tamil School contained 134 pupils.

The Telugu do. 68 "

"The standard of the Matriculation Examination is that of the highest class. In the list for December last, two appear as having passed from the Practising Schools.

43. "I have usually fully examined the Practising Schools at any inspections. Being straitened for time I have not done so on this occasion. The time, too, would have been unfavorable for doing so, so soon after the formation of the classes; and a full examination of the classes, as they stood in December, had been held by Mr. Bickle and his Assistants.

"In his report to you, Mr. Bickle reports as follows of the Practising Schools:—"The English varied from a little below excellent to somewhat below fair; the Vernacular was more equable, ranging between very good

and fair; the Dictation and the Reading were very satisfactory, the former, however, showing greater extremes than the latter, though in neither subject did any class fall below good. There was a considerable variation in the Arithmetic, the class that did best being excellent, and the one that did worst not reaching to fair. The Geography was moderately well done; the Indian History was hardly satisfactory; the Euclid and Algebra were fair; and the English History below fair.

44. "A large supply of books, received from England, has lately been furnished to the Library. Speaking of the use made of the Library, Mr. Bickle says:—'It was availed of to about the same extent as last year, 642 volumes having been taken out during the year. Though so large use was made of it, not a single volume was missed, which was also the case in the two preceding years, in fact ever since it has been under the strict and regular management of Mr. Morgan, who voluntarily undertook the duty of conducting it.'

45. "For the year under report, the Normal School was successful in preparing its students for examination. Its success in the more difficult work of preparing good schoolmasters is not so easily judged of. In my own division I have found considerable difference. Some students have proved failures, while others have shown both ability and zeal. One of the latter class I may perhaps be allowed to name. K. Krishna was sometime since appointed from the Normal School to be Headmaster of the Taluq School at Villapuram in South Arcot. I have just completed a tour through that district, inspecting all the Taluq Schools in it, and that at Villapuram inspected last, is the best of the nine.

"What cannot be too strongly impressed on every student is, that steady work and a determination to do his best are what are required for a satisfactory discharge of duty, and that, in the absence of these, a high position in the class list and brilliant attainments are of no practical value.

"Mr. Bickle deserves mention for his very careful and systematic management of the institution; and it is satisfactory to find him reporting 'that the most cordial and efficient assistance was rendered by the whole of the masters.'

46. *Normal School, Trichinopoly.*—The following are the numbers for the Normal School, Trichinopoly, during the year:—

	Remaining on the 31st March 1870.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Total remaining on the 31st March 1871.
Normal School ...	30	...	5	25
Practising School ...	156	236	209	192

The school was inspected towards the close of January, the report based on that inspection I quote from:—

47. There are but two unpassed Normal Students in the school, several having passed before they entered as Normal Students, an advantage, in that it gives them more time to devote to teaching and the study of Method.

Many of the students who have passed, some for the 4th and others for the 5th grade, have been sometime in the school, are good teachers, and are

quite ready to take up appointments; and I should be glad to see all who have passed for the 4th grade appointed, as, in their reading, they must necessarily be left a good deal to themselves, the Headmaster, on whom all the teaching of the Normal Students devolves, necessarily devoting himself mainly to those reading for the 4th and 5th Grade Examinations.

48. In August last fifteen students from Trichinopoly attended the Certificate Examination, eight for the 4th grade and seven for the 5th. All these succeeded in passing. The results are already in your hands, but I quote the figures here to make this report complete.

Fourth Class Results.

General Number	Names of Candidates.	English.	Vernacular.	Method.	Geometry.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.
		100	100	100	70	80	60	60	570
414	V. Mahalinga Aiyer ...	40	47	35	25	35	25	43	253
415	S. Kochundarama Naidu...	30	29	29	15	40	25	35	215
416	V. L. Soobroyer ...	63	41	34	33	44	24	36	275
417	S. Venkatakrishna Iyengar.	43	39	28	22	52	27	31	223
418	M. Venkatakrishna Iyengar.	49	31	23	33	30	25	28	219
419	A. Vaithinatha Iyer.	35	42	20	17	37	24	28	209
420	T. S. Narasinga Row ...	41	32	19	14	43	25	17	191
421	Kongayam Soobroyer ...	53	43	34	19	33	23	43	253

Fifth Class Results.

General Number.	Names of Candidates.	Vernacular.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.
		100	80	60	60	300
422	S. Sivarama Aiyer	53	80	29	44	206
423	J. C. Nallasami Pillai	62	58	27	39	186
424	M. Muthukaruppa Pillai	49	75	19	38	181
425	V. Subramania Iyer	44	54	24	40	162
426	M. Vyapuri Counder	44	68	28	42	182
427	D. Vasudeva Row...	55	49	23	18	145
428	P. Narayanasami Madelly	56	59	32	52	199

It is exceedingly seldom that such success is secured with candidates presented for examination; and the uniformly good results show the teaching of the masters to have been efficient and the attention of the students to their studies good.

49. At my inspection, all the students named in the preceding paragraph, together with nine others, gave lessons before me, with the following average results:—

	Maximum.
For 4th grade students ...	94
For 5th do. ...	90
For nine others (one unpassed) not attending the Certificate Examination of 1870 ...	88

The teaching had evidently received a good deal of attention, and gave me satisfaction generally.

50. A criticism lesson was conducted in my presence in the ordinary manner. One student gave a lesson, in the course of which the other students and the masters took notes, from which they after made remarks, that were commented on by the Head Master, who finally wound up with his own observations. The chief defect that I noticed was the low conversational tone in which the Head Master spoke.

51. As from the Normal School, Madras, the number of appointments from Trichinopoly, during the official year 1870-71, was exceedingly small, only four in number, of which one was temporary. The following is the list:—

Names.	Date of leaving.	Where sent to.	In what capacity.	Salary.	What passed.
T. Swaminada Mndelly.	29th April 1870.	Puttoocottab near Tanjore.	School As- sistant.	Rs. 10 0 0	5th Grade
V. Sivarama Iyer.	15th Jan. 1871.	Mayaveram Anglo- Vernacular School.	Do. ...	15 0 0	4th do.
S. Kothundarama Naidu.	7th March 1871.	Mallayampetta School near Tri- chinopoly.	Head Master	10 0 0	4th do.
R. Chellapermal Pillai.*	19th Sept. 1870.	Punrooty near Cud- dalore.	Head Master	12 8 0	4th do.

Here, as in the case of other Normal Schools, the fewness of the appointments is due to two causes:—

First.—To the fact that men trained in Normal Schools have no advantage whatever in obtaining grants over boys from ordinary schools who pass the University Examinations; a school-manager, choosing any matriculated student for a mastership, having only to send in an application to secure a grant of any amount up to Rupees 50 on agreeing to pay an equal amount himself. (That is to say, before the issue of new grants was stopped).

Secondly.—To the stoppage of grants just mentioned.

The second cause will cease to exist when the present stoppage of grants is at an end. The first, only a difference of system can remove. Much might be written on this; but I content myself with drawing attention to it.

52. *Practising School.*—The following shows the numbers and classification of the Practising School:—

Class.	Present.	On the Rolls.
IV. ...	9	9
III. A. ...	13	14
III. B. ...	17	18
II. A. ...	22	23
II. B. ...	15	20
I. A. ...	19	23
I. B. ...	23	25
I. C. ...	19	26
	137	158

* Appointed to act as Head Master; he reverted to his scholarship on the 14th April 1871.

53. The syllabus of the work of the school shows the standard of the highest class to be between those of the 3rd and 4th classes of a Zillah School.

The tabular statements submitted showed both the individual and the average results. Noticing them very briefly:—

The 4th class did satisfactorily, except in Euclid and Arithmetic.

Division A of the 3rd class passed well in every subject.

Division B fell a little below fair in Geography, and did but moderately in Arithmetic.

Of the two divisions of the 2nd class, the Tamil of Division A called for improvement, while the History of Division B averages two marks below fair.

Of the divisions of the 1st class—A required improvement in Tamil:—

B the same, besides that its Geography averages two marks below fair.

C the same, with Geography averaging three marks below fair.

54. On the whole the Practising School passed well; and both departments were in good working order.

55. Prizes were distributed by the Acting Collector on the results of the inspection, which were made up before I left the station.

56. *Normal School, Vellore.*—The numbers for the Normal School, Vellore, are as follow:—

	Remaining on the 31st March 1870.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1871.
Normal Students ...	34	5	7	32
Practising School ...	196	161	124	233

The school was inspected in November last. Reporting on it lately I said:—

The inspection included observation of the general work of the school, and of the lessons in Method and the conduct of the Criticism Lessons; hearing the students give lessons, and a complete examination of the Practising School.

57. *Students' Teaching.*—Thirteen 4th grade students and twelve 5th grade students gave lessons before me with the following average results:—

	Maximum Marks.	Obtained.
Fourth Grade ...	185	88
Fifth do. ...	165	78

58. These averages are not quite equal to those gained by the students in the Trichinopoly Normal School; and as a matter of fact, the average ability of the students in this school (*i.e.*, the Trichinopoly) has always been higher than that of those at Vellore, a fact due, probably, to the fact that the Normal Classes at Trichinopoly have always been largely recruited from the Brahmans of Streerungam.

59. *Criticism Lesson.*—The Criticism Lesson was given in the ordinary way. I was satisfied with the general management of it.

60. The students' Note-books I found carefully written up, and corrected by the Head Master.

61. The instruction in Method is based on the Tamil Translation of "Disci-

pline and Instruction," the students preparing the matter beforehand, by learning the principles; the Head Master first questioning to see that this preparation has been properly made and then explaining and illustrating the text.

The students have a good example before them, of a school in working order, in the Practising School, the discipline of which was excellent.

62. *Certificate Examination.*—To the Certificate Examination of August last 26 students went up from the Vellore School, 14 as candidates for the 4th grade, and 12 for the 5th.

The following two tables show the results achieved :—

Fourth Grade Candidates.

General Number.	Names of Candidates.	Vernacular Language.	English.	Vernacular.	Method.	Geometry.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.	Remarks.
			100	100	100	70	80	60	60	570	
300	B. Munisami Mudelly ...	Tamil.	37	48	36	30	37	22	30	240	Passed.
301	V. Thanikachella Mudelly.	do.	42	47	22	22	18	27	32	210	Do.
302	V. Lakshmana Mudelly...	do.	32	27	26	24	24	29	24	196	Do.
303	A. Rungiah Naidu ...	do.	48	61	24	19	32	27	26	237	Do.
304	C. Venkiah ...	do.	33	41	29	14	38	25	26	206	Do.
305	V. Munisami Mudelly ...	do.	29	38	26	27	52	22	11	206	Do.
306	P. Rtnavelu Mudelly ...	do.	21	31	30	20	36	29	7	174	Passed for the 5th.
308	V. Veerasami Naidu ...	do.	21	41	25	12	14	21	22	156	Failed.
309	A. Ragavendra Row ...	do.	45	53	31	20	34	20	22	225	Passed.
310	C. Subroya Pillai ...	do.	40	66	28	20	42	26	31	254	Do.
311	T. Buijenga Row ...	do.	37	32	19	18	12	23	22	163	Failed.
312	E. Narayana Iyer ...	do.	37	56	19	14	43	27	21	217	Passed.
313	P. Krishnama Charry ...	do.	19	45	21	11	48	23	33	200	Passed for the 5th.
314	P. Ramannja Charry ...	do.	33	36	32	16	23	29	28	219	Passed.
Averages ...			34	44	27	19	33	25	25	207	

Fifth Grade Candidates.

General Number.	Names.	Vernacular Language.	Vernacular.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.	Remarks.
			100	80	60	60	300	
315	A. Gurunatha Mudali ...	Tamil.	54	75	15	49	193	Passed.
316	T. Krishnama Charri ...	do.	65	56	27	45	193	do.
317	R. Sivaramier ...	do.	58	77	26	38	199	do.
318	T. Vethaviyasa Charri ...	do.	62	47	20	25	154	do.
319	P. Sehtengar ...	do.	55	73	18	43	189	do.
320	J. Krishna Row ...	do.	57	51	33	39	179	do.
321	G. Krishniah ...	do.	41	53	16	40	150	do.
322	N. Varatha Charri ...	do.	43	53	16	32	150	do.
323	S. Rahimkhan Sahib ...	do.	49	45	15	35	144	do.
324	K. P. Vethaviyasa Charri ...	do.	63	70	23	40	196	do.
325	A. Seshachellam Naidu...	do.	45	49	14	46	154	do.
326	P. Saubaji Row ...	do.	40	77	11	34	162	do.
Averages ...			53	61	19	39	172	

Of the 14 fourth grade candidates, 12 passed, 10 for the 4th grade, and 2 for the 5th, while 2 failed, the chief subjects of failure being Euclid and Arithmetic in both instances.

For the 5th grade candidates the result is excellent, every one of the 12 candidates having passed.

63. *Practising School.*—The standard is about the same as in the Practising School at Trichinopoly. The examination of the 4th class in Euclid, Algebra, and Arithmetic, and part of that in English was on paper; that of the 3rd in Arithmetic was the same. The rest of the examination of the school was *visu voce* and on slates.

64. *Fourth Class.*—The 4th class gains the following averages of marks :—

Subject.	English.	Eng. Dictation.	Tamil.	Tamil Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Geometry.	Algebra.	Geography.	History.	Total.
Maximum Marks ...	100	20	100	20	70	70	70	50	50	530
Average gained ...	56	16	56	16	27	26	46	31	34	307

These results are decidedly creditable on the whole, notwithstanding a small number of individual failures.

65. *Third Class.*—The following are the averages for the two divisions of the 3rd class :—

the 3rd class :—									
Subject.	English.	English Dictation.	Tamil.	Tamil Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.	
Maximum Marks	100	20	100	20	70	50	50	410	
Average gained	Division A.	55	15	58	17	18	32	33	229
	Division B.	45	15	57	14	44	27	30	233

Division A thus passed well, except in Arithmetic, a paper in which is rather a stiff test for a class of this standing.

Division B falls rather below fair in English, but is otherwise satisfactory.

66. *Second Class.*—Division A of the 2nd class passed satisfactorily, except in Geography, in which the result is rather below fair. To the results in Division B no exception can be taken. The following are the averages for the two divisions :—

Subject.	English.	English Dictation.	Tamil.	Tamil Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.
Maximum Marks ...	80	20	80	20	60	50	50	360
Average gained	Division A.	42	17	45	16	42	26	203
	Division B.	49	15	45	16	40	30	226

67. *First Class.*—The 1st class contained four divisions.

Division A passed very well.

Division B passed satisfactorily, except in Tamil Dictation.

Divisions C and D both passed very well.

I do not remember any previous inspection when the results were so generally satisfactory.

68. As from the other Normal Schools under me, the number of appointments made during the official year 1870-71 was very small, only four in number, as follow:—

Names.	Where sent to.	In what capacity.	Salary.	Remarks.
C. Parthasarathy Iyengar.	Arnee Taluk School.	Actg. Assistant Master.	Rs. A. P. 9 0 0	Mosley of salary of incumbent. Passed 5th Grade.
E. V. Narayana Iyen.	Arealore, Trichinopoly District.	Head Master.	20 0 0	Aided School. Passed 4th Grade.
C. Venkiah ...	Arnee Taluk School.	Asst. Master.	15 0 0	Govt. School. Passed 4th Grade.
G. Krishniah ...	Trivellore ...	do. ...	10 0 0	Aided School. Passed 5th Grade.

The causes I have referred in my report on the Trichinopoly Normal School and need not repeat.

69. *Vizagapatam Normal School.*—When examined in August last, the Normal School, Vizagapatam, contained 32 Normal Students and 77 boys in the Practising School.

The following statement gives particulars regarding the students:—

Number.	Names.	Date of becoming Normal Students.	Rate of Scholarship drawn.	What Examination passed, and when.	What Examination now reading for.	Remarks.
1	M. Subba Row...	29th Jan. 1868.	Rs. A. P. 11 0 0	Matriculation Dec. 1869.	First Arts.	For Dec. 1871.
2	A. Sitapati Row.	16th Feb. 1869	11 0 0	do.	do.	
3	G. Venkatarayana.	26th Mar. 1868	11 0 0	do.	do.	
4	Lakshminarayana.	7th April 1868	11 0 0	do.	do.	
5	G. Rungewalkun	16th Jan. 1869.	8 0 0	None.	Matriculation	For Dec. 1871.
6	M. Jagraza.	do.	8 0 0	4th Grade Aug. 1869.	do.	
7	E. Nayabushahu Row.	15th do.	8 0 0	None.	do.	
8	W. V. Ramasayana.	16th Mar. 1869	8 0 0	do.	do.	
9	P. Venkata Row.	16th Jan. 1869	8 0 0	do.	do.	For Dec. 1871.
10	V. Lakshminarayana.	16th Jan. 1870	8 0 0	do.	do.	
11	S. Venkatarayana.	do.	8 0 0	do.	do.	
12	Narayanaswami.	1st Mar. 1870.	7 0 0	do.	do.	
13	S. Balaramadoss	do.	7 0 0	do.	do.	For Dec. 1871.
14	M. Narasimham	Jan. 1869.	7 0 0	4th Grade Aug. 1869.	do.	
15	V. Appalarasimhan.	10th Mar. 1869	7 0 0	do.	do.	
16	D. Lingayya ...	1st April 1869	7 0 0	None.	do.	
17	R. Ramalingam.	1st April 1870.	7 0 0	do.	do.	

Number.	Names.	Date of becoming Normal Students.	Rate of Scholarship drawn.	What Examination passed, and when.	What Examination now reading for.	Remarks.
18	J. Pochanayya ...	16th Jan. 1870.	Rs. A. P. 7 0 0	None.	Matriculation	Were examined on the 1st of Aug. 1870 for the 4th Grade.
19	V. Venkatarayadu.	1st Mar. 1870.	7 0 0	do.	do.	
20	V. Goparatayya.	1st July 1870.	7 0 0	do.	do.	
21	P. Venkumath...	21st June 1868	4 0 0	5th Grade, Aug. 1868.	At present reading in the 4th Grade Class.	
22	A. Timmavayya...	15th Jan. 1870	3 0 0	None.	do.	Were examined on the 1st of Aug. 1870 for the 4th Grade.
23	V. Narasari ...	do.	3 0 0	do.	do.	
24	K. Lakshminarayana.	16th Jan. 1869	3 0 0	do.	do.	
25	Umamaheswaradu.	16th Jan. 1870	3 0 0	do.	do.	
26	E. Ramadoss ...	do.	3 0 0	do.	do.	Were examined on the 1st of Aug. 1870 for the 4th Grade.
27	P. Tirupatayya.	do.	3 0 0	do.	do.	
28	G. Lakshminayya.	do.	3 0 0	do.	do.	
29	S. Pochanayya ...	do.	3 0 0	do.	do.	
30	A. Bhayannarayadu.	do.	3 0 0	do.	do.	Were examined on the 1st of Aug. 1870 for the 4th Grade.
31	O. Venkatarayana.	1st Mar. 1870	3 0 0	do.	At present reading in the 5th Grade Class.	
32	V. Timmayya ...	do.	3 0 0	do.	do.	

There were thus 4 reading for the First Examination in Arts of December 1871, and 16 for the Matriculation Examination of December 1870. In the published lists of the results of last December's Examinations I find only one F.A. Candidate entered as from Vizagapatam, he standing 19th in the 2nd class. He is not one of the 4, and is probably a former student.

The Matriculation Examination 5 students passed, one in the 1st class.

This shows a falling off from the previous year, when 3 students passed the First Arts, and 6 the Matriculation Examination.

70. The 10 fourth grade candidates were examined in August last, with the following results:—

Fourth Class Candidates.

General Number.	Names of Candidates.	Vernacular Language.	English.	Vernacular.	Method.	Geometry.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.	Remarks.
			100	100	100	70	80	60	60	570	
42	Poodipetti Venkanna.	Telugu.	37	39	35	29	48	27	42	257	Passed.
43	Anandam Timmarasu ...	do.	35	43	33	20	24	34	25	204	do.
44	Poodipetti Tirapattayya.	do.	28	54	24	17	33	15	5	176	do.
45	Valapamala Narasari ...	do.	29	38	31	29	34	14	20	171	do.
46	Alavara Bayanarayudu.	do.	28	52	39	35	45	19	20	241	do.
47	Kotannarappa Lakshminarayana ...	do.	15	19	30	7	6	24	22	123	Failed.
48	Bayanarayana ...	do.	29	36	24	22	18	25	26	180	Passed.
49	Gurayadu Lakshminayya.	do.	38	36	33	24	34	22	27	205	do.
50	Shankara Pochanayya.	do.	23	34	24	25	34	19	20	169	do.
51	M. Umamaheswaradu.	do.	32	32	52	25	57	26	22	224	do.

The following are the figures for the two 5th Grade Candidates :—

General Number.	Names of Candidates.	Vernacular Language.	Vernacular.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.	Remarks.
			100	80	60	60	300	
59	Venkata Timmāyā ...	Telugu.	16	48	9	35	108	Failed.
63	Ornagunt Venkatanarayana.	do.	24	17	21	25	87	Passed.

One out of the two 5th Grade Candidates was thus successful, and nine out of the ten 4th Grade Candidates examined passed.

71. Twenty-three gave lessons, and were assigned marks as shown in the following table :—

Number.	Names of Candidates.	Physical Strength for performing the duties of a Teacher.	Energy as a Teacher.	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.	Use of the Vernacular.	Total of Marks.
		15	20	15	20	30	30	20	20	170
Marks gained.										
1	M. Subba Row ...	15	14	9	10	13	12	4	8	85
2	A. Sitapati Row ...	12	15	10	12	15	14	5	10	93
3	Lakshminarayana ...	12	14	9	11	12	12	5	8	83
4	G. Runganaikula ...	13	16	9	12	13	10	5	4	82
5	M. Jagiraju ...	14	13	7	12	13	12	5	7	84
6	K. Nagabushana Row ...	14	12	9	10	11	11	7	7	81
7	K. V. Ramanya ...	13	12	9	10	11	10	7	5	77
8	P. Venkata Row ...	13	12	9	10	10	11	3	5	77
9	V. Lakshminaraswami ...	13	10	8	10	9	10	4	4	68
10	S. Venkatanarayana ...	14	16	8	12	13	14	7	6	90
11	M. Narasimha Row ...	12	13	8	10	11	10	8	6	78
12	V. Appala Narasimhulu ...	12	11	7	8	9	9	3	2	61
13	D. Lingayya ...	13	11	7	7	8	8	4	4	63
14	J. Purnayya ...	13	12	8	11	9	15	7	6	79
15	P. Venkanna ...	14	15	7	9	9	11	4	3	77
16	A. Thiriraju ...	12	13	6	8	8	9	4	6	66
17	N. Narahari ...	12	12	7	9	9	10	5	7	71
18	Lakshminarayana ...	11	11	6	8	8	9	5	5	63
19	Umapadasawarada ...	11	11	7	8	9	9	6	5	66
20	R. Ramesh ...	11	7	6	7	7	6	2	3	49
21	P. Purnayya ...	12	9	7	9	9	7	3	3	62
22	G. Lakshmin ...	12	10	7	8	11	11	6	6	70
23	S. Poorniah ...	11	9	7	8	8	8	6	4	61
Average ...										73

The average of marks gained out of 170 is 73, decidedly low.

72. The following is a list of the appointments of students made during the year preceding the inspection, and ending 31st July 1870 :—

Number.	Names.	What Examination passed.	When appointed, and in what capacity.	Salary.	Remarks.
				RS. A. P.	
1	P. Suryanarayana.	Matriculation	Hd. Master, Taluk School, Russelcondah, Oct. 1869.	35 0 0	
	G. Sitaramayya ...	do.	Actg. Hd. Master, Anglo-Vernacular School, Himlipatam, January 1870.	40 0 0	Transferred to Guntur, June 1870.
	G. Balakishnum ...	First Arts.	Asst. Master, Berhampore, June 1870.	40 0 0	
4	V. Ramamurti ...	do.	Do. Nursapur, April 1870.	50 0 0	
5	S. Appadu ...	do.	Hd. Master, Amalapur, April 1870.	30 0 0	
6	Jagannaikula ...	Matriculation	Asst. Master, Rajahmundry, April 1870.	25 0 0	
7	R. Sitaramayya ...	Fourth Grade	Hd. Master, Zemindary School, Tallavula, April 1870.	20 0 0	
	G. Sashayya ...	do.	Asst. Master, Chikakole or Kimedy, July 1870.	20 0 0	
	B. Ramajogi ...	Fifth Grade.	Asst. Master, Vaddathi, June 1870.	10 0 0	

largest number sent out from any Government Normal School yet d.

A paper that I gave on Method was answered fairly. The answers, however, rather meagre, though showing some knowledge of principles.

4. The Criticism Lesson is conducted in the way already described. Moss made some good remarks.

75. *Practising School.*—In the Practising School classes there was a want of soundness; and some of the lessons were badly conducted. For instance, I found one class of eight boys taught by a student immediately under the Practising Schoolmaster's eye, in which the teacher was engaged with four of the boys, and the other four were doing nothing. When I called attention to this, an attempt was made to set it right, but it was evident that such a division was usual.

In this same class I found a Dictation lesson conducted as badly as it could be, the teacher taking one slate, changing the others between the boys, four in number, spelling through forty words that had been written, the boys being supposed to mark; and then collecting the slates and putting them away, the lesson being finished. Anything more senseless, it would be difficult to conceive. No boy had even the chance of seeing what his errors were.

76. I found the plan adopted of the Practising Schoolmaster reading his report of the work of the students in the Practising School to the Head Master in presence of the students of the Criticism Lesson a good feature worthy of general adoption. [The plan is followed in the Normal School, Madras.]

77. I heard several lessons delivered to the students by the masters, and they were well given. The Practising School was decidedly the weak point in the institution, and in need of improvement.

78. The Cannanore Normal School I was not able, from pressure of other work, to inspect during the year.

79. *Training School, Dindigul.* This school is maintained by the Christian Vernacular Education Society, and was inspected by me, for the first time, in September last. In regard to what it professes, the institution is of a very unpretending character. One of the returns I called for, before my inspection, was a list of students, showing, amongst other particulars, what examination each student had passed, and what each was preparing for. The return furnished showed that no student had passed any examination and that all were preparing for the 5th grade. Of the total number 28, 22 were in receipt of scholarships of Rupees $4\frac{1}{2}$ per mensem each, which Rupees 2 is drawn as a grant-in-aid.

80. Under ordinary circumstances it would not be necessary to examine such students in anything but teaching power, as, if they were all sent in to the Certificate Examination, their attainments would thus be sufficiently tested. Finding, however, from the list, that no one had passed that examination, and that only two were presented for the 5th grade in August last, I gave papers in what may be regarded as their two most important subjects of secular instruction, Method and Arithmetic.

81. The last three in the list had never taught a class. The others lessons before me, with results shown as follows:—

Maximum	...	165
Average gained	...	73

82. The main defect in the teaching was too much simultaneous answer and more use should be made of the black-board. Several of the students I noted as too noisy, and several as deficient in power to sustain attention.

Those having eighty marks or more, six in number, may be ranked satisfactory, those a few marks below eighty as fair, and those lower, number, as poor.

83. *Method.*—The syllabus gives, as the work done in Method, the following:—

Upper Class (8).

Hints on Education, Tamil, pp. 1—88.

Lower Class.

Hints on Education, Tamil, pp. 210—279.

I consequently drew up two papers, two-thirds of the questions in each being based on the portion specified, and the other third of a more general character, but such as the students ought to be able to answer.

The classes obtain the following averages of marks:—

	Maximum	...	100
Average gained { Upper Class	...	...	28.25
Lower Class	...	...	25

As far as the questions could be answered by reproducing the mere headings of the portions specified, they are, mostly, well answered; though, in one or two cases, answers of this character are absurd. For instance, as an answer to the question, "Into what branches does Murdoch divide intellectual education?" one writes, "Body, Mind, and Soul," and his remarks run thus:—"As body requires exercise, so mind requires learning, and soul requires good conduct and piety. By these soul will be saved."

The first question to the higher class is, "Give the meaning of the word 'Method' as used in your text-book, and describe the two principal methods of instruction," based on something less than one page of Mr. Murdoch's book. One boy writes in reply, "Method means the mode in which schools are organized. There are two sorts, synthesis and analysis."

In another place the book reads, "Suppose a teacher wishes to give an account of the tiger, an animal which the children have probably never seen, let him first direct attention to the cat," a simple and sensible direction; but, simple as it is, liable to utter misapprehension, as the following reproduction of it by one student will show. He says:—"If you want to teach of a cat, you must teach of a tiger that is at a distance. If you teach of a tree, you must teach of a mountain."

This will be sufficient to show that some at least among the pupils attach very little meaning to what they have read. The questions and answers accompany this report.

84. *Arithmetic.*—In this subject "the four Simple and Compound Rules" is the portion specified for both divisions. This being what is laid down for the 5th grade of Schoolmasters' Certificate, I gave a paper of about the same stamp as those given to 5th grade candidates. The following statement shows the averages of marks gained:—

	Maximum	...	80
	...	...	44
Average gained. { Upper Class	...	...	23
Lower do.	...	...	...

Of the upper class, four have done well, two fairly, and two moderately, and the general average is very fair.

Judging the lower class by a lower standard, two have done excellently, four well, five fairly, two badly, while seven have failed more or less completely.

The method of working is generally good, and the papers are neat.

85. *Normal Work.*—In addition to Criticism Lessons and the reading of their text-book on Method, the students devote one hour a week to "Notes of Lessons." For this last mentioned exercise Mr. Yorke gives out a subject, and the students devote half an hour to writing, on slates, the substance of the lesson they would give. Various students are then called on to read, one division of the lesson, another another, Mr. Yorke making remarks during the reading, and summing up by giving his own notes. On the day that I was present at the exercise, the subject for the lesson was the Scripture text, "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" on which the Principal had notes previously made in his note-book.

The students have note-books, in which, among other notes, they enter these lessons, embodying, as far as they are able, the remarks addressed to them.

86. The Criticism Lessons are conducted as follows:—The students, 30 in number, sit round three sides of a class-room, in the middle of which are arranged in rows, seated on the ground, the whole of the Practising School, twenty-five on the day I was present. Three lessons are then given, in succession, by three students. The lessons I heard were—

The First.—On five verses of Genesis regarding the preparation of the Ark.

The Second.—On the structure of Fish.

The Third.—On the Madras Presidency.

Mr. Yorke then called on certain students, and remarks were offered by them, and by the assistant masters; after which Mr. Yorke wound up with lengthened remarks, arranged under certain general heads.

During the lessons the students had made notes on slates; but I was informed that they kept no permanent record of these lessons.

The first fault, as it seemed to me in the three lessons, was the same already mentioned, viz., simultaneous answering. Even in the examination this was tolerated.

I think, further, that it is very questionable whether such lessons, based on nothing that the children have learnt, addressed to a whole school, which, when of the most elementary character, must contain children in very different stages, it is, I say, very questionable, whether such lessons can be of any but the slightest educational value, and consequently, whether it is wise to put them before students as models to be hereafter imitated.

My own views on both points are very decided. Simultaneous answering I believe to be most delusive and mischievous. Mere oral teaching may be similarly characterized. It would, perhaps, be out of place if I were to enlarge on these propositions, I therefore merely state them.

87. *Teaching Staff.*—The following is a copy of the return of masters furnished me:—

Names.	Rank.	For what Examination passed.	SALARY FROM THE				Remarks.
			Society.		Govt.		
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
W. Yorke, Esq.	Principal	Committee of Council, 2nd Class.	142	8 0	142	8 0	With a house.
L. Pakianada Pillai.	Asst. Master.	4th Grade	20	0 0	10	0 0	
G. Sargunam Pillai.	Do.	Do.	10	0 0	10	0 0	For the last three months acting as Head Master of the Practising School--Will do so till numbers increase.
Total ...			172	8 0	162	8 0	

The teaching of the students is entirely in Tamil, but a little elementary English is taught. In the copy of the time-table sent to me no English is entered, but in another furnished to me while I was at Dindigul it is entered.

88. I formed a favorable opinion of the Principal; but it seems questionable whether a school of so very elementary a character needs such a man. In a Government institution we should certainly never employ an English Master to teach 5th Grade Candidates.

89. The following seven appointments were made from Dindigul during the year ended the 30th June 1870:—

Names.	What passed.	Where Appointed.	Date of Appointment	Salary.		
				RS.	A.	P.
1. Solomon	5th Grade.	Madras Church Mission School.	May 1870.	10	0	0
2. Sundaram	None.	Do. do.	do.	7	0	0
3. Devasagayam	do.	Manna Madura	do.	8	0	0
4. Pakiam	do.	Terumungalum	do.	8	0	0
5. Balavendiram	do.	Battalagunda	do.	8	0	0
6. Sundaram II	do.	Terumungalum	do.	8	0	0
7. Vedamanicum, I	do.	Do.	do.	8	0	0

90. The Practising School is small and necessarily of a very elementary character. Its classification was as follows:—

	No.
2nd Class, Division A	5
2nd do. do. B	8
1st do. do. A	8
1st do. do. B	12
	33

The standard is Tamil Fourth Book, C. V. E. S., Kondraiventhan; Pope's Grammar; English, First Reader; Arithmetic, four Simple Rules; Geography, Map of India.

Division A of the 1st class read the First Tamil Reader; and of Division B some knew the Tamil letters.

The classes answered moderately.

The rate of fee was 2 annas in Division A of the 2nd class, and 6 pies for the others.

91. *Sawyerpuram Training Institution.*—This institution, situated in the district of Tinnevely, a few miles from Tuticorin, was inspected, for the first time by me, a few days before the school at Dindigul. It is supported by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and is accommodated in a most complete suit of buildings, including, besides a Chapel and the Principal's residence, rooms for use by day and night, of which a rough sketch is enclosed.

The amount of room is ample, and the location good.

92. The following is a list of the masters employed:—

Names.	Rank.	For what Ex-amination passed.	SALARY FROM THE						Remarks.
			Society.			Govt.			
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
T. Adamson, Esq ...	Principal ...		150	0	0	100	0	0	And a house.
Mr. Thomas ...	1st Assistant	First Arts ...	15	0	0	15	0	0	
Mr. Abraham...	2nd do. ...	do. ...	15	0	0	15	0	0	
Mr. Coilpilly ...	3rd do. ...	Matriculation	11	8	0	11	8	0	
Mr. Gnanakkan	4th do. ...	First Arts ...	15	0	0	10	0	0	
Krishna Pillay ...	Moonshee in Seminary ...	5th Grade ...	23	5	4	6	10	8	
Y. Gnanamuttoo ...	Practsg. Schl. master ...	9th Grade ...	7	0	0	7	0	0	

Mr. Adamson was, however, merely in temporary charge, the permanent holder of the Principalship being in England on leave.

93. The institution does not, like an ordinary Normal School, consist of Normal Students and a Practising School, but includes two schools, the upper nearly corresponding to a Zillah School and containing five classes, and the lower of four classes.

94. *Upper School*.—The higher school contained 83 pupils, thus classified—

5th or Matriculation Class	10
4th Class	13
3rd do.	24
2nd do.	17
1st do.	19

Of these 83 pupils, 62 were boarders. Two drew scholarships of Rupees 4 a month each, and fourteen Rupees 3 each. Out of this allowance, they pay Rupees 2½ a month each for board, and find their own clothes. The other boarders are maintained and clothed by the Mission, some pay Rupees 2 a month, and others Rupee 1.

The pupils are sent up from various parts of the district, the Missionaries selecting the most promising pupils of their schools, to whom promotion to the Seminary is an object of ambition.

95. *Fifth Class*.—On inquiry, I found that the 5th class had been receiving instruction in Method only from the 15th August, the date of the re-opening of the school after the vacation; and that the 5th class students never taught in the Practising School. On my remarking on this, Mr. Adamson stated that such had been the practice before he took charge, and he had made no change.

The general instruction of this class is tested by the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University. I was informed that in December 1869 one student from it passed. Of the ten forming the class at the time of my inspection, Mr. Adamson considered seven qualified to present themselves in December last. On examining the list of successful candidates in that examination, I find three entered as from Sawyerpuram, which I, therefore, conclude to be the number passed.

As the 5th class pupils had done a little Method, I gave them a paper in that subject. The answers are mostly rather superficial, but generally correct as far as they go. The subject had been taken, not by the Principal, but by Assistant Master Mr. Thomas. One of his lessons was given in my presence. He began by requiring the pupils to repeat the principles laid down on the first twenty pages of the Method. This continued a quarter of an hour. He then said, he "gave lectures" on the subject, which I found to mean that he repeated *word for word* what he found in the book. This, he said, was necessary, as only one pupil had a copy of the book. The lesson was given in a painstaking manner, and seemed to be understood by the master, but it became wearisome from repetition and absence of illustration. I observed that no notes were taken by the pupils.

I do not believe that much can be learnt of any subject, except with a groundwork laid as a basis by preparation, on pupils' own part, of some definite text book. For Method, I am sure that such a basis is necessary; and the lesson was quite sufficient to account for the scrappy superficial papers sent in by the pupils.

96. *Teaching*.—Twenty-three students gave lessons before me, and were assigned the marks shown in the following statement:—

Number.	Names.	Date of joining the Normal School.	What (if any) Examination passed for, and when.	Physical strength for performing the duties of a Teacher.	Energy as a Teacher.	Skill in Reading.	Pronunciation.	Clearness and Grammatical accuracy of expression.	Skill in questioning.	Skill in explaining and illustrating the Lesson.	Readiness in the use of the Black Board.	Use of the Vernacular.	Total.
1	Gnavadivoo	Sept. 1862	4th Grade	12	18	9	8	12	14	13	9	10	92
2	V. David	do. 1859	Not examined	13	14	9	9	10	15	15	7	12	105
3	V. Joseph	Jan. 1863	do.	11	10	9	10	10	11	12	4	8	73
4	M. Joseph	Mar. 1863	do.	13	14	9	9	10	14	15	4	13	103
5	Solomon Swamidass	Jan. 1863	Exd. for 4th in Aug. 1870.	12	12	7	7	10	11	15	8	5	93
6	Joseph Jacob	Oct. 1863	5th Grade	12	11	9	9	10	11	10	5	6	79
7	Asseervatham	Mar. 1866	do.	11	13	8	9	11	11	10	...	6	78
8	Elezzer	Aug. 1864	do.	11	13	9	9	11	12	11	...	6	84
9	Jacob John	Sept. 1865	do.	11	13	9	8	8	8	7	...	4	64
10	Yesadiah	Aug. 1866	do.	13	14	8	8	10	12	11	5	4	88
11	Yesadiah Gurupatham	May 1867	do.	12	14	8	8	11	13	13	4	9	92
12	Samuel Vethamoothoo	Sept. 1863	do.	12	13	9	7	10	11	10	7	9	88
13	Davathasen	Aug. 1863	do.	12	12	7	8	8	10	11	6	6	80
14	Barnabas Panajothi	May 1867	Exd. for 4th in Aug. 1870.	12	11	9	8	9	10	11	5	...	82
15	Samuel Yesadiah	May 1865	Exd. for 5th in Aug. 1870.	13	9	9	7	9	10	9	...	7	67
16	Samuel Savarimootoo	May 1865	do.	12	11	9	9	9	10	10	...	7	72
17	Samuel Sabaganum	Sept. 1865	Passed 5th in 1867	13	13	10	8	9	10	11	5	4	83
18	Sathianathan	Aug. 1864	do.	11	13	8	9	10	11	12	4	8	86
19	Paul Daniel	May 1867	Exd. for 5th in Aug. 1870.	11	9	8	7	7	9	9	3	6	71
20	Paul Daniel	do.	do.	11	8	8	7	7	8	8	2	5	65
21	Nathan Pakianathan	April 1870	do.	12	9	8	7	7	7	7	3	6	65
22	Nathan	Mar. 1866	do.	13	9	7	7	8	8	7	3	8	72
23	Periathayagam	...	...	11	11	6	8	8	7	9	3	8	81
Average													81.7

As at Dindigul, there was too much simultaneous answering; and the students showed little power of assisting boys. In translation, for instance, no attempt was made to teach the boys. They were merely told to translate.

97. *Criticism Lessons*.—These are given in the usual way; but the students have no form as a guide to indicate the points to be noted, nor was

there any attempt, in the lesson I heard, to arrange the matter according to any divisions. I was informed that, after a lesson, the students write notes of it, the 5th class submitting theirs to the Principal, and the other pupils theirs to assistant masters, and that these are corrected and returned. As, however, no record is kept of these in note-books, I did not see any.

98. *Fourth Class.*—The 4th class is prepared for the 4th Grade Certificate Examination. For the examination of August last, there were registered from Sawyerpuram nine 4th, and thirty 5th grade candidates. Of the former seven were examined, and of the latter twenty-two. The following tables give the results:—

Fourth Grade Candidates.

General Number.	Names.	Vernacular Language.	English.	Vernacular.	Method.	Geometry.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.	Remarks.
			100	100	100	70	80	60	60	570	
600	J. Jacob ...	Tamil.	45	34	23	31	13	25	37	208	Passed for the 5th.
602	S. Vethamuthoo ...	do.	27	31	10	25	13	19	27	152	do.
603	Y. Gurubatham ...	do.	24	20	9	16	21	27	30	147	do.
605	S. Vethakun ...	do.	32	23	14	27	26	28	24	174	Passed.
606	B. Paranjothy ...	do.	43	44	16	23	22	16	21	185	do.
607	M. G. Muthusami.	do.	30	25	12	12	17	28	30	154	Passed for the 5th.
608	D. Pakianathan ...	do.	24	24	10	19	16	28	31	147	do.

Fifth Grade Candidates.

General Number.	Names.	Vernacular Language.	Vernacular.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.	Remarks.
			100	80	60	60	300	
609	D. Pakkianathan ...	Tamil.	37	49	15	46	138	Passed.
610	S. Yesadian ...	do.	37	56	11	45	149	do.
611	S. Savarimoothoo ...	do.	50	27	20	32	129	do.
614	A. Yesadian ...	do.	30	41	5	31	107	do.
615	S. Paramanatham ...	do.	35	47	20	47	149	do.
616	J. Dhurmakun ...	do.	42	53	9	34	143	do.
617	Y. Gnanamoothoo ...	do.	36	30	12	35	113	do.
618	J. Peter ...	do.	30	17	5	40	92	Failed.
619	D. Abraham ...	do.	38	27	22	34	121	Passed.
620	S. Moses ...	do.	40	38	21	28	117	do.
621	S. Gnanamoothoo ...	do.	45	44	23	42	154	do.
622	S. Sebastian ...	do.	37	26	22	27	112	do.
623	Y. Aaron ...	do.	33	17	6	20	76	Failed.
625	P. Vallathumby ...	do.	35	37	14	21	107	Passed.
626	G. B. Vasagayam ...	do.	18	14	2	8	42	Failed.
628	M. Sillamoney ...	do.	26	31	6	27	90	Passed.
629	D. Sureshamuthoo ...	do.	46	53	30	44	173	do.
630	A. Perisayagum ...	do.	41	56	16	43	156	do.
633	G. Santhapen ...	do.	35	57	17	42	151	do.
634	S. Chidambaram Mudelly	do.	42	56	15	32	145	do.
637	P. Chidambaram Mudelly	do.	35	34	17	38	124	do.
638	O. Ramasami ...	do.	44	53	16	35	148	do.

Of the nine 4th grade candidates only two, it will be seen, were passed for that grade; and five of them were passed for the 5th grade, two being rejected altogether. Method was a very weak subject, Arithmetic and Geometry following.

Of the twenty-two 5th grade candidates, nineteen were passed. History was, however, a very weak subject, and if the test had been rigidly enforced, several more would have been rejected.

99. Only the following appointment was returned to me as made during the year ended 30th June 1870:—

Name.	What Examination passed.	Where sent to.	Date of leaving.	Salary.
D. Gnanapragasam ...	5th grade.	Village School, Puttampur.	April 1870.	Not known.

100. The remaining three classes of the Upper School I examined, the 3rd was deficient in colloquial English, but otherwise passed fairly in that subject. In History the same class failed greatly in dates, but answered fairly otherwise.

The 2nd class passed poorly in Arithmetic. In Geography two-thirds of the class were satisfactory.

The 1st class passed fairly in English.

101. *Practising School.*—The following are the numbers and classification of the Practising School:—

Class.	Rate of fee.	Present.	On the rolls.
IV. ...	1 anna	5	5
III. ...	6 pies	7	9
II. ...	4 pies	5	8
I. ...	4 pies	12	22
		29	44

There was thus thirty-three per cent. of absentees, and I found that irregularity and unpunctuality were common.

The 4th class passed tolerably in English, but badly in Arithmetic and Dictation.

The 3rd passed satisfactorily up to Simple Multiplication, but failed in Division. In English the result was poor.

In the 2nd class one pupil worked an example in Addition correctly, but none were right in Subtraction. Three of the five present knew the English letters.

The 1st class consisted of beginners in various stages.

The Practising School, as I found it, did not afford a good model. The classes were too small; and there should be greater regularity and punctuality.

102. *General.*—The boys of the institution were well behaved, and seemed steady, and of a character likely to make them useful teachers.

103. *Training Institution, Palamcottah.*—This institution is maintained by the Church Missionary Society. I visited it during the tour, in the course of

which I inspected Sawyerpuram and Dindigul, and, as this was vacation time, no inspection could be held. I, however, went over the buildings with the Rev. Mr. Spratt, and discussed the organization of the school with him, under whose general direction it is.

The institution comprehended—

(1.) Five classes of Normal Students; four English, containing fifty-six students; and one Tamil, containing twelve students.

(2.) A Practising School of about 100 boys.

(3.) A Model School of about fifty boys.

Of the sixty-eight students, fifty held small scholarships from Government of Rupees 2-4-6 each per mensem. The actual monthly cost of each student's food is returned as Rupees 4-9-0, the other moiety of which is borne by the Society. No money payment is made to the students, but they are supplied with clothes as well as with food. They purchase their own books, and those who learn English pay a fee of Rupees 2½ a month, all others being free from any fee payment.

In a return furnished to me, nine students are entered as preparing for the Matriculation Examination of December 1871, while seven others were reading for the 4th grade of Teachers' Certificate, and fifteen for the 5th. It was stated that in the month preceding my visit, the nine* students first above mentioned were examined for the 4th grade, and the next seven, with six others,† for the 5th.

The following statements give the results of the Certificate Examination:—

Fourth Grade Candidates.

General Number.	Names.	Vernacular Language.	English.						Total.	Remarks.
			100	100	100	70	80	60	570	
652	J. Pakkiasadan	Tamil.	40	38	19	31	36	33	281	Passed.
653	A. Samuel	do.	33	35	22	24	21	31	198	do.
654	G. Moses	do.	33	36	18	36	42	37	236	do.
655	A. Vissuvasam	do.	40	51	30	26	42	36	266	do.
656	A. Vathamuthu	do.	42	49	15	40	26	24	237	do.
657	P. Vissuvasam	do.	35	46	29	29	51	28	246	do.
658	S. Savariroyen	do.	25	34	17	18	11	21	151	do. for the 5th.
659	G. Gnananathan	do.	29	36	13	18	31	23	180	do.

* Only eight appear in the list.

† Twenty-one students appear in the list.

Fifth Grade Candidates.

General Number.	Names.	Vernacular Language.	Vernacular.				Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.	Remarks.
			100	80	60	60				300	
662	R. Marudai	Tamil.	37	64	29	49	161	143	143	143	Passed.
663	M. Devanayagam	do.	42	58	9	34	192	218	218	218	do.
664	D. Gnananathan	do.	45	78	21	53	218	218	218	218	do.
665	S. Narganatham	do.	62	71	35	62	206	206	206	206	do.
666	V. Muthumani	do.	49	80	24	47	158	158	158	158	do.
667	E. Gnanayogir	do.	51	16	17	49	13	13	13	13	do.
668	S. Muthusami	do.	45	53	18	42	182	182	182	182	do.
669	J. Arulappan	do.	48	60	21	53	182	182	182	182	do.
670	J. Devanayagam	do.	51	79	27	50	198	198	198	198	do.
671	P. Yonathawoon	do.	47	57	25	51	181	181	181	181	do.
672	Y. Arolanandam	do.	36	29	23	51	129	129	129	129	do.
673	S. Nallathumby	do.	41	69	17	48	175	175	175	175	do.
674	V. Sivaraman	do.	43	75	26	47	191	191	191	191	do.
675	M. Moses	do.	35	84	23	49	139	139	139	139	do.
676	S. Suvisehamisthu	do.	34	10	26	39	169	169	169	169	Failed.
677	Y. Surkuna	do.	23	49	13	33	168	168	168	168	Passed.
678	I. Isaac	do.	45	53	25	41	169	169	169	169	do.
679	J. Nallathumby	do.	39	55	18	48	160	160	160	160	do.
680	V. Gnananathan	do.	22	34	14	39	109	109	109	109	do.
681	N. Solomon	do.	21	7	17	33	78	78	78	78	Failed.
682	D. Vethanayagam	do.	33	67	17	36	153	153	153	153	Passed.

Of the eight examined for the 4th grade all passed, seven for that grade and one for the 5th.

Of the twenty-one examined for the 5th grade all but two passed—a very good result.

104. *Appointments.*—The following is a list of the appointments made from the institution, during the year ended the 30th June 1871:—

Names.	What passed.	Where appointed.	Date of Appointment.
Martin Luther	4th Grade...	Madras	12th Oct. 1869.
Thomas Vores	do.	do.	do.
G. Joshua	do.	Training Institution.	7th Feb. 1870.
P. Jesudasan	do.	Madras	25th April 187.
S. Jesudasan	None	Surandi	12th Oct. 1869.
I. Samuel	5th Grade...	Mengnanapuram	5th Jan. 1870.
S. Gumpadam	None	Practising School	12th Oct. 1869.
G. Yesadian	5th Grade...	do.	do.
S. Vethanayagam	do.	Madras	16th Oct. 1869.
A. John	do.	Suvisehapuram	7th Feb. 1870.
A. Darmakun	do.	Pancivilei	do.
A. Gnananathan	do.	Mengnanapuram	do.
N. Arokeyan	do.	Do.	do.

Names.	What passed.	When appointed.	Date of Appointment.
S. Abraham ...	5th Grade...	Suvishapuram ...	12th Oct. 1869.
M. Moses ...	do. ...	Sivagnsi ...	7th Feb. 1870.
W. Abraham ...	do. ...	Palamcottah ...	do.
G. John ...	do. ...	Mengnanapuram ...	do.
V. Samuel ...	do. ...	Paneivilei ...	do.
P. Pragasam ...	do. ...	Dehnavur ...	do.
A. Pakyanadan ...	do. ...	Suvishapuram ...	12th Oct. 1869.
M. Sebatian ...	None ...	Surandi ...	6th Nov. 1869.

The aid given to elementary education, by thus supplying twenty-one masters, of whom eighteen are certificated, was very considerable.

105. The following list shows the agency by which the institution is conducted:—

Number.	Names.	Rank.	For what Examination passed.	SALARY FROM THE					
				Society.			Government.		
1	T. Kember, Esq. ...	English Head "Assistant.	III. Division, II. Degree of Merit (English Committee of Council on Education.)	Rs. 122	A. 14	P. 8	Rs. 122	A. 14	P. 8
2	David Solomon ...	Native "do. ...	Old 5th Grade ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
3	T. Jesudason ...	Munshi ...	" 9th do. ...	15	0	0	10	0	0
4	P. Sathianathan ...	3rd Master ...	" 8th do. ...	10	0	0	10	0	0
5	B. Amurthanayagam ...	Drawing Master...	New 5th do. ...	10	0	0	...	...	...
6	P. Abraham ...	4th Master ...	" 4th do. ...	5	0	0	...	...	...
7	S. Assirvadhan ...	2nd Master...	Old 9th do. ...	4	8	0	4	8	0
8	M. Muthusamy ...	1st do. ...	New 5th do. ...	4	0	0	4	0	0
9	P. Gnanakun ...	3rd do. ...	" 5th do. ...	4	0	0	4	0	0
10	S. Gurubadhem ...	4th do. ...	" 5th do. ...	5	8	0	...	...	...
11	Isaac Gurubadhem...	Model Schoolmaster.	Old 8th do. ...	6	0	0	6	0	0

106. In October 1870, on the re-opening of the institution after the vacation, considerable changes were to be introduced. There was to be, in the words of the Secretary, a "transfer to the Rev. E. Sargent of Mr. Spratt's Vernacular Training Department, and the commencement by Mr. Spratt of an English Normal Department in connexion with the transfer to him of the existing Anglo-Vernacular School under Mr. Cruickshank," and Mr. Royston continued, "these modifications in our educational work are so great that I think you will agree with me that there cannot probably be a fair opportunity for a satisfactory inspection afforded for several months to come."

The changes indicated seem to promise well.

107. The following tables are similar to those I have given in previous reports, comparing the different Normal Schools, as far as results obtained in the examinations are concerned:—

No. I.

Comparative Statement giving particulars regarding the 4th Class (and Matriculation) Candidates from the various Normal Schools (excepting Madras).

Schools.	Number of Students examined.	Subjects and Maximum Marks.								Number of these passed for		Number passed the Matriculation Examination in December 1870.	Rank according to Total Average.
		English Language.	Vernacular Language.	Method.	Geometry.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.	4th Grade.	5th Grade.		
		100	100	100	70	80	60	60	570				
Vizagapatam Normal School ...	10	29	35	30	22	33	32	23	195	9	...	1	4
Nursapur do. ...	7	31	40	26	22	15	19	21	174	4	...	...	5
Vellore do. ...	14	34	44	27	19	33	25	25	207	10	2	...	3
Trichinopoly do. ...	8	45	38	28	23	37	25	33	229	8	...	...	1
Cannanore do. ...	16	Marks not with me.								11	1	6	...
Sawyerpuram Training Instn....	7	32	29	13	22	18	24	29	167	2	5	3	6
Palamcottah do. ...	8	35	41	20	28	33	29	31	216	7	1	...	2

Cannanore passed 12 out of 16 : 11 for the 4th, and 1 for the 5th grade.
 Vellore do. 12 out of 16 : 10 for the 4th, and 2 for the 5th grade.
 Vizagapatam do. 9 out of 10 : all for the 4th grade.
 Trichinopoly do. 8 : all that were presented.
 Palamcottah do. 8 out of 8 : 6 for the 4th, and 2 for the 5th grade.
 Sawyerpuram do. 7 out of 7 : 2 for the 4th, and 5 for the 5th grade.
 Nursapur do. 4 out of 7 : all for the 4th grade.

No. II.

Comparative Statement giving Particulars regarding the 5th Class Candidates from the various Normal Schools.

Schools.	Number of Students examined.	SUBJECTS AND MAXIMUM MARKS.					Number passed.	Rank according to Total Average.
		Language.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.		
		100	80	60	60	300		
Vizagapatam Normal School	12	20	32	15	20	96	1	7
Nursapur do.	7	39	39	18	27	123	5	6
Vellore do.	12	53	61	19	39	172	12	2
Trichinopoly do.	7	52	63	26	39	180	7	1
C. V. E. S. Training Instn., Dindigul	2	47	52	26	39	164	2	2
C. M. S. do. Palamcottah	21	40	51	21	45	157	19	4
S. P. G. do. Sawyerpuram.	22	37	39	14	34	146	19	5
Cannanore Normal School	8	Marks not with me.					6	..

* There were 4th grade

* There were also two masters examined from this institution and were passed for the 4th grade.

1st—Sawyerparam	passed 19 out of 22.
2nd—Pahuncottah	do. 17 do. 19.
3rd—Vellore	do. 12, all that were sent up.
4th—Trichinopoly	do. 7, do.
5th—Cannanore	do. 6, out of 8.
6th—Nursapur	do. 5 do. 7.
7th—Dindigul	do. 2 do. 2.
8th—Vizagapatam	do. 1 do. 2.

The Nursapur and Vizagapatam averages are very low.

108. I proceed to notice the remaining Government Schools in the division.

109. *Madrasa-i-Adam, Madras.*—When inspected in December last the Madrasa contained 206 pupils, classified as follows:—

	Present.	On the Rolls.
Matriculation Class.	12	12
5th Class.	9	9
4th do.	22	22
3rd do., Division A	17	17
3rd do., do. B	20	20
3rd do., do. C	26	26
2nd do., do. A	30	30
2nd do., do. B	29	29
1st do., do. A	20	20
1st do., do. B	21	21

110. In the Matriculation Examination of December last only two pupils from this school passed in the 2nd class, which is below the average result for seven years, in which twenty-three passed.

111. The class next below the Matriculation Class, the 5th, contained nine pupils. Their examination in all the mathematical subjects, and mainly in English, was on paper.

The answers to a fairly testing paper in Arithmetic are poor.

Those in Algebra are better, though lower than might be fairly expected from a class of the standard of the one under report.

In Euclid three books is the portion entered for examination. Not much is done to the questions on the second and third books, and the general result is very moderate. One point, however, deserves favorable mention: the execution of the papers has improved in neatness on previous years. This, however, does not apply to the papers in other subjects, the writing out of which exhibits carelessness. In English the paraphrase, though crude, showed some improvement in ability to form sentences, a point I particularly animadverted on in a previous report, not that the papers are by any means free from errors, further improvement being required.

Knowledge of construction, as shown in the parsing of ten words selected from the portion read, cannot be ranked higher than tolerable.

The answers to a short paper on the Deserted Village rank about the same. An exercise in Analysis was very much of a failure.

All but one boy read satisfactorily, and the *vidæ voce* answering in English was nearly fair.

In History the class showed a good acquaintance with dates, and obtained a good average of marks.

Geography, too, was satisfactory, except that four boys failed in Map-drawing.

This 5th class has supplied several of the pupils of the present year's Matriculation Class of the Madrasa. To bring them well up to the standard of the Matriculation Examination will require no slight exertions.

112. The other classes I must dispose of more briefly. The 4th was examined on paper in the same subjects as the 5th.

Euclid stands low, but few boys understanding the propositions.

Algebra, as is usually the case, was done much better; and a very fair result secured.

An Arithmetic paper was given, involving many processes and some problems; the latter few attempt, in fact no one the more difficult; the former are done fairly.

The paraphrases still show the ignorance of the construction that I have before complained of. The very first paper I take up, for instance, paraphrases the verse:—

“Again, behold a little child,
With faint and timid heart,
Who shrinks from every fitful gleam,
At every crash doth start.”

thus:—“Again a little child had seen bravely who was shrinked from every fitful gleam, and every crash gives him fear.” This is, however, below the average.

The parsing averages tolerable. One boy writes, ‘But’ is a regular transitive verb.

“Analysis general” being entered in the syllabus, I gave an exercise. The attempts are utter failures. Analysis is, of course, impossible until construction is understood.

The reading of the class was inferior; *vidæ voce* answering and repetition of poetry, professedly learnt by heart, nearly a failure. A tolerable acquaintance was shown with the meanings of words.

In both Geography and History the results were low. The class was said to be unable to draw maps.

On the whole I cannot say that the 4th class seemed to me very sound.

113. *Third Class.*—The 3rd class was examined on paper in Arithmetic only. Divisions A and B had the same questions, but while Division B secured pretty fair marks, Division A almost failed. On turning to the syllabus I find the successful division is taught the subject by Jaffer Hussein, while Division A is taken by Mahomed Unwar.

In other respects both divisions passed about fairly.

Division C is practically a lower class. Its reading was defective, and the general answering in English poor. In Arithmetic it passed fairly and tolerably in Geography.

114. Division A of the 2nd class passed pretty well in Geography. In other respects both divisions did but moderately.

115. *First Class.*—Division A passed pretty satisfactorily. Division B contained seven beginners. Fourteen others in it passed well in Arithmetic, but read English indifferently, and answered moderately in Geography.

116. The Deputy Inspector reported as follows on the Tamil:—“The results must be pronounced to be bad on the whole. It will be seen from the

tabular statement that the marks gained by many of the boys at the examination are exceedingly low. The boys of the lower classes generally failed to understand what they had read. It is not advisable to teach them Tamil Grammar through any book. It will be quite enough if its first principles are taught orally in connexion with their prose text-books."

117. The Madrasa is, undoubtedly, one of the schools most difficult to render efficient. During the past two years considerable changes in the masters have taken place, with a view to securing better teaching of the classes, and there are masters now in the school capable of doing good work.

The numbers for the year are as follow :—showing a slight increase.

Remaining on the 31st March 1870.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Total remaining on the 31st March 1871.
217	124	107	234

118. *Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore.*—This school, like the Madrasa, is for Mussulmans exclusively, and has something of the character of a feeder to that institution, though it does not send up many pupils. As a matter of fact, I consider the standard of the school too high. It would be preferable to let the highest class go bodily to the Madrasa, and try to have at least double the number of boys now in the Mylapore School. More good would be thus done. This matter I purpose asking my successor to consider, not having time to dispose of it.

When the school was last inspected in November, the numbers and classification were as follow :—

Class.	Rate of Fee.	Present.	On the Rolls.
IV. ...	8 annas.	7	7
III. ...	6 "	6	6
II. ...	6 "	15	15
I.—A ...	4 "	9	9
I.—B ...	4 "	10	10
I.—C ...	4 "	5	5

119. The following extract from the syllabus shows the standard of the highest class :—

Prose	... Hiley's Composition, Part II., Pages 1—37.
Poetry	... Goldsmith's Traveller—Lines 1—316.
History	... Morris' History of India—Chapter 13—22.
Do.	Do. England—Chapter 1—5.
Grammar	... Sullivan's—Pages 55—173.
Geography	... Manual of Geography—1—44 (only the large print).
Arithmetic	... Bradshaw's—Ex. 25—59.
Algebra	... Colenso's—Ex. 1—14.
Euclid	... Cassell's Edition—First three Books. (Book work only.)
Spelling	... Sullivan's—Pages 19—31."

And the following gives in detail the results of the examination of this class :—

Subjects.	English.	English Dictation.	Tamil.	Tamil Dictation.	Algebra.	Arithmetic.	Euclid.	History.	Geography.	Total.
Maximum ...	100	20	100	20	70	70	70	50	50	550
Mahomed Vais Ali ...	68	20	74	18	42	18	48	36	50	374
Mahomed Suliman ...	58	20	57	18	23	9	27	36	47	290
Mahomed Abdool Cawder ...	68	20	79	18	19	3	45	38	56	311
Sufdar Hussein ...	70	20	51	17	43	23	42	30	53	329
Abdool Razak ...	74	20	64	17	27	8	31	34	38	315
Ahmed Hussein ...	57	18	32	14	20	11	30	32	33	247
Syed Hussein ...	58	18	39	16	35	13	53	41	40	313
Averages ...	63	19	57	17	31	12	39	35	40	313

The examination was on paper in Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid, partly on paper and partly *visu voce* in English; and on slates in the other subjects.

The results of the examination are very creditable.

120. The examination of the remainder of the school was generally satisfactory, but a defect was random answering in Geography by the 2nd and 1st classes.

The 4th and 3rd are both taught entirely (except in Tamil of the former) by Abdul Razak, and showed that great pains had been taken by him.

121. *Zillah School, Cuddalore.*—The numbers in the Zillah School, Cuddalore, were as follow for the year :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1870.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Total remaining on the 31st March 1871.
216	125	123	220

Thus remaining stationary.

122. It would be possible to increase the numbers in the lower classes; but other schools in the neighbourhood educate up to the standard of these, and it tends to increase the efficiency of the institution in the higher classes if the lower are small or done away with.

123. Of the ten boys forming the Matriculation Class in December but two, from various causes, poverty being prominently urged, presented themselves for examination. Seven were present at the inspection, and these I examined fully, mainly on paper. This class is taught by the Head Master in all subjects but Tamil. In the Mathematical subjects papers were given. In History and Geography questions given out *visu voce* were answered in

writing. In English part of the examination was written and part *visd voce*. The following are the averages of marks gained :—

Subjects.	English.	English Dictation.	Tamil.	Tamil Dictation.	Geometry.	Algebra.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.
Maximum ...	100	20	100	20	70	70	70	50	50	550
Average gained.	41	17	43	13	34	42	40	26	27	274

While four boys stand fairly in English, three fall low. In paraphrase and answering questions that I should set in the Matriculation Examination there was much failure. In Analysis only two fall below fair, and in giving the construction of words the result is above fair. The class read well and translated fairly.

Euclid was moderately well done. Algebra and Arithmetic are both good; in the last-named subject unusual ability was shown.

History and Geography are fair, and map-drawing was satisfactory.

On the whole the class seemed to me in a creditable state. It is to be regretted that more of the boys did not present themselves for the Matriculation Examination, a course, which the Head Master represents, poverty prevented their taking.

124. *Fifth Class (15).*—The 5th class had been taken in English by the Head Master, and in all other subjects by Tamba Pillai, Second Master in the school, up to near the close of 1870. The paper work was nearly the same as regards subjects in this class as in the 6th.

The following extract gives the averages of marks gained.

Subjects.	English.	English Dictation.	Tamil.	Tamil Dictation.	Geometry.	Algebra.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.
Maximum ...	100	20	100	20	70	70	70	50	50	550
Averages gained	40	17	49	17	28	24	17	29	27	247

There was a want of exactness in English that I did not expect to find and the class seemed dull. Analysis and construction were the good points.

In Euclid the average gained nearly reaches fair, in Algebra tolerable, and in Arithmetic poor.

Geography and History are both above fair, with four exceptions map drawing was fair.

125. *Fourth Class.—Division A 19; Division B 22.*
The following are the average results :—

Subject.	English.	English Dictation.	Tamil.	Tamil Dictation.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Geometry.	Algebra.	Total.
Maximum ...	100	20	100	20	70	50	50	70	70	550
Averages gained {										
Division A.	49	14	53	18	20	24	24	20	30	254
Division B.	48	16	51	18	26	27	35	19	32	270

English stands fair in both classes.

In Geometry the first thirty-four propositions of Book I. had been read. The averages of 20 in Division A and 19 in B are lower than they should be; five boys in Division A and six in Division B failed.

In Algebra both divisions stand fairly. Arithmetic is nearly fair in Division B, but only moderate in Division A.

Both divisions seemed to me very heavy, and wanting in that mental activity which results from active and intelligent teaching.

126. *Third Class.—Division A 28; Division B 28.*

The following are the averages of marks gained :—

Subject.	English.	English Dictation.	Tamil.	Tamil Dictation.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.
Maximum ...	100	20	100	20	70	50	50	410
Averages gained {								
Division A.	46	17	42	18	13	31	17	185
Division B.	42	17	36	17	15	37	20	184

In translation and acquaintance with meaning of words the result was pretty satisfactory. The classes read badly and answered *visd voce* badly. Paraphrase was about fair; but I am afraid it had been learnt, and affords very little evidence of the boys' acquaintance with English. As a test of their ability to construct a sentence I named five parts of speech—article, adjective, noun, verb, adverb—and required one sentence of five words in this order to be formed. In Division A only two boys were correct, and no one in Division B. To test their knowledge of grammatical construction, I gave ten words to be parsed, taken from a passage prepared. While a few boys did fairly, many of the slates were absolutely disgraceful.

In Arithmetic (R. Vencata Row) both divisions are low, the averages being but 15 for A, and 13 for B, out of the maximum of 70. It is true that this is the lowest class examined on paper, but a class that has done "the whole of Vulgar Fractions" ought to be able to do an easy paper up to that point. I imagine the class had not been practised in on paper. Even if the boys had been taught to work with anything approaching to exactness, and self-reliance on slates, they would have secured very much higher marks.

Division A, taken in History and Geography by Ruthnasawmy, secures the good average of 81 marks out of 50 in History, while in Geography the average falls to 17 out of the same maximum.

Division B, taught the two same subjects by Sarungapani Row, stands higher, but shows precisely the same difference between the two results, gaining 37 marks in History, but 20 in Geography. The History is thus decidedly good, and the Geography nearly fair. Map-drawing was poor in Division A, and moderate in Division B.

The general average result is considerably below fair in both divisions, the marks gained being 185 in A, and 184 in B, out of the maximum of 410.

127. *Second Class*.—Division A. 25; Division B. 20.

The results are good throughout, and remarkably uniform, as the following statement of averages will show :—

Subject.	English.	English Dictation.	Tamil.	Tamil Dictation.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.
Maximum Marks ...	100	20	80	20	70	50	50	390
Averages gained { Division A.	57	19	40	18	52	33	33	257
{ Division B.	57	19	39	17	53	32	28	246

The only desiderata I have to mention are greater facility in the construction of sentences and greater readiness in *visu voce* answering in English.

128. *First Class, 22 boys*.—The results for this class are satisfactory, and call for no special remark.

129. The Deputy Inspector remarks :—"On the whole the results are pretty fair. It is to be remarked, however, that the 6th or Matriculation Class did not do as well as might be expected, and secured lower averages than the 5th. The Dictation marks of that class were lower than those of any other class in the school. Throughout the school the boys appeared to be deficient in Grammar and in the application of its rules to their reading lessons. Attention requires to be paid to parsing."

130. This school does not yet hold the position among Zillah Schools, that on Mr. Perrett's appointment I anticipated it would do by this time. For one thing, I think more of his attention demanded by the 5th, 4th, and 3rd classes in their different subjects. He might very well turn over some one subject of instruction in the Matriculation Class to an assistant master, taking the class in it often enough to test its progress; time would then be available for teaching and examining the other classes. Had the 4th class received more of the Head Master's attention, the boys would not, I think, have been so dull as I found them; and had he frequently taken the 3rd in English and Arithmetic, they could hardly have shown such ignorance as they did.

131. *Chingloput District Taluq Schools*.—These are five in number, containing pupils as follows :—

Schools.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls on the	
	31st March 1870.	31st March 1871.
Trivellore Taluq School	73	85
Poonamallee do.	85	100
Kunnattur do.	46	34
Stripermatur do.	37	31
Ponneri do.	33	31
Total ...	274	281

I remark on these briefly.

132. *Taluq School, Trivellore*.—This school has improved both in attendance and efficiency since the transfer to it of the present Head Master Janakiramiam from Stripermatur. It has a rival institution within a few yards of it, established by the Free Church of Scotland Mission, and aiming at the Matriculation standard. The Government School has attained the standard of the 5th class of a Taluq School. The formation of a 5th class, since last inspection, has created the necessity for an additional teacher.

133. *Taluq School, Poonamallee*.—This school has risen in numbers during the year, and is in an efficient state.

The Deputy Inspector writes :—"The Head Master has gained the confidence of the inhabitants, and I have no doubt but that the school would have made a greater progress if the Head Master had not, since of late, turned his attention to the Special Test Examinations."

134. *Taluq School, Kunnattur*.—This school has suffered by the removal of its former Head Master, Venkataraniiah, on promotion to the Vellore Normal School. The present Head Master, Ragava Row, is not so successful a teacher as his predecessor. There has been a considerable falling off in the numbers since the latter took charge. Venkataraniiah left the school with more than seventy boys, and the present number is thirty-four. Other causes, however, have operated to reduce the strength of the school; the chief of them being the working of the "Results' System." Under this system two of the indigenous schools in the village have been worked up to such a satisfactory condition that some of the boys of the lower classes in the Government Taluq School have been attracted to them, and those who would otherwise have sought admission into the Taluq School now remain for a considerably longer period in the indigenous schools. This is hardly matter for regret, however, for if the school suffer, education is progressing.

135. *Taluq School, Stripermatur*.—This school has never been in a very flourishing condition. Stripermatur is a small village and owes its importance to its pagoda, dedicated to the founder of the Vishnu Sect, this being his birth-place. The Vishnuvites, who form the principal population, live upon the bounty of the pilgrims from Madras and other places, and are quite indifferent in the matter of giving their children what they consider to be a useless education, especially as the Government School does not teach its boys what is required of them to enable them to earn their livelihood in connexion with the pagoda. The Taluq School contains no higher class than a 3rd, and is not

likely to attain a higher standard. At the last inspection the school was pretty efficient.

136. *Taluq School, Ponneri*.—The condition of this school is something like that at Stripermatur. Ponneri was once a place of some importance, which has now considerably declined. Its inhabitants are principally dyers and petty merchants. As this place borders upon the Telugu country, part of the inhabitants speak that language, and require, therefore, boys to learn the same. The Government School teaches only Tamil, though applications have been made for the formation of a Telugu class. It is, however, difficult to find agency for teaching a third language in so small a school. The results of a recent inspection were satisfactory.

137. *Yenadi School, Striharikotta*.—

Remaining on the 31st March 1870.	Remaining on the 31st March 1871.
48	40

This is a school established by Government with the object of civilizing the Yenadies, a tribe similar to those inhabiting the hills in other parts of India, and inhabiting the jungles of the Island of Striharikotta, north of Pulicat. Government, following the practice of the Zemindar to whom the Island of Striharikotta once belonged, make use of the people in collecting the produce of the jungles, such as tamarind, dye roots, honey, &c., and pay them in paddy in proportion to the quantities collected by them. As it is only in some parts of the year that the Yenadies can make themselves useful to Government in this way, they are obliged at other times to subsist upon the roots and fruits which the jungle produces. The object of the Government School is to teach the children of these people reading and writing, a little Arithmetic, and some manual work. With this object a teacher on Rupees 12 and a basket-maker on Rupees 7 per mensem are employed. As the parents have enough to do to provide themselves with food, and cannot supply their children when the latter are otherwise employed, Government have very wisely ordered batta to be given to such of these as attend school. In many cases paddy given to the children as batta at the end of each day is shared by the old and infirm parents also.

Telugu being the language of these people, the schoolmaster teaches the boys to read and write that language, and to cast accounts on the English system; while the basket-maker instructs them in the art of weaving baskets. These baskets are brought down to Madras and sold; and with the proceeds clothes, slippers, rice, raggy, &c., are bought and distributed among the boys once a year.

The school was last inspected by the Deputy Inspector of Schools in March. His report says:—"There were then on the rolls forty boys, of whom twenty-nine were present. Six of these had learnt thirteen pages of the Second Book of lessons, five had gone through twenty pages of the First Book, three knew the letters, eight only the vowels, and the remaining seven were beginners. In Arithmetic six knew Multiplication, five Addition, and seven only the figures. The Reading, Meaning, and Writing of the first six were on the whole fair. In Arithmetic two were right in Multiplication and

Subtraction, and five in Addition and Notation. The reading of the class containing the next five boys was fair, but their meaning was bad and writing poor. A little Geography was said to have been taught, but scarcely anything was known. In basket-making very little progress was made during the year. For about three months of the year the jungles were submerged under water, owing to the incessant rains, and rattan and date stalks could not, therefore, be cut. For two months more the school had to be closed, because, through some delay on the part of the Collector of Nellore, the Sub-Magistrate at Striharikotta did not receive his usual order for buying paddy to be distributed as batta to the boys. The boys could not be prevailed upon to attend the school without batta. If they attended school they must take with them in the evening something to eat. When they got no batta on any one day they must go into the jungle the next day to provide themselves with food. The delay on the part of the Collector in issuing the necessary orders to his subordinate was rather unfortunate, as that circumstance necessitated the closing of the school for no less than two months. The total number of rattan and date baskets made during the year was only 203, against 645 in the last year. Of these 203 baskets, 75 were stolen from the school-house, which is next door to the Police Station and the Sub-Magistrate's Office, and no clue has been as yet found to the lost baskets, the hard work of the poor Yenadi boys."

Viziarungum continues:—"In September last, when I visited this school, I offered to bring down to Madras one of the old pupils and to provide him with an occupation. He has since come down to Madras with his young wife, and the pair have been provided for in the garden of one of my friends at Perambore. The husband and wife have some sort of easy manual work assigned to them and regular wages. They seem to be well pleased with their new life. This, I believe, is the first instance of a Yenadi young man and his wife having left their time-honored jungles for a town life."

138. *South Arcot District Taluq Schools*.—I made a rapid tour through the district in March, and the first five days in April, in the course of which I inspected all the nine Taluq Schools. The numbers for these are as follow:—

Names of Schools.	NUMBER OF PUPILS	
	On the 31st March 1870.	On the 31st March 1871.
Villapuram ...	93	88
Trickaloro ...	94	79
Virdachellam ...	91	84
Tindavanam ...	73	70
Porto Novo ...	42	31
Panrooty ...	50	54
Trinomlay ...	37	37
Old Town, Cuddalore ...	34	35
Kalikurchy ...	100	61
Total ...	614	539

I remark briefly on each—

139. *Villapuram*.—This is not only the largest Taluq School in the district, but also the best.

The 4th class was examined in Algebra and Arithmetic on paper. The following are the average results for this class:—

Subject.	English.	English Dictation.	Tamil.	Tamil Dictation.	Algebra.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.
Maximum ...	100	20	100	20	70	70	50	50	480
Averages gained ...	50	19	48	18	33	31	26	25	269

Decidedly satisfactory, especially thirty-one out of seventy in Arithmetic. The average results for the other classes are as follow:—

Third Class.

Subject.	English.	English Dictation.	Tamil.	Tamil Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.
Maximum ...	100	20	100	20	70	50	50	410
Average gained ...	54	17	50	16	35	25	35	233

Second Class.

Subject.	English.	English Dictation.	Tamil.	Tamil Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.
Maximum ...	80	20	80	20	60	40	40	340
Average gained ...	51	18	28	17	43	30	19	211

First Class, Upper Division.

Subject.	Tamil.	Tamil Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Total.
Maximum ...	50	20	30	100
Average gained ...	11	17	25	53

First Class, Lower Division.

Subject.	Tamil.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Total.
Maximum ...	50	20	30	100
Average gained ...	19	17	11	47

With the exception of the Tamil of the 1st class this is satisfactory.

140. *Trickalore*,—or correctly spelt *Tiru-kovil-ur*, the village of the holy temple,—contains a Taluq School, once the best in the district, and still a good one, though surpassed by the one just reported on.

The Deputy Inspector says:—"I am inclined to believe that this school has not been wanting in activity, but that, during the last year, it had to work under disadvantages. The Third Master was absent on two or three instances, first, on account of one thing, then on account of another, and so forth, for a period of about three months.* The Second Master was ill throughout the year, and so not capable of rendering much effective service. Further he was actually absent for a month or so, and then died. These are circumstances enough, in themselves, to discourage any Head Master however energetic. But these were further aggravated by the sudden death of the Head Master's grand-father, and his absence in consequence; add to which the evil effect of the diseases which generally rage with greater severity in these hilly parts."

Discouraging enough certainly, and the very bad accommodation is another thing that interferes with the teaching, and it will not be surprising that the classes passed but moderately at my inspection.

141. *Virdachellam*.—The school at Virdachellam, the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector, should be the best in the district. It is in a large place, and has a roomy building, which, however, is badly situated, being separated from a chattrum only by a wall, which fails to keep out the stench of cooking and the noise of the occupants, both of which have always been continuous when I have been present.

Mr. H. Sharp, the present Sub-Collector of South Arcot, takes an active interest in the school, and presided at a distribution of prizes after my inspection.

The results of the examination were rather low. A detailed statement showing the individual marks has been furnished to the Deputy Inspector; and I hope improvement will be made during the year. If such is not the case, it may become desirable to change the Head Master.

142. *Tindevanam*.—The school at Tindevanam has always been orderly, and pretty sound up to the standard it reaches, that of the 4th class of a Taluq School. At the recent inspection a fair examination was passed. Improvement ought to be made during the current official year, as a new Head Master from the Normal School, Madras, who had passed the First

* Sixty-five days.

Examination in Arts, has been appointed; Murugasen, for many years Head Master, having been appointed Inspecting Schoolmaster, a post for which his steadiness, judgment, and knowledge of the district peculiarly fit him.

143. *Porto Novo*.—The Porto Novo Taluq School was inspected on the 30th ultimo on a holiday, when I found only 14 boys present out of 31 on the rolls. It appeared that all the Mussulmans among the pupils had been away for six days on account of some feast. The boys present belonged to the following classes :—

	Present.
4th Class...	3
3rd do. ...	10
2nd do. ...	1
1st do. ...	1
	14

The 4th class boys passed poorly, except in Tamil; the 3rd fairly; and the one boy in the 1st also fairly.

The Deputy Inspector writes, under date the 10th April:—"The strength of the school at the time of examination was and is even at present 31. It is low at this time of the year, because the sons of several Mussulmans have gone on board the ship with their parents. Another cause for this low strength is, I think, the unhappy misunderstanding between the Head Master and the assistant, and hence the absence of that unanimity of action, which is very necessary for the health of a school.

144. *Punrooty*.—This school passed fairly, but was not in good order; a fact at least partly due to the bad accommodation provided. The Deputy Inspector writes:—"For this school a new building is urgently needed. The shed in which it is at present held is not large enough even to accommodate the 54 boys now on its rolls. But if this strength should, by God's favor, increase, there will be no room in the school for the boys even to sit. We will then be obliged either to reject the new-comers, or to extend the present shed a little further on the backside."

145. *Trinomalai*.—Reporting lately on this school, I said:—"The classes are small and passed badly. The highest division had a paper in Arithmetic, in answering which three boys quite failed, and the other five obtain marks as follow, viz., 11, 9, 18, 14, 5, out of the maximum of 70. The following are the averages for the class:—

Subject.	English.	Dicta- tion.	Tamil.	Tamil Dicta- tion.	Arith- metic.	History	Geogra- phy.	Total.
Maximum...	100	20	100	20	70	50	50	410
Average gained...	20	13	27	15	7	13	12	107

which must be pronounced very bad."

After reporting on the other classes, and that the state of the school demanded changes, I recommended some, which have received your sanction, and have effect from about this time. I should hope the good effects will appear during the current year.

146. *Old Town, Cuddalore*.—This school has been in an unsatisfactory state for some time. A change in the Head Mastership is the only remedy that I see.

147. *Kalikurchi*.—The numbers here fell off greatly during the year. It was opened in 1869, and attracted boys partly from the novelty of the thing. The Deputy Inspector at first estimated sixty as about the number likely to be the average, which almost exactly tallies with the actual number on the 31st March last. The highest class was then a 3rd. The examination passed was in most cases fair.

148. Here I am forced by circumstances to end this report. I have worked at it night and day, since finishing the Medical College Examinations, up to 4 P.M. to-day, when I proceed on board the steamer for England. I very much regret submitting the report incomplete, and trust to be excused. It is some satisfaction to me that I have completed the review of the Normal Schools, and to know that my successor will soon submit reports on the more important Aided Schools.

No. IV.

SIR,

2. The number of Government Institutions, which was 21 at the beginning

Table I.

Of Government Institutions.	No. of In- stitutions.	Attendance, 31st March 1870.	Attendance, 31st March 1871.
Combacoonum College, Seni- or Department	1	96	112
Do. Junior De- partment	1	369	408
Zillah Schools	2	693	703
Anglo-Vernacular and Ta- luq Schools	17	1,598	1,685
Total ...	21	2,756	2,908

3. In reviewing the changes which have occurred during the year among the Private Schools in the division, I have thought fit to restore, to places among the schools of the Higher Class, several, which, in deference to what I believed to be your views, I placed last year among the schools of the Second Class. I allude more particularly to the Wesleyan Mission Schools at Negapatam, Manargudy, and Trichinopoly, and the German Lutheran Mission Central School at Tranquebar. I am led to make this change on observing in your last Report that you allowed places among the schools of the Higher Class to several schools in the Northern Districts and in the Town of Madras and the Districts of Madras. South Arcot which aspired to, but at the time had not reached, the Matriculation standard; and considering that it is calculated to convey an erroneous impression of the actual, as well as the relative, progress of education in the several divisions, if schools that have steadily brought up classes to the Matriculation standard are ranked in a class below institutions that had never reached that standard.

Table II.

Private Institutions of the Higher Class.		No. on the Rolls, 31st March	
		1870.	1871.
COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENTS.			
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, Senior Department.	18	22	
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, do. ...	7	17	
S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly, do. ...	9	...	
Total ...	34	39	
HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS.			
Tanjore District.			
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore	457	396	
Do. VEDIAPURAM SEMINARY	120	112	
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam	260	309	
Wesleyan Mission School, do.	263	223	
Do. MANARGUDY	156	155	
German Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar	156	173	
Total ...	1,412	1,348	
Trichinopoly District.			
S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly	353	328	
Wesleyan Mission School, do.	157	161	
Total ...	510	489	
Grand Total ...	1,922	1,837	

5. The number of these latter, which was eight at the beginning of 1887, or continue unchanged, but their attendance has declined from 1,922 to 1,837, or 4½ per cent. The principal decreases are observable in the Gospel Society's Schools at Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and the Wesleyan Mission Society's Schools at Negapatam and Manargudy, and are chiefly from the lower classes, which in the case of the Gospel Society's Institutions were, and even still continue to be to some extent, over-crowded. The decreased attendance in these schools appears to be attributable to the extended and increased facilities for elementary education afforded in schools of a lower grade, which thus contribute to the relief of the higher class schools. In Manargudy two Branch Elementary Schools have been opened within the year, with an attendance of 175. 6. Tables III. and IV. afford

Table III.

No. who passed the Matriculation Examination.		December 1869.	December 1870.
From Combaconum College	54	62	
From 2 Zillah Schools	16	10	
From 8 Private Institutions in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts ...	39	50	
Total ...	109	122	

6. Tables III. and IV. afford data, which may be regarded as indicative of the progress of higher class education in the division. In these are compared the numbers who passed the Matriculation Examination from the schools of the division, and of those continuing their studies as under-graduates in the Col-

legiate Institutions in the last two years. The former numbers show an increase

Table IV.

No. continuing the Under-graduate Course.	1870.	1871.
Combaconum College	96	112
Private Institutions	34	39
Total ...	130	151

in the two successive years from 109 to 122, or nearly 12 per cent. The latter show an increase from 130 to 151, or over 16 per cent.

7. The Private Schools of the middle and lower classes may be most conveniently ranged for consideration under two separate heads:—

1st.—Schools on the Salary System.

2nd.—Schools on the Results' System.

The tendency of the recent Departmental Regulations, and more especially of the order restricting the issue of new Salary grants, has been to reduce the number of Salary System Schools, and to favor the extension of the Results' System during the past year. As any schools on the old Salary System fell away, their grants lapsed, and new schools, which have been established being precluded from obtaining salary grants, have, as a rule, been placed on the Results' System. In addition several schools of longer standing have been transferred from the Salary System to the Results' System on the application of the managers. The managers of several more schools have notified their desire to bring their schools under the Results' System during the current year.

8. Table V. compares the number and attendance of the Salary System

Table V.

	31st March 1870.		31st March 1871.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Tanjore District.</i>				
Mission Schools	16	890	15	1,036
Others	28	1,730	25	2,004
Total ...	44	2,620	40	3,100
<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>				
Mission Schools	10	246	8	221
Other do.	28	965	24	761
Total ...	38	1,211	32	982
<i>Salem District.</i>				
Mission Schools	4	122	3	96
Other do.	33	944	25	671
Mixed do.	2	50	2	43
Total ...	39	1,116	30	810
<i>North Arcot District.</i>				
Mission Schools	2	221	1	238
Other do.	5	154	4	170
Total ...	7	375	5	408
Grand Total ...	128	5,333	107	5,300

Schools of the middle class for boys, including mixed schools, and the number of boys reading in them at the beginning and end of the year. From this table are excluded the schools, four in number in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts, which, as observed in paragraph 3, have been replaced among the higher class schools; also four schools in the Tanjore District, with an attendance of 160, which in the previous year received grants under the Results' System. There will thus appear to be a difference between the numbers and attendance of

these schools at the beginning of the year as shown here and in my Report of last year. But the difference is only one of varied distribution of the same numbers, and disappears in the general summing up.

9. In the Tanjore District nine new schools have been opened, or brought

<i>Schools brought under Inspection.</i>	
Wesleyan Mission Branch School, Tritrapoondy.	
Do. 2 do. Manargudy.	
Do. School, Manalay.	
Rajah's Chuttrum School, Needamungalam.	
Do. Orathanadu.	
Do. Rajamudum.	
Do. Velangulam.	
Do. Meenbusel.	

<i>Schools closed.</i>	
Wesleyan Mission School, Kalapal.	
Do. Branch School, Negapatam.	
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Canandagudy.	
Roman Catholic School, Iyempettah.	
Do. Hankodu.	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Teruperambium.	
Do. Papanassum.	
Do. Kunnum.	
Do. Nannilam.	
Do. Kunnyur.	

<i>Schools taken under Results' System.</i>	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Poondy.	
Do. Kivalore.	
Do. West Gate, Negapatam.	

under inspection, and ten have been closed, and three have been taken under the Results' System during the year as shown in the margin. Of these, the Wesleyan Mission have opened a Branch School at Tritrapoondy and two Branch Schools at Manargudy, and their school at Kalapal is replaced by a more promising school at Manalay. Their Town Branch School at Negapatam is absorbed into their High School at the same station. The Gospel Society's School at Canandagudy gave way before the Rajah's Chuttrum School at Orathanadu, as the Wesleyan Mission School at Needamungalam fell away before the Needamungalam Chuttrum School in the previous year. The Roman Catholic Mission Schools at Iyempettah and Hankodu and the schools under native management at Teruperambium, Kunnum, and Kunnyur never rose even to a mediocrity, and the school at Papanassum was only maintained for a short period by the influence of the Tahsildar, Sivaguru Pillay, by whom it was founded. The five Chuttrum Schools and the three schools taken under the Results' System give promise of usefulness.

10. In the Trichinopoly District no new Salary System Schools have been opened, but two have been closed and four have been brought under the Results' System during the year as shown in the margin. The schools at Ambil and Manaparai never did well, and both fell away from

the neglect of the teachers while the managers persisted in retaining, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances of the Departmental Officers. The schools at the Grand Anicut, Portagudy, Puvalore, and Tripatore are working fairly.

11. In the Salem District no new schools have been brought under inspection on the Salary System, but

<i>Schools closed.</i>	
London Mission School, Sunkeriadroog.	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kalamangalam.	
Do. Mattur.	
Do. Mahamajakadi.	
Do. Jagannathapollum.	
Do. Igondakottapully.	
Do. Perampattu.	
Do. Pananthur.	
Do. Urutapally.	

nine have been closed during the past year. Of these the London Mission Schools at Sunkeriadroog gave place to two Results' System Schools recently started in the Town. The remaining schools under

native management never attained stability, and have, in most instances, been replaced by Results' System Schools.

12. In North Arcot District there is little change to record. Two schools only, the Church of Scotland Mission School at Arcotum and the Anglo-Vernacular School at Vencatagerry, which had never previously

Schools taken under Results' System.
Church of Scotland Mission School, Arcotum.
Anglo-Vernacular School, Vencatagerry.

Table VII.

Girls' Schools on the Salary System.	31st MARCH 1870.		31st MARCH 1871.	
	Schools.	Attendance.	Schools.	Attendance.
<i>Tanjore District.</i>				
Mission Schools ...	9	359	5	234
Other do. ...	4	205	3	145
Total ...	13	564	8	379
<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>				
Mission Schools ...	4	110	2	62
Other do. ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	110	2	62
<i>Salem District.</i>				
Mission Schools ...	4	146	3	100
Other do. ...	1	41	...	...
Reading in Mixed Schools	...	18	...	20
Total ...	5	205	3	120
<i>North Arcot District.</i>				
Mission Schools ...	2	177	1	110
Other do. ...	1	16	...	34
Total ...	3	193	1	144
Grand Total ...	25	1,072	14	703

14. Among these schools are chiefly in the way of transfer to the Results' System.

SCHOOLS TAKEN UNDER RESULTS' SYSTEM.

S. P. G. Girls' School, Tanjore.
Do. do. Canandagudy.
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.
East Gate Hindu Girls' School, Tanjore.

Trichinopoly District.

S. P. G. Girls' School, Erungalore.
Roman Catholic Convent School, Portagudy.

Salem District.

London Mission Gaste Girls' School, Salem.
Fort Girls' School, Salem.

North Arcot District.

Church of Scotland Mission Girls' School, Vellore.

SCHOOLS CLOSED.

Tanjore District.

Convent School, Cundamungalam.

two formed into a mixed school very much to the benefit of the pupils of both.

Four schools in the Tanjore District, two in the Trichinopoly District, two in the Salem District, and one in North Arcot, as shown in the margin, have been so taken under the Results' System. Only one, the Convent School at Cundamungalam, which never worked satisfactorily, has been withdrawn from inspection. I should note, however, that the Fort or Chaplain's Girls' School at Vellore has been incorporated with the Boys' School, and the

15. Table VIII. shows the number and attendance of the Girls' Schools in the division coming under the Results' System at the beginning and end of the year. It will be seen from this table that there were only two Girls' Schools under the Results' System at the beginning of the year. The preceding paragraph shows that nine schools came over from the Salary System during the year. In addition four new Girls' Schools were opened or brought under inspection, and three, including one of the above mentioned, have been closed during the

Table VIII.

Girls' Schools, under the Results' System.	31st MARCH 1870.		31st MARCH 1871.	
	Schools.	Attendance.	Schools.	Attendance.
<i>Tanjore District.</i>				
Mission Schools ...	...	...	3	137
Other do. ...	2	106	2	65
Total ...	2	106	5	205
<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>				
Mission Schools ...	...	...	2	54
Other do. ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	2	54
<i>Salem District.</i>				
Mission Schools ...	...	...	1	70
Other do. ...	...	...	2	37
Total ...	...	...	3	107
<i>North Arcot District.</i>				
Mission Schools ...	...	...	1	111
Other do. ...	...	...	1	10
Total ...	...	...	2	121
Grand Total ...	2	106	12	487

year. Of the schools closed one, an English Girls' School at Negapatam, was closed on the school mistress's moving with her husband to Madras. The other two, the Saratha Vilasum and the Saraswathy Vilasum at Tanjore, were among the most flourishing of the schools, established by Ragunatha Naina, and had an attendance of about 150 pupils. They were given up, by request, in favor of a new Girls' School on a much wider basis, which has been recently established at the station under the patronage of Lady Napier. Excluding this latter school, which has not been

brought under the inspection of the department, and summing the totals of 7 and 8, it will appear that the total number of Girls' Schools, which was 26, with an aggregate attendance of 1,178 at the beginning of the year, was 26, with an attendance of 1,192 at the end of the year, showing a decrease of one in the number of schools, but an increase of fourteen in the attendance. If the Mixed School in the Vellore Fort, in which there is an attendance of 37 girls, and the new school at Tanjore be taken into account, the returns would

show an increase of two in the number of schools and of about 120 in the attendance.

16. The Results' System has received considerable impetus from the restriction which has been imposed on Salary Grants. The results of this measure has been that many new schools of the middle class, especially in the Tanjore District, which in the absence of the restrictive regulations, would have come under the salary system, have in existing circumstances taken grants on results. Except in four taluqs of the North Arcot District and two in the Salem District, I have not been allowed the required agency, as in the neighbouring Divisions, for the improvement of the indigenous schools of the country. It will recur to your recollection that it is little more than a year since the District of Tanjore, which is by far the most advanced of all the Mofussil Districts of the Presidency, has been made a separate charge of a Deputy Inspector, and while in each of the districts surrounding this division there are, as a rule, four Inspecting Schoolmasters appointed for the improvement of indigenous schools, not one has as yet been allowed for the Districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and only three for the two Districts of Salem and North Arcot. In these circumstances, I consider that credit is due to the Deputy Inspectors, especially to C. Sama Row and N. Murugasa Mudelly, for the results which they obtained in this field in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts. In the Tanjore District seventeen new schools (exclusive of Mission Schools) and in the Trichinopoly District twenty-one have been added to the list of Results' System Schools during the past year. In Salem the number of Results' System Schools out of the Inspecting Schoolmaster's range is thirty-four, and in North Arcot fifteen.

17. Table IX. compares the numbers and attendance of the Mission Results' System Boys' Schools at the beginning and end of the year. These all, with the exception of one school of the Church of Scotland Mission at Arcanum in the North Arcot District, which should be ranked with schools of the second class, belong to the class of Village Schools. With six exceptions, including the Arcanum School above mentioned, they are attached to the Gospel Society's Missions in the Tanjore, and Trichinopoly Districts. Among these Missions the

Mission Schools under the Results' System.	31st MARCH 1870.		31st MARCH 1871.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Tanjore District.</i>				
S. P. G. Vediapuram Mission ...	6	68	6	109
Do. Canandagudy do. ...	4	116	10	325
Do. Tanjore and Amiappen Missions ...	1	16	4	130
Do. Nangur do. ...	9	190	8	167
Weslyn. Miss. School, Negapatam ...	1	25	2	57
Total ...	21	409	30	688
<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>				
S. P. G. Erungalore Mission ...	7	140	9	151
Gern. Lutheran Trichinopoly do. ...	...	...	2	69
Roman Catholic Portagudy do. ...	...	...	1	19
Total ...	7	140	12	239
<i>North Arcot District.</i>				
Church of Scotland Mission School, Arcanum ...	...	...	1	52
Grand Total ...	28	549	42	927

System Boys' Schools at the beginning and end of the year. These all, with the exception of one school of the Church of Scotland Mission at Arcanum in the North Arcot District, which should be ranked with schools of the second class, belong to the class of Village Schools. With six exceptions, including the Arcanum School above mentioned, they are attached to the Gospel Society's Missions in the Tanjore, and Trichinopoly Districts. Among these Missions the

greatest activity is observable in the Canandagudy Mission, in which the number and attendance of the schools have more than doubled. The total number of these schools, it will be seen, has risen from twenty-eight, with an aggregate attendance of 549, to forty-three, with an attendance of 979, showing an increase of fifteen in the number of schools and of 430 in the attendance, or 78.3 per cent.

18. Table X. compares the number and attendance of Boys' Schools (other than Mission Schools), on the Results' System, established or improved by the departmental agency at the beginning and the end of the year. It will appear from this table that the numbers of Boys' Schools under the Results' System, exclusive of the Mission Schools, have increased from 225, with an aggregate attendance of 4,918, to 331, with an attendance of 8,100, giving an increase of 106 in the number of schools and of 3,182 in the attendance, or nearly 65 per cent.

Boys' Schools on the Results' System established or improved by the Departmental Agency.	31st MARCH 1870.		31st MARCH 1871.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Tanjore District.</i>				
Middle Class Schools ...	4	160	6	286
Lower Class do. ...	...	...	15	496
Total ...	4	160	21	781
<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>				
Lower Class Schools ...	...	...	21	560
Total ...	...	...	21	560
<i>Salem District.</i>				
Middle Class Schools ...	...	...	6	255
Lower Class do. ...	100	1,877	110	2,345
Total ...	100	1,877	116	2,500
<i>North Arcot District.</i>				
Middle Class Schools ...	...	...	22	754
Lower Class do. ...	121	2,881	151	3,505
Total ...	121	2,881	173	4,259
Grand Total ...	225	4,918	331	8,100

ly 65 per cent. Taking all the Results' System Schools for boys together, as shown in Tables IX, and X, the increase during the year has been from 253 schools, with an aggregate attendance of 5,467 pupils, to 374 schools, with 9,079 pupils, or 121 schools and 3,612 pupils, or a little over sixty-six per cent.

19. Collecting all the foregoing results, it will appear that the number of schools of all classes, which at the beginning of the year was 440, with an attendance of 16,689, has risen at the end of the year to 538, with an attendance of 20,329, giving an increase of ninety-eight in the number of schools and of 3,640 in the attendance, or 21.8 per cent. These numbers do not include thirty-nine military orphans studying in the Male and Female Orphanages at Bangalore, nor do they include the schools of the Native Infantry Regiments in the Division and in Bangalore, which, also, come under inspection.

20. Government Colleges at Combaconum and Schools of the Higher Class.—The COMBACONUM COLLEGE. College Department.
1 Principal.
2 Assistant Masters.
1 Munshi.
112 Students.

College at Combaconum consists of a Collegiate and Junior Department, in the latter of which students are educated up to the standard of the University Matriculation Examination. In the Senior Department the students are carried

Junior Department.

5 Assistant Masters.

5 School Assistants.

1 Munshi.

403 Students.

the College who went up for examination for the B.A. degree, 12 succeeded in passing, and that out of 65 from the Junior Department who went up for Matriculation, 57 succeeded in passing, 18 obtaining places in the 1st class. The numbers in the Senior Department have increased since the beginning of the official year from 96 to 112, and in the Junior Department from 369 to 408.

21. The other Government institutions of the higher class are the Zillah Schools at Chittur and Salem. These schools bring pupils forward to the standard of the University Matriculation Examination; and when the population of the towns in which they are established and of the surrounding country is compared with other localities in which schools of the higher class are situated, and notably with Tanjore and Trichinopoly in connexion with which they are mentioned in the Order of Government on your last Administration Report, I believe that they will be considered to have met with a fair measure of success. Chittur, more especially, though scarcely containing more than one quarter of the population of either Tanjore or Trichinopoly, has passed a greater number of students through the Matriculation Examination during the past seven years than the latter place, and more than half of the number passed from Tanjore. The school at Salem, which is a considerably larger place than Chittur, has made rapid strides since sanction was obtained for the completion of the establishment by the appointment of an efficient Second Master, between three and four years ago, and for the removal scarcely two years ago of the restriction previously imposed on the attendance of the school. The effect of these measures may rather be looked for in the future than in the past, still as regards results already obtained, the proportion of students who have passed the Matriculation Examination during the past seven years from the Salem School, as compared with the population of the town, is pretty nearly equal to that passed from Tanjore, and greater than that from Trichinopoly. In any case both schools have always stood in the front ranks among the Zillah Schools of Government, and at the last Matriculation Examination, when the places obtained by the successful candidates are taken into account, the Salem School will be found not only to take the first place among the Government Zillah Schools, but also to stand before the Provincial School at Rajahmundry.

22. The Zillah School at Chittur presented 13 students for Matriculation at the examination held in December last, of whom 5 were successful. The Salem School also sent up 13 students, of whom 5 passed, one obtaining the tenth place in the 1st class. These results, looking to the proportion of those who failed, cannot be regarded as quite so favorable as when the results obtained alone are taken into consideration. I attribute the larger proportion of failures at the last examination, in great measure, to the circumstance of the students having had to go up for examination to distant stations, but still more to the want of

forward to the B.A. degree. The report of the Principal, on the progress of the institution for the past year, has already been forwarded to your office, from which it may be gathered that of 17 students composing the highest class of

some such modification of the course prescribed for these schools as that suggested in my last Inspection Report on the Salem School, to meet the alteration which was made in the Matriculation standard in English some years ago. The circumstance that the failure of nearly all the unsuccessful candidates has been in English would seem to point more strongly to this view of the case. In the Combaconum College the elevation of the Matriculation standard above referred to was met by keeping back the Matriculation Class for a year, and in the Private Schools of the higher class in the division by modifications of the school course. My examination of the junior classes of both schools exposed some weakness in Arithmetic, more especially in the application of principles to practical cases, but in other respects gave satisfactory results.

23. Among the Private Institutions of the Higher Class, the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore and St. Joseph's College at Negapatam have Collegiate Classes reading up to the F.A. Examination, and the Gospel Society's High School at Trichinopoly had a similar class (now closed), up to the time of the F.A. Examination in December last. Owing to the recent extension of the F.A. course, no candidates appeared last year from St. Joseph's College for the First Arts Examination. Three candidates passed from the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore, and four passed from their High School at Trichinopoly, of whom one took the third place in the 1st class. Classes of 22 and 17 under-graduates, respectively, are now preparing for the F.A. Examination in the Senior Departments of the Tanjore High School and St. Joseph's College at Negapatam. The Collegiate Department of the Trichinopoly High School has been closed.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.

S. P. G. High School, Tanjore—
Senior Department ... 22 Pupils.
Junior do. ... 396 do.

St. Joseph's College, Negapatam—
Senior Department ... 17 Pupils.
Junior do. ... 309 do.

S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly—
Senior Department ... 328 Pupils.
Junior do. ... 112 do.

S. P. G. Seminary, Vediauram ... 223
Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam ... 135
Do. Manargudy ... 173

German Lutheran Mission Central School,
Tranquebar ... 173

24. The Junior Departments of the three institutions above mentioned, and the remaining five higher class schools are working effectively, and my examination of these gave satisfactory results. Table XI. shows the number of successful candidates at the last Matriculation Examination from each institution. Judging by the results here shown, the Gospel Society's Tanjore School continues to take the lead of the Private Institutions in the division. St. Joseph's College at Negapatam occupies this year the second place. The Gospel Society's High School at Trichinopoly shows an advance upon last year's results, but the Seminary at Vediauram appears to

Table XI.

No. of Pupils passed for Matriculation from Private Schools.	Passed in 1st Class.	Passed in 2nd Class.	Total.
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore...	1	19	20
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam ...	1	8	9
S. P. G. High School, Trichinopoly ...	...	9	9
Do. Seminary, Vediauram ...	...	3	3
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam ...	...	3	3
Do. Manargudy ...	...	4	4
Do. Trichinopoly ...	...	1	1
German Lutheran Mission Central School, Tranquebar ...	...	1	1
Total ...	2	43	50

have fallen away from its earlier promise. The Wesleyan Mission Schools at Manargudy and at Negapatam realize the expectations which were entertained of them. The Wesleyan Mission School at Trichinopoly and the German Lutheran Mission Central School at Tranquebar have each passed one student, and another student of the Tranquebar School, A. V. Paranjody by name, who moved to Coimbatore a month or two before the time for the Matriculation Examination, succeeded in passing, and obtained a good place in the 2nd class. This would appear to be the place to notice that the Rev. Messrs. Fryar and Burgess of Manargudy claim for their Mission School at that station one of the successful candidates, by name V. Ratbakistna Aiyar (Register No. 280) who is entered in the published list of passed candidates as from the College at Combaconum.

25. *Government Schools of the Middle Class.*—The Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the division are three in number, with an attendance of 409, at the end of the year, against 362 at the beginning. These schools were intended to form a link between the Zillah Schools and the Taluq Schools, but since the reduction of the standard in them, a little more than a year ago, they are scarcely, if at all, above the level of Taluq Schools. The schools at Mayaveram and Tripatore call for little remark. They have worked steadily and with little change during the year, and realized sufficiently creditable results at my annual examination. The

Walajpett School was very injuriously affected towards the beginning of the year by very grave irregularities on the part of the late Head Master, inasmuch that the highest class, which formed his special charge, was reduced to three pupils at the time of my inspection. It was accordingly considered necessary to effect a change, and since the appointment of a new Head Master, about four months ago, the school is rapidly regaining its former strength and efficiency.

26. *Government Taluq Schools.*—The distribution of these schools among the several districts of which the division is composed is shown in the margin. These schools, besides imparting sound instruction in the localities in which they are placed, serve as models, by which nearly all the Private Aided Schools in the division are regulated.

27. Table XII. shows the attendance of the Taluq Schools in the Tanjore District at the beginning and end of the year. Amongst these, the schools at Trivady, Trivalore, and Puttoocottah have worked very satisfactorily during the past year; all these rise to the standard of a 5th class, and yearly send out pupils who take good places in the Combaconum College. The numbers of the Trivady and Trivalore Schools continue to increase, but the strength of the Puttoocottah School shows a slight falling off, which is

Table XII.

Taluq Schools, Tanjore District.	No. of Pupils, 31st March	
	1870.	1871.
Taluq School, Trivady ...	158	186
Do. Teruvadamurdur ...	58	50
Do. Trivalore ...	129	149
Do. Puttoocottah ...	79	74
Do. Nagore ...	60	54
Total ...	484	512

attributable to the establishment of the Chuttrum Schools at Rajamadam and Velangulam in the neighbourhood of Puttoocottah, where the pupils are fed and instructed gratis. The schools at Teruvadamurdur and Nagore have not worked well for some time, owing to indifference and want of efficiency on the part of the teachers. They reach the standard of a 3rd class. Considerable improvement has, however, resulted in the Nagore School from the appointment of a new Head Master, but some further change will, perhaps, have to be made in the establishment of the school before it regains its full efficiency, and probably a similar change will be called for in the Teruvadamurdur School, the Head Master being one of the old school of teachers and scarcely qualified to carry the school above its present standing.

28. Table XIII. shows the fluctuations during the year in the attendance of the Srirangam School, the only Government School for general education in the Trichinopoly District. This school has worked very satisfactorily during the past year, but still labors under the disadvantage of bad and insufficient accommodation.

Table XIII.

Taluq School at Srirangam, Trichinopoly District.	No. of Pupils, 31st March	
	1870.	1871.
Taluq School, Srirangam...	157	146

Table XIV.

Taluq Schools, Salem District.	No. of Pupils, 31st March	
	1870.	1871.
Taluq School, Namkal ...	67	67
Do. Darampury ...	87	77
Do. Kistnagherry ...	70	80
Do. Oosoor ...	73	96
Total ...	299	320

29. Table XIV. shows the fluctuations in the attendance of the Taluq Schools in the Salem District during the year. The schools at Namkal and Darampury have worked very fairly. The schools at Kistnagherry and Oosoor have worked very satisfactorily during the past year. They all reach the standard of a 4th class.

Table XV.

Taluq Schools, North Arcot District.	No. of Pupils, 31st March	
	1870.	1871.
Taluq School, Arcot ...	101	92
Do. Arnee ...	98	104
Do. Tripathy ...	37	57
Do. Palamannir ...	37	45
Total ...	293	298

30. Table XV. shows the fluctuation in the attendance of the Taluq Schools of North Arcot during the past year. The progress of these schools has on the whole been fair. But the teachers in them manifest a continued tendency to laxity of discipline and disregard of duty, which has already necessitated several changes, and still requires close and constant supervision to keep in check.

31. The Private Schools (for boys) of the middle class on the Salary System, 107 in number, are distributed, as shown in the margin, according to the districts in which they are situated.

Tanjore District ...	40
Trichinopoly do ...	82
Salem do ...	30
North Arcot do ...	5
Total ...	107

32. Of the schools above mentioned in the Tanjore District, 40 in number,

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, TANJORE.

Mission Schools.

S. P. G. Fort School, Tanjore...	190
Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vellore ...	102
Do. do. Porreiyar ...	151
Do. do. Amiappen ...	66
Wesleyan Mission do. Tritrapoondy ...	55
Do. Elementary School do. ...	94
Do. do. Manargudy ...	...
Do. do. East Street ...	105
Do. do. West Street ...	70
Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Manalay ...	25
Do. do. Velagudy ...	19
German Lutheran Mission School, Tanjore...	74
Do. Elementary School, Negapatam ...	25
Roman Catholic Anglo-Vern. School, Tanjore ...	71
Do. do. Qudamungalam, ...	32
Do. do. Tranquebar ...	27

Under Native Management.

Town School, Combacoenum ...	510
Pettah Branch School, do. ...	15
Elementary School, do. ...	77
Anglo-Vernacular School, Natchar Covil ...	21
Do. Velangimmon ...	20
Do. Melcavery ...	22
Do. Cottayur ...	26
Do. Cavistallum ...	85
Do. Samimalay ...	53
Do. Karuntattangudy ...	126
Do. East Gate, Tanjore ...	96
Do. South Street, do. ...	70
Do. Tandangorei ...	18
Do. Palamanery ...	41
Do. Kornada ...	26
Do. Komal ...	30
Do. New Street, Mayaveram ...	23
Do. Sheally ...	62
Do. Chorakayur ...	20
Do. Polagum ...	15

Rajal's Chuttrum Schools.

Chuttrum School, Orattasadu ...	129
Do. Needamangalam ...	104
Do. Rajamadam ...	75
Do. Valangulam ...	254
Do. Meenbasel ...	86

management of a Committee of Native gentlemen of the town, including among its members some of the masters of the College. The school funds have accumulated under judicious management to a considerable amount, and the school is well maintained. It rises to the standard of the 5th class of Taluq Schools.

34. Associated also with the Combacoenum College, but in a more distant degree than the Town School, are the Elementary School, Combacoenum, Pettah Branch School, do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Cavistallum, do. Samimalay. Cavistallum and Samimalay. The Pettah Branch School at Combacoenum was designed, also, as its name imports to assist in the preparation of pupils for the higher institutions, but it never

15 are connected with Missions, 20 are under native management, and 5 are supported from the Rajal's Chuttrum Funds, and one under the management of the Collector of the district.

33. Among these schools the Gospel Society's Schools in the Tanjore Fort and at Vellam, and the Town School at Combacoenum call for separate notice on account of their connexion as branch schools with the Tanjore High School and the College at Combacoenum, which are the principal educational institutions of the district. The Tanjore Fort School and the Vellam School are under the direct management of the Principal of the Tanjore High School, and follow the courses prescribed for the junior classes of that institution. They are well conducted, and rise about to the standard of the 4th class of Taluq Schools. The Town School at Combacoenum is under the

attained a satisfactory footing, and will take a place among the Results' System Schools from the beginning of this year. The schools at Cavistallum and Samimalay were founded by, and are maintained out of, the estate of the late Chendrapagasa Mupaner, and rise respectively to the standard of the 5th and 4th classes of Taluq Schools. The Elementary School was formed in the middle of the year by the amalgamation with a former Elementary School of the Patcheappa's Street Infant School, and approaches the standard of a Taluq School, 3rd class.

35. Similarly associated to the Tanjore High School are the schools noted in the margin, under the management of Ragnatha Naina, one of the teachers of the High School. These schools follow the course of the junior classes of the High School, and come up to the standards of the 4th and 3rd classes of Taluq Schools.

36. Among the remaining schools the Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School at Porreiyar approaches the standard of a 5th class of Zillah Schools. It has aspired, for some years past, to the Matriculation standard, and the healthy progress of the school has been, to some extent, impeded by endeavours to push some of the senior classes forward too rapidly, but this defect is in course of being remedied since the Head Master was changed towards the middle of the year.

4th Class.	
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Amiappen.	
German Lutheran Mission School, Tanjore.	
Roman Catholic do. do.	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Sheally.	

37. The schools noted in the margin approach the standard of a 4th class of Taluq Schools. They have worked generally satisfactorily during the year. In other respects they call for no particular remarks.

38. The schools noted in the margin rise to the standard of a 3rd class. Among these schools the Tritrapoondy School should take a higher standing; but, owing to frequent changes of masters, its progress has been much impeded; the other schools call for no particular remark.

3rd Class.	
Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Tritrapoondy.	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Palamanary.	
Do. do. Komal.	

39. The schools noted in the margin approach the standards of the 1st and 2nd classes of Taluq Schools; among these the schools at Natchar Covil and Velangimmon were founded by Sivaguru Pillay, formerly Tahsildar of Combacoenum, and flourished so long as he continued in charge of the taluq, but on his transfer to some other place they speedily fell away. The Wesleyan Mission Schools at Manalay and three Elementary Schools at Tritra-

2nd Class.	
Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vern. School, Velagudy.	
Do. do. Manalay.	
Roman Catholic do. Tranquebar.	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Natchar Covil.	
Do. Melcavery.	
Do. Cottayur.	
Do. Kornada.	
Do. Chorakayur.	

1st Class.	
Wesleyan Mission Elementary School, Tritrapoondy.	
Do. do. Manargudy.	
Do. do. East Street.	
Do. do. West Street.	
German Lutheran Mission School, Negapatam.	

32. Of the schools above mentioned in the Tanjore District, 40 in number,

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, TANJORE.

Mission Schools.

S. P. G. Fort School, Tanjore...	190
Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vellore ...	102
Do. do. Porreiyar ...	151
Do. do. Amiappen ...	66
Wesleyan Mission do. Tritrapoondy ...	55
Do. Elementary School do. ...	94
Do. do. Manargudy ...	105
Do. do. East Street ...	70
Do. do. West Street ...	25
Do. Anglo-Vernacular School, Manalay ...	19
Do. do. Velaguly ...	74
German Lutheran Mission School, Tanjore...	25
Do. Elementary School, Negapatam ...	71
Roman Catholic Anglo-Vern. School, Tanjore	32
Do. do. Cundamungalam, ...	27
Do. do. Tranquebar ...	27

Under Native Management.

Town School, Combacoanum ...	510
Pettah Branch School, do. ...	15
Elementary School, do. ...	77
Anglo-Vernacular School, Natchar Covil	21
Do. Velangimmon ...	20
Do. Melcavery ...	22
Do. Cottayur ...	26
Do. Cavistallum ...	85
Do. Samimalay ...	53
Do. Karuntattangudy ...	136
Do. East Gate, Tanjore ...	96
Do. South Street, do. ...	70
Do. Tandangorei ...	18
Do. Palamanery ...	41
Do. Komada ...	26
Do. Komal ...	30
Do. New Street, Mayaveram...	23
Do. Sheally ...	62
Do. Chorakayur ...	20
Do. Polagum ...	15

Rajah's Chuttrum Schools.

Chuttrum School, Oratacadu...	129
Do. Needamungalam ...	104
Do. Rajamadam ...	75
Do. Valangulam...	254
Do. Meenbuzel ...	86

management of a Committee of Native gentlemen of the town, including among its members some of the masters of the College. The school funds have accumulated under judicious management to a considerable amount, and the school is well maintained. It rises to the standard of the 5th class of Taluq Schools.

34. Associated also with the Combacoanum College, but in a more distant degree than the Town School, are the Elementary School at Combacoanum and the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Cavistallum and Samimalay. The Pettah Branch School at Combacoanum was designed, also, as its name imports to assist in the preparation of pupils for the higher institutions, but it never

15 are connected with Missions, 20 are under native management, and 5 are supported from the Rajah's Chuttrum Funds, and one under the management of the Collector of the district.

33. Among these schools the Gospel Society's Schools in the Tanjore Fort and at Vellam, and the Town School at Combacoanum call for separate notice on account of their connexion as branch schools with the Tanjore High School and the College at Combacoanum, which are the principal educational institutions of the district. The Tanjore Fort School and the Vellam School are under the direct management of the Principal of the Tanjore High School, and follow the courses prescribed for the junior classes of that institution. They are well conducted, and rise about to the standard of the 4th class of Taluq Schools. The Town School at Combacoanum is under the

attained a satisfactory footing, and will take a place among the Results' System Schools from the beginning of this year. The schools at Cavistallum and Samimalay were founded by, and are maintained out of, the estate of the late Cheudrapragasa Mupanar, and rise respectively to the standard of the 5th and 4th classes of Taluq Schools. The Elementary School was formed in the middle of the year by the amalgamation with a former Elementary School of the Patcheappa's Street Infant School, and approaches the standard of a Taluq School, 3rd class.

35. Similarly associated to the Tanjore High School are the schools noted in the margin, under the management of Ragnatha Naina, one of the teachers of the High School. These schools follow the course of the junior classes of the High School, and come up to the standards of the 4th and 3rd classes of Taluq Schools.

36. Among the remaining schools the Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School at Porreiyar approaches the standard of a 5th class of Zillah Schools. It has aspired, for some years past, to the Matriculation standard, and the healthy progress of the school has been, to some extent, impeded by endeavours to push some of the senior classes forward too rapidly, but this defect is in course of being remedied since the Head Master was changed towards the middle of the year.

37. The schools noted in the margin approach the standard of a 4th class of Taluq Schools. They have worked generally satisfactorily during the year. In other respects they call for no particular remarks.

38. The schools noted in the margin rise to the standard of a 3rd class. Among these schools the Tritrapoondy School should take a higher standing; but, owing to frequent changes of masters, its progress has been much impeded; the other schools call for no particular remark.

39. The schools noted in the margin approach the standards of the 1st and 2nd classes of Taluq Schools; among these the schools at Natchar Covil and Velangimmon were founded by Sivaguru Pillay, formerly Tahsildar of Combacoanum, and flourished so long as he continued in charge of the taluq, but on his transfer to some other place they speedily fell away. The Wesleyan Mission Schools at Manalay and three Elementary Schools at Tritra-

4th Class.

S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School,	
Amiappen.	
German Lutheran Mission School, Tanjore.	
Roman Catholic do. do.	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Sheally.	

3rd Class.

Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular	
School, Tritrapoondy.	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Palamanary.	
Do. do. Komal.	

2nd Class.

Wesleyan Mission, Anglo-Vern. School, Velaguly.	
Do. do. Manalay.	
Roman Catholic do. Tranquebar.	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Natchar Covil.	
Do. Melcavery.	
Do. Cottayur.	
Do. Cornada.	
Do. Chorakayur.	

1st Class.

Wesleyan Mission Elementary School, Tritrapoondy.	
Do. do. Manargudy.	
Do. do. East Street.	
Do. do. West Street.	
German Lutheran Mission School, Negapatam.	

Roman Catholic Mission School, Cundamungalam.	poondy, and in the East and
Anglo-Vernacular School, Velanginam.	West Streets of Manargudy are
Do. New Street Mayavaram.	of recent institution, and will
Do. Polagum.	probably, with the German

Lutheran Mission Elementary School at Negapatam, come under the Results' System during the current year.

40. The Rajah's Chuttrum Schools appear to be of long standing in the district, but had fallen into a very inefficient state, till they were reorganized by the Collector of the District in January of last year. They are attached to chuttrums or charitable institutions which were

intended to give food and shelter to travellers, especially pilgrims journeying to and from Rameshwaram. In these schools the pupils are now provided with food and books, as well as instruction, gratis. Many flocked to them, in consequence, even from remote districts, and I understand that it was found necessary to limit the age, for attending the schools, to fourteen years. The five schools are divided into two classes; the schools at Needamungalam and Orathanadu, belonging to the 1st or higher class, and the remaining three to the 2nd or lower class. The schools at Needamungalam and Orathanadu are generally well managed, and attain the standard of a Taluq School 5th class. To each is attached a Sanskrit Department, in which, however, the number of pupils is very small. The three schools of the 2nd class are in a remote part of the district, which circumstance, coupled with pressure of other work and the lateness of the period of the year when the schools were placed under inspection, prevented their being examined before the end of the year.

41. Of the Salary System Schools of the middle class in the Trichinopoly District, 32 in number, 8

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, TRICHINOPOLY.		
Mission Schools.		
S. P. G. Boys' School, Worriore	...	32
Do. do. Tennore	...	28
Do. Elementary School, Trichinopoly Fort	...	25
S. P. G. Anglo-Vern. School, Erungalore	...	26
Do. Colmanikkam	...	18
Do. Pullambady	...	20
Roman Catholic Mission School, Periaverselay.	...	37
Do. Veragalore	...	34
Under Native Management.		
Anglo-Vern. School, Trichinopoly Fort	...	85
Do. Sirkarpolliem	...	28
Do. Condayempetta	...	42
Do. Mutarasanelur	...	15
Do. Malayempattu	...	18
Do. Trichendory	...	19
Do. Nungapuram	...	26
Do. Kutitalay	...	45
Do. Kattuputtur	...	19
Do. Museri	...	39
Do. Callur	...	20
Do. Amur	...	21
Do. Watalei Gudalur	...	40
Do. Manachanelur	...	42
Do. Pachur	...	12
Do. Pitchandarkovil	...	33
Do. Torryore	...	41

are attached to Missions, and the remaining 24 are under native management. Of these schools the Gospel Society's Schools at Worriore, Tennore, and the Trichinopoly Fort are subsidiary to, and under the management of, the Principal of the High School. They teach up to the standard of the 2nd or 3rd class of Taluq Schools. The Boys' School at Erungalore has greatly fallen away since the improvement of the Roman Catholic School in the neighbouring village of Portugudy, and barely reaches the 2nd class standard. The schools of the same Society at Colamanikkam and Pullam-

Anglo-Vern. School, Perambalore	...	16
Do. Lalgudy	...	105
Do. Arialore	...	21
Do. Udiarpolliem	...	23
Do. Jayencondasholapuram	...	20
Do. Alathamputti	...	20

body and the Roman Catholic Mission Schools at Periaverselay and Viragalore reach about the same standard.

42. Of the schools under native management, the Anglo-Vernacular School at Lalgudy continues to work satisfactorily, and occupies the place of a Government Taluq School, teaching up to the standard of a 4th or 5th class.

43. The remaining schools under the native management approach the standards of the several classes of Taluq Schools, as shown in the margin. Amongst these, the schools to the eastward of the district at Udiarpolliem, Arialore, and Jayencondasholapuram have fallen away in strength considerably since they were established some years ago. The schools at Pachur, Malayemputtur, and Kattuputtur never attained even moderate strength, and the grants sanctioned on their behalf have been withdrawn from the beginning of the current year. Pachur and Malayemputtur are comparatively unimportant villages, and perhaps are incapable of maintaining good schools; but at Kattuputtur, which is a large place, and might well maintain a school of forty or thirty pupils, the fault has lain with the managers, who, notwithstanding frequent promises to the contrary, have kept the school at the extreme end of the town, and possibly also adopted other measures tending to limit admission to the school to a few families.

SALARY SYSTEM SCHOOLS, SALEM.		
Mission Schools.		
London Mission School, Salem	...	32
Do. do. Ahtur	...	29
Do. do. Vaniembady	...	25
Mixed Schools.		
Remount Depot School, Oosoor	...	34
Railway School, Jollarpett	...	19
Under Native Management.		
Town School, Salem	...	65
Anglo-Vern. School, Saramungalam	...	40
Do. Pullavery	...	15
Do. Rassipuram	...	23
Do. Namegharipett	...	16
Do. Caveripattam	...	29
Do. Womalore	...	35
Do. Trichengode	...	29
Do. Paramatty	...	19
Do. Venkary	...	33

44. Of the Salary System Schools (boys and mixed) of the middle class in the Salem District, 30 in number, 3 are connected with the London Mission, 2 are mixed schools under the management of European Officers, and 25 are under native management. Of these, the mixed schools of the Remount Depot and of the Railway at Jollarpett are of a distinct class from the rest, being designed to meet the wants of special services; in detached localities, and giving instruction only in English.

Anglo-Vernr. School, Harur	...	20	The Railway School at Jollar-
Do. Kadattur	...	15	pett was for some time in the
Do. Pennagarum	...	80	year conducted as an Anglo-
Do. Pappapatty	...	14	Vernacular School, but the
Do. Palcode	...	25	experiment did not succeed,
Do. Royacotta	...	45	and it reverted towards the
Do. Denkenicotta	...	40	middle of the year to a purely
Do. Thally	...	26	English School, and is now
Do. Dowlatabad	...	24	working satisfactorily and
Do. Caveripattam	...	26	reaches the standard of a
Do. Muttrapally	...	9	Zillah School, 3rd class. The
Do. Alapally	...	14	
Do. Purram	...	12	
Do. Mallapady	...	33	
Elementary School, Tripatore	...	21	

Reacont Depot School works up to the standard of a Zillah School, 4th or 5th class.

45. Of the remaining schools, those noted in the margin teach up to the standard of a Taluq School, 4th class.

4th Class Standard.

London Mission School, Salem.	
Do. Akkur.	
Do. Vaniambody.	
Town School, Salem.	
Anglo-Vernr. School, Rassipuram.	
Do. Womalore.	
Do. Trichengode.	
Do. Royacotta.	
Do. Denkenicotta.	

3rd Class Standard.

Anglo-Vernr. School, Saramungalam.	
Do. Pullavery.	
Do. Namagtheripett.	
Do. Cumarapolhem.	
Do. Paramutty.	
Do. Venkary.	
Do. Harur.	
Do. Kadathur.	
Do. Pennagaram.	
Do. Pappapatty.	
Do. Palcode.	
Do. Kally.	
Do. Caveripattam.	
Do. Mallapady.	

2nd Class Standard.

Anglo-Vernr. School, Dowlatabad.	
Do. Mattrapally.	
Do. Purram.	
Do. Alapally.	
Elementary School, Tripatore.	

47. The Salary System Schools of the middle class in the North Arcot

SALARY SYSTEM SCHOOLS, NORTH ARCOT.

Mission School.	
Church of Scotland Mission School, Vellore	238
Mixed Schools.	
Chaplain's Fort School	58
Anglo-Vernr. School, Guriattam	39
Do. Arcunum	54
Do. Paranjee	19

Church of Scotland School at Vellore, from its magnitude, deserves especial

A school of the London Mission at Sunkerydroog, which approached the same standard, was closed during the year, having sunk under the rivalry of two Results' System Schools, one of which has been since abandoned by the master after receipt of the grant to which he became entitled.

46. The schools noted in the margin approach the standard of Taluq School 3rd and 2nd classes. The tenure of all these schools depending, as the generality of them do, on monthly subscriptions, and the fees of the pupils is very precarious, and owing to the restriction imposed on salary grants those that fell away during the past year have not been replaced. Among the schools that have continued to the end of the year the grants have been withdrawn from the schools at Pappapatty, Purram, and Mattrapally, which will probably be continued as Results' System Schools during the current year.

District are five in number, of which one is attached to the Church of Scotland Mission, one is a mixed school under the management of the Chaplain of Vellore, and the remaining three are under native management. Of these the

notice. It aspires eventually to reach the Matriculation standard, and now approaches a standard between the 4th and 5th classes of Zillah Schools. The Chaplain's School in the Vellore Fort calls, also, for separate notice, as being of a class distinct from others in the district, being intended to give instruction only in English, and designed especially for the children of the European and mixed parentage of the place. It was re-constituted this year as a mixed school, by the amalgamation of the Fort Boys' and Girls' Schools, and has improved very much since the change. It is now placed in the charge of a certificated schoolmistress of the 2nd grade. Of the schools under native management, the schools at Guriattam and Arcunum are working generally satisfactorily, and approach the standard of a Taluq School 3rd class; the school at Paranjee has but a small attendance, and does not rise above the standard of a 2nd class.

48. The Girls' Schools under inspection in the division are twenty-six in number, of which twelve continue under the Salary System, and fourteen are brought under the Results' System as shown in paragraphs 14 and	
Girls' Schools.	
English Schools	3
Native Christian Schools	10
Caste Girls' Schools	13

15. But they may be more conveniently grouped for consideration here, as shown in the margin, with reference to the classes for whose benefit they are designed. To the number above shown may also be added the Chaplain's School in the Vellore Fort, which, though a mixed school, partakes more of the character of a Girls' School, being conducted by a schoolmistress and excluding boys over twelve years of age.

49. The English Schools, or those in which English is made the medium of instruction, are three in number. They are designed especially for the instruction of the children of Europeans and East Indians. The na-	
English Schools.	
Convent School, Trichinopoly	30
Do. Vellore	110
Chaplain's do.	34, Girls

50. The schools which I have collected into the second group under the name of Native Christian Schools are mostly of long standing, and are all connected with Missions. Though they seem to have been originally designed for the instruction of the children of Christian parents, they are open to all classes of the community. Among these the Gospel Society's Schools at Tanjore and Cananda-

Tanjore District.	
S. P. G. Girls' School, Tanjore	58
Do. Cananda-gudy	12
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam	67
German Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar	37
Do. Tanjore	32
Roman Catholic School, Tranquebar	46
Trichinopoly District.	
S. P. G. Girls' School, Putter	32
Do. Erungalore	29
Roman Catholic School, Portagudy	26
Salem District.	
London Mission School, Salem	43

Negapatam, the German Luther-

an Mission School at Tranquebar, and the London Mission School at Salem stand in the first rank. In all of these elementary instruction is given in English and Geography in the higher classes, and they work up to the Simple and Compound Rules of Arithmetic. One of the girls of the Wesleyan Mission School at Negapatam succeeded in obtaining a teacher's certificate at the examination held in August last. In the second rank stand the German Lutheran Mission School at Tanjore, the Roman Catholic Schools at Tranquebar and Portugady, and the Gospel Society's School at Puttur. In these instruction is confined to the Vernacular, or nearly so, but the first three of these schools have made a considerable advance during the past year, while the Gospel Society's School at Puttur continues in a very elementary condition.

61. The schools which I have placed in the third group are of more recent origin, and are designed to supply a want which only

CASTE GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Tanjore District.	
Wesleyan Mission Caste Girls' School, Negapatam...	66
Do. do. Manargudy...	53
Ragunatha Naina's Girls' School, Karantattangudy...	45
Do. do. Palayagaram...	29
Muppanar's, School, Combaconum...	60
Tabeldar's do. do. ...	40
Hindu Girls' School, Puttocotah...	39
Salem District.	
London Mission Caste Girls' School, Salem...	70
Do. do. Tripatore...	27
Do. do. Kistnagherry...	29
Hindu Fort Girls' School, Salem...	31
Comatty Mundapum Girls' School, Salem...	6
North Arcot District.	
Church of Scotland Mission Caste Girls' School, Vellore...	111
Hindu Girls' School, Ranipett...	10

under the disadvantage of being dependent on male teachers, and there seems to be no very proximate prospect of the want of female teachers being supplied. The head of the Salem Town School is a tolerably well qualified schoolmistress, and in some of Ragunatha Naina's Schools in Tanjore, female teachers have been employed to give instruction to the lower classes and to teach sewing; but the qualifications of these latter are of an elementary character, and for the greater and more important portion of the instruction imparted in all the Girls' Schools they are dependent on male teachers. Besides the twelve Girls' Schools under the Results' System at the end of the year as shown in Table XV.,

Table XVI.

Results' System Girls' Schools.	No. of Schools presenting Pupils.	No. of Pupils passed.
To the 3rd Standard ...	2	9
To the 2nd do. ...	13	94
To the 1st do. ...	14	136
Total ...	29	239

schools brought pupils up to the 3rd standard, and all but two worked up to the 2nd standard. Of these two, one, a school of Ragunatha Naina's at Palayagaram near Tanjore, has only recently been established, and the girls were

began to be felt within the last few years in Hindu Society. Of these schools six are connected with Missions and the remaining eight, are under native management. The movement commenced in the division with native committees and was afterwards taken up and continued by the Mission Societies. The schools still labor

three others were examined and received grants in the course of the year, but were closed before the end. Table XVI. shows the number of schools which presented pupils for the several standards and the number of pupils passed for each. It will thus be seen that two of the fifteen

Table XVII.

Results' System Girls' Schools.	No. of Schools.	Amount of Grants.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Tanjore District ...	7	878	12	0
Trichinopoly District ...	2	237	12	0
Salem do. ...	3	262	4	0
North Arcot do. ...	2	115	13	0
Total ...	14	1,492	3	0

not qualified by sufficiently long attendance for presentation for examination. The amount of the grants passed to the 14 schools, which received aid as above shown, was Rupees 1,494-8-0, or an average of Rupees 106-12-0 for each school. Table XVII. shows the

distribution of the amount of grants sanctioned according to districts. 52. The Results' System Schools for boys may be conveniently classed for consideration under two heads as in Tables IX. and X:—

1st.—Those attached to Missions.

2nd.—Those under Native or Departmental management.

53. The Results' System Schools attached to Missions, 43 in number, are distributed according to the districts in which they are situated, and the Missions to which they are attached, as shown in Table IX. The progress and standing of these schools may be judged, to a great extent, by the number of pupils passed for the several standards, and the amount of the grants to which they have established their claims. As a rule, when schools have not received aid, it is in consequence either of their not having been sufficiently long under inspection, or from failing to bring pupils up to the prescribed standards. Table XVIII. shows for each Mission the total number of schools with their attendance, the number of schools receiving aid, and of pupils passed for each standard, and the amount of grants sanctioned.

Table XVIII.

Mission Schools on the Results' System.	Total.		No. of Pupils.			Amount of Grants.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	No. of Schools aided.	3rd Standard.	2nd Standard.	1st Standard.	Rs.	A. P.
<i>Tanjore District.</i>								
S. P. G. Vedipuram Mission ...	6	109	2	...	...	15	32	8 0
Do. Cuddagady do. ...	10	225	4	...	...	24	71	8 0
Do. Tanjore & Annapur do. ...	4	130	1	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Nangunur Mission ...	8	167	...	...	...	14	39	0 0
Wesleyan Mission, Negapatam ...	2	57	2	2	1	...	...	...
Total ...	30	688	9	2	20	65	207	0 0
<i>Trichinopoly District.</i>								
S. P. G. Erumallore Mission ...	9	151	7	2	19	56	152	13 0
Gen. Luth. Trichinopoly Mission ...	2	69	2	8	8	6	84	0 0
Roman Catholic Portugady do. ...	1	19	1	6	5	9	92	0 0
Total ...	12	239	10	16	32	71	328	12 0
<i>North Arcot District.</i>								
Church of Scotland Mission, Arcotum ...	1	52	1	9	16	27	68	0 0
Total of 3 Districts ...	43	979	20	27	68	153	633	12 0

* The Grand Ancient School, though in the Tanjore District, is under the management of the Principal of the Tamil Society's High School at Trichinopoly.

54. Of the 43 schools included in the above table it will be seen that 37, with 782, pupils belong to the Gospel Society's Missions in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts, and that of these 37 schools only 14 have received aid to the amount of Rupees 320-12-0, giving an average of Rupees 22-12-10 for each school aided. The remaining 6 schools attached to other Missions all received aid. On the schools of the Gospel Society in the Tanjore District the Deputy Inspector reports:—"Two schools belonging to the Vediapuram and 5 to the Canandagudy Circle were examined by me under the Results' System, and the progress made was so elementary that almost all the boys presented appeared only for the first or lowest standard. The other schools attached to the above Circles are not fit for examination, and they are worse than an indigenous school in its first stage. In July last, I examined a few schools attached to the Nangur Mission, and none of the boys seemed to approach any of the required standards." It should be noticed, however, in regard to these schools, that many of them are located in poor agricultural villages, where it is with difficulty that the boys can be got to attend school at all, or to forego for the purpose the few pice which they pick up by tending cattle or other such occupations. As regards the Canandagudy Mission, it should be noted that most of the schools are only newly instituted, and have not had time for much improvement. The Rev. Mr. Taylor, who has charge of the Canandagudy Mission, has devoted much time and energy to promoting the extension and advancement of these schools, and it will be seen, on reference to Table IX., that the number of schools in this Mission has advanced from 4 to 10 during the year. In these circumstances and taking into account that the extension and improvement of these schools are still going on, the progress made in this district may be regarded as very satisfactory. The Village Schools of the Wesleyan Mission at Negapatam and those of the Gospel Society in the Trichinopoly District, as shown by the proportion of pupils and the standards passed, stand somewhat higher. The schools of the German Lutheran and the Roman Catholic Missions at Trichinopoly and Portugudy stand well, as might be expected from their position. The Church of Scotland School at Arcunum may well be ranked with schools of the middle class.

55. The Results' System Schools for boys, other than Mission Schools, 331 in number, are distributed, as shown in Table X., according to the districts in which they are situated. Table XIX. gives particulars, as in Table XVIII., of schools of this class in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts which may be conveniently considered together.

Table XIX.

Results' System Schools under Departmental Management, Tanjore and Trichinopoly.		TOTAL.		No. of Schools aided.	No. of PUPILS PASSED FOR				Amount of Grants sanctioned.		
		Schools.	Pupils.		4th Standard	3rd Standard	2nd Standard	1st Standard			
Tanjore District.											
Middle Class Schools	6	286	6	35	67	48	61	Rs. 1,104	8	0	
Lower do.	16	495	14	10	37	105	130	808	8	0	
	Total	21	781	20	45	104	163	1,912	16	0	
Trichinopoly District.											
Lower Class Schools	21	560	21	11	25	50	219	800	8	0	
	Total of 2 Districts	42	1,341	41	56	129	203	2,712	24	0	
* 2 closed											

* 2 closed.

56. These schools are generally of superior character and standing to the Results' System Schools in the Districts of Salem and North Arcot, which have been brought forward by the Inspecting Schoolmasters. Owing to the want of the requisite agency in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts for the improvement of Indigenous Village Schools, the village school system has not made as much way in these districts as in other districts, or parts of districts, in which the requisite agency has been at work; and many of the schools brought under the Results' System in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts are situated in favored localities, and are under the management of teachers very much above the standard of ordinary Village Schoolmasters. The Head Master of the Pundy School has passed the F.A. Examination, several have passed the Matriculation Examination, and nearly all either have passed or they come up to the standard of the 4th or some higher grade. It should be noted that while column 2 shows the number of schools in existence at the close of the year, column 4 shows the number passed for grants after examination. Some of these have been abandoned after receiving grants, as shown in the Column of Remarks.

57. Table XX. gives particulars similar to the two preceding tables for the Results' System Schools under departmental management in the Salem District.

Table XX.

Results' System Schools under Departmental Management, Salem District.	TOTAL.		No. of Schools aided.	No. of PUPILS PASSED FOR				Amount of Grants sanc- tioned.		
	Schools.	Pupils.		4th Standard.	3rd Standard.	2nd Standard.	1st Standard.			
SALEM AND AHIRUR RANGE.										
Middle Class Schools.										
Salem Town	4	199	4	25	44	39	35	Rs. 583	4	0
Lower Class Schools.										
Salem Taluq	59	1,557	40	...	93	184	298	1,755	8	0
Ahirur do.	19	279	10	...	1	26	74	264	8	0
Other Taluqs.										
Middle Class Schools	2	66	2	17	13	15	15	355	12	0
Lower do.	32	599	28	6	21	96	148	884	6	0
Total ...	116	2,509	99	48	172	361	570	3,843	6	0

58. Among the Middle Class Schools in Salem Town is one of the branches of the Town School, which in the previous year was in receipt of a salary grant. The three others are managed by ex-pupils of the Salem Zillah School, and aim at preparing pupils for the General Test Examination, or for pursuing their studies in the Salem Zillah School. The schools of the lower class or Village Schools in the taluq call for little remark, except that in all a better system of instruction is introduced, and the use of printed books is

substituted for the old *clais*. It will be seen on reference to the table that a fair proportion of the pupils in these schools read up to the higher standards.

59. Table XXI. shows particulars similar to the three preceding tables for the Results' System Schools under the departmental management in the North Arcot District.

Table XXI.

Results' System Schools under Departmental Management in North Arcot District.	TOTAL.		No. of Schools aided.	No. OF PUPILS PASSED FOR				Amount of Grants sanctioned.			
	Schools.	Pupils.		4th Standard.	3rd Standard.	2nd Standard.	1st Standard.				
ARCOT AND WALLAJAH RANGE.											
Middle Class Schools.											
Wallajah Taluq	9	227	9	68	61	39	59	RS. 784	A. 10	P. 0	
Arcot do.	9	302	9	54	47	78	123	725	9	0	
Lower Class Schools.											
Wallajah Taluq	35	772	21	11	78	186	277	809	12	0	
Arcot do.	24	563	11	...	41	104	136	533	8	0	
VELLORE AND GURUATTU RANGE.											
Lower Class Schools.											
Vellore Taluq... ..	50	1,310	34	...	46	181	660	1,359	14	0	
Gurumatam do.	31	610	15	...	50	59	219	746	4	0	
OTHER TALUQS.											
Middle Class Schools	4	165	4	43	35	34	53	558	0	0	
Lower Class do.	11	305	6	...	29	66	119	391	0	0	
Total	173	4,359	109	176	537	747	1,636	5,920	9	0	

60. The same remark

60. The same remarks apply to these as to the schools in the Salem District. It will be seen that the 3rd and 4th standards are fairly represented in them.

61. Table XXII. shows the total expenditure in each district on account of the Results' System Schools of all classes. In addition to the grants sanctioned and paid on account of Results' System Schools for the past year a sum of Rupees 288-12-0, sanctioned in 1869-70 on account of sixteen schools in the Salem District, and of Rupees 62-8-0 on account of one school in the North Arcot District (in all Rupees 351-4-0) was not

	Sanctioned and paid in 1870-71.			Sanctioned in 1869-70 and paid in 1870-71.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Tanjore District...	3,081	12	0	...	...	...
Trichinopoly District ...	1,467	0	0	...	...	...
Salem do. ...	2,105	10	0	288	12	0
North Arcot do. ...	6,134	12	0	62	8	0
Total ...	13,787	2	0	551	4	0

paid till the beginning of the year under review, 1870-71. There remains only to add that the Deputy Inspectors in all the districts of this division report very confidently on the capabilities of these districts. But hitherto their efforts, and, I may add, my own, have been to a great extent paralyzed, so far as regards the improvement of the Village Schools for want of the requisite agency.

62. The following table gives particulars of the Native Regimental Schools which come under my inspection within the division and in Bangalore during the past year.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	Total.
28th Regiment N. I. (Vellore).—							
English School...	...	...	...	6	4	15	25
Hindustani do. ...	...	...	4	6	6	19	35
Tamil do. ...	...	...	2	4	6	6	18
Telugu do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	13	18
Arithmetic do. ...	...	...	10	11	5	8	34
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
27th Regiment N. I. (Bangalore).—							
Hindustani School...	...	...	3	2	6	32	43
Telugu do. ...	...	...	6	3	4	14	27
Tamil do. ...	...	...	2	3	3	13	21
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
39th Regiment N. I. (Bangalore).—							
Tamil School ...	...	...	3	8	11	32	54
Hindustani do. ...	...	...	...	4	8	14	26
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Sappers and Miners (Bangalore).—							
Boys' School ...	...	4	13	2	13	97	129
Girls' do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	19	24
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
26th Regiment N. I. (Trichinopoly).—							
English School ...	...	5	13	10	1	5	34
Tamil do. ...	...	12	9	11	13	14	59
Hindustani do. ...	...	6	8	15	11	8	48
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
38th Regiment N. I. (Trichinopoly).—							
Not examined.							

63. The same remarks apply to these schools as in former years. They appear generally to have reached pretty nearly as high a stage of improvement and development, as with the means at their disposal they are capable of attaining. The highest classes in these schools generally read and write from dictation readily, and well in their several Vernaculars, and work through the elementary rules in Arithmetic, Simple and Compound. In some schools they attempt the Rule of Three, but not with success, and in some they add a little Geography and Grammar to the school course. In some of the Regiments

the school funds are assisted by subscriptions among the officers and a small schooling fee, and an English School is opened. The 38th Regiment did not arrive at Trichinopoly till towards the end of the year, and the families not having yet come up, the school was not opened for a considerable time after.

64. The following table gives particulars of the Minor Wards of Government in the division:—

Names of Minor Wards.	Estates.	Districts.	Age.
Gopalasamy	Adagapuram	Salem	16
B. Chendrasegara Nayanivaru	Bangarupolliem	North Arcot	17½
B. Pedaramapa Nayanivaru	Do.	Do.	18½
Alagascondram	Eluvathadi	Tanjore	15
Subbaroyen	Do.	Do.	9

65. The Alagapuram Minor, on coming under the tutelage of the Board of Wards, was placed in the Salem Zillah School, but his attendance at school was never regular, and for the last two years has ceased altogether. The late Collector of the District made frequent attempts to coerce him into regular attendance, but without effect.

66. The two Minors of Bangarupolliem in the North Arcot District are brothers, and appear to be well disposed and well conducted. They are reading in the Chittoor Zillah School in the 2nd and 3rd classes, and the Head Master reports favorably of their conduct and tolerably favorably of their diligence.

67. The two Minors of Eluvathadi, in the Tanjore District, are also brothers, and are studying in the Taluq School at Trivalore. They are, also, well conducted and fairly diligent, and have made creditable progress in their studies during the year.

68. The required returns have been already forwarded.

APPENDIX A.

No. V.

From T. MARDEN, Esq., Inspector of Schools, 5th Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Palany Hills, 29th April 1871, No. 147.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Report on the progress of education in the 5th Division for the year ending 31st March 1871.

2. I annex the usual comparative table of schools under inspection on the 31st March 1870 and 31st March 1871, respectively:—

Number of schools in the 5th Division on 31st March 1870—

Government Schools	9
Private Schools, receiving aid	377
Do. not receiving aid	10
Village Schools, receiving aid	139
Do. not receiving aid	436
Army Schools	2
Total	973

Number of schools in the 5th Division on the 31st March 1871—

Government Schools	9
Private Schools, receiving aid	375
Do. not receiving aid	7
Village Schools, receiving aid	272
Do. not receiving aid	327
Army Schools	2
Total	992

3. With reference to the standard of instruction, the schools of the division stood at the close of the official year as follows:—

Schools of the Higher Class	3
Do. Middle Class	117
Do. Lower Class	865
Female Schools	2
Normal do	5
Total	992

4. SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.—*Coimbatore—Coimbatore High School.*—

7 Classes.
12 Masters.
296 Pupils.

At my last inspection in September the Rev. J. Malpas, M.A., of the University of Dublin, had succeeded Mr. Flanagan, B.A., of Madras, as Head Master.

The F.A. Class was weak, the numbers attending it having fallen from 11 to 3. The students seemed to be making satisfactory progress in their studies, but it appears that the school did not pass any pupils for this examination in the past official year. The Matriculation Class, at the time of inspection, contained 14 lads, and I learn that at the last Matriculation Examination 7 passed, one being in the 1st class. The lower classes answered as under :—

Class V., 15 boys.—Fourteen examined; well in general.

Class IV., 25 boys.—Twenty-three examined; the same.

Class III., 64 boys.—Fifty-seven examined; well in general.

Class II., 75 boys.—Seventy-two examined; the same.

Class I., 90 boys.—Seventy-seven examined cursorily, and appeared to be doing satisfactorily.

5. *Madura—Madura Zillah School.*—This school sent in 10 candidates for the last Matriculation Examination, of whom 5 were successful. At the time of my inspection there was no Matriculation Class, the former class having been broken up, and the new one not yet formed.

4 Classes.
9 Masters.
284 Pupils.

6. The 5th class (in two divisions) I examined carefully in English, in which subject their marking showed a result of "very fair." In Arithmetic there was a decided inferiority, which I attributed to the fact that under your orders the boys had been made to study subjects, which do not form a portion of the Matriculation subjects, and to which, therefore, they do not pay due attention. My opinion on this matter has been so frequently before you that I do not repeat it here. The 4th class (in four large divisions) did very fairly in English, very well in Arithmetic, and pretty well in Algebra. The 3rd class, the lowest, (in two divisions), did well in Arithmetic, and very fairly in English.

No Tamil Medal was awarded this year, the student who did the best having failed to comply with the regulations laid down. The essays were not of a very high order, and I felt it desirable to intimate that I should, in future, expect greater proficiency, and especially an avoidance of errors in Spelling and Grammar.

7. *Tinnevely.*—In this province a new institution for higher education was set on foot by the Church Mission Society and continued for some months. It did not, however, come into connexion with the Educational Department. The Palamcottah Native English School has been united with a portion of the Training Institution at that place, the title of the new institution being "The Palamcottah English Institution with Normal Department." This is under the charge of the Rev. T. Spratt. The remaining portion of the old Training Institution has been joined to a Vernacular Institution for many years under the Rev. E. Sargent. The new institution is designated "The Palamcottah Vernacular Preparandi Institution."

8 Classes.
11 Masters.
185 Pupils.

The English Institution educates up to the Matriculation standard, but does not seem to have sent in any candidate during the past year. As it was opened only in October last, the different classes had not had time to make much

progress. As far as they had gone their answering was pretty good in the lower classes, but only middling in the higher ones.

9. The "Normal Department" appeared to consist of the two highest classes, for although the twenty lads who hold Government Scholarships are distributed amongst the three highest classes, only those in the classes above named received instruction in Method or gave Criticism Lessons. The Model School had been transferred to the Vernacular Preparandi Institution as a Practising School.

10. *Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.*—This school sent in four candidates

8 Classes.
9 Master.
255 Pupils.

to the late Matriculation Examination, and passed two of them. There were at the time of my inspection, nine lads in the new Matriculation Class. Other

classes acquitted themselves as under :—

Class V., 14 boys.—Thirteen examined; pretty fair in general.

Class IV., 17 boys.—Sixteen examined; the same.

Class III., 23 boys.—Twenty-one examined; very fair in general.

Class II., 55 boys.—Forty-seven examined; the same.

Class I., 105 boys.—One hundred and two examined. This class, in four divisions, was examined cursorily, and seemed to be doing satisfactorily.

11. *Schools of the Middle Class, Nilgherries.*—The Lawrence Asylums were

	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums—			
Male Branch ...	7	3	140
Female do. ...	4	5	72
St. Stephen's School ...	4	2	18
Ootacamund Mission Anglo-Vernacular School ...	4	2	76

examined, as usual, in June. Since my last Report the Rev. the Principal, has taken up his quarters at the Asylums. In the highest class of the Male Branch I took English, Arithmetic, and History, in which the lads (17 in number) did generally

well. The lower classes, also, gave me satisfaction. In Tamil I examined the two highest classes, but the results were very poor, the boys not appearing to take sufficient interest in the subject, as is indeed not unnatural, seeing that it is quite a chance whether when they leave the Asylum they will happen to go to a part of the country where Tamil is the Vernacular.

12. The Industrial Department contained four classes as under :—telegraph 7 boys, tailoring 35 boys, gardening 18 boys, and shoe-making 8 boys. In each branch satisfactory progress was being made.

13. In the Female Branch I examined the highest class (of 16) in Arithmetic, English, Geography, and History. On the whole they did fairly. The 2nd class also did fairly, but the 3rd indifferently. I was shown some remarkably neat work performed by the girls.

14. St. Stephen's School is a kind of Parochial School under the Chaplain of Ootacamund. The results of my examination were, on the whole, unsatisfactory. At the Ootacamund Mission School results were about as good as usual, which is not saying very much. Compared with Taluk Schools, St. Stephen's School may be regarded as having a 3rd class as its highest, and the Mission Anglo-Vernacular School a 2nd class.

15. *Coimbatore*.—Of these schools that at Erode maintained its usual good condition. The Suthiamungalam School was also satisfactory as regards examination results, but the classes were weak. This school, as well as others, had been injured by schools on the Payment for Results' System being established in the place.

Government Taluk Schools.

	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Erode	4	4	92
Suthiamungalam	3	3	56
Cheyur	3	2	31
Pollachi	4	4	73
Darapuram	4	3	53
Udumalapetta	4	3	54

At Cheyur I was dissatisfied with the Head Master's conduct, and reduced his salary from Rupees 25 to Rupees 20. Subsequently he was dismissed from the service by you, and his place has been supplied by the Second Master from the Pollachi Taluk School. This last named school was doing well at my inspection, but I have since placed it under the master from Darapuram, who was not getting on well at his own school. The Deputy Inspector at his last examination of the school (Pollachi) reported that the new master was exerting himself, but that, nevertheless, there had been a considerable falling off in numbers during the year. The Darapuram School has now the master from Pollachi, and the Deputy Inspector thought the school had benefited by the change of teachers. So many boys, however, were absent on account of sickness, at the time of the examination, that it was difficult to judge of the results. The Udumalapetta School was in a satisfactory condition.

16. *Schools aided on the Salary Grant System*.—The Hindu School at Carur

	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standards compared to a Taluk School.
Carur Anglo-Vernacular School.	4	3	56	3rd
Kodumudi do.	2	1	13	3rd
Karamadai do.	3	1	5	2nd
Avenashi do.	2	1	14	2nd
Coimbatore London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School ...	5	5	67	4th
Metapolliem London Mission do.	2	2	25	2nd
Coimbatore Lutheran do. do.	4	3	35	3rd
Carur Wesleyan do. do.	4	3	35	3rd
Abolished.				
Pogalur	...	...	...	...
Perundaliyur	...	...	...	...

has made satisfactory progress during the year. I learn that since my inspection it has been removed from the chattrum it formerly occupied to a new building. The Kodumudi School had no teacher at the time I was in Coimbatore. The Deputy Inspector examined it in January, and was satisfied with its condition. A new building, however, was much required. At Karamadai the answering of the classes was rather poor. The Avenashi School was not much above a Village School, and the results of my inspection were very poor. The managers of the London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School at Coimbatore have since my inspection enlarged and rebuilt their school-house. The answering of the boys at my examination was only middling. The school of the same Society at Metapolliem was in a very poor state at the time of my visit, and there was still urgent want of suitable accommodation. I was compelled to report to you somewhat unfavorably of the Lutheran Mission School at Coimbatore. A

special report on it has since been submitted by the Deputy Inspector, upon which you have called on the manager to propose better arrangements for the future. The results of my inspection of the Wesleyan Mission School at Carur were generally satisfactory. The schools at Pogalur and Perundaliyur were closed for want of sufficient attendance.

17. *Rate Schools*.—At Salur there were but fourteen boys on the rolls at

	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standards compared to a Taluk School.
Salur	3	1	13	3rd
Kangayam	2	2	30	2nd

my inspection, and the Deputy Inspector lately found only nine present, and these could not pass a satisfactory examination. It appeared that the people desired to give up the school. At Kangayam the boys did fairly, and it was in contemplation to erect a new school-house.

18. *Schools aided on the Payment for Results' System*.—On the 31st March 1871, there were, in the Coimbatore District, eighty-four schools aided on this system, of which sixteen were Middle Class Schools. At the close of 1870-71 there were 195 aided schools, of which twenty-seven belonged to the Middle Class. These are shown in the margin.

	Pupils.	Highest Standard examined.	Amount drawn.
			Rs. A. P.
Coimbatore Catholic School ...	151	4th	208 0 0
Sukravaram	65	4th	237 0 0
Veerasamy Moodelliar's School.	53	4th	126 0 0
Kdyars' Street, Coimbatore ...	43	4th	53 8 0
Telugu Bramin's Street, do. ...	46	4th	183 0 0
Oppanagara Street, do. ...	30	4th	29 0 0
Komitet Street, do. ...	47	4th	90 0 0
Rungtaounden's Street, do. ...	18	4th	72 4 0
Kodivelli	19	4th	80 8 0
Darapuram	15	4th	67 8 0
Andancoil	16	4th	77 8 0
Perundurai	18	4th	98 8 0
Bowany	33	4th	106 8 0
Do.	31	4th	114 12 0
Virachimungalam	23	4th	79 8 0
Karuppaounden's Street, Coimbatore	21	3rd	38 0 0
Ortakalmantapuram	23	3rd	58 0 0
Sathiamungalam	14	3rd	94 0 0
Pothanur	22	3rd	34 12 0
Chittravattianpolliem	25	3rd	73 8 0
Talakavivadugapolliem	11	3rd	29 0 0
Kumaralingam	20	3rd	39 0 0
Kondampatty	10	3rd	48 0 0
Ootococooly	17	3rd	36 4 0
Ottachockkar Street	33	3rd	80 0 0
Sivengari	21	3rd	62 0 0
Kanjicovil	9	3rd	56 8 0

The majority of these schools were examined by the Deputy Inspector. In consequence of my visiting this district at an early period of the official year, there were but few of them ready for examination at the time of my being on circuit.

19. *Unaided School*.—This school has received a building grant, but has not of late drawn any other description of grant. The children answered pretty fairly at my examination. A new mistress had just joined.

	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Coimbatore Day School	3	2	29

20. I annex a table for Government Schools, as regards the standards attained and the numbers that passed well on the whole at inspection. It will be observed that no school has a 5th class.

Schools.	Highest class	No. of Pupils present.	No. that passed well.
Erode ...	4th	10	9
Suthiamungalam ...	4th	4	4
Chayur ...	3rd	7	3
Pollachi ...	4th	7	6
Daraparam ...	4th	3	...
Udumalapettah ...	4th	9	9

21. As regards schools aided on the Payment for Results' System their standing is sufficiently indicated by the information before tabulated regarding the highest of the official standards for which they were examined.

22. *Madura.—Government Taluq Schools.*—To the Head Master of the first named of these schools belongs the credit of having established the first 5th class in this division. There is at present no 1st class.

the Results' Schools having attracted all the younger boys in the place desirous of education. At my inspection in October the classes (including the 5th) answered, on the whole, very well. At Dindigul the boys answered satisfactorily. Since my inspection a 5th class has been opened here also.

23. *Schools aided on the Salary Grant System.*—In the first of these schools

	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard as compared to Taluq School.
Palany Anglo-Vernacular School	4	2	22	3rd
Tirumangalam Anglo-Vernacular School	4	2	46	5th
Do. Christian do.	4	10	168	4th
Melur do.	5	5	78	4th
Shevavungah do.	3	1	25	3rd
Nelakotai do.	4	4	82	4th
Sholavandan do.	2	1	19	2nd
Tirupathur do.	5	3	55	5th
Permagudy do.	3	2	25	2nd
Ramnad do.	3	3	54	3rd
Do. do.	6	8	146	4th
<i>Abolished.</i>				
Chinnamanur	...	...	...	...
Kodimungalam	...	...	...	...
Akkalnadam	...	...	...	...
Ramaswaram	...	...	...	...

the boys answered fairly at my inspection in June, but the Deputy Inspector since reports on it rather unfavorably. At Tirumangalam I reported to you that the school had made good progress since last year, but no steps have been taken towards the erection of a suitable building. The Madura Anglo-Vernacular School

has decreased considerably in strength, owing, it should seem, to the operation of Results' Schools. The answering at my examination was somewhat poor on the whole. The Christian Anglo-Vernacular School at Madura, also, did but poorly, especially in the lower classes. At Melur the answering was middling. The Shevavungah School has fallen off a good deal, but inspection results were fair. The Nelakotai School is a small one; its general condition is fair. At Sholavandan is one of the best schools of its grade in the district. Its highest class is nearly equal to the 5th class of a Zillah School, and the boys pay a fee of Rupees 1-8-0. There is at this school a Sanskrit Class. No school-house, however, has yet been built. The Tirupathur School the Deputy Inspector found doing fairly. At Permagudy the school had suffered from the transfer of its late manager, the District Munsiff. The school-house had been pulled down, having been for some time in a dangerous state. At Ramnad it is hoped soon to erect a new school-house, and thus supply a want that has long been felt. Inspection results here were pretty fair.

24. *Schools aided on the Payment for Results' System.*—Of these schools I examined the highest standards of the school at Dindigul and of three of the schools in or near Madura. The rest were examined by the Deputy Inspector.

25. I annex a table for Government Schools, as regards the standards attained and the numbers that passed well on the whole at inspection—

	Pupils.	Highest Standard examined.	Amount drawn.
Dindigul American Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	81	4th	376 8 0
Mustapha Sahib's School in Madura	38	4th	129 0 0
Arumugam Pillay's School in do.	24	3rd	54 8 0
Seshier's School in do.	44	4th	178 8 0
Belakristanna's School in do.	28	3rd	102 8 0
Somasundram Pillay's School in do.	20	3rd	60 0 0
Appachay Iyer's School in do.	24	3rd	79 8 0
Palingaiah's School in do.	8	4th	115 0 0
Pappakulam	14	3rd	84 8 0
Manamadurai	10	3rd	41 8 0
Palany Town	24	3rd	118 0 0
Dindigul Central School	21	3rd	70 8 0
Batalaguda Mission School	33	4th	172 12 0
Tirumangalam Boarding School	23	3rd	110 8 0
Perakulam	25	3rd	116 8 0
Udamapalayam	11	3rd	43 0 0
Eodinaickenar	17	3rd	58 0 0
Pamban	12	3rd	45 0 0

	Highest Class.	No. of Pupils present.	No. that passed well.
Perakulam	5th	6	6
Dindigul	4th	8	5

26. *Tinnevely—Schools aided on the Salary Grant System.*—At the Church

	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard as compared to a Taluk School.
Tinnevely Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	6	5	133	3rd
Selvaliputtur Anglo-Vernacular School	6	5	76	4th
Alwar Tinnevely do.	5	3	48	4th
Tuticorin Subscription School	5	2	141	4th
Ambasamudram Anglo-Vernacular School	4	3	88	4th
Viravanthur do.	3	3	51	4th
Shermadavi do.	3	2	14	4th
Radaparam do.	5	4	95	3rd
Vallur do.	5	2	38	3rd
Tenkasi do.	4	3	34	3rd
Strivaniyam do.	4	3	60	3rd
Sunkaranarcoil do.	4	1	16	4th
Kutasegarapatam do.	4	2	53	3rd
Satur do.	4	1	26	3rd
Tervai do.	3	2	58	2nd
Tentirupathy do.	4	2	19	2nd
Kadyam do.	4	1	20	2nd
Murappanadu do.	4	1	26	2nd
Elavallangal do.	4	1	16	2nd
Ottapidaram do.	4	1	18	2nd
Pottamputhur do.	4	1	25	2nd
Tachanullur do.	3	1	3rd	
Sathankulam do.	3	1	18	3rd
Vikramasingapuram do.	3	1	17	2nd
Papankulam do.	3	1	17	2nd
Nanganery do.	3	1	16	2nd
Christianpettah do.	4	1	30	2nd
<i>Abolished.</i>				
Ariyanapuram Anglo-Vernacular School	...	...	...	...

Mission Society's Anglo-Vernacular School at Tinnevely the numbers have, of late, risen considerably since the appointment of a new Head Master; inspection results were generally fair. At Selvaliputtur I found the school had been destroyed by the breaking up of the highest class. After making all allowances, however, I was unable to report to you very satisfactorily on the work brought before me. The Alwar Tinnevely School is satisfactorily reported on by the Deputy Inspector. The Subscription School at Tuticorin

produced pretty fair results at inspection. At Ambasamudram the school had not recovered from the effects of the floods mentioned in my last report. The Viravanthur School had somewhat suffered from change of teachers, and much the same may be said of the school at Shermadavi. As regards the school at Radaparam the Deputy Inspector reports that it was doing satisfactorily as regards lessons, but that the numbers in the Anglo-Vernacular Branch had fallen off a good deal. At Vallur the school-house and furniture had been unfortunately destroyed by fire. A new building had, however, been erected. The Tenkasi School the Deputy Inspector found doing pretty well. At Strivaniyam the attendance was good, and a fund had been collected for a new school-house. The answering at the Sunkaranarcoil School was generally satisfactory, and a new school-house was in progress. The Kutasegarapatam School has somewhat improved lately. When I was at Satur in October last the school had no grant, but it has since received one. I examined the highest class and found their attainments pretty good on paper; but it was evident that they had not been at all thoroughly taught. The Tervai, Tentirupathy, and Kadyam Schools are in a low condition. The Murappanadu

School the Deputy Inspector fears will soon disappear, owing to a want of interest on the part of the managers. At Elavallangal he found only 12 boys, and he reports that both the attendance and the examination results were very unsatisfactory. The Ottapidaram School was not examined, the master being absent, and the school closed when the Deputy Inspector visited that place. The grant of the Puthiampathur School was stopped by you, some time since, on account of the irregularities of the managers. The examination results of the Tachanullur School the Deputy Inspector considered satisfactory. The Sathankulam Mission School is not much more than a Village School, and the same may be said of that at Vikramasingapuram. Of the Papankulam School the Deputy Inspector reports that the master "seemed to have taught little or nothing." At Nanganery the numbers had fallen off, but the Deputy Inspector expected an increase when the school should be removed to a new school-house which has been erected. The Christianpettah School I examined in September last: examination results were poor, and the school-house a dirty low building on the outskirts of the town of Wattrap.

27. *Mission Boarding Schools.*—All the Boarding Schools of the S. P. G.

	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Standard as compared to a Taluk School.
Sachiapuram { ... Boys ...	3	2	28	3rd
Surandai { ... Girls ...	3	3	28	...
Nullur { ... Boys ...	3	1	11	2nd
Nullur { ... do. ...	3	1	25	2nd
Suviseshapuram { ... Girls ...	2	2	22	...
Mengnanapuram { ... do. ...	3	2	18	...
Pannivalai { ... Boys ...	3	3	41	2nd
Dohnavur { ... do. ...	4	2	24	2nd
Pannikulam { ... do. ...	2	1	19	2nd
Pannikulam { ... do. ...	2	1	11	2nd

Society and several of those of the C. M. Society are now under the Payment for Results' System. Probably next year the number now shown in the margin will have undergone reduction. I examined the Sachiapuram Schools in September, and found them in a satisfactory condition. The Surandai Boys' School had been amalgamated with the Pannikulam one, and both were doing fairly. The Nullur Schools were not examined, having been dismissed for the holidays at the time of the Deputy Inspector's visit. At Suviseshapuram the Girls' School was in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition. The highest class of the Mengnanapuram Boys' School was rather below the mark; the other classes did fairly. At Pannivalai the boys answered fairly, and at Dohnavur the Deputy Inspector found considerable improvement.

	Pupils.	Highest Standard examined.	Amount drawn.
Tuticorin Mission Anglo-Vern. School	60	4th	251 8 0
Virdapatty do.	20	3rd	60 0 0
<i>Mission Boarding Schools.</i>			
Suviseshapuram Boys' School	13	4th	145 8 0
Edeyengudi { do. do. }	35	4th	304 0 0
Edeyengudi { Girls' do. }	58	3rd	651 0 0
Mengnanapuram do.	73	4th	597 4 0

28. *Schools aided on the Payment for Results' System.*—I examined all the schools named in the margin which had a 4th standard class, the rest were examined by the Deputy Inspector.

		Pupils.	Highest Standard examined.	Amounts drawn.		
Mission Boarding Schools.—Contd.				RS.	A.	P.
Nazareth	Boys' do. ...	22	4th	328	0	0
	Girls' do. ...	31	4th	384	0	0
	Boys' Day School ...	84	3rd	234	8	0
	Girls' do. ...	86	3rd	223	12	0
Puthiampathur	Boys' Boardg. School...	29	4th	270	0	0
Christianagaram	Girls' do. ...	25	4th	273	4	0
	do. do. ...	39	4th	351	8	0

29. SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS.—Village Schools, Coimbatore. There were, during the official year, only three schools of this class aided on the salary grant system, and of these one, the

Coimbatore London Mission Vernacular School, has been closed. The Deputy Inspector reports as follows:—

"The number of Village Schools under inspection in the district on the 31st March 1870 was as follows:—

Schools receiving aid ... 71

Schools not receiving aid.

Those which had not received the sanctioned grants before 31st March 1870 ... 57*

Those for which no grants were sanctioned, but which were under improvement ... 208

Total ... 336

The corresponding numbers on the 31st March 1871 stood thus:—

Aided Schools.

Those for which grants were sanctioned in 1870-71 ... 158†

Those for which no grants were sanctioned for 1870-71, but which received the grants sanctioned for 1869-70 in 1870-71 ... 10

Unaided schools under improvement ... 175

Total ... 343

The following table shows the different standards for which the above 158 schools had been examined."

No. of Village Schools.	Under what Standards examined.	Remarks.
38	1st Standard.	These schools are purely Vernacular, English not being taught in the 4th and 3rd standard classes.
4	2nd do.	
54	3rd do.	
35	1st and 2nd Standards.	
7	1st, 2nd, and 3rd Standards.	
10	1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th do.	
1	1st and 3rd do.	
8	1st, 3rd, and 4th do.	
2	2nd and 3rd do.	
2	2nd, 3rd, and 4th do.	
Total... 158	3rd and 4th do.	

* Of these 15 had been abolished since 31st March 1870.

† Of these 32 received grants for 1869-70 as well as for 1870-71.

With respect to Village Schools under the Payment for Results' System he states that there was an increase of 40 Village Schools during the year. He remarks that "the Results' System has been tried for three years, and its success proved" and that "it is time to do away with the salary grant system, under which there is nothing to prevent teachers getting grants for nearly twelve months for doing little or nothing." These observations have my full concurrence.

30. I beg to annex two statistical tables for schools on the Results' System, one regarding their number, and the other regarding the grants drawn.

Table showing the Number of Results' Schools, with their Attendance, on the 31st March 1871.

Taluqs.	No. of Scls. which received grants during the year.	Attendance.	No. of Schools under improvement, but not aided during the year.	Attendance.	Total Schools.	Total Attendance.	Remarks.
Coimbatore	45	1,461	14	293	59	1,754	Of these 13 were Middle Class Schools and 2 were not aided during the year, but received grants for the preceding year.
Suthiamangalam	16	266	11	139	27	405	Of these 3 were Middle Class Schools.
Palladam	17	291	19	352	36	643	Of these 1 was Middle Class School and 1 was not aided during the year, but received grant for the preceding year.
Perundoray	16	289	22	474	38	763	Of these 3 were Middle Class Schools.
Bowany	3	73	14	189	17	262	Of these 2 were Middle Class Schools.
Darapuram	21	413	20	232	41	650	Of these 3 were Middle Class Schools.
Carur	22	413	20	271	42	689	Of these 1 was a Middle Class School.
Udumalpettah	26	532	26	453	52	984	Of these 1 was a Middle Class School and 2 were not aided during the year, but received grants for the preceding year.
Pollachi	29	609	29	496	58	1,105	Of these 2 were Middle Class Schools and 5 were not aided during the year, but received grants for the preceding year.
Total...	195	3,357	175	2,898	370	7,255	

32. As regards the different Taluqs and Zemindaries the Deputy Inspector thus reports:—"Madura is good in the proportion of aided to unaided schools in the standard attained, and in the amount of grant drawn. Dindigul is poor, though better than it was last year. Ramnad is very fair on the whole, though the standard is not so high as I should desire. Shevanganah, Teerumungalam, Periyakulam, and Palani are fair."

33. *Village Schools, Tinnevely*.—There being no Inspecting Schoolmasters sanctioned for this district, almost all the Village Schools are connected with one or other of the Missionary Societies. The numbers at the close of the official year were as follows:—

Receiving aid including ten Mixed Schools	235
Not receiving aid	6

The Deputy Inspector reports that these schools are in general doing well, and that the standard is considerably raised.

34. *Female Schools*.—As last year, there are but two of these schools,

	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.	Amount.
Madura Hindu Girls' School	...	...	3	RS. 33 12 0
Palamecottah do.	5	2	43	...

Results' System, but the amount drawn shows that its state cannot be very satisfactory. Of the school at Palamecottah the Deputy Inspector reports that though "the attendance was satisfactory, the standard attained was rather low."

35. *Normal Schools*.—At the late Matriculation Examination the first of

	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
Sawyerpuram Training Institution	...	...	84
Palamecottah English Institution with Normal Department	5	5	...
Palamecottah Vernacular Preparandi Institution.	8	11	185
Dindigul Training Institution	3	6	40
Sarah Tucker Institution, Palamecottah	2	2	33
...	...	...	58

the year. I inspected the institution in March, when the Matriculation Class contained 6 students. The Palamecottah Training Institution has been noticed above (see paragraph 8) as an Anglo-Vernacular School. Of its training results I may here remark that it sent in 8 candidates for the 4th grade, of whom 7 passed, and 20 candidates for the 5th grade, of whom 18 passed. Twenty-three students passed out to be employed. The Vernacular Preparandi Institution acquitted itself satisfactorily at my inspection. At the Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training Institution at Dindigul the results were also generally satisfactory. The Sarah Tucker Institution

excluding the Mission Girls' Boarding Schools and the Sarah Tucker Institution. The school at Madura has been placed on the Payment for

these institutions sent up 6 candidates, of whom 3 passed. For the 4th grade 7 were sent in and 2 passed, and for the 5th grade 19 out of 22 were successful. Five students were employed during

at Palamecottah is under the Payment for Results' System. Fourteen girls appeared for the 4th grade, and a grant of Rupees 252-1-0 was awarded.

	Classes.	Masters.	Pupils.
22nd Regiment M. N. I.			
Hindustani School	4	1	22
Telugu School	3	1	15

appeared to be in a generally satisfactory condition—certainly quite as good as could be expected for the trifling amount expended on them.

37. *Minor Wards*.—The Samatur Minor was examined in September, when

Districts.	Estates.	Names.
Coimbatore.	Samatur	Colundasami.
Madura	Neikarapotty	Mannagurusamy.
Do.	Bodinaickenur	Coomararajaya Pandia Naick.
Do.	Uddappanaickenur	Thambia Velliasamy Naick.
Do.	Sirupali	Vasavachirame Gounden—Ramasami Gounden, Minor's younger brother.
Tinnevely.	Ettiappuram	J. Ettappa Naick, J. V. Ettappa Naick, Minor's brother.
Do.	Maniachi	Chokkatalavun, Subramania Talavun, Minor's step-brother.
Do.	Singamputti	Sivasubbramaniam Tevar.
Do.	Urkaad	Jagavirarama Sethu Royar, Sivanunja Perumall, Minor's brother.

he was in the 2nd class of the Pollachy Taluq School. He appeared to have made pretty fair progress; his age is 13. The Neikarapotty Minor did not appear for examination; his age is 16.

The Bodinaickenur Minor was examined in March; his age is 12. He was reading in the 3rd class of the Madura Anglo-Vernacular School, and had no doubt made some progress, though I was unable to pronounce it very sound. The Uddappanaickenur Minor (aged 12) did not appear for examination. The Sirupalai Minor, also, did not come up for examination. He appears to be incorrigibly idle and extremely dull; his age is 16. His younger brother (aged 11) professes to attend the Madura Anglo-Vernacular School, but is extremely irregular. He is in the lowest class, and his attainments are almost nil. Of the Tinnevely Minors the Ettiappuram Minors (though I believe still under the Court of Wards) were not returned by the Collector in his official list, and were excused by him from attending to be examined. The Maniachi Minor is under a private tutor, with whose diligence I was satisfied; his age is 13. The Singamputti Minor (aged 11½) had also made fair progress during the year. The Urkaad Minors had made but little progress during the year, and had for some time received no instruction at all, not even attending the Ambasamudram School, only one mile distant from their village. They came to Palamecottah by themselves and without any person to give any account of them.

APPENDIX A.

No. VI.

From T. GOPALA ROW, Acting Inspector of Schools, 6th Division, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Trivadi, 13th June 1871, No. 392.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on Education in the 6th Division for the official year 1870-71.

2. The number of schools at the end of the year was as follows:—

(i.) Government Schools ...	11
(ii.) Private Schools receiving aid ...	58
(iii.) Private Schools not receiving aid ...	5
(iv.) Village Schools receiving aid ...	172
(v.) Village Schools not receiving aid ...	42

Total ... 288

3. Classified with reference to the standard of instruction, the schools at the end of 1869-70 and 1870-71 were as shown below:—

	1869-70.		1870-71.		IN- CREASE.		DE- CREASE.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
(1.) Colleges ...	2	633	2	586	...	...	...	47
(2.) First Class Schools ...	3	729	3	626	...	...	...	103
(3.) Normal Schools ...	2	60	2	52	...	...	...	...
(4.) Middle Class Schools ...	59	4,128	52	4,089	...	...	...	39
(5.) Village Schools ...	183	7,989	208	8,303	25	314	...	...
(6.) Female Schools { Middle Class ...	9	650	7	515	...	...	2	125
{ Village Schools ...	6	176	3	143	...	...	...	32
Total ...	264	14,354	299	14,324	28	316	2	346

The Practising Branches of the Normal Schools at Mangalore and Cannanore enter the above figures as separate institutions. The actual number of District Schools, therefore, on the 31st March last was 288, with an attendance of 14,314 pupils. In the number of schools there is an increase of 26 on the previous year; but the aggregate attendance shows a falling off of 30 pupils.

4. The decrease in the strength of Collegiate Schools is due to the transfer of the Provincial School at Mangalore to the Normal School to serve as a Practising Branch. The decrease of 103 pupils in Class Schools is made up as follows:—

Normal School, Cannanore ...	18
Brennen's School, Tellicherry ...	45
Palghat Central Rate School ...	40

Total ... 103

5. In the number of Middle Class Schools there is an increase of 3, a net result as shown below from the accession of 6 new schools, and the loss of 3 old ones.

Schools opened.

- (1.) Rate School, Peringalam.
- (2.) Do. Kongad.
- (3.) Do. Manantoddy (re-opened.)
- (4.) German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore.
- (5.) Practising Branch, N. S., Mangalore.
- (6.) The Saraswat Anglo-Vernacular School.

Schools closed.

- (1.) Government Free School, Anjengo.
- (2.) Roman Catholic School, Cochin.
- (3.) Protestant Boys' Lower School Cochin, (re-united to the Upper.)

The Anjengo Free School, long in a state of hopeless decline, was closed by your order. The abolition of the Roman Catholic School at Cochin is due to the withdrawal of pecuniary support hitherto received from France.

6. Of the Village Schools for boys, 46 were opened and 31 closed during the year in Malabar, and 26 opened and 16 closed in South Canara, thus leaving an increase of 25 for the division. The attendance under this class of schools shows an increase of 314.

7. Two Female Schools of the middle class were closed during the year. The Roman Catholic School at Cochin collapsed from the same cause as the Roman Catholic Boys' School at the same station, and there seems to be little prospect of its revival for some years to come. The Kodiyal Bail School at Mangalore has been closed in consequence of the Manager's illness, and will probably be re-opened in the course of the current year.

8. The number of Village Schools for girls remains unaltered, but the attendance shows a decrease of thirty-two.

9. In reference to the falling off in the numbers, I have to remark (first), that the returns would have exhibited an increase of more than 200 pupils, but for the abolition of the Roman Catholic Schools at Cochin, owing to political events in Europe; (secondly), that after the rapid progress of education that has gone on in the division for so many years past, further advance at the same rate was hardly to be expected; (thirdly), that the action of Government, in prospect of the Local Funds' Act, with regard to new Rate Schools proposed, limited the expansion of middle class education; (fourthly), that the restriction imposed upon grants-in-aid must have had a similar effect; and (fifthly), that the demand for education in Malabar is really much less than has been supposed.

10. The fact last noted is proved by the state of the Rate Schools. It is found difficult at many of them to keep up the attendance. The boys will not attend unless a peon is sent round every morning to fetch them. The

Masters have to pay frequent visits to the parents of the pupils and to beg, as a personal favor to themselves, that their children may be sent to school. Mr. Garthwaite remarked, in connexion with one of these schools, that the large numbers that flocked to it at the beginning were, in great measure, drawn by the attraction of novelty, and this seems to have been the case with many. The rate-payers in many localities are so far from valuing the education offered them in return for the tax they pay, that they seem to look on the education as a greater burden than the tax itself. Official influence has kept up the attendance at not a few schools, but it is now found less effectual than it used to be. To what extent rate-payers in Malabar are willing or able to avail themselves of the education imparted in the schools they support, will be seen from the following tables:—

Class.	Number of Rate-payers.	Number of Pupils.	Amount of Cess contributed.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Namburi Brahmins ...	567	1	1,682	9	10
Other Brahmins ...	2,497	463	3,589	6	10
Nayars ...	5,500	817	11,199	4	1
Other Sudras ...	987	77	1,793	15	10
Moplahs ...	1,926	29	3,359	2	2

	Number of Rate-payers.	Number of Pupils.
Living at a distance within two miles of Rate Schools ...	3,963	1,029
Do. exceeding two miles, but less than four ...	4,327	247
Do. exceeding four miles ...	4,559	135
Total ...	12,750	1,411

The real state of things is even worse than the above figures indicate, inasmuch as a considerable proportion of the pupils at most schools are unconnected with the rate-payers. The Rate Schools in Malabar would thus seem to have fulfilled the intention of the Education Act more as to the end than the means. This is no doubt an evil, but the Local Funds' Act will supply the remedy.

11. It may be of interest to note that of the 14,324 pupils in the division, 307 study English only, 8,885 the Vernacular only, and 5,132 both English and a Vernacular.

12. The progress of education among the various classes of the population during the last three years is shown in the subjoined table:—

	Euro-peans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Maho-medans.	Total.
1868-69 ...	36	601	1,539	9,049	369	12,194
1869-70 ...	6	709	1,870	11,412	348	14,354
1870-71 ...	23	575	1,898	11,439	369	14,324

13. The following figures will show the progress of female education:—

	Euro-peans.	East Indians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Maho-medans.	Total.
1868-69 ...	14	254	417	369	...	1,045
1869-70 ...	...	315	469	583	...	1,367
1870-71 ...	8	252	389	603	...	1,252

14. I shall make a few remarks on the general state of each class of schools before proceeding to review the more important institutions as usual in detail.

15. The Provincial Schools at Mangalore and Calicut worked, on the whole, fairly during the year. Owing to the extension of the F.A. course from one to two years, the former institution had only two students for the F.A. Examination of 1870, and the latter only one. These went up to the examination, and one passed from each school. In the Matriculation Examination 14 passed from Mangalore and 18 from Calicut; the former school thus maintaining its usual position, and the latter making a decided advance. The results of my inspection of the lower classes were not, however, quite satisfactory. Mangalore was weak in Mathematics, Calicut in the Vernacular, and both in English. The defects I noted in the working of the lower classes will be found further on. These either have been or soon will be remedied.

16. Of the First Class Schools the Mangalore Normal School suffered severely during the year from the illness and death of the late Head Master, and the consequent vacancy, which could not be immediately filled up. The school did as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Two students matriculated, and the results of inspection were passable. The Cannanore Normal School appears to have slightly improved. Six students passed the Matriculation Examination, against four the year before. The proportion of unsuccessful students was, however, greater this year; and at inspection the school did poorly, except in regard to Malayalam and the Mathematics of the upper classes. Brennan's School at Tellicherry is a First Class School only nominally. It has been so ranked for two years and a half, and has not yet sent up a single candidate for Matriculation. The results of my inspection of it were very unfavorable. The Palghat Central Rate School may be said to be working fairly, though not as a school of the higher grade. The lower classes did tolerably well at inspection; but the two highest failed very discreditably. Of 19 students composing the highest class at my visit 10 went up to the Matriculation Examination, and 2 passed.

17. Of the Middle Class Schools I shall first notice those which have reached the standard of a well developed Taluq School. There are eight of this grade in the division, viz:—

- The Taluq School, Badagara.
- The Church Mission School, Cannanore.
- The Rate School at Manjeri.
- The Rate School at Cherpalcheri.
- The Rate School at Mulki.
- The Christian Brothers' School, Cannanore.
- The Roman Catholic School, Calicut.
- The Milagres Bishop's School, Mangalore.

I regret my inability to furnish regarding some of these informations of the kind called for in your Proceedings, No. 1,353, of the 5th June 1869. The last three were examined for grants under the Results' System; and it did not occur to me that I should hold a separate examination of their highest classes in view to the Annual Report. I can only remark, in reference to these, that they all seemed to be doing fairly. The results of my inspection of the

Names of Schools.	Number in the Highest Class on Roll.	NUMBER WHO ANSWERED FAIRLY IN					
		Number examined.	English.	The Vernacular.	Arithmetic.	Euclid.	Algebra, Geography, History.
Badagara Taluq School	...	17	15	7	13	5	3 9 2 3
Church Mission School, Cannanore	...	8	7	2	5	1	...
Rato School, Manjeri	...	13	13	9	13	6	...
Do. Cherpalecheri	...	22	21	...	21	9	...
Do. Mulki	...	10	9	5	9	3	...

highest classes of the other five schools are tabulated in the margin in the manner suggested. I found the Badagara Taluq School (I speak, of course, only of the highest class) rather poor in Arithmetic, and decidedly so in Euclid, Geography, and History.

Later in the year the Deputy Inspector reported an improvement in Arithmetic and Geography, but the Euclid was still poor. The Church Mission School at Cannanore, very recently inspected, did poorly except in Malayalam and Algebra. The Manjeri School is the best of the grade under notice. I was on the whole well satisfied with the attainments of its highest class. Their Euclid was a failure, but at a subsequent inspection by the Deputy Inspector they did respectably in this subject. The Rate School at Cherpalecheri is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The senior class at my inspection broke down completely in English, and was just passable in Arithmetic; and six months later the Deputy Inspector found it poor in every subject. The Mulki Rate School was weak in Mathematics, but otherwise did tolerably well.

18. Of the Middle Class Schools taken collectively, I am unable to speak favorably. Few of them can be pronounced altogether good, and a very large proportion are decidedly bad. The teachers are generally ill-qualified for their duties; and it is remarkable that the worst of them are the Cannanore Normal Students, the better teachers being, with a few exceptions, either untrained men or men trained at Madras. The masters use their own intellects very little, and exercise those of their pupils less; and masters as well as pupils often discover very extraordinary ignorance. I found the effects of this general incapacity on the part of the teachers much aggravated, in the teaching of English, by a false method. The oral translation into the Vernacular, by means of which English is usually taught in elementary classes—and this is generally relied on on the West Coast in advanced classes also—was conducted in a manner often worse than useless. The translation on the East Coast is done word by word, so that the pupils learn at once the meanings of words and the peculiarities of English construction. I found a very different system prevalent in Malabar and South Canara. The students were left in

the dark as to the meanings and mutual relations of words; sentences were translated loosely in the lump, and the great point aimed at was to render the translation as idiomatic as possible, or in other words as remote as possible in construction from the English it was intended to represent. Of the blunders into which the students were perpetually led by this mode of teaching, I have given abundant specimens in my inspection reports. This method has now been, with your sanction, generally abandoned in the division; but many teachers are frequently unable to give word by word translations at once accurate and intelligible.

19. Mr. Garthwaite, as stated in paragraph 18 of my last Annual Report, enumerated the following defects in the Middle Class Schools:—

1. Inability of the students to express themselves in English.
2. Unintelligent English parsing.
3. Mispronunciation of English.
4. Inability of students to do problems in Arithmetic.
5. Extremely bad teaching of Geometry and History.
6. Unintelligent Vernacular parsing.

The first two will, to some extent, be cured by the improved method of oral translations, and something has been done to amend the third by calling the attention of teachers to the evil, and suggesting means of improvement; but I see little prospect of these schools being brought into a thoroughly satisfactory condition, so long as the teachers continue what they are.

20. Regarding the Middle Class Schools aided on the system of payment for results, I possess imperfect information; but of the state of education in Government Schools and schools in receipt of salary grants the following tables will convey a pretty accurate idea:—

Grade of Schools.	Number of Schools.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING THE SUBJECTS PRESCRIBED FOR THE				
		5th Class of a Taluq School.	4th Class of a Taluq School.	3rd Class of a Taluq School.	2nd Class of a Taluq School.	1st Class of a Taluq School.
Schools, the highest class of which corresponding to the 5th of a Taluq School	5	97	53	77	111	76
Do. 4th do. ...	11	...	122	155	292	120
Do. 3rd do. ...	19	...	...	186	477	174
Do. 2nd do. ...	1	...	...	...	46	15
Total ...	36	67	175	418	926	385

	English.	Malayalam.	Arithmetic.	Geography.
Number of Classes examined ...	117	130	122	82
Do. found good ...	9	18	2	17
Do. found fair ...	27	42	28	6
Do. found passable ...	27	26	21	23
Do. found bad ...	54	44	71	47

21. With regard to the scheme of scholarships in connexion with these schools referred to in your Proceedings, No. 1,746, dated 19th October 1870, it will be sufficient to state that I concur generally in the views expressed by Mr. Garthwaite in his letter, No. 1,004, of the 2nd October 1869.

22. The marginal table shows the progress of the Village Schools during

Districts.	Talucs.	1869-70.			1870-71.		
		Schools.	Pupils.	Grants.	Schools.	Pupils.	Grants.
Malabar.	Cherikkal ...	31	1,963	RS. A.	34	1,989	RS. A.
	Kottayam ...	22	1,318	1,642 8	21	1,196	1,140 4
	Kurumbanad ...	35	1,641	1,696 10	32	1,455	1,978 2
	Calicut ...	8	336	481 8	11	482	598 0
	Ernad ...	1	29	54 8	1	31	93 8
	Palghat ...	28	1,201	1,181 0	36	1,385	1,463 8
	Wallovanad ...	4	123	124 4	6	188	169 8
	Ponnani ...	3	152	64 12	6	215	346 4
South Canara.	Total ...	132	6,762	7,904 10	147	6,941	8,380 6
	Mangalore ...	33	863	848 0	31	793	1,407 0
	Udipi ...	21	452	589 8	31	638	740 12
	Kassergode ...	3	82	31 0	5	84	126 0
	Total ...	57	1,402	1,468 8	67	1,505	2,273 12
Grand Total ...		189	8,164	9,373 2	214	8,446	10,654 4

the year. The grants to these schools are all on the system of payment for results. It will be observed that the amount of grant has increased in a much greater ratio than the number of pupils. This indicates considerable improvement as to efficiency. Absolutely, however, the teaching at these schools is far from satisfactory. The village teachers in Mala-

bar are generally men of poor attainments. They train boys for the 1st standard tolerably well. The pupils they present for the 2nd do rather poorly, and they never succeed in preparing students for the 3rd or 4th without the help of some teacher educated at an English School. Such assistants are some times engaged on a small salary. Only half the school time is given to the subjects prescribed by the Grant-in-aid Rules. The rest is devoted to learning Sanskrit verses by rote. The old way of teaching children seems to retain a strong hold on the popular mind in Malabar. The Government system finds little favor with the villagers, and from this cause the lower classes at many of the Middle Class Schools are poorly attended. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, South Canara, reports a considerable improvement in the quality of the teaching at the Village Schools in that district. Grammar and Arithmetic, however, continue to be taught poorly. One satisfactory feature is that the practice of learning Canarese poems by rote, which used to take up half the school time, has been generally abandoned at most of the important schools, and lingers only in the ruder parts of the district.

The attainments of the Village School students are, as might be expected, very unsatisfactory. Few of them attempt English. They read their Vernacular mechanically and in a sing-song tone, and are seldom able to explain or paraphrase what they have read. Of Grammar they know next to nothing. Their Arithmetic scarcely extends beyond mechanical operations, and a very

imperfect acquaintance with the Map constitutes nearly all their knowledge of Geography.

23. The annexed table shows the results of the operation of the Results' System during the last three years. The figures include Middle Class as well as Village Schools:—

Years.	Number presented for Examination.	Number passed in							Grant.			
		1st Language.			2nd Language.			Arithmetic.	Geography.	Language, Arithmetic, and Geography.	Needle-work.	Capitation.
		Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.					
1868-69	1,400	2,003	2,174	174	131	145	...	220	180	7,228	1	582,400
1869-70	3,639	2,779	3,130	331	165	204	28	2,273	344	10,860	5	612,543
1870-71	3,399	3,14	3,130	314	125	137	32	2,267	203	10,491	4	472,408
Malabar.												
1868-69	681	537	601	85	60	89	20	453	53	2,390	3	210,441
1869-70	967	537	777	86	89	121	15	506	112	2,303	14	136,103
1870-71	1,112	511	880	222	109	183	58	706	131	3,104	0	200,82
South Canara.												
1868-69	681	537	601	85	60	89	20	453	53	2,390	3	210,441
1869-70	967	537	777	86	89	121	15	506	112	2,303	14	136,103
1870-71	1,112	511	880	222	109	183	58	706	131	3,104	0	200,82

I shall now proceed to review the more important schools in detail.

COLLEGES.

24. Provincial School, Mangalore.—There were several changes in the staff of this school during the past year. The Second and Third Masters successively resigned, one in May and the other in July. No difficulty, however, was found in supplying the vacancies. In September Mr. Ormsby resigned the Head Mastership, and his successor, Mr. J. Bradshaw, joined his appointment on the 31st December. The lowest class was transferred early in the year to the Mangalore Normal School, and the F.A. Class broke up some time after Mr. Ormsby's resignation. It contained only two students under instruction for the examination of 1870. Both of them subsequently went up to the examination, and one passed. The school sent up 27 students for Matriculation, of whom 14 were successful, 2 being placed in the 1st class. One of those secured a Government Scholarship. The school has at present an F.A. Class of 11 students and a Matriculation Class of 38. The school was inspected by me in December last. My examination was confined, as usual, to the lower classes from the 5th downward.

Names.	Grade.	SALARY FROM					
		Govt.			Fees.		
J. Bradshaw, Esq.	M.A.	500	0	0	...	...	...
S. Ram. Aiyar	B.A.	125	0	0	...	...	...
R. Anglavandra Row	Matricula.	50	0	0	...	...	...
U. K. Rangayyan	F.A.	50	0	0	...	...	...
S. K. Rangayyan	Matricula.	39	0	0	...	...	...
P. P. Radanha	1st Grade.	10	0	0	15	0	0
M. Mangesh Row	Matricula.	...	...	...	25	0	0
M. Mangesh Row	1st Grade.	...	...	...	25	0	0
R. Shama Row	Matricula.	...	...	...	20	0	0

on the 31st December. The lowest class was transferred early in the year to the Mangalore Normal School, and the F.A. Class broke up some time after Mr. Ormsby's resignation. It contained only two students under instruction for the examination of 1870. Both of them subsequently went up to the examination, and one passed. The school sent up 27 students for Matriculation, of whom 14 were successful, 2 being placed in the 1st class. One of those secured a Government Scholarship. The school has at present an F.A. Class of 11 students and a Matriculation Class of 38. The school was inspected by me in December last. My examination was confined, as usual, to the lower classes from the 5th downward.

The results were not quite satisfactory. The 5th class did more or less poorly in all subjects except Canarese. It was decidedly weak in English, and failed altogether in Algebra. The other classes were good in Canarese, pretty fair in History, and, with one exception, passable in English. They did, however, poorly in Mathematics and Geography. I noted the following defects in the working of the school:—(1), the classification was defective; (2), the oral translation of English in the lower classes was of the character described in paragraph 18; (3), the students had often grossly mistaken notions of the meanings of English words from want of care on the part of the teachers to correct the effects of ambiguity or inexactness in the Vernacular synonyms employed; (4), they were left to pick up their English almost entirely from the text-books, nothing being done to add to their stock of words or phrases by getting them to learn English synonyms or exercising them in paraphrasing; (5), the subject matter and the logic of the prose and poetry read seemed to be little attended to; (6), the pronunciation of English, both by masters and pupils, was very defective; (7), no weekly or fortnightly examinations of the lower classes were held by the Head Master.

Mr. Bradshaw has set himself vigorously to remedy these defects, and it is to be hoped that the lower part of the institution will soon be raised to a state of thorough efficiency.

25. *Provincial School, Calicut.*—This school has made a very marked progress within the last

Names.	Grade.	SALARY FROM					
		Govt.			Fees.		
C. McIsaac, Esq. ...	B.A. ...	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
N. Sarvothama Row ...	B.A. ...	500	0	0	...	...	...
Mr. J. Hensman ...	B.A. ...	150	0	0	...	...	...
T. Raman ...	B.A. ...	70	0	0	15	0	0
S. Subramanyam ...	4th Grade ...	20	0	0	30	0	0
B. Krishna Menon ...	P.A. ...	50	0	0	...	...	...
B. Kananan Nayar ...	Matriculn. ...	40	0	0	10	0	0
C. Subrahmanya Ayyar ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	30	0	0
C. Elape ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	30	0	0
V. Govinda Menon ...	4th Grade ...	25	0	0	5	0	0
Mr. D. Concepcion ...	Matriculn. ...	...	...	...	25	0	0
	Do. ...	...	...	...	20	0	0

with a good Malayalam Munshi. In the University Examinations of December last the institution had greater success than in any previous year. The only candidate it sent up for the P.A. succeeded. For the Matriculation Examination 26 appeared, of whom 18 were successful, one securing a place in the 1st class. I inspected the school in January last. The 5th class, as at the Mangalore Provincial School, did rather poorly, failing in English, Malayalam, Geography, and Algebra. The other classes were generally fair in Mathematics, but rather poor in English and Malayalam, and decidedly so in History and Geography. The working of the school here was marked by the same faults as those I have noticed in connexion with the Mangalore Provincial School. The attention of the Head Master has been called to them in your Proceedings, No. 648, of the 24th April 1871.

FIRST CLASS INSTITUTIONS.*

26. *Cannanore Normal School.*—There were some changes in the teaching

staff of this institution during the year under report. Mr. J. Small, the Second Master, was transferred to the Madrasa, and his place was supplied by a graduate of the Madras University. Later in the year the resignation of one of the Junior Assistant Masters led to various changes, which need

Names.	Grade.	SALARY FROM					
		Govt.			Fees.		
J. R. Thomas, Esq. ...	B. A. ...	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
P. Rathasabhapati Pillay. ...	Do. ...	100	0	0	...	...	...
P. Nannayyan ...	P.A. ...	70	0	0	...	...	...
Mr. J. P. Lewis ...	Do. ...	40	0	0	15	0	0
Mr. F. F. Lemerle ...	Do. ...	30	0	0	...	...	...
P. Bappu ...	4th Grade ...	...	...	...	30	0	0
K. Raman Nayar ...	Matriculn. ...	...	...	...	25	0	0

not be specified here. The success of the school in the late Matriculation and Teachers' Certificate Examinations will be seen from the following tables:—

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION			TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.		
	Number of Pupils examined.	Number passed.		Number examined.	Number passed.
From the Normal Class.	10	3	For Certificate of 4th grade...	16	11
From the Prateg. Branch.	6	3	For do. of 5th do. ...	8	7
Total ...	16	6	Total ...	24	18

Of the 21 successful Normal Students 10 have been provided with appointments.

I inspected the institution in March last. The Normal School proper contained 4 students preparing for Matriculation, 17 for the 4th grade, and 6 for the 5th grade. Of the first 4, 2 answered fairly on the whole, though one of them was weak in Algebra, and both in Arithmetic. The other 2 failed in all subjects except Malayalam. The 4th grade students did creditably in Malayalam and fairly in Arithmetic; but they were very poor in English, only four obtaining decent marks. The 5th grade students were examined in Malayalam only. They acquitted themselves satisfactorily.

I heard a criticism lesson. The student who gave it was slow and languid in manner, and made a good many mistakes. There were salient points enough for criticism; but few of them were seized by the Normal Students. Their remarks were, in general, trivial or unfounded.

In the Practising Branch all the classes did fairly in Malayalam, and the upper ones (VI., V., IV.) in Mathematics: the rest failed in Arithmetic and Geography, and nearly all in English.

My report on this school has been so recently submitted to you that I need not dwell here at any length on the faults of its working. It is still, as it has always been, one of the least satisfactory schools in Malabar. In reply to the reference made to me regarding the proposal to connect the Normal

* I have excluded from this report one institution of this class, viz., the Church Mission College at Cottayam, inspected and reported on by me under special instructions.

Classes with Brennan's School at Tellicherry, I have recommended the transfer of the Normal Classes to Calicut, the conversion of the Practising Branch into an Anglo-Vernacular School, and the establishment of a Zillah School for North Malabar at Tellicherry.

27. *Mangalore Normal School*.—This was a Middle Class School at the commencement of the year, and contained two classes under training for the 4th and 5th grades respectively. These were recast by Mr. Watson and formed into a Matriculation and a 4th grade class. A Practising Branch was also added by the transfer of the 1st

class from the Mangalore Provincial School. Mr. Watson, after having been in charge of the school for about five months, was obliged to take sick leave in July last, and died soon after. The school remained under the charge of the Second Master till November, when A. Ganapati Aiyar, a passed student of the Madras Normal School, and who had distinguished himself as a successful teacher of a Matriculation Class at Combaconum College, was appointed to the vacant Head Mastership. Six students from this school went up to the Matriculation Examination of December last, of whom two passed. Both of these have been appointed to teacherships. The 4th grade class and the two classes of the Practising Branch were examined by me at my inspection in December last. The former did pretty fairly in the most important subjects, and the latter acquitted themselves very creditably. A 5th grade Normal Class has since been added to the institution, and the Practising Branch has been raised in standard by the formation of a 2nd class.

28. *Brennan's School, Tellicherry*, has figured as a First Class School in the

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.		Grant.	
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Vacant...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Sandara Aiyar	2nd Master	F.A.	50	0	10	0
Mr. Pereira	3rd do.	Matrn.	30	0	15	0
Mr. Pires	4th do.	...	20	0	10	0
K. Kannan	5th do.	Matrn.	50	0	15	0
Ch. Anantan Nayar	6th do.	4th Gr.	15	0	...	...
P. Bappu	7th do.	...	20	0	...	...

returns for two years and a half, and has not sent up a single student for Matriculation. I inspected it in June last, and found it in a very unsatisfactory state. The attainments of the Matriculation Class were much below those of an ordinary 5th class of a Zillah School, and it failed in the examination in nearly every subject. Of the other classes only one did passably. The teaching seemed to be generally very poor. The unfavorable results of my inspection led to the manager being warned that unless the teaching staff were strengthened, and the school put upon a better footing, the school building and the grant would be withdrawn. An F.A. was thereupon appointed to the Second Mastership. In February last, the Rev. Mr. Rombard, so long the Manager and Head Master of the institution, left for Europe; and an attempt was then made, but without success, to secure a

European graduate for the Head Mastership. The school is now under the care of the Second Master. I have, in my report, on the proposal to remove the Government Normal School from Cannanore, shown the expediency of superseding this institution by a Zillah School.

29. *Palghat Central Rate School*.—I inspected this school in July last.

Names.	Grade.	Total Salary.		Grant.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Mr. T. C. Elsworthy	3rd grade	...	...	50	0
K. Saminatha Ayyan	2nd do.	30	0	35	0
S. Narayana Ayyan	3rd do.	35	0	...	...
K. Govinda Menon	3rd do.	35	0	12	8
T. Gopala Manon	3rd do.	30	0	10	0
K. Kappu Ayyan	3rd do.	30	0	19	0
P. M. Pazhani Andi Pillay	4th do.	25	0	10	0
M. K. Pazhani Velan	4th do.	20	0	7	8
A. Siva Ramayyan	4th do.	20	0	5	0
K. Gopala Menon	5th do.	25	0	10	0
A. Nalakandaha Ayyan	5th do.	18	0	9	8
S. K. Siva Raman	5th do.	18	0	6	0
A. Sankaran Nayar	5th do.	17	0	7	8

The lower classes seemed to be working pretty fairly on the whole. They were rather weak in English and Malayalam, but passable in other subjects. The two highest classes did very discreditably. Their most conspicuous failure was in English, a subject taught by Mr. Lanauze, the Head Master. Mr.

Lanauze was charged, also, with the supervision of the Branch Schools in Palghat Taluq, and the results of my inspection did not lead me to form a very favorable opinion of the way in which this part of his duty had been performed. The Commissioners, however, on what grounds does not appear, thought very differently; and when Mr. Lanauze tendered his resignation in March last, they not only passed a resolution that their schools "are at present, as regards education and discipline, in a high state of efficiency," but voted and paid to Mr. Lanauze, without sanction, a gratuity of Rupees 500, in acknowledgment of his services as Inspector of their Branch Schools—services in consideration of which they had on a former occasion added Rupees 60 to his salary, that is nearly as much as many Deputy Inspectors receive for heavier work. An explanation of these extraordinary proceedings has been called for in your Proceedings, No. 537, of the 29th March last. In succession to Mr. Lanauze the Commissioners have appointed Mr. Elsworthy, so long Head Master of the Protestant Boys' School at Cochin, and I have little doubt that the Palghat Central Rate School will, under his management, make very decided progress.

MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, MALABAR.

Government Schools.

30. *Badagara Taluq School*.—This is the only Government School of the

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	SALARY FROM	
			Govt.	Fees.
U. Kurian	Hd. Master	Matrn.	40	...
A. Kannan	2nd do.	Do	20	...
K. Sankaran Nayar	3rd do.	4th Gr.	10	5
V. Raman Nayar	4th do.	5th do.	...	10
P. P. Raman	5th do.	4th do.	...	10
A. Kungappa Nayar	6th do.	Do.	...	7

Middle Class in the division which contains a 5th class. It worked fairly during the past year. The Head Master is an intelligent teacher, and works hard. At my inspection in

June last there were 114 pupils on the rolls. The highest class did well in Malayalam, fairly in English and Algebra, and passably in Arithmetic. The other classes, also, acquitted themselves tolerably well on the whole, though they were rather weak in Arithmetic. The school was subsequently visited more than once by the Deputy Inspector, and was found in a satisfactory state.

The inhabitants seem to take interest in the institution. A sum of Rupees 25 was subscribed by them during the year for prizes to the most deserving students.

31. *The Chowghat Anglo-Vernacular School* was transferred to Guruvayur

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	SALARY FROM	
			Govt.	Fees.
C. Korian ...	Hd. Mr.	3rd Gr.	RS. 40	RS. ...
N. Panku Nayar ...	2nd do.	4th do.	25	5
C. Govindan Nayar ...	3rd do.	Do.	12	...
K. Kannan ...	Schl. Asst.	5th Gr.	...	10
P. Parusattaman ...	Do.	4th do.	...	10

in May last. The attendance, as was expected, has largely increased in consequence. There were 72 pupils on the rolls at Mr. Garthwaite's last inspection, and there are now 108. The school is still carried on in a temporary shed; but an estimate for a substantial school-house

has been sanctioned. A site, however, on a satisfactory tenure has yet to be found. My efforts to obtain one have failed. The land owners at Chowghat are not to be persuaded to sell land; and the only course open is to ask Government to enforce Act X. of 1870. I shall shortly address the Collector of Malabar with this view. The school was inspected by me in September last. The Head Master appeared to be a fairly qualified and painstaking teacher; but he was ill-supported by his assistants. The highest class, a 4th, was middling in English, Malayalam, and Geography; fair in Euclid; and poor in Arithmetic and History. The other classes, with the exception of the lowest, did poorly on the whole. The school was subsequently inspected twice by the Deputy Inspector, and his reports were generally favorable. The teaching staff has, since my inspection, been considerably improved.

Here as at Badagara a considerable sum (Rupees 18) was subscribed for prizes by the inhabitants.

32. *The Kollandi Taluq School* was inspected by me in June last. It had

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	SALARY FROM	
			Govt.	Fees.
T. Krishnaswamy ...	Hd. Mr.	4th Gr.	RS. 20	RS. 5
P. Ramani ...	2nd do.	Do.	15	...
Achchutan Nayar ...	Schl. Asst.	5th Gr.	...	7

an attendance of 60 pupils, and the highest class was a 4th. The staff was inadequate, there being two masters, with a monitor, to manage four classes. The lower classes did poorly in the examination; but the

4th acquitted itself fairly, except in Arithmetic. I paid a flying visit again to this institution towards the latter end of July, mainly with the view of testing the progress of the highest class in the Arithmetic, and it was inspected by the Deputy Inspector in October. On both occasions the 4th class did fairly in Arithmetic as well as in other subjects; but the lower classes did not appear to have

much improved. Here as at the other Taluq Schools in Malabar, a subscription Rupees (17-8-0) has been raised for prizes.

RATE SCHOOLS.

33. *Manjiri Rate School*.—The working of this school has much improved

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.	Grant.
G. Virghese...	Hd Mr.	3rd Gr.	RS. 60	RS. 30
S. Nicholas ...	2nd do.	4th do.	30	15
A. Chattakurppu ...	3rd do.	4th do.	15	...
T. Krishna Shastri ...	4th do.	...	12	4

under the present Head Master, but there has been no increase in the numbers. There is a gap in the classification; the highest class, designated a 3rd, corresponding in standard to the 5th of

a Taluq School, and the next lower (the 2nd) only to a 3rd. The school was inspected by me in June last, and afterwards twice by the Deputy. The results were generally favorable.

34. *The Ocherpalcheri Rate School* has greatly declined in numbers as well

Names	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.	Grant.
V. Seetha Pillai ...	Hd. Mr.	3rd Gr.	RS. 40	RS. 20
V. Eradi ...	2nd do.	4th do.	20	10
C. P. Kanran ...	3rd do.	Do.	18	9
T. Chappan Nayar ...	4th do.	5th Gr.	15	7

as in efficiency. Mr. Garthwaite, in 1869-70, reported an attendance of 105 pupils. At my inspection in June last there were only 60 on the rolls. The highest class were reading the

subjects prescribed for the 5th class of a Taluq School. Their attainments, however, as already stated (paragraph 17) were very unsatisfactory, and the lower classes were but slightly better. The school was again inspected by the Deputy Inspector in December last. His report shows some improvement in the junior classes; but is very unsatisfactory as regards the highest. The Head Master appears to have neglected his duties, and the School Commissioners are considering the propriety of dispensing with his services.

35. *Angadipuram Rate School*.—This school was nearly ruined by the late

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.	Grant.
P. Govindan ...	Hd. Mr.	3rd Gr.	RS. 40	RS. 20
T. K. Tharuvanan ...	2nd do.	5th do.	15	7
K. Kannan ...	3rd do.	...	9	3

Head Master. He resigned early in the year to avoid being dismissed, and a matriculated student was appointed to succeed him. I visited the school in June

last when the new master had been but a fortnight in charge of the institution. There were 44 boys on the rolls, divided into three classes, the highest corresponding in standard to the 4th of a Taluq School. The results of my inspection were extremely unsatisfactory. The present Head Master appears to have exerted himself to raise the school, but only with partial success. The Deputy Inspector reported favorably of the work of the teachers in

December last, but the numbers are very low. Mr. Garibwaite thought 70 pupils too few for this school. The present attendance is less than half that number.

36. *Palghat Branch Schools*.—There are six of these at the following places:—*Kollangode, Alattur, Kalpatti, Peruvambu, Kottayi, and Kongad*. The last was opened towards the close of the year and has not been inspected. It has an attendance of 25 pupils, and is, of course, very elementary. All the rest were inspected by me in July last, and, with the exception of the school at Kottayi, again by the Deputy Inspector in November.

37. *The Kollangode School* numbered 96 pupils, divided into four classes, the highest corresponding in standard to the 4th of a Taluq School. The school did on the whole pretty fairly in English, but was rather weak in Malayalam, and decidedly poor in Arithmetic and Geography.

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.	Grant.		
				Rs.	As.	P.
Gopala Subbayan.	Hd. Mr.	F.A.	45	20	0	0
S. Subbayan	2nd do.	5th Gr.	17	7	8	
Sekharan Nayar	3rd do.	5th do.	17	7	8	
Krishnasayan	4th do.	...	17	5	0	
Krishnan Nayar	5th do.	...	8	...	...	

38. *The Alattur School* was of the same standard as the preceding, and had 85 pupils on the rolls. The highest class answered creditably in English and did fairly also in Arithmetic and Malayalam. The lower classes, however, seemed to be ill-taught.

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.	Grant.		
				Rs.	As.	P.
M. Mattu	Hd. Mr.	3rd Gr.	55	25		
Lakshmana Ayyan	2nd do.	4th do.	25	...	...	
Ragnanatha Shastri	3rd do.	...	20	10		
Raghava Ayyan	4th do.	...	10	...	...	

39. *The Kalpatti School* takes its name from a suburb of Palghat where it is situated. It was opened in November 1869 to relieve the Central School of its redundant attendance. Its strength at my inspection was 89, and has since risen to 117. It was divided into three classes, the 3rd or highest corresponding to the 3rd of a Taluq School. The school was apparently ill-conducted. The masters were unable to preserve order, and the teaching was poor.

The school was carried on in a private house at my inspection, but has since been transferred to a new school-house built by the Commissioners.

40. *The Peruvambu School* was elementary. It had three classes, corresponding to the 3rd lowest of a Taluq School, numbering in all 53 pupils. The lowest class did very fairly in Malayalam, and the two others passably in English. The results

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.	Grant.		
				Rs.	As.	P.
R. Venkateswarayyan	Hd. Mr.	...	12	3	5	4
K. Ananta Ramayyan	2nd do.	...	9	2	8	0
P. Krishna Pattar	3rd do.	...	7	...	...	...

of inspection were otherwise very unsatisfactory.

41. *The Kottayi School* was of the same standard as that at Peruvambu, and had an attendance of 58 pupils. It had a very poor staff of teachers, and failed badly in nearly all subjects.

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.	Grant.		
				Rs.	As.	P.
Madhavan Nayar	Hd. Mr.	...	12	3	5	4
Mattu Kurappan	2nd do.	...	10	2	10	8
T. Kunja Menon	3rd do.	...	9	...	...	...

42. *Bettattuputyangudi Rate School* was inspected by me in October last. It had 56 pupils on the rolls divided into three classes, the highest being equal in standard to the 4th of a Taluq School. The schools seemed to be in a satisfactory state as to discipline and

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.	Grant.		
				Rs.	As.	P.
V. C. Raman Menon	Hd. Mr.	3rd Gr.	50	25	0	
K. Govinda Menon	2nd do.	4th do.	20	10	0	
D. Subba Row	3rd do.	4th do.	15	7	8	
M. Siva Ramayyan	4th do.	...	10	...	...	

regularity of attendance; but the instruction was far from good. The students passed a fair examination in Malayalam, but their Arithmetic was middling, and English and Geography poor. At a subsequent inspection by the Deputy in December last the school did on the whole passably.

A building grant was sanctioned for the school in G. O., No. 62, of the 13th March last.

43. *Tritala Rate School*.—I reported unfavorably of this school in October last. The Head Master, though a matriculated student, had apparently worked very ill. The Commissioners were then recommended by you to remove him unless he exerted himself to

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.	Grant.		
				Rs.	As.	P.
S. Kanagasabhapati	Hd. Mr.	3rd Gr.	30	...	...	...
Philay.	...	...	15	7	8	0
T. Babu	2nd do.	5th do.	10	2	5	4
R. Ravunni Menon	3rd do.	5th do.	...	...	...	...

produce better results. This seems to have had a wholesome effect; for, at an inspection by the Deputy in December, the school did on the whole

decline in consequence of the transfer of the Chavasseri District Munsiff's Court, then in contemplation, from Kuttuparamba to Kutirur. The transfer took place in October last. The attendance had begun to fall off several months previously, and has since continued to decrease. The school contained 71 boys at Mr. Garthwaite's inspection. The number has now come down to 42, of whom about a third are generally absent. I inspected the school in March last. It was divided into three classes, corresponding to the three lowest of a Taluq School. The highest class contained 8 boys on the rolls, but I found only 3 present. The day before, the Deputy Inspector had found only one present. I had once cursorily examined this class six months before. It did not seem to have made any improvement since, and did very poorly in the examination. The other classes were somewhat better. There is no chance of the school prospering in its present locality and the Commissioners are considering the propriety of amalgamating it with an Elementary School maintained at Kottayam by the Moplah rate-payers.

50. *The Periyalankal Rate School* was started in September last, and had

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.	Grant.
P. Kannan ...	Hd. Mr.	4th Gr.	Rs. 25	...
K. Kannan ...	2nd do.	Do.	15	...
C. Kalu Nambyar ...	3rd do.	Do.	12	...

been but six months in existence when inspected. It had, however, a large attendance, numbering 95 pupils. The standard was, of course, low, the highest class reading the subjects prescribed for the 2nd class of a Taluq School. The results of inspection were not very satisfactory; but better could hardly have been expected.

51. *The Kaval Rate School* was inspected by me in August last. It was

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.	Grant.
C. Krishnaswamy ...	Hd. Mr.	3rd Gr.	Rs. 40	Rs. 20 0
P. Ramesa Kuruppa ...	2nd do.	4th do.	15	7 8
A. Harshara Pattar ...	3rd do.	5th do.	10	5 0
V. Sekhara Potaval ...	Maham.	...	10	5 0
	Munshi.			

attended by 37 pupils divided into three classes, the highest corresponding in standard to the 3rd class of a Taluq School. The results of examination were lamentable. Every class failed in every subject. The masters laid the blame on the Commission Clerk, and complained that he intermeddled with school-management, and stirred the boys to disobedience. The Clerk had, no doubt, been troublesome; but it was, also, clear that the masters had neglected their work. My report on the school gave rise to a good deal of correspondence which need not be noticed here. It will be enough to state that such measures as seemed necessary for improving the condition of the school were taken. The Head Master, who was clearly most to blame, was dismissed; a matriculated student, who had worked well as a teacher at the Taluk Provincial School, was sent to supply his place; and the Commissioners were asked to restrain their Clerk from interference with the masters. The school has since been visited by the Deputy Inspector and reported on favorably.

52. *Talipparamba Rate School*.—The numbers at this school remain tolerably steady. It was

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.	Grant.
K. Kunni Kutti ...	Hd. Mr.	4th Gr.	Rs. 25	Rs. 12 8
Ch. Raman ...	2nd do.	Do.	15	...
S. Mandodi ...	3rd do.	5th Gr.	12	4 0

inspected by me in August last. There was an attendance of 70 pupils divided into three classes, the highest being slightly more advanced than the 3rd class of Taluq School. The school did poorly in English and Geography, but the Malayalam was good, and the Arithmetic generally fair. The Commissioners took much interest in the institution, but the teaching staff was not sufficiently good.

53. *The Chattamangalam Rate School* has made fair progress under the

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.	Grant.
Kovunni Nedungadi.	Hd. Mr.	5th Gr.	Rs. 25	Rs. 10
M. Kittunni Panikkar.	2nd do.	5th do.	15	...

present Head Master, the late Malayalam Munshi of the Presidency College. I visited it in March last. The numbers had doubled since the last

inspection. There were 40 pupils on the rolls, divided into three classes. The standard attained was that of the 3rd class in a Taluq School. All the classes acquitted themselves fairly in the most important subjects.

A temporary school-house was built and taken into occupation during the year. It has a good situation and well answers its purpose.

54. *Manantoddy Rate School*—This school was re-opened on the 1st August

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.	Grant.
S. Siva Rama Aiyar.	Hd. Mr.	3rd Gr.	Rs. 50	Rs. 25 0 0
K. Raman ...	2nd do.	...	20	6 8 10

last, after having been closed for nearly ten months. Its more advanced pupils had all dispersed in quest of education elsewhere, and the school had to

make a new beginning. It began with 20 pupils, but the numbers have since risen to 40. The Head Master is a matriculated student on a salary of Rupees 50; but the instruction is, of course, very elementary. The school was not inspected during the year under report. It would scarcely have been worth while to have inspected it in September or October, and later I have been too much occupied otherwise to pay a visit to Wynaad.

ORDINARY GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

55. *Church Mission School, Cannanore*.—This school maintains a steady

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.	Grant.
W. Kuriyappan ...	Hd. Mr.	3rd Gr.	Rs. 60	Rs. 25
T. Chirukantan ...	2nd do.	5th do.	12	6
A. Subbayan ...	3rd do.	...	8	...

attendance and has advanced in standard. It was inspected by me in last February. There were 86 pupils on the rolls divided into four classes. The

highest class was reading the subjects taught in the 4th class of a Zillah.

School. It did unsatisfactorily in the examination, except in two subjects, Malayalam and Algebra. The other classes, with the exception of the lowest, did fairly on the whole.

56. *Cochin Protestant Boys' School.*—This institution was separated, two years since, into two, called the *Upper* and *Lower School*, the last being placed under the Results' System. The two were re-united by your permission in December last.

They were both visited by me, before their re-union, in September. The *Upper School* contained 46 pupils, divided into three classes. The standard was considerably lower than I had been led to expect from former reports. Mr. Garthwaite had described the highest class as "quite up to the standard of the 5th class of a Zillah School;" and, though the course of study was stated by the Head Master to have undergone no change since Mr. Garthwaite's visit, I found the 3rd class no better than the 3rd of a Zillah School in English and Mathematics. It was, however, more advanced in Malayalam and quite as good as a 5th in History and Geography. The students of this class were rather weak in their knowledge of English words and of Syntax; but otherwise their attainments, as far as they went, were very sound. The other classes were elementary, and did poorly in the examination. The school has, since my inspection, lost the services of its zealous Head Master, Mr. Elsworthy, who has been transferred to the Palghat Central Rate School. His place remains unfilled, the work of the school being, as I have been informed, carried on by the Chaplain of Cochin.

57. *The Basel Mission School, Calicut*, was inspected in September last.

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.	Grant.
C. Abraham...	Hd. Mr.	3rd Gr.	Rs. 30	Rs. 15
K. Krishna Pillay...	2nd do.	4th do.	20	10
John Curian...	3rd do.	...	18	...
Joseph Fernandez...	4th do.	...	15	...

It had nearly the same attendance as the year before. There were 119 pupils on the rolls divided into four classes, the highest being equal in standard to the 3rd of a Zillah School. All

did pretty fairly in the examination. The two lowest classes were detached in June last and formed into a junior branch, in view to being placed under the Results' System. This, however, could not be done, as the Head Master, who had taken part in the instruction of these classes in the early part of the year, was in receipt of a salary grant.

58. *Primary School, Calicut.*—The finances of this school are not in a healthy state. The grant and school fees do not quite cover the expenditure. The managers have a reserve fund on which they draw whenever the current resources

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.	Grant.
S. Yardechari...	Hd. Mr.	F.A.	Rs. 65	Rs. 17
T. Mahalingayya...	2nd do.	3rd Gr.	20	10
M. Srinivasayyan...	3rd do.	Matrn.	16	8
Krishna Panicker...	4th do.	...	7	...

run short. The fund is now nearly exhausted. I inspected the school in March last. It numbered 70 pupils divided into four classes. The standard reached was that of the 3rd class of a Taluq School. The results of the examination were middling.

SCHOOLS UNDER THE RESULTS' SYSTEM.

Names of Schools.	Class of Taluq Schools to which the highest class corresponds in standard.	ATTENDANCE		GRANT			
		On 31st March 1870.	On 31st March 1871.	On 31st March 1870.	On 31st March 1871.	On 31st March 1870.	On 31st March 1871.
Christian Brothers' School, Cannanore.	5th.	171	171	Rs. 275	Rs. 356	Rs. 0	Rs. 0
German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Cannanore.	4th.	...	60	...	225	...	0
German Mission Vernacular School, Muliyl.	2nd.	79	83	116	106	...	0
German Mission Vernacular School, Chowra.	2nd.	38	39	82	87	...	0
German Mission Orphanage, Tellicherry.	3rd.	105	104	...	229	...	0
Roman Catholic School, Tellicherry.	5th.	2	98	167	...	...	...
Roman Catholic School, Calicut.	5th.	147	138	572	249	...	0
German Mission School, Palghat.	4th.	46	52	97	95	...	0
Do. Kannani.	2nd.	28	29	90	55	...	8

59. The progress of Middle Class Schools in Malabar, aided under the Results' System, will be seen from the foregoing table, to which I may add the following remarks:—

1st.—The Basel Mission Anglo-Vernacular School at Cannanore was opened during the past year.

2nd.—The Roman Catholic Schools at Calicut and Tellicherry are those formerly known as Christian Brothers' Schools. They are no longer conducted by the Brothers. The former is under the care of the manager of the Calicut Convent School, and the latter under that of the Vicar of Tellicherry.

3rd.—The Protestant Boys' Lower School, as has been stated in para. 56 no longer exists as a separate school.

SOUTH CANARA GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

60. *Kasaragode Taluq School.*—I inspected this school in October last. It had four classes, numbering in all 59 pupils. The highest class, though called a 4th, was not more advanced than a 3rd. The same was the case at Mr. Garthwaite's inspection.

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	SALARY FROM	
			Govt.	Fees.
C. Ganapayya...	Hd. Mr.	...	Rs. 25	...
K. Mahalingayya...	2nd Gr.	5th Gr.	10	5
E. Chidananda...	3rd do	Do.	10	...

tion the year before; but Mr. Garthwaite expected that the proper standard would be gained in the course of a year. The 4th class answered well in Canarese and passably in other subjects; the rest were weak in most.

61. *The Ullala Taluq School*, which appears to have worked well in former years, greatly disappointed me. It had not suffered in attendance or in standard (there were 57 boys on the roll, and the highest class was a 4th), but the attainments of the pupils were extremely

poor. The Head Master had ceased to take interest in his work, and was seeking employment in the Revenue Department. His resignation was accepted some time after my inspection, and a Normal Student from Mangalore was placed in temporary charge of the school. Another Normal Student of the 3rd grade has been recently permanently appointed to the post.

62. *The Karkala Taluq School* was inspected in November last. It was attended by 78 pupils, divided into four classes. Here, as at Kasragode, the 4th class was, in standard, no higher than a 3rd. The two lowest classes passed a decent examination; but the others did poorly. The Head Master was not equal to his work.

The Government school-house was so small and ill-ventilated that the school could not be carried on in it without much inconvenience and injury to the health of the students. The school was, therefore, by your permission, transferred to a spacious private house, and the Government building allowed to be occupied by the Karkala Girls' School.

63. *The Udipi Taluq School* has not been doing well for the last two years.

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	SALARY FROM	
			Govt.	Fees.
M. Visupatsheyya	Hd. Mr.	4th Gr.	Rs. 30	Rs. ...
K. Sandappa	2nd do.	5th do.	12	2

The strength of the school at my inspection (in November last) was 47. The standard was the same as the year before, the highest class being a 3rd. The two lowest classes did pretty well in Arithmetic; but, with this exception, the results of inspection were very unsatisfactory. The teaching staff requires to be improved.

RATE SCHOOLS.

64. *Mulki Rate School*.—This school was very near collapsing a few months since. Its first term of five years was drawing to a close, and a majority of the rate-payers petitioned the Collector for its discontinuance. Mr. McWebster's interposition saved it at the time, and the Local Funds' Act will ensure its permanence. I inspected it in November last. The attendance was 88, against 167 the year before, and the standard was that of a well-developed Taluq School. The highest class passed a good examination in Canarese, but was more or less weak in other subjects. The other classes did fairly or passably in all subjects except Arithmetic. The Head Master is a painstaking teacher, but the school requires a man of higher attainments.

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.			Grant.
			Rs.	As.	A.	
John Tellis	Hd. Mr.	Old 8th Gr.	45	23	8	...
Solemon Scanes	2nd do.	4th do.	25	12	8	...
K. Sarasappa Row	3rd do.	5th do.	18	9	0	...
M. Padmanabhaaya	4th do.	...	19	5	0	...

65. *The Mudabidri Rate School* had an attendance of 69 pupils. These were divided into four classes, the highest being of the standard of a 3rd class of a Taluq School. The teaching staff was weak. The two highest classes failed in English, and were muddling in other subjects. The other classes did passably on the whole.

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.			Grant.
			Rs.	As.	Ps.	
C. Rama Row	Hd. Mr.	4th Gr.	36	0	15	...
B. Krishnappa	2nd do.	5th do.	15	0	2	...
T. Rama Row	3rd do.	...	7	3	...	...

66. *The Buntal Rate School* numbered 49 pupils at my inspection, against 48 the year before. There were three classes, and the standard reached was the same as at Mudabidri. The highest class did more or less poorly in all subjects except Geography. The others did pretty well.

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.			Grant.
			Rs.	As.	Ps.	
A. M. Tellis	Hd. Mr.	4th Gr.	46	20	...	...
Lakshmi Narayappa	2nd do.	3rd do.	29	10	...	...

The school was still held in the verandah of the Rajah's Palace. There are two schools subsidiary to the above at Navur and Mudugrama respectively. Both are very elementary, being in fact below the standard of good Village Schools. The latter has an attendance of 27 pupils, and is doing well. The teacher is a painstaking man, and the school received a grant of Rs. 70 for the past year on the Results' System. The Navur School contains 24 boys. It suffered much during the year from the prevalence of small-pox at the place; and made too little progress to be examined for grant.

67. *The Manjeshwar Rate School.* I found to be one of the best conducted in the division. Its standard was not high, the highest class being not more advanced than the 3rd of a Taluq School; but the teaching, as shown by the results of inspection, was exceptionally sound. I was on the whole much pleased with the answering of the boys, and I may remark that Mr. Garthwaite's last report of the school was also very favorable. The attendance was 66 at my inspection, against 60 the year before; but it has since declined, the return of the last quarter of the year giving it as 42. The number of classes is three.

68. The Kundapur Rate Schools were opened in anticipation of a rate being sanctioned by Government. The sanction, however, was deferred, pending the consideration of the Local Funds' Bill, and the schools were maintained mainly out of subscriptions which had been raised for a school-house, the grants which the schools could realize on the Results' System being very insignificant. The subscriptions were nearly exhausted by the middle of 1870, and then the levy of a cess was sanctioned. I visited these schools in November last. Those at Basrur and Gangolli seemed to be working fairly; but the one at Kundapur was in a very unsatisfactory state, the teaching staff being very incompetent. The finances of the Commission were still embarrassed. Little progress had been made in the collection of the cess, and it was not easy to see how the building fund was to be restored and the schools carried on at the same time. The Local Funds' Act will probably supply relief.

The attendance at these schools and the grants secured by them for the past year will be found in the table of paragraph 70.

ORDINARY GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

69. The only school of this class in South Canara is the *Bishop's School at St. Rosario, Mangalore.*

Names.	Designation.	Grade.	Total Salary.	Grant.
Mr. Monesio	Hd. Mr.	3rd Gr.	Rs. 30	Rs. A. P. 15 0 0
J. M. Telles	2nd do.	...	22	7 5 4
Paul Souza	3rd do.	...	12	...

This institution appears to have been long in an unhealthy state. Mr. Garthwaite, in his last report complained that the teaching was superficial, and that the school attempted too much. At the commencement of the year under report there was a sudden and great falling off in the attendance. It sank from upwards of 100 pupils to little more than half that number. The standard, likewise fell, the highest class being reduced from a 5th to a 4th. I inspected the school in November last. It had then an attendance of 64 boys, divided into three classes. There was a wide gap in the classification, the highest class corresponding to the 4th of a Zillah School, while the next lower was not more advanced than a 2nd. The lower classes did fairly in the examination, but the highest, composed chiefly of old boys, hopelessly spoiled by a long course of bad teaching, failed very discreditably in almost every subject. This class

was doing no good and costing much, the Head Master, who had charge of it receiving a salary of Rupees 60 per mensem, one half of which was paid by Government. I therefore recommended it being broken up and the Head Master dismissed, a new highest class being formed corresponding to the 3rd of a Zillah School, and a better Head Master appointed on a salary not exceeding Rupees 35 per mensem. These recommendations, approved by you, have been carried out. The institution now numbers 76 pupils, divided into three classes, and is under the charge of a matriculated teacher on a salary of Rupees 30 per mensem.

70. SCHOOLS UNDER THE 'RESULTS' SYSTEM.

Names of Schools.	ATTENDANCE		GRANT			
	On the 31st March 1870.	On the 31st March 1871.	On the 31st March 1870.	On the 31st March 1871.	On the 31st March 1870.	On the 31st March 1871.
German Mission A. V. Town School, Mangalore	83	45	Rs. 97	A. 8	Rs. 109	A. 8
Do. Parochial Boys' School, Mangalore	48	56	...	...	22	0
Milagres Bishop's School	116	105	419	0	513	0
Do. Trustees' do.	115	76	154	8	236	0
Kodiyal Bail Boys' do.	60	44	66	0	93	8
Urva School	51	29	138	8	92	0
Saraswat School	...	117	...	...	94	4
German Mission A. V. School, Udapi	15	25	136	8	87	0
Do. Boys' School, Udapi	71	61	25	8	81	0
Kundapur Rate School	84	90	112	8	112	0
Basrur do.	42	44	48	0	52	0
Gangolli do.	64	44	147	0	85	0
Mudagrama do.	49	37	...	...	70	0

The progress of Middle Class Schools in South Canara, under the Results' System, will be seen from the above table, to which I may add the following remarks:—(1), the Bishop's School at Milagres, as has been seen, is of the standard of a fully-developed Taluq School; (2), The Milagres Trustees' School is a class lower in standard; (3), it is difficult to fix the standard of the Udapi Middle School, the course of study pursued therein being very different from that prescribed for Government Schools—Mr. Garthwaite appears to have ranked it as of the standard of a good Taluq School; (4), the other schools on the list are elementary, the majority of them scarcely rising above the standard of Village Schools.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

71. There are altogether 13 Female Schools in the division, 8 in Malabar and 5 in South Canara. Only one of these, the Protestant Girls' School at Cochin, is in receipt of salary grants.

Names.	Designation.	Total Salary.	Grant.
Mr. M. Williamson	Schoolmaster	25	Rs. A. P. 8 5 4
Mrs. M. Rodrigues	Schoolmistress	9	...
Anna Loran	Matron and Malayalam Teacher	5	...

It was inspected by me in September last. There were 31 girls on the rolls, mostly Native Christians, divided into three classes. No Malayalam was taught except to a few girls in the lowest class. The highest class, judging from the course of study professed to be pursued, might be ranked with the 3rd class of Zillah School; but the girls knew nothing beyond reading mechanically and writing from dictation. Even the needle-work was of rather inferior quality. The lower classes were not much better. This school receives a grant of Rupees 11-5-4 per mensem.

The other Female Schools in the division all come under the Results' System. The following table will show the progress made by them during the year:—

Names of Schools.	ATTEND- ANCE		GRANT			
	On the 31st March 1870.	On the 31st March 1871.	On the 31st March 1870.	On the 31st March 1871.		
Convent School, Cannanore	156	152	RS. 616	AS. 0	RS. 410	AS. 8
Do. Calicut	115	120	353	12	462	12
German Mission School, Cannanore	53	49	404	5	306	5
Do. Calicut	82	83	778	12	313	4
Do. Palghat	...	26	...	...	...	...
Miss Godfrey's Day School, Cannanore	32	22	159	0	87	5
Roman Catholic School, Palghat	22	26	86	12	...	...
German Mission Parochial School, Mangalore	39	47	...	...	165	4
Do. Brahmin Girls' School, No. I	20	20	102	12	78	0
Do. do. do. No. II	20	13				
Do. Boarding School, Mulki	58	65	266	12	167	4
Karkala Vernacular School	32	31	75	12	64	0

72. I beg to subjoin a tabular report of the progress of the Nelliyaam Minor Ward, furnished by the Head Master of Calicut Provincial School, together with a statement showing the marks gained by the Minor at my inspection of the Provincial School.

Head Master's Report.

Name.	Name of Estate.	Name of School in which prosecuting Studies.	Age.	Number of working days in the year that the Ward has been on the School Rolls.	NUMBER OF SUCH DAYS.	
					Attend- ance.	Absent.
Linka Raja Arasukul ...	Nelliyaam Minor.	Provincial School, Calicut.	16½	206	180	20

REMARKS.—The Nelliyaam Minor was promoted from the 2nd to the 3rd class at the beginning of the year, and he is making some progress in his present studies. In Arithmetic he does very fairly, but he is poor in English and Malayalam. His conduct has been uniformly good.

Marks obtained at Inspection.

Name of Student.	ENGLISH.						Malayalam.	Arithmetic.	Geography.
	Reading.	Writing.	Spelling.	Read Verse Ex- amination on Meaning, Gram- mar, &c.	Written Trans- lation.	Total.			
Maximum	10	5	10	45	30	100	100	60	50
Linka Raja Arasukul (Minor Ward) ...	2	1	8	9	5	25	9	45	17

APPENDIX A.

No. VII.

From E. THOMPSON, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Presidency College, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Madras, 13th April 1871, No. 55.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to forward my Report on the progress of the Presidency College for the official year 1870-71.

2. *College Staff.*—Mr. David Duncan, whom the Secretary of State had appointed Professor of Logic and Moral and Mental Philosophy, reached Madras in the month of May, and immediately entered upon his duties, relieving Mr. Ranganadham Mudaliar, who went, for some months, to the Provincial College, Combaconum, but returned to his permanent post of Assistant Professor on the 1st of November. During his absence Mr. S. Seshayya, B.A., of Combaconum College, acted for him. The Professor of Sanskrit, Mr. Pickford, has been absent in England for the whole of the year, and M. Venkatasubba Sastri has been acting for him since June; but, his health also having broken down, the classes have been latterly entrusted to the Senior Tamil Pundit as a temporary measure. I regret to add that I have just heard of the Acting Professor's death, which took place near Vellore on the 24th ultimo. In the Junior Department we have lost the services of Mr. Nevins Pillay, Master of one of the Divisions of the Matriculation Class, who left on the 1st September to devote himself to legal studies and ultimately to practise in the High Court. His place was filled up by the promotion of M. Jagga Ram Maridos Pillay, B.A. and B.L., the Third Master, the vacancy thus occasioned being supplied by the appointment of P. Krishnasami Chetti, M.A.; but this teacher left in January to take up a translatorship in the High Court. Upon his resignation S. Bashiyam Chetti, B.A., took charge of the class as a temporary measure; but on the 6th ultimo, C. Nagoji Row, a graduate of the present year, was permanently appointed to the post.

3. *Numerical Strength of the College.*—Though the total number of students attending the College on the 31st March (294) shows an increase of seven above our numbers at the same time last year, I am sorry to say that the Senior Department, in which we most desire and expect development, has only 135 students, against 143 of last year. The usual increase would have been maintained, but for the departure of a considerable number of boys who had joined the 1st or lowest College Class after passing the Matriculation Examination of last December. Fifteen left in one month; a thing which has never occurred before in my recollection. In almost all these cases inability to pay the school fee, or the inconvenience of the locality of the new College, was pleaded as a reason for leaving. I believe, however, that fear of an immediate and serious increase in the school fee, and the recent publication of what is commonly called the twenty-five years' order, have had a good deal to do with this unusual exodus.

4. *University Examinations.*—On the whole the College has done well in the University Examinations. In the Matriculation Examination out of 52 candi-

dates 35 were successful, the largest number that have ever passed from the College within my recollection. Thirteen passed the First Examination in Arts, not a large number in itself; but it must be recollected that the candidates last December were almost without exception students who had failed in previous years, and from whom much could hardly be expected. Of these 13, 2 were in the 1st class, and one of them, V. Seshadriachari headed the list. Twenty-one students appeared for the B.A. degree and 13 passed, one of whom, Salem Ramasawmi Mudaliar, was the first graduate of the year. This number would, no doubt, have been considerably larger but for two reasons: first, the extreme severity of the examination in Malayalam, in which language 6 candidates failed out of 11, no single failure occurring in any other optional language; and secondly, the decision recently arrived at by the Senate, not to allow the body of Examiners to make the slightest modification of the marks in favor of candidates. In previous years students were frequently excused a slight failure in a particular subject, if they had done well upon the whole, and if the same practice had continued in force, some of our unsuccessful students on the present occasion would, no doubt, have obtained their degrees.

5. *Annual College Examination.*—At the Annual Examination of the College in December last I received the kind assistance of the following gentlemen:—The Rev. Messrs. Symonds, Stevenson, Macmillan, Cooper, and DuBois, Captain Edgecumbe, Messrs. Grahame, Grigg, Birdsall Jones, Wallace, Porter, Bradshaw, Gopala Row, Barrow, Kershaw, Thom, Waters, S. Seshayyar, and R. Seshayyar. The labor, so willingly undertaken by these gentlemen, is very considerable, and I beg to offer them my best thanks for the interest they have all shown in the conduct of the examination.

6. *Senior Department.*—The results of this examination are given in an Appendix to the Report, and will be found to be very satisfactory. I do not think that it can be said that there is a serious failure in any one subject in any of the four classes of which the Senior Department is now composed. Even in the Logic of the 1st class the failure of those students who have disregarded the subject, because they do not intend to take it up for the First Examination in Arts, have been in great measure atoned for by the high marks obtained by other members of the class, and a respectable average, 38 per cent., has been obtained.

7. *Junior Department, Matriculation Class.*—The Junior Department was examined, as in former years, by the staff of the College. The Matriculation Class acquitted itself well in all subjects but Arithmetic, in which the average was only 28 and 25 per cent. in Divisions A and B respectively. The two divisions are about equal; in English the same per-centage is obtained; in History and Geography and in Arithmetic Division A has got the superiority, while in Euclid and Algebra Division B stands first. In no case, however, is the difference very marked. In the Matriculation Examination Division A taught by Ramachandra Aiyar, had a slight superiority, as it passed one pupil more than the other, and the boys who stood highest in the 1st class and obtained scholarships both came from this division.

8. *Junior Department, Preparatory Class.*—The lowest class did not particularly distinguish itself, and I fear that it never will. It is very difficult to keep to our old standard in this class; for, when boys are examined for admission,

even if they do not quite satisfy the masters, the latter are often willing to take them upon trial, in hopes that they will do well by the end of the year, and of course it very frequently happens that the hoped-for progress is never made. Of the two divisions that form this class, that taught mainly by Jagga Rau appears to have the superiority, though in English and History Venkata-ramaya's division is slightly the better of the two.

9. *Vernacular Department.*—The Vernacular Department has, I believe, worked more satisfactorily than usual, and the results of the examination show a very fair amount of proficiency. I am greatly indebted to Messrs. Velu Pillay and Desikachari for their kindness in conducting the examination in Tamil and Telugu, both on paper and *viva voce*. I am sorry to observe that the Telugu students are not nearly so numerous relatively to the Tamil students as they used to be: in two classes the number examined is so small that I propose to give the prizes designed for them to the best Kanarese and Malayalam students.

10. *Sanskrit Classes.*—The absence of Mr. Pickford and the long illness and subsequent death of the Acting Professor have had a depressing effect on the Sanskrit Classes, but 16 students are still studying that language, and I trust that we shall soon see a revival of interest in this important branch of education. I am happy to be able to report that M. Seshagiri Aiyar, a student of this College, has obtained the distinction of being the first graduate who has taken up Sanskrit as his optional language. He is, I believe, entitled to the prize of Rupees 350, offered some years ago by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Vizianagram, but which has hitherto remained unclaimed.

11. *Law Class.*—The Law Class, which had been for some years in a declining state, dwindled down to a single student in July last, and was, in consequence, placed in abeyance. The certificates of the College, not being recognized in any way either by Government or by the Honorable the Judges of the High Court, have ceased to be regarded as of any value, and are entirely superseded in public estimation by the degrees of the University. Unless some change is introduced with regard to these certificates, it will, I fear, be useless to revive the class.

12. *Patcheappa Studentships.*—I have the honor to recommend the following assignment of Patcheappa's Studentships for the year 1871-72:—

4TH CLASS.

N. Kristnasawmi.

P. Ratnavelu.

SECOND CLASS.

C. M. Narasimha Chari.

P. Vedanta Chari.

1ST CLASS.

C. Vijayaragava Chari.

C. Mariappa Mudali.

13. *Conduct of Scholars.*—The progress of the Government and other scholars has been satisfactory as a whole. All the scholars who were in the late Senior Class, with the exception of two who failed in Moral Philosophy, obtained creditable places in the University Examination. The Cullen Scholar has passed the F.A. Examination, and the Conolly and Elphinstone Scholars have obtained promotion to the present highest class.

14. *Occupation of the new College Building.*—In my last report I noticed the formal opening of the new Presidency College by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in March 1870; the building, however, was not at that time quite ready for the reception of the classes, who only began regular work in their new home on the re-opening of the College after the June vacation. Great progress has since been made in supplying the College with suitable furniture, and these arrangements are now all but complete. A great deal, however, remains to be done in laying out the ground round the College.

15. *Powell and Morehead Translation Prize.*—I regret to say that this prize has again failed to attract a single candidate. Year after year the case is the same or nearly so, and it seems to me highly desirable to devote the funds of this endowment to some other purpose. The representatives of the late V. Shadagopa Chari and the survivors of the contributors to the Powell Endowment Fund should, I think, be consulted, with a view to ascertaining their wishes on the subject, and making the existing funds serve some useful purpose.

16. *College Library.*—The Library has received the usual increase of books, and has been used to the following extent:—

	Literature.	History.	Science.
1870...	796	104	92
1871...	815	111	98

I had intended to fit up a reading-room for the use of the students, so as to make the Library more generally useful; but the accommodation designed for that purpose has been devoted to the Oriental MSS. formerly deposited at the College Hall, Nungambaukam. In these circumstances I propose to accommodate the students in the Library itself, under the superintendence of the Librarian.

17. *Appendices to Report.*—In addition to the tabular statement of marks already referred to, I have the honor to forward, with this Report, a list of students to whom I propose to give certificates and prizes at the next anniversary; a statement showing the various districts to which the students belong; and another showing the fluctuations of the classes in the Senior Department during the official year.

18. I have to express my best thanks for the cordial assistance I have received during the year from all the Professors and Masters of the College.

PRIZE LIST.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

4th Class ...	Salem Ramasawmi Mudali.
3rd do. ...	A. I. Coelho.
2nd do. ...	V. Seshadri Achari.
1st do. ...	P. S. Ganapathi.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

2nd Class, { Division A. ...	V. Varada Chari.
do. { do. B. ...	E. F. Andrew.
1st do. { do. A. ...	M. V. Karimaren.
do. { do. B. ...	M. Umapathi.

VERNACULAR DEPARTMENT.

Tamil.

6th Class	...	Salem Ramasawmi Mudali.
5th do.	...	C. Shanmukham.
4th do.	...	V. Seshadri Achari.
3rd do.	...	A. Varaduraju.
2nd do.	...	C. W. Eliatambi.
1st do.	...	C. Lakshmanan.

Telugu.

5th Class.	...	O. Sivaramakristnama.
3rd do.	...	I. Sarabhalingam.
2nd do.	...	T. Venkataswami.
1st do.	...	P. Madhava Rau.

Kanarese.

A. I. Gundu Rau.

Malayalam.

T. C. Shangunni Menon.

BOURDILLON PRIZE.

Tamil.

P. V. Ramasawmi Raju.

Telugu.

M. Madhava Rau.

MAHA RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE'S PRIZE FOR ENGLISH.

S. Ramasawmi Mudali.

MAHA RAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM'S PRIZE FOR HISTORY.

S. Ramasawmi Mudali.

PRINCIPAL'S PRIZE FOR THE FIRST PLACE IN THE B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

S. Ramasawmi Mudali.

CERTIFICATES.

1st Grade.

S. Ramasawmi Mudali.

2nd Grade.

C. S. Nagoji Rau.
W. H. D'Souza.
P. V. Ramasawmi Raju.

T. Shangunni Menon.
M. Seshagiri Aiyar.

3rd Grade.

A. M. Ponnasami.
T. Kristna Menon.
T. Rama Rau.
M. Chokkalingam.
G. Wyne.
T. Chakrapani

M. Madhava Rau.
C. Balakrishnan.
I. Gundu Rau.
V. Venkatasami.
V. Adimulam.
V. Ragava Chari.

APPENDIX A.

No. VIII.

From W. A. PORTEE, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Provincial College, Combaconum, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.B.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Combaconum, 15th April 1871, No. 19.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit my Report of the progress of this College during the past year.

2. Several changes took place in the staff of the College in the year under review. At the end of April 1870, Mr. S. Sashiah, B.A., was appointed to act for Mr. Gopala Row, who had left at the close of the previous official year. He was replaced, on the 15th of June, by Mr. P. Runganada Mudaliar, M.A., who unfortunately soon after fell ill and subsequently, after three months' sick leave, during which no substitute was appointed, left Combaconum in the end of September. Mr. S. Sashiah, who had in the meantime been acting in the Presidency College, was then again appointed, and resumed his work on the 28th of October. The result of these changes, coupled with unavoidable accidents, has been that for upwards of four working months of the year, the whole of the teaching of the Senior Department, excepting the Vernacular, was shared between Mr. C. Sundara Row and myself. This involved, of course, a diminution of the hours of attendance of the senior classes. I am disposed to think that in the case of advanced students a mere reduction in the time spent in class is not wholly a loss. The present hours are perhaps more than are required by senior students, and by engrossing too large a share of their time tend to discourage private effort and the habit of self-reliance. The Matriculation Class, of which S. Sashiah is the permanent master, was under the charge of R. Sreenivasa Aiyengar, B.A., while Sashiah was otherwise employed. A. Ganapathy Aiyar, Master of the other Matriculation Class, was transferred, towards the close of the year, to the Normal School at Mangalore, and was succeeded, on the 1st of November 1870, by S. A. Saminatha Aiyar.

3. The strength of the Senior Department appears to be steadily increasing. The numbers at present are 112, against 95 at the same date last year. These are distributed as follows:—

B.A. Class	...	...	...	...	...	24
F.A. Class	...	...	...	...	...	41
Preparatory F.A. Class	...	...	...	...	...	47

It will be observed that there is no Preparatory B.A. Class. This arises from our not having an F.A. Class last year. A table will be found in the Appendix showing the districts to which the students of the Senior Department belong. It will be observed that 79 per cent. are from the Tanjore

District, and half of the remainder from the neighbouring District of South Arcot. In the Junior Department the numbers are 405, against 366 last year.

4. As the recent extension of the F.A. course left us without materials for a First Arts Class last year, I have only to report the results of two of the University Examinations. Of these the lower is, I think, perfectly satisfactory, the other and higher not so much so. The highest or B.A. Class of the College consisted of 17 students, all of whom appeared for the examination. This is a larger number than ever appeared before from this College. The number of failures, I regret to say, was also larger. Only 12 succeeded in passing, the failures thus amounting to 30 per cent. of the candidates. Of those who succeeded several took good places in the list.

5. The results of the Matriculation are more gratifying. Of 61 who appeared for the examination from this College, 57 succeeded in passing, of whom 18 were placed in the 1st class. C. R. Pattabiraman, who is the highest of the candidates from this school, and also highest from the Tanjore District, becomes entitled to one of Sir T. Madhava Row's prizes. One of these classes was under A. Ganapathy Aiyar till within a month of the examination, the other was in charge of S. Sashiah for the first three months of the year, and for the rest of the time under R. Sreenivasa Aiyengar. I take this opportunity of observing that the steadiness of the results in the Matriculation Examination is equally creditable to the masters of the Matriculation Classes and to the masters of the classes below.

6. In the examination of the Senior Department in December last I was assisted by several gentlemen not connected with the institution. To all of these I desire to express my best thanks for their kind services. The highest class was examined by Messrs. Thompson, Gopala Row, Bradshaw, Flanagan, D. Sashiah, R. Sashiah, and P. Kristnasami Chetty. The results were good in English, in History, and in Natural Philosophy; moderate in Moral Philosophy; and poor in Pure Mathematics and Tamil. The papers in the latter subjects were, however, more severe than those generally set for the B.A. Degree. The order of the students coincides closely with the order in the University list. Kallianasundaram was first in the College Examination, and also first of the candidates from this College in the University list. He is, therefore, entitled to both the Beauchamp and Mupanar Medals. The Preparatory B.A. Class was examined by Messrs. Hutchins, Evans, P. Ranganada Mudaliar, Jugga Rau, Chellappa Pillay, A. L. Vencataramiah, and myself. The results were good in English and fair in the other subjects. The Preparatory F.A. Class was examined by Messrs. Leeper, Margoschiz, Sreenivasa Ragavan, Sreenivasa Aiyar, S. Sashiah, and myself. A certain number answered well, but the results on the average were below my expectations, especially in Mathematics. My impression is that the number of students who study Mathematics of their own accord, and with a liking for the subject, is extremely small. I cannot otherwise account for the poor results we obtain. The examination of the Junior Department was conducted by the staff of the College, assisted by the Inspector. It was confined to the classes below the Matriculation. The marks accompany the report, and it is unnecessary to enter into particulars. On the whole English is the most satisfactory feature of the examination, and Tamil the least satisfactory. Arithmetic has, I fear, somewhat fallen off, and I perceive with regret a

sad incapacity on the part of the majority of the boys to do anything in Geometry beyond the propositions. There is, I think, a considerable improvement in Spelling.

7. There are two scholarships now vacant, the Bird Scholarship and one of the Mupanar Scholarships. These should be awarded according to the results of the F.A. Examination; but, as there was no class for F.A. last year in this College, I recommend that they be given to students who passed the year before, that is those of the present B.A. Class. There are two students eminently deserving of them, who satisfy the required conditions. A. G. Subbaramanian is not only highest of those who do not hold Government Scholarships, but in the recent examination he holds the first place in the class. He already holds a Mupanar Scholarship, and I recommend that he should receive in addition the Bird Scholarship to be held for one year from January last. V. Rama Sastri is the next of those who do not hold Government Scholarships, and is sixth in the recent College Examination. I recommend that he receive the Mupanar Scholarship to be held for one year from the 1st of January 1871.

8. I have much pleasure in acknowledging the hearty co-operation I have received during the year from all the masters of the institution.

APPENDIX A.

No. IX.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,

SESSION 1869-70.

With the present anniversary the academic year of 1869-70 comes to an end.

2. The following are the changes which have taken place in the staff of the Institution since last report:—Mr. Chipperfield, who proceeded to Europe on furlough on the 24th June 1868, resumed charge of his duties on the 4th of the present month, relieving Assistant Surgeon Brockman, who had officiated as Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology since the 31st August 1869. Mr. Day, who was absent on other duty at the date of last report, left for England on the 1st of March 1870, having obtained a furlough on sick certificate for ten months. Mr. Bidie, Professor of Botany and Acting Professor of Materia Medica, vacated his Professorships on the 3rd of March last, on being appointed Secretary to the Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department. The Professorship of Botany still remains vacant.

Dr. Baillie, who has been appointed to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica, assumed charge of his duties on the 3rd of March 1870, Mr. Bidie obligingly continuing his course of lectures till the conclusion of the Winter Session.

During his five years' connexion with the College in the chairs of Botany and Materia Medica, Mr. Bidie has rendered most valuable and efficient service to this institution.

In the death of Dr. Howard B. Montgomery, the College has sustained a heavy loss. Dr. Montgomery first joined College at the commencement of Session 1857-58 as Professor of Botany and Materia Medica, which chairs he ably and zealously filled for a period of eight years. On the 11th of October 1857 he was appointed Professor of Hygiene, and delivered the course on that important subject during the academic years of 1867-68 and 1868-69. At the very moment when a wider field of usefulness seemed on the point of opening out before him, as the reward of his ability, industry, and zeal, he was stricken down to the great loss of science and to the heartfelt regret of all who had the privilege of his friendship.

As no successor to Dr. Montgomery in the chair of Hygiene has been appointed, Mr. King was entrusted with the delivery of the course of lectures on Hygiene during the past Summer Session.

The course of lectures on Comparative Anatomy was this year undertaken by Professor Keess, M.D.

3. In accordance with the Order of Government, No. 300, dated 17th October 1866, a table is subjoined, showing the subjects of each course of lectures, the number of meetings of the classes, the number of lectures, and of examinations, and the proportion of examinations to lectures.

The table requires no comment.

Session.	Subject of each Course.	Number of Meetings.	Number of Lectures.	Number of Examinations.	Proportion of Examinations to Total Number of Meetings.
Winter ...	Medicine ...	113	82	31	1 in 3½
	Surgery ...	116	84	32	1 in 3½
	Ophthalmology ...	46	32	16	1 in 3
	Midwifery ...	95	61	34	1 in 2-8
	Chemistry ...	117	74	43	1 in 2½
	Anatomy ...	115	69	46	1 in 2½
	Physiology ...	95	65	30	1 in 3½
	Materia Medica...	116	64	52	1 in 2½
	Botany...	48	27	21	1 in 2½
	Medical Jurisprudence...	56	37	19	1 in 3
Summer...	Hygiene ...	40	27	13	1 in 3
	Comparative Anatomy...	49	32	17	1 in 3
	Diseases of Women and Children ...	39	23	11	1 in 3½

4. *Extracts from Annual Reports.*—The Professor of Medicine remarks:—"The Clinical instruction has been of the most practical kind, and the class leaves College possessed of a fair acquaintance with percussio, auscultation, the thermometry of disease, the chemical examination of the urine, and with the use of the microscope. The students have been carefully trained in drawing up cases and in writing prescriptions correctly; they have also been well taught the essentials of therapeutics. The arrangement of pupils into classes, as Clerks, Assistant Clerks, and Clinical Pupils, has worked well. Many of the young lads exhibited considerable interest in this practical work, others of course found it both irksome and disagreeable. All were, however, obliged to do their allotted task. The rosters were carefully kept, and instances of neglect of duty were visited with proportionate punishment. In the Clinical course every student has his work defined, his day and night duties, his daily record of the sick under his care, and his duties of dispensing and compounding medicines.

"The junior students are placed under seniors, and both under the Assistant Apothecary attached to the Medical wards, whilst all are responsible to the Medical Officer who examines and corrects the case-books and sees to the regularity, conduct, and capabilities of each pupil in his batch. The whole success of the teaching hinges upon the practical character of the clinical courses and upon the military accuracy with which all details and requirements are enforced."

Referring to the Clinical Class in Surgery, Professor Cockerill observes:—"The Clinical Class met every morning and evening. In the morning the students were accompanied by me round the wards when every patient was examined and prescribed for. In all important cases the dressing was performed in my presence by the student in charge. At the evening visit each had only to attend to the dressing of his own cases. Operations have

been performed after the visit when every one in the hospital can be present."

It may be noted in passing that the clinical instruction conducted in the General Hospital by the Professors of Medicine and Surgery, respectively, is carried out as far as practicable upon one well-defined system.

In connexion with the course of lectures on Diseases of Women and Children, Professor Harris makes the following remark:—

"The Second Department Students were well conducted, but on the whole were less attentive and industrious than they were in the Winter Session. I am inclined to think this is partly, if not mainly, attributable to the fact of the subjects not forming a part of the Final or Pass Examination on the completion of the College Curriculum."

Steps will be taken, in connexion with the Inspector-General, to have the subject referred to by Dr. Harris added to the scheme of the Final Examination.

The Acting Professor of Chemistry, Dr. King, observes:—

"I feel it my duty to repeat the suggestion made last year that a more equitable division of the prizes between the two sections of the class should be permitted. Last year the two Senior Department Students obtained the only available prizes. This year the two Senior Department Students receive two out of the three allotted to the class. The leading pupil of the Second Department has, indeed, on this occasion, come out of the competition a little superior to Mr. O'Hara, but it was evident from the beginning of the session that the three prizes would fall to the two Senior Department Students and to Wynne; and of the thirty pupils of the Second Department, only one had the advantage of the stimulus which the hope of a prize confers. I cannot doubt that the fourth, fifth, and sixth pupils would have exerted themselves more, and the first, second, and third no less, had one prize been allotted to the two Senior Department Students, and two prizes to the remaining thirty members of the class. While the present rule for the awarding of prizes continues in force, the former superior in age, ability, and education will invariably win the lion's share of reward."

It has hitherto been the practice of the College to place in one and the same class the students of the Senior and Second Departments, not as a matter of convenience merely, but because experience has shown that the students of both departments are thereby stimulated to a spirited rivalry and competition in the hard-fought contests for class prizes. The records of the College show that this competition has been by no means an unsuccessful one as regards the students of the Second Department; for to take the class of Chemistry as an illustration, it may be mentioned, that Second Department Students carried off the first and second places in Session 1865-66, the first place in Session 1866-67, and the second place in Session 1869-70. Second Department Students also stood at the head of the class of Materia Medica in Sessions 1868-69 and 1869-70; at the head of the class of Physiology as well as of the classes of Surgery, Medicine, Pathology, and Diseases of the Eye in Session 1868-69. The Principal is inclined to regard the existing practice of the institution in this respect as one possessing many obvious advantages, and hesitates to recommend any change which would bring to an end the healthy rivalry of the two departments.

The Professor of Botany has the following paragraph in his report, which has a pointed bearing upon efforts recently made to advocate in the Senate of the University the claims of natural and physical science to be regarded as important elements of general education:—

"Botany like other branches of Natural History is not a favorite science with students in Madras; and so far as my experience goes the subject has been invariably worked at in a perfunctory manner. It is difficult to propose any remedy for this. Boys naturally take to animals and flowers; but it appears to me that these tastes are crushed out of them by our very unitarian system of general education. In it mental growth and natural tastes are almost entirely lost sight of, the main object being to cram the lad for examinations. For this state of matters the modern teacher is not entirely to blame; for, as examinations have been made the *janus* to nearly every walk of life, he must meet the wants of the day, or see his school fall into disrepute."

(A.)—SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

5. *Constitution of the Departments.*—At the commencement of the session the Senior Department consisted of one Private Student in his fifth year, of three Government, and one Private Student in their third year, of one Government Student, one Lane Scholar, and four Private Students in their second year, and of one Government and one Private Students, and one year, making a total of five Government and seven Private Students, and one Lane Scholar. Of the Senior Department Students, six, viz., Messrs. Nailer, Barren, Wilkins, Moraes, Lancaster, and Warder, passed with success the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University in July 1869. Next month Messrs. Lechler and O'Hara will go up for the same examination, and Messrs. Mahoney, Martin, Gray, and John will appear for the first examination of the University for degrees in Medicine. Government Scholar Lechler has tendered the resignation of his scholarship from the close of the present month, and Private Student Moraes has intimated his intention of leaving College at the close of the session. Both gentlemen intend to prosecute their medical studies in Britain.

The results of the class examinations at the close of the Winter and Summer Sessions were upon the whole satisfactory as regards the students of the Senior Department. Messrs. Lechler and O'Hara in their first year of study merit commendation. Of the six students in their second year of study Messrs. Nailer and Barren have done well, and Messrs. Lancaster and Wilkins have acquitted themselves satisfactorily, though both have been somewhat kept back in their studies by bad health. Messrs. Moraes and Warder, however, have not distinguished themselves by marked ability or industry. Messrs. Mahoney, Martin, Gray, and John in their third year of study have gained the approbation of their teachers. Mahoney is intelligent and thoughtful, Martin steady and hardworking, Gray able and painstaking, and Matthew John capable, but deficient in energy. Mr. Tyrrell, a Private Student in his fifth and last year at College, an intelligent and earnest student, has had his studies seriously interrupted during the Winter Session by severe illness. This untoward event will prevent his appearance at the second examination for the degree of M.B. and C.M. in July.

(B.)—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

At the commencement of the session the Second Department consisted of nineteen first-class students in their third year of study, thirteen second-class students in their second year of study, thirty third-class students in their first year of study. Nineteen lads, constituting the first or senior class, appeared before the Final Examination Committee as candidates for the grade of Assistant Apothecary on the 14th June. All passed successfully and with more or less credit. The Examination Committee remark: "that most of these young men acquitted themselves with credit, and all of them satisfied the Examiners that they possessed a fair and practical knowledge of the subjects they were examined in."

The batch which this day leaves College to join the Subordinate Medical Department is a good one, the members of it have received a sound clinical and practical training, and are likely to prove useful and trustworthy Medical Subordinates. Gunther, Prichard, Isaac, and Geils deserve special commendation. The conduct of these young men has been good.

Second Class, Second Department.—The class examinations held at the close of the sessions by Committees of Professors give the following results:—

In Anatomy the per-centage of good marks is	...	77
Physiology do.	...	49
Surgery do.	...	23
Medicine do.	...	81
Minor Surgery do.	...	100
Practical Pharmacy do.	...	92

This table shows that the class acquitted itself well in Anatomy, Medicine, Practical Pharmacy, and Minor Surgery; moderately well in Physiology; and indifferently in Surgery. These per-centages have been obtained by taking the mean results of the oral and written examinations on the several subjects. Minor Surgery and Practical Pharmacy, however, are excepted, the examinations in these subjects being entirely *practical*.

The conduct of this class has been good. Ballantyne and Donohoe are the least promising lads of the batch.

Third Class, Second Department.—The annual examinations of this class gave the following results:—

In Anatomy the per-centage of good marks is	...	59
Chemistry do.	...	46
Materia Medica do.	...	64
Practical Chemistry do.	...	78
Practical Pharmacy do.	...	93

The class, taken as a whole, is one of very ordinary capacity. A few of the lads, however, have shown intelligence and industry. W. P. Woodbridge, a student of this class, absconded on the 4th February, and was subsequently removed from the service as a deserter. The pre-collegiate training of some of these young men has been very defective. The conduct of the class has been good.

The following students of the second and third classes of the Second Department are recommended for discharge on the ground of incompetence:—

Second Class.

H. Ballantyne.

M. Donohoe.

Third Class.

W. J. Dyce.

G. Druston.

J. Dyce.

W. Radford.

(C.)—JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

At the opening of the session the Junior Department consisted of twenty-seven first-class students in their second year of study, twenty-four second-class students in their first year of study. Twenty-seven students constituting the first or senior class of the department appeared before the Final Examination Committee on the 17th June, and twenty-three of the number were passed as qualified for the grade of Hospital Assistant. The Examination Committee observe:—"The results of the examinations of the twenty-seven lads of the Junior Department were satisfactory; out of these, twenty-three passed the prescribed test with credit, and four were rejected." These three constitute a transition batch, having been partly educated under the old system, and partly under the new curriculum, as sanctioned by Government on the 29th March 1865. The corresponding batch of 1871 will have been educated altogether under the new scheme.

The class which passes into the Service this day is a fair average one. The conduct of these lads has been good.

Second Class, Junior Department.—This class consists of twenty-two Government Students and of six students educated at the expense of the Maharajah of Vizianagram.

At the annual examination the following per-centages of good marks were obtained:—

In Anatomy per-centage of good marks is	...	54
Physiology do.	...	63
Materia Medica do.	...	63
Practical Pharmacy do.	...	72
Minor Surgery do.	...	72

These returns, compared with corresponding results of the last three years, show more favorable per-centages in Anatomy, Materia Medica, and Minor Surgery, but less favorable results in Practical Pharmacy. The pre-collegiate training of many of these lads has been defective, a fact which has been brought to the notice of the Inspector-General.

The students supported by His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram joined College in December last, *two months after the commencement of the session*. This fact, taken in connexion with the entire absence of all pre-collegiate training, has placed these young men at great disadvantage; only two lads* of the batch can be regarded as fit to join the first class in October next, the remaining students must re-commence their studies in the second class.

The conduct of these young men has been good. The classes of the Junior Department are now conducted partly by the Professors and partly by the Assistants; the courses of Anatomy, Materia Medica, Medicine, and Surgery are double, separate courses being given by

* Sreenaraya Row.
Tripuri Rajoo.

the Professors and Assistants. In the courses given by the Assistants the subject matter is presented to the students in a simple and more conversational style, and progress is noted by repeated examinations. The classes of the Junior Department are also examined from time to time by the Professors of the corresponding subjects.

The Senior Class met for instruction in Medicine, under Mr. Karney, 112 times, including forty-five examinations; in Surgery, under Mr. Hamilton, 110 times, including forty-six examinations. The Junior Class met for instruction in Anatomy, under Mr. Karney, 112 times, including forty-eight examinations; in Materia Medica, under the Native Assistant, 112 times, including thirty-five examinations. Mr. Cunnosawmy Pillay had, also, the charge of the Practical Pharmacy Class, which met twenty-eight times, including three examinations. Mr. Hamilton instructed the youths of the Senior Class, and Mr. Karney those of the Junior Class in Minor Surgery; the former met on seventeen, and the latter on twenty occasions.

The Junior Class met for instruction in Physiology, under Mr. Wilkins, forty-five times; fifteen examinations were held.

The following students of the Junior Department, having been pronounced incompetent, are recommended for removal from the Service:—

Second Class.

- R. Venketasawmy, No. 908.
- T. Appavoo Moodelly, No. 946.
- P. Chintamoney Moodelly, No. 934.
- P. M. Mooregasen Moodelly, No. 971.
- V. Iyenpermal Pillay, No. 961.
- Abdool Wahab, No. 975.

And the following lads have been rejected by the Final Examination Committee:—

- G. Davarajaloo Chetty, No. 916.
- T. Rungasawmy Pillay, No. 947.
- T. Nagapen, No. 974.
- M. Doorghiah Pillay, No. 940.

GENERAL.

6. *Prizes and Medals.*—The Johnstone Gold Medal, which is awarded to the most deserving student from the class of those, either Military or Private, completing their studies, has this year been gained by First-Class Hospital Apprentice Robert Gunther, who entirely deserves the honor.

The Government Gold Medal has been awarded to Medical Pupil T. S. Davaagoyum, a deserving and industrious student.

7. *Library.*—One hundred volumes have been added to the Library since last report. The General Library now contains 2,958 and the Students' Library, 480 volumes.

8. *Museum.*—During the last year fifty specimens have been added to the College Museum, raising the total number of specimens to 1,030.

9. *Assistants.*—The pressing duties of the past session have been performed by the College Assistants with their usual care and zeal. Much of the success of the College system is due to the interest and energy they display in the performance of their onerous and varied duties.

The Clerk, Librarian, and Draughtsman have given satisfaction.

10. *Sickness.*—There has been one casualty among the lads of the Junior Department. Two students of the Second Department are still absent from College in consequence of severe and prolonged illness. With these exceptions there has been no sickness of any importance among the Military Students of the College during the last year.

11. *Former Pupils.*—Since last report Messrs. Tyrrell and Boath, former Pupils of this Institution, have returned to India with Commissions in the Madras Medical Department. Mr. Gregory, after passing his examinations for the degree of M.B. and C.M. at this University, proceeded to England, and has succeeded in obtaining the double qualification granted by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh.

HISTORICAL.

12. *Historical Notice.*—As usual a short statement of the principal events, connected more or less directly with this Institution, which have occurred during the past year, concludes this report.

(a.) The University Regulation, which requires that all candidates for the Preliminary Scientific Examination shall have passed the F.A. Examination, and that such students as have not passed in Latin shall be required to undergo an examination in that language up to the F.A. standard, came into force on the 1st of January last. Messrs. Lechler and O'Hara accordingly come under the operation of this regulation.

(b.) With the approval of the Director of Public Instruction an application was made, under date the 26th January last, to the Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh for the official recognition of the Certificates of the Madras Medical College, in so far as its courses of instruction might prove to be in harmony with the regulations of that University. Under date 25th April 1870 an official communication was received from the Dean of the Medical Faculty, in which it is stated that the certificates of attendance upon the courses of Anatomy, Practice of Physic, Midwifery, Chemistry, Surgery, and Materia Medica will be recognized by that Faculty, and that candidates for degrees in Medicine will be allowed to pass two of the four "Anni Medici," required by the Edinburgh Regulations, at the Madras University. This important concession has raised alike the position and prestige of the Madras Medical College.

(c.) A distinguished student of this College, the Rev. J. M. Strachan, having proceeded to Edinburgh to complete his medical studies, graduated at the University of that city on the 2nd August 1869. He carried off one of the two gold medals awarded for distinguished thesis. Dr. Balfour, the Dean of the Medical Faculty, in his address, delivered on the graduation day, alluded to Dr. Strachan in the following flattering terms:—

"The other medal has been awarded to Dr. John Miller Strachan for a thesis on the Pathology and Functions of the Cerebellum. Dr. Strachan has been for some years a Missionary in connexion with the Church of England in Southern India. Seeing the importance of medicine in connexion with Missionary work, he has prosecuted his studies in the Medical Schools of Madras and Edinburgh, and now returns to India to employ his knowledge of medicine as a handmaid to his Missionary labors—to heal diseases and to preach the Gospel. He has submitted a valuable thesis, illustrated by a

large number of microscopical preparations, which bear evidence of his ability, skill, and perseverance. His original observations entitle him to the medal."

(d.) The preparation of a practical text-book on Hygiene, proposed by the late Dr. Montgomery and readily assented to by Government, has devolved upon the Acting Professor of Chemistry, Dr. King, in accordance with the terms of G. O., No. 188, dated 8th June 1870. A class book on Hygiene, expressly suited to this country, is certainly a pressing desideratum.

(e.) In G. O., No. 357, dated 29th March 1870, Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Harvey, one of the College Assistants, was nominated, along with three Medical Officers, to conduct the Analysis of the Potable Waters of the Madras Presidency and of Burmah. Mr. Harvey fully deserves this recognition of his eight years valuable services to this Institution in connexion with the Chemical Department. His removal, however, will be a serious loss to the College.

(f.) At a Meeting of the Committee of Management of the Madras Medical Book Society, under date the 18th June 1870, it was resolved finally to close the operations of the Society, and to hand over the whole of its library, along with the annual interest of a sum of Rupees 1,500, to be expended in the up-keep of the same, to the Medical College, on certain conditions. Should Government accept this gift on the conditions proposed, upwards of 1,200 volumes of Medical Works will be added to the College Library.

13. In conclusion the Principal tenders his sincere thanks to his brother Professors and to the several Assistants of the College for the zealous, cordial, and efficient help they have rendered him during the past academic year.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,
27th June 1870.

GEO. SMITH, M.D.,
Principal, Medical College.

APPENDIX A.

No. X.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,

FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.

THE Session which terminates this day commenced on the 15th August last. On that date the number of students on the College Rolls was 103. Two joined the First Department in the middle of March, raising the total to 105. One Civil Student passed out of the First Department in December last, with a certificate as Assistant Engineer. Four in the Second Department were removed as unlikely to qualify for Overseers; 12 withdrew or were struck off for irregular attendance; 1 was expelled for misconduct; 3 Military Students were removed as unlikely to qualify as Overseers; 2 were invalided by a Medical Board, and 1 rejoined his Regiment, the 2-21st, on its return to England. Total 24.

Our present strength is, therefore, 81, viz:—

3 in the First Department.
47 in the Second do.
31 in the Special do.

Eighteen of these are Stipendiary Military Students. The average number on the rolls, monthly, has been 76, and the average daily attendance 74.

Mr. Bradshaw left Madras, on the 19th August last, on sick leave to Europe, and rejoined the College on the 17th March. His duties, in his absence, were conducted by Mr. Evans; Serjeant-Perrin, of the Royal Engineers, acting for Mr. Evans from the 19th August to 6th December, and Serjeant Cames from the 7th December to the date of Mr. Bradshaw's return.

The entertaining of an extra Drawing and Surveying Master having been sanctioned, the services of Serjeant McAllister were placed by Government at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction, and Serjeant McAllister joined the College on the 27th October last; Captain W. H. Edgecombe having obtained two years' sick leave, I was appointed to act for him, and accordingly took charge of the College on the 29th April.

E. R. Soobrayar, B.A., at an examination held in December last, obtained a First Department certificate as Assistant Engineer, and at the University Examination obtained the Degree of B.C.E. in the 3rd class. Mr. Lynn, a former student of the College, at the same examination took the B.C.E. Degree in the 2nd class.

At the examination held in the present month, only one student passes out this year, viz., Lieutenant Greenaway, who has obtained the certificate of qualification as Assistant Engineer. I regret to find that this department seems to fall off year by year; this, I presume, can only be attributed, in the case of Military Officers, to the popularity of other branches of the public service being greater than that of the Public Works Department; it is possible that the proposed re-organization of the latter may offer such increased advantages, as to induce more candidates to offer themselves for admission.

In the case of Natives, it is evidently the difficulty of obtaining employment, after completing the course, which deters them from entering the institution.

My best thanks are due to the undermentioned gentlemen, who conducted Lieutenant Greenaway's examination:—

Arithmetic	...	...	George Thom, Esq., M.A.
Algebra	...	...	George Thom, Esq., M.A.
Roads, Bridges, &c.	...	...	Captain C. J. Smith, R.E.
Levelling	...	...	W. Harrington, Esq., C.E.
Hydraulics	...	...	Major Ryves, R.E.
Trigonometry	...	...	C. W. Burroughs, Esq.
Euclid	...	...	C. W. Burroughs, Esq.
Surveying	...	...	Captain Meade, R.E.
Building Materials	...	...	T. Soobroya Chariar, B.C.E.
Mensuration	...	...	E. R. Soobroyar, B.A., B.C.E.
Drawing	...	...	(College Paper.)
Estimating	...	...	Captain Hunter, R.E.
Earth-work	...	...	(College Paper.)
Strength of Materials	...	...	(College Paper.)
Statics	...	...	J. Moss, Esq., B.A.
Applied Mechanics	...	...	(College Paper.)

Thanks are also due to the following gentlemen, who conducted the examination of E. R. Soobroyar, B.A., B.C.E.:—

Arithmetic	...	...	George Duncan, Esq.
Algebra	...	...	Charles Waters, Esq., M.A.
Euclid	...	...	George Bickle, Esq.
Mensuration	...	...	Captain Hunter, R.E.
Plane Trigonometry	...	...	George Thom, Esq., M.A.
Mechanics	...	...	P. Runganadam Moodalliar, M.A.
Hydrostatics, &c.	...	...	(College Paper.)
Earth-work	...	...	S. Soobroya Chariar, B.C.E.
Strength of Materials	...	...	S. Soobroya Chariar, B.C.E.
Hydraulics	...	...	Lieut. Coaker, R.E.
Surveying	...	...	Lieut. Brockman, R.E.
Levelling	...	...	W. S. Harrington, Esq., C.E.
Roads, Bridges, &c.	...	...	Captain Scott, R.E.
Estimating	...	...	(College Paper.)
Drawing	...	...	R. F. Chisholm, Esq., C.E.

The students remaining in this department are Messrs. Arbuthnot and Butler, and a few applications have been received from others.

The examination of this class for certificates of qualification as Overseers commenced on the 11th instant, and I have to thank the following gentlemen for the part they took in it:—

Arithmetic	...	...	Lynn, Esq., B.C.E.
Algebra	...	...	George Duncan, Esq.
Euclid	...	...	P. Runganadam Moodalliar, M.A.
Trigonometry	...	...	Charles Waters, Esq., M.A.
Mensuration	...	...	E. R. Soobroyar, B.A., B.C.E.
Statics	...	...	J. Moss, Esq.
Earth-work	...	...	(College Paper.)
Building Materials	...	...	T. Soobroya Chariar, B.C.E.
Roads, Bridges, &c.	...	...	Captain C. J. Smith, R.E.
Hydraulics	...	...	Major Ryves, R.E.
Surveying	...	...	Captain Meade, R.E.
Levelling	...	...	W. S. Harrington, Esq., C.E.
Drawing	...	...	(College Paper.)
Estimating	...	...	Captain Hunter, R.E.
Language	...	...	W. Joyes, Esq.
Limes, Cements, &c.	...	...	Dr. A. Hunter.

Great care was taken to prevent any malpractices at the examination, such as have unhappily occurred on former occasions, and I am glad to say with perfect success. There has been an apparent failure in Mathematics, the percentage of marks gained being on the whole only 30, but the papers are of a style, requiring knowledge above what is necessary in a Taluk Overseer. Gorman, a young man of superior attainments, has, however, succeeded in obtaining 427, and Frank Walker's Scholar has obtained 372 out of 700 marks. To the former has been awarded the first, and to the latter the second prize for Mathematics.

The results in all other subjects I regard as quite satisfactory, the percentage of marks gained upon the whole being 45. Serjeants Taylor and Armitage head the class, each taking three prizes. The prize given by the Officers of the Royal Engineers to the most distinguished student at the head of the class has been won by Serjeant Taylor, who has also obtained the first prizes in Civil Engineering and in Drawing and Estimating. To Serjeant Armitage has been awarded the first prize in Surveying, second prize in Drawing and Estimating, and third prize in Civil Engineering. The second prize in Civil Engineering has been given to Corporal McAlister, who also gets the second prize in Tamil; J. Kelly obtains the first prize in that language.

The general result of the examination is that 9 students or nearly half the class obtain certificates as Taluk Overseers; 8 obtain certificates as Overseers under the Bengal Regulations, and the remaining 2 have failed.

Gunner A. Murray was prevented by illness from attending the examination.

The number of marks obtained by those men near the end of the list, to whom I have awarded certificates as Bengal Overseers, being only a little more than one-third of the maximum, may appear lower than they should be to justify their being appointed to the Public Works Department; but, taking into consideration the character of the examinations this year, which on many subjects were unusually difficult, I found that I should not be acting

justly, if I had refused to pass these men, who can well bear comparison with many others who have had the good fortune to succeed under more favorable circumstances.

I may here remark, generally, upon the subject of the Annual Examination at the College, that the system of *unpaid* Examiners is open to objection. The Principal having to ask, as a personal favor, gentlemen of the Educational or Public Works Department to provide examination papers, cannot possibly expect them, as in the case of *paid* Examiners, to make themselves conversant with the course of study pursued in the College; and without this knowledge, excellent as the papers are in themselves, they are often too severe a test to apply to the students.

At the commencement of the session there were 39 students in this *Second Class, 2d. class*; of these 12 were struck off the rolls, on account, *cond. Department*, chiefly, of continued absence, and we close the session with 27. The per-centage of marks obtained by the class as a whole in Mathematics is 38; the per-centage of marks in Surveying and Levelling was 37.5; and in Drawing and Estimating 44.

The result of the examination in language is very satisfactory, the per-centage of marks gained being 56; the per-centage on the whole was 41.5.

Nadamoony is a very promising student, having gained 351 marks, out of 709 for Mathematics, and 985 out of 1,353 upon the whole, and distances all competitors by more than 100 marks. He takes the first prize in Mathematics and the second in Surveying. Kistnaiah gets the second prize in Mathematics and Serjeant Marshall first prizes in both Drawing and Estimating and Surveying, and C. Traist the second in Drawing and Estimating. Jackson and Tins obtain the two prizes for language.

While there are several students in this class, of whom I have great hopes, there are many who will have to show much more industry than they have yet displayed to secure Overseers' Certificates at the end of next session.

The two classes in this department are now under separate masters. In *Special Depart.* the Special Survey Class three have obtained more than three-fourths marks, and been awarded certificates of the first class; another having obtained over two-thirds marks, gets a certificate of the second class; and four more having obtained more than half marks, get certificates of the third class. Some of these not having completed the course, continue at the College for another session. The rest seem to be a fair average class. Thomas and Mahomed Azeem-oo-deen, being at the top of the class, got the first and second prizes, respectively.

In the Special Drawing Class all candidates for certificates have obtained them: 2 of the first, 3 of the second, and 3 of the third class. Abboyee Naideo and M. Samsomudram obtain the first and second prizes in this class. There are four students remaining for another session.

A class of six students, under Mr. Milne, pursued the study of photography *Photography* during the whole session, and considering that only one day a week has been devoted to it, the progress has been very creditable. Serjeant Armitage, who takes the highest place, has succeeded in producing very satisfactory pictures. The whole of the rest of the class

are perfectly competent to produce correct photographs of buildings, such as are required in the Public Works Department.

I consider that great credit is due to Mr. Milne for the ability he has displayed in imparting a sound knowledge of this very useful art.

Forty-eight candidates for admission to the Second Department have presented themselves for examination, as also have 37 for *Candidates for Admission* admission to the Special Departments. Of the former number, 12 are Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

The result of this examination will shortly be published. In addition to these candidates, 8 Matriculated Students of the University have registered their names for admission.

Conduct. I am happy to be able to report that the conduct of the students throughout the year has been excellent.

The Military Students, though subject to so much less control than when employed with their regiments, have never misused the liberty given to them.

There is scarcely a record against them in the defaulter book, and none of a serious nature.

Captain Edgecome, before leaving, expressed much satisfaction at the manner in which Serjeant McCormack had conducted the duties of Serjeant-Major.

In conclusion I would wish most heartily to endorse the high opinion expressed to me by Captain Edgecome of the attainments of the Masters of this College, and to express both on his part and my own most sincere thanks for the able and zealous manner in which they have discharged the duties entrusted to them.

H. T. ROGERS, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Principal, C. E. College.

APPENDIX A.

No. XI.

From V. KRISTNAMA CHARRIAR, Curator of Government Books, to E. B. POWELL Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Madras, 29th June 1871, No. 626.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the transactions of the Book Department during the official year 1870-71; and before entering into details, I may generally observe that the temporary prohibition, owing to financial deficit, of every description of fresh expenditure on educational institutions during the year, which has necessarily told on the demand for books, and consequently on the receipts from their sale, and the uncertainty and various changes which have hung on the departmental arrangements for some time past, have combined to produce results far less favorable than I had reason to anticipate, judging by the results of the three previous years.

2. The staff of the department, in which no material change has taken place during the year, comprises 1 Central Curator, 20 Subordinate Curators at the rate of generally one for each district, and 22 Colporteurs. The last mentioned class of officers are itinerant book agents selected chiefly from the grade of Inspecting Schoolmasters whose duty it is to carry about supplies of our elementary books to the Village Schools in the interior of the country and make them available in all parts of their range at the prices at which they are sold at Madras and the District Depôts. This arrangement of placing the books at the doors of the rural population, even in the remote parts of the Presidency, at the same prices for which they are to be had at the Central Depôt in Madras, is one which no private agency can adopt with due regard to its own interests; but the encouragement of the spread of education being the great object of the department, I am not prepared to advocate any change in the present arrangement so long as the charges involved are not very considerable. It is comparatively an easy task to keep a stock of requisite books in the several District Depôts and supply the demands of towns and other favorably situated localities. The great difficulty now is to contrive the means for the wide and rapid circulation of our elementary books in the rural parts of each district, and the time is close at hand when the paucity of trustworthy agents who would take small parcels of books from the depôt stations and go back with them across the country through sun and rain from week to week or month to month is likely to be much felt. The present number of Colporteurs (employed in certain districts only) cannot of course be considered sufficient to carry out the object to the fullest extent; but I believe that the will admit of expansion along with the extension of the Inspecting Agency of this grade under the Local Funds' Act just coming into force.

3. Following, for the sake of easy reference, the usual plan of arranging the details as in previous reports, I subjoin a table giving in one view the stock of books and maps as it stood at the commencement of 1870-71, the additions

made to it by fresh supplies both printed and purchased during the year, the sales and other deductions, and the balance of stock on hand at the close of the year:—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance of Stock on the 1st April 1870—						
In the Central Depôt	81,768	12	2			
In the District Depôts	58,656	1	5	1,38,419	18	7
ADD—						
Value of Books printed during the year	31,968	12	0			
Do. purchased do.	22,187	0	0	64,155	12	0
DEDUCT—				2,02,575	10	1
Value of Books sold at the Central Depôt during the year	7,262	12	9			
Value of Books sold at the District Depôts during the year	47,650	12	11			
Value of Books adjusted to Profit and Loss, being copies sent up for registration, as well as those spoilt by Printers and Editors, &c.	237	14	8	55,152	8	2
Balance on the 31st March 1871—						
In the Central Depôt	85,767	8	7			
In the District Depôts	61,655	14	4	1,47,423	1	11

In glancing over this statement, it will be observed that the last item, or the stock remaining at the close of the year, exceeds in value that with which it commenced by Rupees 9,003-4-4. The increase is not considerable, all necessary precautions having been taken to prevent a needless accumulation of books; but it would have been even less had it not been, first, for the delivery by printers of large editions of certain dictionaries and other reprints during the last week of the year, when they could neither be sold here largely nor issued to District Depôts for sale; and secondly, for the similarly late arrival of the last supply of English books and maps, the requisition for the same having been sent to the London Agents after some delay which was unavoidable, and the cause of which will be explained further on. I am glad to record, however, that the stock on hand is on the whole in good condition, and continues to be efficiently looked after, as proved by the reports of the examining officers on the result of the last stock-taking at the several depôts. Farther particulars relative to the other items of the foregoing stock-statement need not be gone into here, as they fall appropriately under one or other of the usual heads of remark as in former reports.

4. Books printed.—A statement showing in detail the printing and publishing work of the department during the year is appended to this report, from which the marginal abstract has been prepared. The number of works printed and published was smaller, though the number of copies brought out was larger than in the preceding

Number of Works printed.	Number of Copies printed.	Actual Cost of Publication.		Value at Depot Price.	
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
24 ...	182,100	23,026	3 4	31,968	12 0

APPENDIX A.

No. XI.

From V. KRISTNAMA CHARRIAR, Curator of Government Books, to E. B. POWELL, Esq., M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated Madras, 29th June 1871, No. 626.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the transactions of the Book Department during the official year 1870-71; and before entering into details, I may generally observe that the temporary prohibition, owing to financial deficit, of every description of fresh expenditure on educational institutions during the year, which has necessarily told on the demand for books, and consequently on the receipts from their sale, and the uncertainty and various changes which have hung on the departmental arrangements for some time past, have combined to produce results far less favorable than I had reason to anticipate, judging by the results of the three previous years.

2. The staff of the department, in which no material change has taken place during the year, comprises 1 Central Curator, 20 Subordinate Curators at the rate of generally one for each district, and 22 Colporteurs. The last mentioned class of officers are itinerant book agents selected chiefly from the grade of Inspecting Schoolmasters whose duty it is to carry about supplies of our elementary books to the Village Schools in the interior of the country and make them available in all parts of their range at the prices at which they are sold at Madras and the District Depôts. This arrangement of placing the books at the doors of the rural population, even in the remote parts of the Presidency, at the same prices for which they are to be had at the Central Depôt in Madras, is one which no private agency can adopt with due regard to its own interests; but the encouragement of the spread of education being the great object of the department, I am not prepared to advocate any change in the present arrangement so long as the charges involved are not very considerable. It is comparatively an easy task to keep a stock of requisite books in the several District Depôts and supply the demands of towns and other favorably situated localities. The great difficulty now is to contrive the means for the wide and rapid circulation of our elementary books in the rural parts of each district, and the time is close at hand when the paucity of trustworthy agents who would take small parcels of books from the depôt stations and go back with them across the country through sun and rain from week to week or month to month is likely to be much felt. The present number of Colporteurs (employed in certain districts only) cannot of course be considered sufficient to carry out the object to the fullest extent; but I believe that the arrangement by which the duty is entrusted to the Inspecting Schoolmasters will admit of expansion along with the extension of the Inspecting Agency of this grade under the Local Funds' Act just coming into force.

3. Following, for the sake of easy reference, the usual plan of arranging the details as in previous reports, I subjoin a table giving in one view the stock of books and maps as it stood at the commencement of 1870-71, the additions

made to it by fresh supplies both printed and purchased during the year, the sales and other deductions, and the balance of stock on hand at the close of the year:—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance of Stock on the 1st April 1870—						
In the Central Depôt	81,768	12	2			
In the District Depôts	58,656	1	6	1,38,419	13	7
ADD—						
Value of Books printed during the year	31,968	12	0			
Do. purchased do.	22,157	0	6	64,155	12	6
DEDUCT—				2,02,575	10	1
Value of Books sold at the Central Depôt during the year	7,263	12	9			
Value of Books sold at the District Depôts during the year	47,650	12	11			
Value of Books adjusted to Profit and Loss, being copies sent up for registration, as well as those spoilt by Printers and Editors, &c.	237	14	6	65,152	8	3
Balance on the 31st March 1871—						
In the Central Depôt	85,767	3	7			
Do. District Depôts	61,656	14	4	1,47,423	1	11

In glancing over this statement, it will be observed that the last item, or the stock remaining at the close of the year, exceeds in value that with which it commenced by Rupees 9,003-4-4. The increase is not considerable, all necessary precautions having been taken to prevent a needless accumulation of books; but it would have been even less had it not been, first, for the delivery by printers of large editions of certain dictionaries and other reprints during the last week of the year, when they could neither be sold here largely nor issued to District Depôts for sale; and secondly, for the similarly late arrival of the last supply of English books and maps, the requisition for the same having been sent to the London Agents after some delay which was unavoidable, and the cause of which will be explained further on. I am glad to record, however, that the stock on hand is on the whole in good condition, and continues to be efficiently looked after, as proved by the reports of the examining officers on the result of the last stock-taking at the several depôts. Further particulars relative to the other items of the foregoing stock-statement need not be gone into here, as they fall appropriately under one or other of the usual heads of remark as in former reports.

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Number of Works printed.	Number of Copies printed.	Actual Cost of Publication.	Value at Depôt Price.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
24	182,100	23,026 3 4	31,968 12 0

year. And several of them being small elementary books priced but moderately, the total value of the fresh addition to the stock was less than that of 1869-70. The actual cost of 182,100 copies printed was Rupees 23,926-3-4, and their value at selling prices Rupees 31,968-12-0; consequently the profit charged is Rupees 8,942-8-2, or nearly 39 per cent. against 50 per cent. of the preceding year. This falling off in the rate of profit is mainly due to the difficulty of getting an ample supply of paper of the quality and price required, which has led, in certain instances, to higher charges on the part of the printers for bringing out the new editions. This was especially the case with some of the Malayalam books printed on the Western Coast at a comparatively high cost, so that in fixing their selling prices no more than a small per-centage could be safely added to the prime cost. The absence of sufficiently active competition in the line of Telugu Printing in Madras was likewise unfavorable to economy. I expect, however, that under the system of the department importing from the cheapest market its own printing paper for publishing its books, which has been lately recommended to Government for sanction, and by resorting to other cheap modes of printing, a matter that I propose shortly to bring up in a separate communication, the annual expenditure under the head of printing will be hereafter considerably diminished, and thus larger profits will be ensured, not by adding to the selling prices of the books, but by the more legitimate means of diminishing their cost of production.

5. Of the twenty-four works printed in the course of last year, two are English, ten Tamil, six Telugu, five Malayalam, and but one Canarese. Four of these are new publications comprising 7,000 copies, viz., the Tamil and English Classical Dictionary based on Part I. of Beschi's Tamil Agarthi or Lexicon, and published for the use of the under-graduates of the University; a cheap handy book of Arithmetical Tables in Tamil, specially got up with the addition of the more important of the bazaar tables peculiar to the Tamil country; the Sambhava Parvam of the Malayalam Mahabharat; and the Malayalam Panchatantram required for all the schools of Malabar, Cochin, and Travancore. The last two were edited by the Inspector of Schools, 24th Division, with explanatory and grammatical notes and glossaries, in the same plan as that of the Chockyatantram, as parts of a series of Malayalam classical works suitable as text-books for the University Examinations. The rest of the publications of the year under report are reprints of large editions of the books already in use. Of these the Arithmetical Tables in English has been thoroughly revised and improved, the previous edition having been out of print for a long time, and the demand for it having been urgent for some months past.

6. In my last report I alluded to the efforts made for bringing out a series of cheap district maps in the Vernacular languages for the use of Village Schools through the agency of Mr. Barren, the local Lithographer, whom I induced to commence the task as a private speculation of his own. The undertaking has been beset, as you are aware, with various and unforeseen difficulties, such as Mr. Barren's own indifferent health for some months, the want of reliable lists of names of villages correctly transcribed into the Vernacular, and of exact information as to the boundaries and positions of all

Zemindary Tracts according to recent changes, and the difficulty of securing efficient help in the filling in of the names of places, &c., when the outline is ready. In spite of these obstacles, however, the maps of Cuddapah, Nellore, and Godavery with Telugu names, and those of Chingleput and Tinnevely with Tamil names have been executed very neatly and with all possible care, and just issued from the Press; and 100 copies of each of these five maps will be presently purchased and sent to the depôts in the interior of the country for sale to all Village Vernacular Schools. Besides the superior style in which these maps are executed, another great merit is that they are exceedingly cheap, being supplied to this department by the maker at the very moderate price of 1 rupee per map colored and mounted on cloth. Now that the stones on which these maps have been printed and the hands employed on them are available, five others, viz., the Tamil maps of Madura and South Arcot, the Telugu maps of Bellary and Kistna, and the Canarese map of South Canara, will be vigorously proceeded with and published in quick succession, while the preliminary lists of villages and tracings are under preparation for the MS. of the remaining Tamil and Telugu maps. The map of Malabar has to be prepared on the Western Coast under the arrangements made by Mr. Garthwaite, as there is none here competent to correct the Malayalam proof. The result of the correspondence on this subject both prior and subsequent to Mr. Garthwaite's departure to Europe on furlough, showed that the work could not be accomplished on the Malabar Coast as cheaply as in Madras; but, as progress is more important than cheapness, it is to be hoped that the Acting Inspector, Mr. Gopala Row, will be able to find a qualified agency willing to undertake and execute the work quickly even at an increased cost, so that the entire series of Vernacular District Maps may approach completion before the close of the current official year.

7. Books purchased.—The total quantity and value of books and maps purchased in India and imported from England during 1870-71 for supply to the District Depôts are abstracted on the margin. The numbers purchased, as well as their cost, were less than those of

Number of Copies.	Prime Cost.		Value at Depôt Prices.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
48,457	25,005	7 5	32,187	0 6

the previous year; but the per-centage of profit, added to their prime cost, is nearly the same, being Rupees 7,181-9-1, or close upon 29 per cent. About a moiety of the above, consisting of standard elementary English books and maps, was obtained from England under the very favorable contract entered into with Messrs. Baker and Oliphant, delivering the books at the depôt door, free of all incidental charges, at a discount of 18½ (and latterly even 20 per cent.) below the published prices, and receiving payment after delivery at the par exchange of 2s. the rupee. In the case of the last consignment, however, the rate of discount was diminished to 15 per cent., as the indent for it had to be delayed, pending a reference to Government relative to the exchange ordered by the Secretary of State in the system of procuring English books; and the last supply for the year had eventually to be got out Overland at the reduced rate of discount, to meet the urgent requirements of schools towards the close of the year under review.

3. From the marginal entry it will be seen that the depôt value put on the

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1.) Prime cost of English books imported during 1870-71	10,558	6	0
(2.) Value of the same at Depôt prices	15,645	5	0
(3.) Value of the same at published prices	12,892	2	0
Difference between (1) and (2) above	5,106	11	0
Do. do. (2) and (3) do.	2,863	0	0

English books received by the Cape route and Overland gives a total gain of Rupees 5,106-15-6, or nearly 49 per cent. on their actual cost to the department, and of Rupees 2,863, or 18 per cent. on the invoice or published

prices. It is of course necessary that in obtaining books hereafter through the intervention of the Stores Department of the India Office, the above liberal rate of discount for delivery of books here should not be diminished. Otherwise the change of system would be a change for the worse. I feel it right to mention here that the old plan of importing English books through the London Agents proved completely successful combining economy and remunerative results, with punctual and never failing supplies; and it is to be regretted that Messrs. Baker and Oliphant, after having supplied the department so well and so long, should be deprived of the contract just at this time when the enhanced rate of discount of 20 per cent. granted by them is beginning to tell most favorably. How far the new system of indenting through the Stores Department of the India Office will conduce to the advantage of the Book Department remains yet to be seen; but at present I feel much anxiety on the subject, as I have no means of knowing whether the department will be called upon to pay any portion of the freight, landing, and other charges out of the discount offered by the Secretary of State, instead of the books being delivered free of all charges, as they have been heretofore, by Messrs. Baker and Oliphant.

9. With regard to the local purchases they cost the department Rupees 14,456-7-3, and the selling prices put on them raised their value to Rupees 16,490-7-0; and the result is a profit of Rupees 2,033-15-6, or something over 12 per cent. on their resale. These local purchases are only resorted to when indents are received from the Mofussil Depôts for such approved school books, both English and Vernacular, as are brought out by private enterprise exclusively in Madras or other parts of this country, and such as are readily saleable all over the Presidency.

10. Issues.—The marginal entry shows the quantity and value of books

Number of Copies issued.	Value at Depôt Prices.
137,873	53,459 7 7

and maps issued from the Central to the District Depôts during the year, and there is a decrease observable under this head also on a comparison of the figures with those of 1869-70.

It may, however, be observed that this reduction is not of a durable character. The issues

necessarily vary in part with the number of schools to be supplied, and partly with the stock available when indents are received; accordingly, there was a falling off owing to the check on the demand (accounted for in a previous paragraph), and to the arrival of the last batch of English books rather late in the year, when I was not able to dispose of them as usual, pending the biannual inspection of the several District

Depôts. There has, however, been no failure in the supply of the more readily available text-books as wanted at the up-country schools, and I have already stated that no precaution was omitted to the best of my knowledge to prevent overstocking at any of the depôts.

11. The Central Depôt continues to receive the usual number of applications for the Vernacular text-books of the Educational Department from schools and individuals in the provinces beyond the limits of the Madras Presidency, and such applications are complied with on prepayment only when a surplus can be spared after the requirements of our own schools are satisfied.

12. Sales.—The aggregate number and value of books sold during 1870-71,

Years.	Number of Copies.	Value realized.
1869-70	192,485	Rs. 57,053 A. P. 7 7
1870-71	176,173	54,914 9 8

as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year, are given in the marginal abstract, deducting for the latter the books cleared off by public auction. The sales during the year under report nevertheless show a decrease of 16,310 copies of the value of Rupees 2,138-13-11. I can explain this falling off, first, by the general,

though temporary depression of school operations; secondly, by the unavoidable delay in the arrival of more than 2,600 rupees worth of elementary English books, they having been delivered in Madras about the beginning of March when it was too late in the year for the District Curators to receive them from the Central Depôt, and more so to sell them to the indenting institutions or individual purchasers in the interior of the country; and *thirdly*, by the unexpected circumstance of several of the District Depôts having been closed against sales during the latter half of March, from a singular misapprehension, on the part of their Curators, of the instructions contained in the closing sentence of paragraph 3 of your Circular Proceedings, No. 223, of the 9th February last (relating to the new arrangements for working the Book Department from the commencement of the current year). Though the interval in question was usefully employed by the Curators in the preparation of their accounts to facilitate the bi-annual stock-taking on the 1st April last, yet it is an arrangement intended by your Circular to be carried out in future years under the new system of conducting the Book Department, and not in the year just closed; and this unfortunate mistake lessened the period of sales by a fortnight contrary to all expectations, and that at a time when purchases are usually the largest and such as to affect considerably the final result of the year. I addressed more than one circular to the Mofussil Curators during the latter half of the year, spurring them on to increased exertion in the matter of sales, to compensate for the falling off noticed during the first half, under this sole head of departmental receipts; so that the decrease in the total sales is not due to any want of precaution on my part or lack of energy on the part of the District Curators, but purely to circumstances exceptionally unfavorable and quite beyond our control.

13. A detailed statement showing the extent of sales at each depôt during the year is appended to the report as usual. I find, from a reference to the

figures in that statement, that next to the Central Book Depot, where the sales are always the largest, Mangalore stands highest among the District Depôts, as it did last year, and then comes Combaconum, where a marked increase is observable. The sales at Berhampore and Salem also show some material improvement; but Cuddapah and Kurnool still continue to occupy their old place at the bottom of the list, while at the other depôts the sales indicate stagnation and even retrogression rather than progress.

14. The subjoined is the list of books and maps in the different languages sold during 1870-71:—

Languages.	Number of Copies.	Value.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
English	...	43,235	26,498	7 3
Tamil	...	73,250	12,979	4 2
Telugu	...	40,862	8,188	8 6
Malayalam	...	6,310	1,303	2 6
Canarese	...	10,934	5,149	11 6
Hindustani	...	543	128	6 9
Persian	...	99	6	9 0
Sanskrit	...	13	55	0 0
Goriya	...	963	97	4 11
Miscellaneous	...	...	7	13 1
Total	175,175	54,914	9	8

Here it will be observed that the proportion which the value realized for English books bears to the total sales is about 48 per cent.; that for Tamil 24 per cent.; for Telugu 15 per cent.; for Malayalam 3 per cent.; and for Canarese 9 per cent., while for the other languages in the statement, the proportion falls below 1 per cent. The decrease noticeable under the head of English books, when compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year, is due probably (though to a small extent) among other causes to the competition of private booksellers, who have lowered their prices below the selling rates specified in the Depot catalogue for books imported from the London market—a feature which perhaps need not be regretted. The proportion for Tamil books sold has properly increased, but in the case of Telugu books it is almost stationary. Under the next heads of Malayalam and Canarese, it is peculiar that the results have been reversed in the last two years, the sales in the former language falling off by about 23½ per cent., while those for the latter have gone up by 26 per cent. during the year under report. This is probably only an accidental result, looking to the absence of a similarly marked fluctuation in the number of copies sold in these languages. The general result for the other languages is a decrease for the year, but it is to be remembered that the report for the previous year included the extraordinary receipts from the auction sale of the old stock of books in these Oriental languages. Hence the difference against the year under report. A fairer comparison would be between the figures of 1869-70 and 1870-71 in which there were no auction sales; and the result of such comparison is found to be favorable.

15. The following is a condensed summary of the financial result of the year's transactions:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay of Curator and of his Office Establishment	5,002	8	0
Contingent charges in connexion with the Central Depot	729	15	9
Transmission charges	1,918	3	11
Contingent charges of District Depôts, including cost of furniture, &c.	1,932	10	5
Commission and Allowance of Curators	12,610	5	8
Purchase of Books (English and Local)	29,028	8	6
Printing and Binding	26,320	13	6
Audit charges	300	0	0

Total Expenditure ... 77,838 1 9

DEDUCT—

Sale proceeds paid into the Government Treasuries. 54,914 9 8
Value of fresh addition to the stock of the depot in excess of sales, &c., remaining to be realized and credited to Government ... 9,003 4 4

Balance remaining unpaid or net cost of the department to the State ... 13,920 3 9

From this it will be gathered (1) that the proportion of the actual expenditure on the printing and purchase of books and maps is 71 per cent. of the total expenditure; (2) that the cost of transmitting and circulating the same including all contingent charges, is 6 per cent.; and (3) that the cost of the agency by which the department is conducted is 23 per cent.; last year the proportions were 70, 5, and 25 per cent. respectively. Thus the expenditure on agency is very properly less than that for the last year, and continues to be most vigilantly scrutinized and kept down as much as possible; and it is expected that, as the transactions increase, the ratio of cost of establishment to profits will decrease. The slight increase in the cost of transmission and other contingent charges is chiefly owing to the heavy rates charged by the Madras Carrying Company and the payment this year of certain arrears of allowances due to some of the Colporteurs or Inspecting Schoolmasters acting as such, and is not the result of any increase in office contingencies. But I anticipate a gradual reduction in these items of charge also, owing to the contemplated changes in the grade of Inspecting Schoolmasters, and in consequence of certain arrangements which I have just been able to make in view to keeping down the transit charges, by the employment of a cheaper agency than the Carrying Company for the transmission of books from Madras to the most distant depot stations in the southern parts of the Presidency. The remaining head of expenditure on "Printing and purchase of books" scarcely requires remark, the fluctuation being but small.

16. The aggregate charges for the year amounted to Rupees 77,838-1-9, the total re-payments by the sale proceeds were Rupees 54,914-9-8, and the difference, of Rupees 22,923 and odd, was but partially made up by the sale value of the fresh stock acquired and shown at the end of the year as remaining to be sold, leaving the department indebted to Government to the extent of Rupees 13,920 and odd.

17. In explanation of this unfavorable result, I have to state that, whilst usually all the bills for the last month of the official year, which are generally the heaviest, were left to be paid in the following year, this practice was changed in the year under report, and extra payments made by your order, as it was an object to begin the new system of working the Book Department with as small a debt as possible; consequently all the bills for the value of books delivered by printers at the very close of the year, amounting to Rupees 6,000 nearly, were paid off before the 31st March last, these additional payments being thus made to fall on the last year's Budget provision. Furthermore the cost of printing and transmission of books, as I have already said, was somewhat heavier than I expected, and the sudden suspension of sales during the latter half of March necessarily reduced the payments into the Treasury for the year. Thus, looking to these exceptional circumstances, the unfavorable result of the year's transactions is, to a great extent, more apparent than real, and justifies the expectation that the result for the ensuing year will be more satisfactory and such as to cover a far larger proportion of the outlay. The future action of the department is to be guided less by the principle of encouraging the spread of education, which has hitherto been the chief consideration, than by that of getting back the sums expended in each year and thus making the department entirely self-supporting; and this circumstance combined with school extension under the Local Funds' Act, and the constant increase in the transactions of the department, will, it is expected, largely contribute to its early recovery from the present depression. In short, as I venture to think, that henceforth the department will be more settled in its plan of operations and more free, at least for a time, from those frequent and violent changes of system which have interfered with its smooth working and natural growth for some months past, I hope to be able to give a better account of its financial results in my next report.

18. In conclusion, I desire to add that my office establishment, though weakened during the latter months of the year in consequence of the prolonged illness of one of the oldest and most experienced Clerks, and the difficulty of getting a qualified substitute, worked diligently and well on the whole; and it is already known to you that I entertain a favorable opinion of the efficiency and intelligence of the Manager and Accountant.

Detailed Statement of Books printed during the Official year 1870-71.

Language.	Names of Books.	Number of Copies.	Prime Cost.			Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	P.	
English	Selections in English Prose, No. I.	1,000	618	10	5	Reprint.
	Arithmetical Tables	3,000	92	4	0	Improved and enlarged Edition.
Tamil	First Book of Lessons	60,000	2,760	4	0	Reprint.
	Second do.	20,000	3,171	14	11	Do.
	Third do.	5,000	697	4	9	Do.
	Punchathantram	5,000	515	14	0	Do.
	Cada Munjari	300	67	13	2	Do.
	Pope's 1st Catechism of Grammar	10,000	450	3	6	Do.
	Tamil and English Practical Dictionary	1,000	733	11	9	Do.
	Tamil and English Classical Dictionary	3,000	3,298	12	0	New Publication.
	Colenso's Arithmetic, Part I.	5,000	531	0	8	Reprint.
	Arithmetical Tables	3,000	98	4	0	New Publication.
Telugu	First Book of Lessons	30,000	1,702	12	0	Reprint.
	Third do.	3,000	507	3	0	Do.
	Nala Charitara	500	71	8	8	Do.
	Seshia's Grammar	5,000	286	2	10	Do.
	Parsing and Analysis	1,500	56	8	11	Do.
	Fowler's Discipline and Instruction	300	50	2	5	Do.
Malayalam	First Book of Lessons	10,000	900	0	0	Do.
	Dr. Gundari's Grammar (Digloss Edition)	2,000	1,200	0	0	Do.
	First Catechism of Grammar	5,000	652	0	0	Do.
	Punchathantram	5,000	3,058	10	8	New Publication.
	Sambaparvam Mahabaratam	1,000	820	5	10	Do.
Canarese	Third Book of Lessons	3,000	1,563	0	0	Reprint.

Statement of Sales effected at the several Depôts during the Official year 1870-71.

Rank.	Depôt Stations.	Sale Proceeds.		
		RS.	A.	P.
1	Madras	7,268	12	9
2	Mangalore	6,251	2	0
3	Combaconum	4,302	0	0
4	Trichinopoly	3,598	5	10
5	Palamcottah	3,547	4	6
6	Vizagapatam	2,866	5	6
7	Rajahmundry	2,842	3	10
8	Salem	2,760	3	6
9	Madura	2,646	1	2
10	Coimbatore	2,384	7	9
11	Berhampore	2,314	6	2
12	Cuddalore	2,276	9	0
13	Bellary	2,214	13	9
14	Cannanore	1,768	12	0
15	Calicut	1,704	0	9
16	Masulipatam	1,686	15	6
17	Chittoor	1,379	3	2
18	Nellore	920	2	0
19	Cochin	901	10	3
20	Kurnool	702	15	0
21	Cuddapah	589	4	0

APPENDIX A.

No. XII.

School of Arts (1870-71).

From From other Govern- Sources. ment.	RECEIPTS.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Superintendent's Salary	12,000	0	0
House-rent	3,000	0	0
Allowance	7,200	0	0
Scholarships	420	0	0
School Fees	532	8	0
Proceeds of the work executed during the year	5,710	10	9
Total	28,662	2	9
	EXPENDITURE		
	RS.	A.	P.
Superintendent's Salary	12,000	0	0
House-rent	3,000	0	0
Pay, &c., of the Artistic Department	2,411	8	0
Do. Industrial do	5,268	2	5
Contingencies	4,784	9	3
Total	27,412	3	5
Balance on hand on the 31st March 1871	1,350	15	4

APPENDIX A.

No. XV.

Statement of Salary and other Grants-in-aid* paid during the year 1870-71.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.		Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1871.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.		Total.	Remarks.
				RS.	A. P.		
FIRST DIVISION.							
Goujan.	Onslow Institution, Chatterpore ...	M.	96	692	4 0		
	Zamindary School, Parla Kmedy ...	M.	68	563	6 2		
	Do. Chikati ...	M.	22	225	0 0		
	Town School, Berhampore ...	M.	62	182	0 0		
	Zamindary School, Mundasa ...	M.	40	315	5 0		
	Do. Palasa ...	M.	19	195	0 0		
	Subscription School, Somepeta ...	M.	19	150	0 0		Closed.
	Do. Jalamoor ...	M.	15	40	0 0		
	Do. Calingapatam ...	M.	10	120	0 0		
	Vizagapatam.	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Vizagapatam ...	H.	96	2,062	0 0	
London Mission School, Vizagapatam ...		H.	163	1,350	0 0		
Subscription School, Rajam ...		M.	39	231	12 5		
Do. Kottam ...		M.	33	150	0 0		
Do. Rayavaram ...		M.	26	164	8 0		
Do. Salur ...		M.	13	163	12 0		
Rate School, Gajapattigaram ...		M.	29	115	15 6		
Subscription School, Pandranga ...		M.	19	90	0 0		
Do. Rayagada ...		M.	16	133	13 11		
Do. Marengi ...		M.	16	77	0 0		Closed.
Gothery.	Do. Bobbili ...	M.	50	685	2 11		
	Church Mission School, Elur ...	H.	156	2,638	0 0		
	Anglo-Ver. School, Tunku ...	M.	14	90	0 0		
	Do. Guttinadai ...	M.	40	205	7 0		Closed.
	Primary School, Lonsopetta ...	M.	71	322	5 6		
	Town School, Rajahmundry ...	M.	32	160	14 0		
	Anglo-Ver. School, Coriupa ...	M.	33	78	12 0		
	Do. Amalapur ...	M.	33	144	0 0		Closed.
	Do. Ramachendrapur ...	M.	32	60	0 0		
	Do. Polamur ...	L.	31	98	3 11		
	Do. Ryali ...	M.	26	170	8 0		
	Do. Kurampudi ...	M.	21	50	0 0		
		L.					

* House- rent, Eorvantis' wages &c.

* House-keep, Servants' wages, and Contingencies.
H. stands for Higher Class Schools.
M. do. Middle do.
L. do. Lower do.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.		Standard of School	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1871.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.		Total.	Remarks.	
				RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
FIRST DIVISION — (Continued.)								
Godavery — (Continued.)	Vernacular School, Velpur	L.	37	102	7 11			Class I.
	Do. Rustambada	...	...	18	0 0			
	Anglo-Ver. School, Khandavilli	M.	70	158	1 5			
	Central School, Narsapur	H.	125	2,160	0 0			
	Subscription School, Peddapur	M.	26	305	14 3			
	Anglo-Ver. School, Duva	M.	59	127	5 7			
	Do. Tallapadu	M.	60	228	0 0			
	Subscription School, Juggampetta	M.	37	446	0 0			
	Do. Dommera	M.	27	236	8 0			
	Hindu Anglo-Ver. School, Cocanada	H.	275	2,373	3 4			
	Anglo-Ver. School, Polavaram	M.	46	266	1 9			
	Do. Vella	M.	42	168	0 10			
	Samasthanapuram School, Pittapur	M.	71	543	8 0			
	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Rajhadavapuram	M.	24	158	0 0			Closed.
	Do. Draksharam	...	...	10	0 0			
	Do. Dowlishweram	M.	42	381	7 3			Do.
	Vernacular School, Muccanala	...	...	25	0 0			
	Anglo-Ver. School, Pamarra	M.	23	239	12 3			
	Do. Yelamauchilly	M.	25	100	2 1			
	Do. Karagoramully	M.	30	74	2 5			
	Do. Koduli	M.	29	137	12 0			
	Do. Rhatlapalica	M.	33	149	8 0			
	Do. Ankuvidu	M.	23	137	8 0			Closed.
	Do. Hussanbada	...	...	44	1 3			
Do. Pennugonda	M.	60	156	9 2				
Do. Kottapetta	M.	22	116	14 0				
Rate Schools, Godavery District	3 M. 46 L.	577	3,417	11 4				
Kistna.	Church Mission Anglo-Ver. School, Masulipatam	H.	211	3,732	14 5			
	Church Mission Training Institution, Masulipatam	M.	190	1,932	0 0			
	Church Mission School, Borwada	M.	107	720	0 0			
	Do. Village Schools	2 L.	34	126	10 8			
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Masulipatam	H.	133	1,630	11 6			
	Modeliar's School, Ramasapetta	M.	65	210	0 0			
	Anglo-Ver. School, Mangalagiri	M.	22	126	0 0			
	Do. Purushotaputnam	M.	18	120	0 0			
	Do. Guntur	...	...	20	8 0			
	Do. Kaikular	M.	34	174	0 0			
	Native Council School, Masulipatam	M.	158	331	6 6			
	Anglo-Ver. School, Repalli	M.	26	244	0 0			
	Do. Gudivada	M.	30	124	8 0			
	Do. Nizampatam	M.	24	168	0 0			
	Zamindary School, Vullor	M.	55	396	0 0			
	Anglo-Ver. School, Nizampetta	M.	32	18	4 7			Closed.
	Do. Juggayapett	...	...	72	6 0			
						34,456	13 8	
SECOND DIVISION.								
Bellary.	London Mission Institution, Bellary	H.	264	1,042	10 8			
	Roman Catholic School, do.	M.	130	184	0 0			
	Anglo-Ver. School, Kompli	M.	20	247	0 0			
	Hindustani School, Sultanpore	M.	68	168	0 0			

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.		Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1871.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.		Total.	Remarks.
SECOND DIVISION.—(Continued.)							
Kurnool. Bellary—(Contd.)	Anglo-Ver. School, Allur ...	M.	25	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
	Do. Siroogopah ...	M.	...	60	0 0		
	Rate School, Narraidevakerry ...	M.	55	25	0 0		
	Anglo-Ver. School, Harpunhally ...	M.	49	321	11 10		
	Rate School, Hospett ...	M.	76	154	0 0		
	Do. Tadpatri ...	M.	43	137	8 0		
				241	2 1		
	Anglo-Ver. School, Nundial ...	M.	46	127	2 0		
	Do. Pattikonda ...	M.	20	100	0 0		
	Do. Yeldoorty ...	M.	24	80	0 0		
Cuddapah.	Anglo-Ver. School, Madazapalli ...	M.	86	809	2 1		
	Do. Pullampett ...	M.	...	146	10 8		
	Do. Puddatur ...	M.	44	666	7 2		
	Do. Kaderi ...	M.	42	102	10 8		
	Do. Jamalamadugu ...	M.	40	678	5 6		
	Do. Volipaud ...	M.	26	33	5 4		
	Do. Royachoti ...	M.	51	129	0 11		
	Do. Sidhout ...	M.	24	283	1 10		
	London Mission Girls' School, Cuddapah ...	M.	46	176	6 0		
	Nellore.	Free Church Mission School, Nellore ...	H.	226	3,720	6 9	
Anglo-Ver. School, Naidupett ...		M.	109	1,197	5 4		
Do. Stonehousepet ...		M.	26	151	2 7		
Do. Venkatsghiri ...		M.	53	298	2 8		
Do. Rapur ...		M.	13	194	8 0		
Do. Bramannakraka ...		M.	28	115	8 0		
Do. Kavali ...		M.	38	219	0 6		
Do. Gudur ...		M.	56	381	0 0		
Do. Kalagiri ...		M.	44	150	0 0		
Do. Kandakur ...		M.	21	60	0 0		
Do. Kullur ...		M.	33	79	0 0		
Do. Chinnanellore ...		M.	20	180	0 0		
Do. Varigonda ...		M.	29	83	0 0		
Rate School, Allur ...		M.	44	150	9 0		
Christ Church Girls' School, Nellore ...		M.	21	300	0 0		
THIRD DIVISION.				13,183 0 5			
Madras.	Free Church Central Institution, Madras ...	C. & H.	835	10,947	0 0		
	Do. Chingleput ...	H.	179	1,220	5 5		
	Do. Conjeerem ...	M.	157	622	0 0		
	Do. Trivellore ...	M.	133	2,141	8 0		
	Do. Girls' Boarding School ...	M.	105	569	12 0		
	Do. do. Day School ...	M.	61	440	0 0		
	Do. Balica Patasala ...	M.	200	1,181	0 0		
	Do. Girls' School, Black Town ...	M.	178	700	0 0		
	Do. do. Trivellore ...	M.	80	95	0 0		
	Gospel Society's School, Vepery ...	H.	80	111	0 0		
	Sullivan's Gardens' Seminary ...	C. & H.	360	5,423	0 5		
			20	900	0 0		

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.		Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1871.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.		Total.	Remarks.
				RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
THIRD DIVISION.—(Continued.)							
Madras.—(Contd.)	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School...	H.	180	4,434	0 0		
	Doveaton Protestant College ... C. & H.		187	8,608	3 9		
	Do. Girls' School ...	H.	122	1,247	0 0		
	Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapetta ...	H.	247	3,250	4 0		
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School ...	M.	34	160	0 0		
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' Day School ...	M.	63	748	0 0		
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Tiruvattiswaranpotta ...	M.	100	479	8 0		
	Wesleyan Mission School, Saint Thomas' Mount ...	M.	134	959	4 0		
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Saint Thomas' Mount ...	M.	79	203	4 0		
	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Saidapett ...	M.	54	168	0 0		
Madras and Chingleput.	Pacheappah's High School, Madras.	H.	509	9,149	14 5		
	Do. Branch School, Conjeeveram ...	H.	171	1,657	18 8		
	Govindu Naidu's Primary School ...	M.	404	3,267	7 2		
	Balura Andra Dravida English Patasala ...	M.	243	1,509	0 5		
	Balica Patasala, Triplicane ...	M.	94	305	8 0		
	Anglo-Ver. School, Matialpett ...	M.	107	738	0 0		
	Hindu Proprietary School, Madras.	H.	114	2,415	11 3		
	Lutheran Mission School, Pursewalkum ...	M.	116	494	0 0		
	Harris' School, Triplicane ...	M.	95	552	0 0		
	Church of Scotland Mission Institution, Madras ...	H.	438	5,732	8 0		
	London Mission Institution, Madras	H.	580	4,325	14 8		
	Rate School, Saidapett ...	H.	193	3,206	6 3		
	Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary (Boys) ...	H.	275	1,312	6 0		
	Saint Francis Xavier's School, Paracherry ...	M.	145	224	0 0		
	Saint Francis Xavier's School, Saint Thomas ...	M.	140	950	0 0		
	Saint Peter's School, Royapooram	M.	150	266	0 0		
	Roman Catholic School, Triplicane.	M.	79	120	0 0		
	Do. Pateveram	M.	77	300	0 0		
	St. George's Cathedral Boys' School	M.	38	690	0 0		
	Do. Girls' School	M.	66	120	0 0		
	Union Schools, John Pereira's ...	M.	76	622	10 3		
	St. Andrews' Poor School, Chingleput ...	M.	51	321	0 0		
	ladrepetta ...	M.	65	1,139	1 9		
	Civil Orphan Asylum, Black Town.	M.	28	642	0 0		
	Military Female Orphan Asylum ...	M.	195	300	0 0		
	Emmanuel Church Boys' School ...	M.	76	320	0 0		
	Do. Girls' School ...	M.	68	251	4 0		
	New Town Poor School (Boys') ...	M.	55	652	0 0		
	Christ Church Schools ...	M.	51	100	0 0		
	Anglo-Ver. Schl., Nungambakum.	M.					
	Free Church Mission School, Rajampett ...	L.	56	84	0 0		

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NAMES OF SCHOOLS.

Standard of School.

Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1871.

Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Total.

Remarks.

THIRD DIVISION.—(Continued.)

			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Free Church Mission School, Iyempetta	L.	50	60	0	0			
Free Church Mission School, Walajabad	L.	77	300	0	0			
St. Mary's Charity Fort School	M.	48	549	0	0			
Anglo-Vernacular School, Vengal...	M.	43	195	0	0			
Davidson's Street Boys' School	M.	55	759	0	0			
Do. Girls' do	M.	78	432	0	0			
Church Mission District Schools	M.	74	324	4	0			
Christian Ver. Education Society's School, Kalamancherri	L.	49	72	0	0			
Christian Ver. Education Society's School, Royapetta	L.	48	71	8	0			
New Town Poor School (Girls)	M.	59	318	12	0			
Poor Schools, Foodgopetti	M.	57	45	0	0			
Do. Puzoswalam	M.	57	200	0	0			
Pancherry Poor Schools	M.	182	753	5	0			
Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Infant School	L.	35	250	0	0			
Gospel Society's School, Nungum	M.	13	200	0	0			
Gospel Society's School, Kondlope	L.	7	124	8	0			
Church of England Day School, Royapooram	M.	43	100	0	0			
Convent School, Madras	M.	97	700	0	0			
Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Orphanage	M.	96	300	0	0			
Saint Francis Xavier's Girls' School, Pancherry	M.	81	278	0	0			
Roman Catholic Girls' School, Royapooram	M.	23	116	0	0			
Roman Catholic Girls' School, Palaveram	M.	55	87	8	0			
Srinivasa Pillay's Girls' School, Madras	M.	190	549	1	0			
London Mission Girls' School, Black Town	M.	259	842	0	0			
London Mission Girls' School, Vepery	M.	104	313	0	0			
Native Female Education Society's School, Black Town	L.	127	300	0	0			
Native Female Education Society's School, Chintadripetam	L.	57	305	0	0			
St. Joseph's Institution, Cuddalore	H.	142	1,467	12	11			
Anglo-Ver. School, Munjacoopam	M.	52	229	6	8			
Do. Trippalore	M.	85	120	11	5			
Panchayath School, Cuddalore	H.	191	1,240	7	1			
Gospel Society's School, Old Town, Cuddalore	M.	28	365	12	0			
Noor Sahib's Mahomedan School, Chellambaram	M.	42	310	0	0			
German Mission Orphan School, Semmandalam	M.	26	10	0	0			
	M.	29	69	0	0			

Madras and Chingleput — Continued.

South Arcot.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.		Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1871.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.			Total.		Remarks.	
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.		P.
S Arcot. — (Contd.)	THIRD DIVISION.—(Continued.)									
	Gospel Society's Girls' School, Old Town, Cuddalore ...	M.	30	192	0	0				
	Rate School, Boovangherry ...	M.	37	137	9	4				
	Do. Srinuashnam ...	M.	14	67	8	9				
	Do. Manargudy ...	M.	31	112	0	0				
	Do. Tillavadagam ...	M.	18	3	8	0				
	Do. Kumaratani ...	M.	16	69	0	0				
North Arcot.	Do. Mucasa Paroor ...	M.	18	112	0	0	97,253	7	3	
	FOURTH DIVISION.									
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Arcotum	M.	54	382	3	0				
	Vellore Fort School ...	M.	58	205	0	0				
	Convent School, Vellore ...	M.	110	300	0	0				
	Anglo-Ver. School, Gurattum ...	M.	39	355	12	0				
	Do. Parangy ...	M.	19	72	0	0				
	Ch. of Scot. M. School, Vellore ...	M.	238	420	0	0				
	Salem.	Town School, Salem ...	M.	65	897	0	0			
		Anglo-Ver. School, Trichengode ...	M.	39	349	8	0			
Do. Palcode ...		M.	25	170	12	3				
Do. Thally ...		M.	24	138	11	6				
Do. Oaveripattam ...		M.	26	268	0	11				
Do. Denkonicotha ...		M.	30	234	5	0				
Do. Kodathur ...		M.	15	155	0	0				
Do. Pannagaram ...		M.	30	118	10	10				
Do. Venkara ...		M.	33	336	0	0				
Do. Royacotta ...		M.	45	55	1	1				
Do. Suramangalam ...		M.	40	162	0	0				
Do. Kumarapoliem ...		M.	29	186	0	0				
Do. Euzipuram ...		M.	28	326	0	0				
Do. Pulavery ...		M.	75	78	0	0				
Do. Namagripetta ...		M.	16	120	0	0				
Do. Piram ...		M.	12	72	0	0				
Do. Malapady ...		M.	33	63	0	0				
Do. Aulapally ...		M.	14	30	0	0			Closed.	
Do. Maltore ...		...	...	48	14	0			Do.	
Do. Vartnapally ...		...	...	33	12	0			Do.	
Do. Pananthur ...		...	...	20	0	6			Do.	
Do. Jagadrapaliem ...		...	...	80	0	0				
London Missn. Boys' School, Salem		M.	32	297	0	0				
Do. Vantimbady ...		M.	29	129	0	0				
Do. Alloor ...		M.	...	60	0	0			Do.	
Do. Sunkerrydrug ...		M.	44	60	0	0				
Do. Girls' School, Salem		M.	27	89	0	0				
Do. Trippatore ...		M.	29	51	10	8				
Do. Kiamagherry ...		M.	21	65	4	0				
Elementary School, Trippatore ...		M.	34	190	0	0				
Railway School, Jellarpod ...		M.	29	224	0	0			Do.	
Remount Depot School, Cooscor ...		...	...	42	12	0				
Anglo-Ver. Sch., Igoudskottapally ...		M.	9	51	12	0				
Do. Muttrapally ...		M.	22	36	4	0				
Do. Dowlatabad ...		M.	14	110	0	0				
Do. Pappapatty ...	M.	19	96	0	0					
Do. Paramutty ...	M.	35	178	8	3					
Rate School, Womalore ...	M.	20	27	4	0					
Do. Harur ...	M.	...	...	...	...					

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.		Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1871.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.			Total.	Remarks.	
FOURTH DIVISION.—(Continued.)				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Trichinopoly.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Trichinopoly	H.	161	1,956	0	0			
	Convent School, Trichinopoly	M.	30	600	0	0			
	Gospel Society's School, Trichinopoly	H.	328	4,794	0	0			
	Gospel Society's Branch School, Warrior	M.	33	60	0	0			
	Gospel Society's Branch School, Tennore	M.	28	72	0	0			
	Gospel Society's Fort School, Trichinopoly	M.	25	60	0	0			
	Gospel Society's Schl., Eranglore	M.	26	269	0	0			
	Do. Colamanikun	M.	18	84	0	0			
	Do. Pullambady	M.	20	84	0	0			
	Anglo-Ver. Schl., Trichinopoly Fort	M.	85	267	1	8			
	Do. Malayampetta	M.	13	60	0	0			
	Do. Nungaparam	M.	26	180	0	0			
	Do. Trichendorai	M.	19	90	0	0			
	Do. Godeyempetta	M.	43	260	14	0			
	Do. Muttresanchore	M.	15	120	0	0			
	Do. Museri	M.	39	780	0	0			
	Do. Annor	M.	21	80	0	0			
	Do. Manachanallore	M.	42	118	0	0			
	Do. Patchur	M.	12	180	0	0			
	Do. Pitchandarcovil	M.	36	177	8	3			
	Do. Lalgady	M.	195	462	0	0			
	Do. Ambil	M.	...	112	3	4			
	Do. Arialore	M.	21	179	10	10			
	Do. Wodiarpolliem	M.	22	210	0	0			
	Do. Kallur	M.	30	60	0	0			
	Do. Kattalai	M.	19	120	0	0			
	Do. Sirkarpolliem	M.	28	120	0	0			
	Do. Kallitalai	M.	45	171	2	4			
	Do. Kottuputhur	M.	14	80	0	0			
	Do. Ullalay	M.	40	138	0	0			
Do. Torriore	M.	41	210	0	0				
Do. Perambaloro	M.	16	120	0	0				
Do. Jayencondachola-param	M.	20	120	0	0				
Do. Alathodiamputty	M.	29	60	0	0				
Roman Catholic School, Periar-varseely	M.	37	84	0	0				
Roman Catholic School, Varigaloro	M.	34	48	0	0				
Tanjore.	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Nagapatam	H.	223	1,530	8	0			
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Nagapatam	M.	67	324	0	0			
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Manargudy	H.	135	1,748	0	0			
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Trilapundi	M.	149	435	0	0			
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Velangudy	M.	19	48	0	0			
	St. Joseph's College, Nagapatam	C. & H.	326	2,880	0	0			
	Gospel Society's High Sch., Tanjore	H.	418	5,498	13	6			

Closed.

Tanjore. — (Continued.)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1871.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.			Total.	Remarks.
			RS.	A.	P.		
FOURTH DIVISION.—(Continued.)							
Gospel Society's Fort Schl., Tanjore.	M.	190	1,032	12	6		
Do. Seminary, Vedierparam.	H.	112	2,265	0	0		
Do. Anglo-Vernacular Sch., Vellum	M.	102	233	12	0		
Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Porivur	M.	151	1,433	0	0		
Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Amiappen	M.	66	270	0	0		
Roman Catholic Boys' School, Tranquebar	M.	27	60	0	0		
Do. Roman Catholic Boys' Sch., Tanjore	M.	71	160	0	0		
Do. Roman Catholic Boys' Sch., Cundamangalam	M.	22	90	0	0		Closed.
Do. Roman Catholic Boys' Sch., Hunkadam	M.	...	18	0	0		Do.
Do. Roman Catholic Boys' Sch., Iyampet	M.	...	25	0	0		
German Mission Central School, Tranquebar	H.	173	783	0	0		
German Mission Central Sch., Tanjore.	M.	74	240	0	0		
Do. Elementary School, Nagapatam	M.	35	32	0	0		
Town School, Combaconum	M.	510	2,286	0	0		
Petta Branch School, Combaconum.	M.	13	54	0	0		
Elementary School, do.	M.	77	323	1	3		
Anglo-Ver. Schl., Pulemanary	M.	41	169	0	0		
Do. Kerandu	M.	26	110	0	0		
Do. Komal	M.	25	42	0	0		
Do. Natcharcovil	M.	21	120	0	0		
Do. Tandankurai	M.	18	120	0	0		Closed
Do. Terupurembiam	M.	...	67	11	8		
Do. Kapistallam	M.	35	557	3	0		
Do. Kuranthalangady	M.	126	523	12	4		
Do. Melavary	M.	22	76	4	2		
Do. Velangimman	M.	20	296	15	2		Do.
Do. Papanassum	M.	...	33	0	0		Do.
Do. Samimalai	M.	53	245	14	0		
Do. Kunnem	M.	...	49	8	0		
Do. Sheally	M.	62	315	0	0		
Do. Chorakayur	M.	20	96	0	0		
Do. Polagum	M.	15	96	0	0		
East Gate School, Tanjore	M.	96	285	4	0		
Anglo-Ver. School, New Street, Mayaveram	M.	139	60	0	0		
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kottayur.	M.	26	93	0	0		
German Mission Girls' Sch., Tranquebar.	M.	37	159	0	0		
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Nagapatam	M.	67	81	0	0		
Roman Catholic Girls' School, Tranquebar	M.	46	144	0	0		
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Manargudy	M.	53	240	0	0		
Hindu Girls' School, Combaconum.	M.	40	276	0	0		
Moopanar's Girls' School, Combaconum	M.	60	78	0	0		
Girls' School, Kuranthalangady	M.	45	285	4	0	46,246	13 11

46,246 13 11

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.		Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1871.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.		Total.	Remarks.
FIFTH DIVISION.				RS.	A. P.		
Coimbatore.	High School, Coimbatore ...	H.	296	89.	3 1		
	St. Stephen's School, Ootacamund.	M.	18	480	0 0		
	Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Caroor ...	M.	36	240	0 0		
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Caroor ...	M.	56	368	12 10		
	London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Coimbatore ...	M.	67	182	0 0		
	Church Mission Schl., Ootacamund.	M.	76	80	0 0		
	Anglo-Ver. School, Karamudai ...	M.	34	120	0 0		
	Do. Perundalaiyar...	M.	...	115	0 0		Closed.
	Do. Aravanashy ...	M.	14	120	0 0		
	Do. Pagalur ...	M.	...	40	0 0		Do.
	Do. Kodumudy ...	M.	13	135	0 0		
	London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Mettapolliem ...	M.	25	66	10 8		
	London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Coimbatore ...	M.	...	69	5 4		Do.
	Vernacular School, Periyagaharam.	L.	21	86	10 8		
Madura.	German Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Coimbatore ...	M.	35	228	0 0		
	Vernacular School, Kattur Tirumalaikoppillem ...	L.	21	120	0 0		
	Rate School Kongyam ...	M.	30	1,047	13 8		
	Coimbatore Day School ...	M.	...	28	5 4		Do.
	Hindu Anglo-Ver. School, Madura.	M.	163	1,422	7 8		Do.
	Anglo-Ver. School, Chinamanur...	M.	...	44	8 0		
	Do. Nalakotta ...	M.	19	120	0 0		
	Do. Sholavandam ...	M.	55	330	0 0		
	Do. Shivagunga ...	M.	32	330	0 0		
	Do. Melar ...	M.	25	180	0 0		
	Do. Permagudy ...	M.	54	313	8 0		
	Gospel Society's School, Ramand...	M.	140	1,518	0 0		
	Anglo-Vernacular School, Palani...	M.	22	189	0 0		
	Tinnevely.	Christian Anglo-Vernacular School, Madura ...	M.	78	526	6 2	
Anglo-Ver. School, Tirumangalam.		M.	46	352	0 0		
Do. Ternapur ...		M.	25	150	0 0		
Christian Ver. Education Society's Training Institution, Dindigul ...		M.	85	1,950	0 0		
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevely ...		H.	235	1,757	11 11		
Subscription School, Tuticorin ...		M.	141	810	0 0		
Anglo-Ver. School, Srivalliputhur.		M.	70	324	0 0		
Do. Ambasamudram ...		M.	53	236	0 0		
Do. Yavaravalluoor ...		M.	51	160	6 5		
Do. Nangunery ...		M.	16	120	0 0		
Do. Christinapotta ...		M.	39	84	0 0		
Do. Valluoor ...		M.	33	90	0 0		
Do. Shermadevy ...		M.	14	21	0 0		
Do. Tenkasi ...		M.	24	180	0 0		
Do. Sautoor ...	M.	22	100	0 0			
Do. Moorsapnad ...	M.	20	60	0 0			

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.		Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1871.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.		Total.	Remarks.
				RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
FIFTH DIVISION.—(Continued.)							
Tinnevely.—(Continued.)	Anglo-Ver. Sch., Eleveleagal ...	M.	16	120	0 0	Closed. Do. Do.	
	Do. Vickramasugupuram ...	M.	17	120	0 0		
	Do. Arianayapuram ...	...	...	13	8 9		
	Do. Tachanelur ...	...	...	70	0 0		
	Do. Puthiampathur ...	...	...	17	120 0 0		
	Do. Papangulam ...	M.	60	256	4 0		
	Do. Paykulam ...	L.	43	120	0 0		
	Hindu Girls' School, Palamcottah ...	L.					
	Church Mission Anglo-Ver. School, Palamcottah with Normal Department ...	H.	185	1,009	13 4		
	Church Mission Village Schools, Palamcottah District ...	M & L.	230	1,282	6 0		
	Church Mission Village Schools, Nellore District ...	M & L.	371	1,342	8 0		
	Church Mission Village Schools, Sarandei District ...	M & L.	166	833	6 0		
	Church Mission Village Schools, Mengnanapuram District ...	M & L.	979	2,772	10 8		
	Church Mission Village Schools, Pannivelai District ...	M & L.	433	754	11 4		
	Church Mission Village Schools, Suvisashapuram District ...	M & L.	212	782	0 0		
	Church Mission Schools, Dohnatur District ...	M & L.	126	593	10 8		
	Church Mission Schools, Sechiapuram District ...	M & L.	11	390	0 0		
	Church Mission Schools, Pannikulam District ...	M & L.	63	292	3 0		
	Church Mission Ver. Preparandi Institution, Palamcottah ...	M	97	1,373	14 0		
S. P. G. Schools, Eddeyangudy District	M & L.	12	745	4 0			
Do. Nazareth do...	M & L.	90	411	0 0			
Do. Christianagum do...	M & L.	89	421	8 0			
Do. Puthiampathur do...	M & L.	19	870	12 0			
Do. Radhapuram do...	M & L.	85	608	3 2			
Do. Muthalar do...	M & L.	37	236	0 0			
Do. Sawyerpuram do...	M & L.						
Do. Training Institution, Sawyerpuram ...	H.	127	1,971	4 11	39,454	9 2	
SIXTH DIVISION.							
Malabar.	German Mission School, Calicut ...	M.	130	327	9 0		
	Primary School, Calicut ...	M.	70	396	15 3		
	Brennan's School, Tellicherry ...	H.	202	1,596	10 8		
	Church of England Schl., Cannanore	M.	82	478	0 0		
	Protestant Boys' School, Cochin ...	M.	104	900	0 0		
	Do. Girls' do. do...	M.	42	136	0 0		
	Do. do. do...	M.	283	4,101	12 0		
	Palghat Rate Schools ...	H & M.	53	828	3 0		
	Cheripalacheri Rate School ...	M.	65	646	12 11		
	Betutputtiangudy do. ...	M.	67	982	12 6		
Ponani do. ...	M.	60	654	15 2			
Munjeri do. ...	M.						

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.		Standard of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1871.	Amount of Grantdrawn from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.			Total.	Remarks.
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A. P.
SIXTH DIVISION.—(Continued.)								
Malabar — (Contd.)	Angradipuram Rate Schools	M.	33	224	6	0		
	Pannayur	M.	45	210	8	0		
	Esamukil	M.	48	294	2	9		
	Tritania	M.	53	418	10	5		
	Chattamangalam	M.	40	372	8	0		
	Payyoli	M.	68	446	5	3		
	Mhantoddy	M.	40	126	13	4		
	Kottayam	M.	42	538	4	0		
	Talipuramba	M.	56	639	7	3		
	Tripayur	M.	63	276	0	0		
S. Canara.	Saint Rozario's Bishop School, Mangalore	M.	32	469	5	4		
	Rate School, Mulki	M.	76	500	2	11		
	Do. Buntwal	M.	73	684	0	0		
	Do. Mudubidri	M.	53	403	15	6		
	Do.	M.	61	317	6	10		
Total ...							16,969	1 1
Furniture Grant ...							247,687	18 1
Scholarships ...							76	7 0
Grants on the Results' System ...							1,969	1 2
Grand Total ...							85,761	5 1
							385,394	10 4

APPENDIX A.

No. XVI.

Statement of Salary and Results' Grants paid during the year 1870-71.

Class of Institution.	Salary Grants.		Results' Grants.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Colleges*	9,116	2 10	...	...
Higher Class Schools	1,11,838	12 6	10,833	5 0
Middle Class Schools	1,06,000	8 0	65,685	12 1
Lower Class Schools	13,207	10 6	252	4 0
Normal Schools	19,470	3 5	...	...
Total ...	2,49,633	5 3	85,761	5 1

* Exclusive of the School Departments.

† Inclusive of a Scholarship Grant of Rupees 720 on behalf of the Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution, Palamcottah.

APPENDIX A.

No. XVII.

Statement of the Number of Pupils who passed the different Standards of Examination according to the Results' System, and for whom Grants were Sanctioned in 1870-71.

District or Division.	Standard.	No. of Schools that passed Pupils.	No. of Pupils presented for Examination.	VERNACULAR.						ENGLISH OR EXTRA LANGUAGE.		Remarks.
				No. of Pupils who passed in Reading.	No. of Pupils who passed in Writing.	No. of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	No. of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	No. of Pupils who passed in Geography.	No. of Pupils who passed in Reading.	No. of Pupils who passed in Writing.	No. of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	
Gazjam— [44 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	40	a 456	321	356	301	...	...	...	...	...	a 5 Girls.
	II.	26	309	230	225	230	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III.	5	33	23	27	17	20	21	20	20	...	...
	IV.	1	5	4	5	3	4	2	4	4	4	...
Vizagapatnam— [59 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	54	b 580	216	252	169	...	...	...	...	...	b 18 Girls.
	II.	43	c 352	186	238	152	...	...	...	...	...	c 18 do.
	III.	18	97	59	75	41	31	38	24	15	...	...
	IV.	6	34	29	29	7	15	16	23	18	10	...
Godavery— [73 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	70	d 505	309	369	302	...	...	...	...	...	d 10 Girls.
	II.	65	e 409	309	371	325	...	...	...	...	...	e 1 Girl.
	III.	35	f 196	156	174	159	78	90	67	69	...	f 1 do.
	IV.	6	25	22	25	12	22	12	10	9	8	...
Kistna— [50 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	38	g 369	209	271	205	...	...	...	...	...	g 2 Girls.
	II.	21	h 156	91	129	82	...	...	...	...	...	h 4 do.
	III.	10	i 88	45	80	47	35	40	69	65	...	i 1 Girl.
	IV.	7	55	35	54	37	19	23	47	33	35	...
Bellary— [63 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	80	j 436	426	435	346	...	...	...	...	...	j 9 Girls.
	II.	48	k 247	237	237	188	...	...	...	...	...	k 2 do.
	III.	2	14	14	14	12	12	14	14	18	...	...
	IV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah— [54 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	59	l 556	312	275	268	...	...	...	...	...	...
	II.	19	166	192	192	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III.	2	18	10	16	2	5	3	8	6	...	...
	IV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool— [74 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	66	m 453	245	385	159	...	...	...	...	...	m 7 Girls.
	II.	42	n 270	195	172	169	...	...	...	...	...	n 1 Girl.
	III.	13	85	52	59	54	30	6	12	13	...	...
	IV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore— [124 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	111	o 654	482	527	413	...	...	...	...	...	o 20 Girls.
	II.	92	p 497	252	311	321	...	...	...	...	...	p 12 do.
	III.	51	q 253	105	182	113	34	40	35	35	...	q 10 do.
	IV.	22	r 139	60	85	24	22	12	36	35	14	r 3 do.
Madras— [21 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	21	s 238	167	311	164	...	...	...	...	...	s 41 Girls.
	II.	16	t 118	86	105	87	...	...	...	...	...	t 31 do.
	III.	5	40	41	45	27	27	19	28	29	...	...
	IV.	2	10	7	9	5	8	6	7	9	1	...

District or Division.	Standard.	No. of Schools that passed Pupils.	No. of Pupils presented for Examination.	VERNACULAR.						ENGLISH OR EXTRA LANGUAGE.		Remarks.
				No. of Pupils who passed in Reading.	No. of Pupils who passed in Writing.	No. of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	No. of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	No. of Pupils who passed in Geography.	No. of Pupils who passed in Reading.	No. of Pupils who passed in Writing.	No. of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	
Chingleput— [84 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	82	a 847	573	713	633	...	...	...	...	...	a 10 Girls.
	II.	64	b 573	469	523	451	...	...	...	...	...	b 8 do.
	III.	5	c 17	19	21	20	19	17	19	16	...	c 6 do.
	IV.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot— [108 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	98	d 854	456	600	600	...	...	...	...	...	d 18 Girls.
	II.	63	e 494	245	384	334	...	...	...	...	...	e 7 do.
	III.	24	f 177	83	165	160	19	47	75	102	...	f 5 do.
	IV.	10	73	17	71	12	17	24	28	26	22	...
North Arcot— [118 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	113	g 1,165	985	954	891	...	...	...	...	...	g 34 Girls.
	II.	77	h 611	483	512	495	...	...	...	...	...	h 11 do.
	III.	40	i 339	282	289	273	181	305	69	56	...	i 1 Girl.
	IV.	8	51	43	46	36	27	39	22	21	5	...
Salem— [95 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	102	j 770	634	583	443	...	...	...	...	...	j 35 Girls.
	II.	63	k 431	368	333	289	...	...	...	...	...	k 28 do.
	III.	24	l 212	183	173	99	85	120	79	74	...	l 4 do.
	IV.	7	m 49	48	45	21	34	25	28	31	16	m 4 do.
Tanjore— [25 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	33	n 318	263	202	181	...	...	...	...	...	n 61 Girls.
	II.	28	o 218	188	147	135	...	...	...	...	...	o 45 do.
	III.	15	p 121	103	90	66	67	69	92	69	...	p 9 do.
	IV.	7	45	38	42	31	32	19	40	30	33	...
Trichinopoly— [33 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	31	q 315	252	262	209	...	...	...	...	...	q 19 Girls.
	II.	19	r 95	81	69	75	...	...	...	...	...	r 16 do.
	III.	10	45	38	36	35	33	35	32	38	...	...
	IV.	1	11	9	9	9	9	5	6	8	4	...
Coimbatore— [196 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	174	s 984	794	854	759	...	...	...	...	...	s 38 Girls.
	II.	135	t 811	563	774	707	...	...	...	...	...	t 26 do.
	III.	53	u 422	224	414	313	184	251	106	...	...	...
	IV.	27	184	99	125	59	61	69	48	55	27	...
Madurai— [119 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	113	v 1,265	626	925	1,024	...	...	...	...	...	v 34 Girls.
	II.	68	w 678	337	503	413	...	...	...	...	...	w 24 do.
	III.	24	x 184	103	160	123	74	48	79	116	...	x 12 do.
	IV.	5	65	30	45	21	34	19	28	38	24	...
Tinnevely— [44 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	40	y 405	299	372	283	...	...	...	...	...	y 31 Girls.
	II.	38	z 379	187	273	187	...	...	...	...	...	z 18 do.
	III.	19	173	125	170	105	95	72	49	67	...	...
	IV.	12	141	127	140	74	105	101	77	62	34	...
Malabar— [121 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	140	aa 1,344	1,085	1,349	1,129	...	...	...	...	...	aa 196 Girls.
	II.	125	ab 1,220	782	1,019	891	...	...	...	...	...	ab 85 do.
	III.	80	ac 667	383	574	374	319	318	55	122	4	ac 55 do.
	IV.	24	ad 369	143	222	91	94	159	63	74	28	ad 6 do.
South Canara— [32 Schools passed Pupils.]	I.	55	ae 490	350	415	354	...	...	...	...	...	ae 34 Girls.
	II.	53	af 423	330	290	299	...	...	...	...	...	af 25 do.
	III.	29	ag 191	118	150	85	64	101	63	22	...	ag 19 do.
	IV.	9	153	63	112	22	70	43	45	61	24	...

APPENDIX A.

Abstract of foregoing Table arranged according to Standards.

Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils pre- sented for Examin- tion.	VERNACULAR.						ENGLISH OR EXTRA LANGUAGE.				Girls.	Remarks.
			Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.				
I.	203	1,863	1,054	1,298	978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1st Division.
	307	2,397	1,431	1,628	1,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2nd do.
	201	1,397	1,125	1,392	1,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	3rd do.
	274	2,068	1,184	2,001	1,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	4th do.
	327	2,653	1,718	2,163	2,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	5th do.
II.	156	2,024	1,355	1,854	1,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	6th do.
	1,411	13,141	8,300	10,473	8,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	
	153	1,256	807	987	789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1st Division.
	201	1,104	173	915	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2nd do.
	143	1,198	890	1,012	872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	3rd do.
III.	187	1,350	1,120	1,661	944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	4th do.
	236	1,603	987	1,550	1,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	5th do.
	178	1,543	1,042	1,392	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	6th do.
	1,097	8,284	5,507	6,788	5,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	
	68	414	284	356	264	165	189	180	169	...	...	...	2	1st Division.
IV.	67	376	191	265	186	81	68	63	67	...	...	...	10	2nd do.
	35	243	143	281	147	95	83	116	147	...	...	...	11	3rd do.

V.	105	717	606	598	473	216	429	233	237	...	...	14	4th do.
	136	779	652	744	544	298	371	313	289	...	...	12	5th do.
	115	568	450	724	359	274	419	118	144	...	...	64	6th do.
	516	3,387	2,116	2,913	1,973	1,329	1,554	959	1,038	4	4	113	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.	20	119	90	113	63	60	53	84	64	47	...	...	1st Division.
	22	139	66	85	24	22	12	86	35	14	...	...	2nd do.
	14	100	43	101	17	25	29	30	55	23	...	...	3rd do.
	22	156	188	142	97	103	91	106	90	58	...	...	4th do.
	44	340	286	313	144	191	189	161	155	85	...	...	5th do.
VII.	43	373	226	334	113	161	181	106	135	52	...	...	6th do.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	164	1,327	819	1,088	460	562	555	323	514	279	...	13	...

APPENDIX A.

No. XVIII.

Abstract Statement of Money drawn in Scholarships during 1870-71.

Statement of Money drawn in Scholarships during 1870-71.									
Name of Institution at which held.	AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIP						Remarks.		
	Drawn in Government Institutions.		Drawn in Private Institutions.		Total.				
FIRST DIVISION.									
Normal School, Vizagapatam...	RS.	A. P.							
Normal Class, Narsapur ...	2,233	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Special.
Do. Russelcondah ...	506	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
	383	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
						3,123	3 4		
THIRD DIVISION.									
Presidency College ...	3,880	5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	General.
Medical College ...	1,260	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Special.
Normal School, Madras ...	2,616	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
School of Industrial Arts ...	420	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
						10,125	8 3		
FOURTH DIVISION.									
Provincial College, Comba-	3,929	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	General.
Normal School, Vellore ...	1,554	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Special.
Do. Trichinopoly...	1,113	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
St. Joseph's College, Nega-	...	...	120	0 0	...	...	...	...	General.
palam ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,716	15 5		
FIFTH DIVISION.									
Training Institution, Dindigul	...	...	554	11 2	...	...	...	...	Special.
Do. for Boys, Palamcottah ...	...	...	273	12 0	...	...	...	...	Do.
Church Missionary Society's	...	...	410	10 0	...	...	...	...	Do.
Vernacular Preparandi In-	...	...	730	0 0	...	...	...	...	Do.
stitutions, Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,939	1 2		
Sarah Tucker's Training Insti-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
tution for Girls, Palamcottah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SIXTH DIVISION.									
Normal School, Oshanaora ...	2,245	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Special.
Do. Mangalore ...	1,319	7 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
Provincial School, do. ...	70	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	General.
						5,325	13 11		
General Scholar-	Total.	23,481	3 11	2,939	1 2	25,570	10 1		
ships, Rs. 7,949-5-3.									
Special Scholar-									
ships, Rs. 17,631-4-10.									

APPENDIX A.

No. XIX.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION FOR RESULTS' GRANTS.

1st (Lowest Standard.)

- (1.) *Vernacular Reading.*—As in the First Part of the First Book of Lessons in Tamil. The meanings of words to be given.
- (2.) *Writing*, in large hand, short words out of the Reading Book.
- (3.) *Arithmetic.*—Notation to thousands, easy Addition, and the Multiplication Table to five times five. English figures to be used in all cases.

2nd Standard.

- (1.) *Vernacular Reading.*—As in the Second Part of the First Book of Lessons in Tamil, and the first twenty-five lessons of the Second Book. Explanation to be given.
- (2.) *Writing*, from Dictation, short sentences out of the Reading Book.
- (3.) *Arithmetic.*—Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division. The Multiplication Table to twelve times twelve.

3rd Standard.

- (1.) *Vernacular Reading.*—As in the Second Book of Lessons in Tamil generally, with explanation.
- (2.) *Writing*, from Dictation in small hand, out of the Reading Book.
- (3.) *Arithmetic.*—Compound Rules and Reduction, with the ordinary Weight, Measure, and Money Tables.
- (4.) *Grammar.*—Etymology, as in Pope's First Catechism of Tamil Grammar. Questions to be put in reference to the Reading Book.
- (5.) *Geography* of the district in which the school is situated.
- (6.) *English Reading.*—As in the First Book of Reading of the Madras School Book Society, with explanation in a Vernacular.
- (7.) *Writing*, in large hand, easy words from the English Reading Book.

4th Standard.

- (1.) *Vernacular Reading.*—As in the Third Book of Lessons in Tamil, with explanation and paraphrase. The quantity to be brought up for examination to be equivalent to about half of the Third Book.
- (2.) *Writing*, from dictation, out of the Reading Book.
- (3.) *Arithmetic.*—Moderately easy practical questions in Vulgar Fractions and Simple Proportion.
- (4.) *Grammar.*—Generally as in Pope's First Catechism of Tamil Grammar, with application to the Reading Book.

- (5.) *Geography* of the Madras Presidency, with a general outline of the Geography of Hindustan. The knowledge required of the Madras Presidency to be such as may be obtained from the study of the "Short Account of the Madras Presidency" in connexion with a Map.
- (6.) *English Reading*—As in the Second Book of Reading of the Madras School Book Society, with Translation of easy passages into a Vernacular.
- (7.) *Writing*, from Dictation, out of the English Reading Book.
- (8.) *English Grammar*.—Etymology and the Syntax of simple sentences. Application to be made to the Reading Book.

APPENDIX B.



TABLE III.

Government Schools																		
NAME OF INSTITUTION.			Locality.	When Established.	OF PUPILS ON THE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE, AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
					Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Uriya.		Hindustani.
FIRST DIVISION.																		
Ganjam District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Chicacole	1st November 1856	13	2		105	93	107	105		105					8 to 12 Annas.	
	Taluk School	Russelcondah	17th March 1857	47	8	1	56	39	47	32		56			56		2 to 4 do.	
	Do.	Purushotmapur	3rd September 1867	40			40	33	39	18		33				25	Do.	
	Do.	Itchapore	26th do. 1857	9	3		32	29	38	23		32					Do.	
Vizagapatam District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Tekkali	22nd November 1859	46			46	39	50	31		39			15		Do.	
	Taluk School	Bimlipatam	20th August 1857	58	1		59	52	66	59		59					4 to 12 Annas.	
	Do.	Palcondah	21st July 1857	38		2	40	32	37	40		40					6 and 8 do.	
	Do.	Ganapur	18th August 1867	25			25	23	23	16		25					2 and 4 do.	
Guntur District.	Do.	Anakapalli	17th December 1856	45	1		49	42	48	34		49					4 to 8 do.	
	Do.	Kassimcottah	16th September 1857	43	1		39	27	30	25		39					Do.	
	Do.	Chodavaram	19th August 1861	43			43	18	21	20		43					Do.	
	Taluk School	Viravasaram	1st April 1856	70	6		76	76	85	68		76					Do.	
Kistna District.	Do.	Amalapur	8th do. 1870	41			61	51	62	61		61					Do.	
	Anglo-Vernacular School	Guntur	1870	10	7		106	98	113	106		106					4 to 12 Annas.	
	Taluk School	Gudur	22nd February 1861	17			17	20	22	17		17					4 and 6 do.	
	SECOND DIVISION.																	
Kur. Bel. District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Anantapur	1st July 1859	50	1		70	63	66	70		70					4, 8, and 12 Annas.	
	Do.	Adoni	12th May 1859	8	2		50	36	48	50		50					4 and 8 Annas.	
	Taluk School	Nundikotkur	16th May 1870	4	2		26	22	27	26		26					4 and 6 do.	
	Do.	Koigumla	22nd April 1870	12			39	22	29	29		29					Do.	
Nel. District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Ongole	16th February 1869	7	2	1	60	52	62	60		60					4 and 8 Annas.	
THIRD DIVISION.																		
Madras District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Mylapore	1st January 1854	57			57	51	54	57		57					4, 6, and 8 Annas.	
	Taluk School	Trivellore	8th April 1827	9			85	59	71	78		85					Do.	
	Do.	Streepurambudur	30th October 1817				31	26	32	12		31					4 and 6 Annas.	
	Do.	Konnatur	13th September 1838				34	30	37	12		34					4, 6, and 8 do.	
South Arcot District.	Do.	Poonamallee	17th January 1839			3	100	63	78	75		100					Do.	
	Do.	Ponnery	6th do. 1856				81	34	86	13		81					4 and 6 Annas.	
	Taluk School	Old Town, Cuddalore	4th October 18				35	27	35	35		35					4, 6, and 8 do.	
	Do.	Porto Novo	26th do. 1				31	26	38	31		31					Do.	
	Do.	Kalikurachy	1st December 1				61	57	78	39		61					4 and 6 Annas.	
	Do.	Virdachellum	16th October				94	68	94	60		94					4, 6, and 8 do.	
	Do.	Punratty	1st do.				54	39	48	31		54					4 and 6 do.	
	Do.	Villapuram	16th September			1	88	80	89	51		88					4, 6, and 8 do.	
	Do.	Trickalore	1st May				79	64	79	67		79					Do.	
	Do.	Trinomabay	18th December				37	29	37	34		37					4 and 6 Annas.	
	Do.	Tindevenum	19th September				70	64	69	61		70					4, 6, and 8 do.	
	Total				1,006	1,385	1,593	1,539	877	1,916	90	37						

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS Government Schools

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION. of the Middle Class.

RECEIPTS.												CHARGES.				Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.	
From Govern-ment.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Rate or Assess-ment.		Subscrip-tions, Dona-tions, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.				Extraordi-nary.		Total.			Total Cost.
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
1,251	0 0							577	4 0			1,828	4 0	46	1 4	1,608	4 0	220	0 0			15	0 0
374	0 0							101	2 0			475	2 0	37	8 0	442	8 0	32	10 0			9	8 8
498	7 7							76	6 0			574	13 7	19	6 0	569	4 1	5	9 6			14	9 6
468	10 7							86	6 0			555	0 7	23	8 0	519	2 7	35	14 0			13	10 7
595	7 2							110	10 0			706	1 2	19	9 8	642	12 8	63	4 6			12	13 8
927	3 11							341	0 0			1,368	8 11	30	1 9	1,137	9 9	130	10 2			17	3 9
472	4 2							169	4 0			641	8 2	23	15 6	527	11 8	113	12 6			14	4 2
439	12 9							57	0 0			496	12 9	35	6 0	484	14 9	11	14 0			18	10 5
634	14 3							195	6 0			830	4 3	29	0 0	735	10 3	94	10 0			15	5 3
659	10 0							135	4 0			797	14 0	21	19 6	716	6 0	81	8 0			23	14 1
419	12 6							83	14 0			503	10 0	18	12 3	465	8 0	38	2 0			22	2 8
653	8 0							319	12 6			973	4 6	15	2 6	836	10 0	136	10 6			9	13 5
468	11 1							257	7 6			666	3 7	60	14 0	551	6 6	124	12 1			8	9 2
1,187	15 8							629	5 3			1,767	4 11	94	1 0	1,272	8 4	494	12 7			11	4 2
460	13 6							91	14 0			552	13 6	24	9 6	498	9 0	54	4 6			22	10 7
1,852	12 0							387	9 3			1,741	5 3	99	4 6	1,634	15 9	106	6 3			25	1 2
781	2 2							174	12 0			955	14 2			551	11 7	4	2 7			19	18 2
291	4 8							82	6 0			373	4 8			373	4 8					12	12 11
322	11 10							64	0 0			386	11 10			556	11 10					13	5 4
1,045	2 3							350	4 1			1,295	7 4	112	1 6	1,328	1 5	67	5 11			21	6 8
1,133	14 0							226	2 0			1,270	0 0	97	1 9	1,294	15 9	75	0 3			23	15 8
792	0 0							259	8 0			1,051	8 0	127	9 10	1,050	13 4	0	10 8			14	12 3
420	0 0							113	8 0			532	8 0	61	8 4	541	8 4					16	14 9
528	0 0							185	8 0			613	8 0	43	2 4	691	2 4					18	10 10
606	0 0							533	6 0			933	6 0	42	12 0	900	12 0	32	10 0			11	8 9
390	0 0							136	4 0			526	4 0	55	19 0	487	19 0	38	10 0			13	8 9
369	0 0							148	12 0			508	12 0	111	9 0	471	9 0	27	2 0			13	6 8
358	13 11							171	14 0			530	11 11	93	6 0	454	2 10	76	9 1			11	5 2
802	13 9							209	12 0			763	8 9	94	13 6	541	10 3	221	14 6			7	6 9
420	0 0							425	12 0			845	12 0	96	0 0	704	1 2	141	10 10			7	7 10
367	8 8							198	10 0			566	2 8	79	2 0	473	4 8	92	14 0			9	13 11
640	0 0							397	6 0			937	6 0	77	1 6	896	14 5	40	7 7			10	1 2
524	7 0							322	14 0			867	5 0	80	2 0	635	12 0	221	9 0			8	0 9
366	6 0							161	4 0			537	10 0	70	0 8	600	5 3	27	4 9			12	9 5
536	11 0							278	10 0			814	11 10	68	12 0	748	13 10	65	14 0			16	13 8
20,856	0 2							191	0 0			28,919	1 4	1,909	9 6	28,057	1 3	2,806	10 9				

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS
Government Schools of

[7]

TABLE IV.

			NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attend- ance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	Total.			English.	Telugu.	Driga.	
FIRST DIVISION.												
Hill Schools (16)	In the Hill Tracts of Gun- toor and Chinnai Khoti, in the Ganjam District.		701	...	...	701	667	692	...	98	701	...
SECOND DIVISION.												
Yenadi School	Sreeharicotah (Nallara District)	—April 1898	40	...	...	40	26	41	...	40	...	...
Total			741	...	...	741	793	733	...	138	701	...

TABLE V.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	Total.			English.	Telugu.	
THIRD DIVISION.											
... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS.
Government Schools.FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Lower Class.

RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.						
From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Rate or Assessment.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.																					
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.									
3,674	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,674	9	2	3,177	1	3	316	1	0	3,493	2	3	181	7	0	...	...	...	5	0	9	5	4	3
228	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	0	0	228	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	0	5	9	0
3,902	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,902	9	2	3,405	1	2	316	1	0	3,721	2	3	181	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Middle Class.

RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.						ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.				
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Rate or Assessment.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Total Cost.		Cost to Government.	
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
564	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	0 0	564	0 0	...	...	564	0 0	...	...	...	...	22	8 10	22	8 10	
564	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	0 0	564	0 0	...	...	564	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE VI.

[10]

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.) INSTITUTIONS

Private Colleges and Collegiate Institutions

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.							Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Latin.	Sanskrit.		Greek.
FIRST DIVISION.																	
Church Mission School.	{ College Branch ... { School Department.	Masulipatam	21st Nov. 1843 ...	19 188	...	...	12 190	10 223	11 254	12 190	...	12 199	...	...	...	...	1½ Rupees 4 Annas to 1½ Rupees
THIRD DIVISION.																	
Dorseton Protestant College.	{ College Branch ... { School Department.	Madras	1st March 1855 ...	2 ...	...	...	31 166	11 151	14 172	21 166	2 44	...	...	19 114	...	...	5 Rupees 5, 4, and 3 Rupees
Free Church Mission Central Institution.	{ College Branch ... { School Department.	Do.	{ — 1855 ... { — April 1837 ...	68 573	1 97	...	73 762	63 695	63 757	78 763	37 560	30 194	...	...	...	...	2½ Rupees 2 Annas to 1½ Rupees
Sullivan's Garden's Seminary	{ College Branch ... { School Department.	Do.	1st June 1848 ...	...	...	...	3 17	4 17	4 17	3 17	3 16	...	...	...	...	3 17	{ Exhibitions ...
FOURTH DIVISION.																	
S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.	{ College Branch ... { School Department.	Tanjore	1790 ...	18 317	...	...	32 396	14 363	17 414	22 396	22 395	...	...	...	...	...	1 Rupee 1 Rupee to 4 Annas
Saint Joseph's College.	{ College Branch ... { School Department.	Negapatam	{ — June 1863 ... { — May 1844 ...	4 77	...	...	13 251	17 309	8 268	9 282	17 309	4 214	...	...	13 147	...	...
FIFTH DIVISION.																	
High School	{ College Branch ... { School Department.	Coimbatore	1862 ...	3 276	...	...	3 256	2 293	3 313	3 293	3 393	...	...	...	...	...	{ 8 Annas, 1 and 2 Rupees.
Total ...			1,537	123	...	2,493	2,108	2,330	2,293	1,592	458	...	...	294	84	22	...

GENERAL EDUCATION.

as open to Government Inspection.

RECEIPTS.												CHARGES.				ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.
From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Rate or Assessment.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.							
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
1,888 4 0	...	...	278 12 2	195 0 0	5,187 3 5	5,947 14 10	5,947 14 10	...	5,947 14 10	...	...	489 3 4	117 1 0	...						
2,444 10 3	...	...	1,081 12 2	1,221 0 0	5,516 7 9	10,943 14 4	10,943 14 4	...	10,943 14 4	...	...	...	...	...						
3,045 0 0	5,443 8 0	...	200 4 9	770 0 0	...	9,458 12 8	9,458 12 8	3,209 0 0	12,667 12 8	9,458 12 8	...	372 6 11	217 8 0	...						
5,505 3 9	3,045 12 0	...	200 4 9	7,000 0 0	...	21,171 1 0	21,171 1 0	11,528 11 11	32,699 12 11	21,171 1 0	...	305 5 6	82 5 7	...						
3,540 0 0	...	...	3,556 2 5	1,583 10 0	...	8,720 0 0	8,720 0 0	...	8,720 0 0	...	...	183 6 7	56 2 1	...						
6,597 0 0	...	...	4,280 2 5	7,155 3 0	...	17,949 10 3	17,949 10 3	...	17,949 10 3	...	...	23 11 4	3 9 8	...						
171 5 8	656 15 4	...	202 13 8	...	405 0 4	1,438 19 6	1,438 19 6	...	1,438 19 6	...	...	389 11 4	42 15 8	...						
735 4 4	2,787 18 5	...	822 2 4	...	1,756 8 8	6,115 2 0	6,115 2 0	...	6,115 2 0	...	...	309 11 5	42 15 8	...						
1766 0 0	...	...	...	111 0 0	675 0 0	1,552 0 0	1,552 0 0	...	1,552 0 0	...	...	89 7 6	36 5 0	...						
4,923 12 6	...	...	...	2,888 11 0	2,361 7 0	10,170 5 3	10,170 5 3	...	10,170 5 3	...	...	21 9 0	11 14 2	...						
1,000 0 0	...	...	...	180 0 0	600 0 0	1,060 0 0	1,060 0 0	...	1,060 0 0	...	...	120 0 0	20 0 0	...						
2,620 0 0	3,320 0 0	...	...	1,000 0 0	900 0 0	7,740 0 0	7,740 0 0	...	7,740 0 0	...	...	27 7 1	9 5 9	...						
44 8 0	...	...	...	...	1 9 7	46 1 1	46 1 1	...	46 1 1	...	...	50 15 2	33 5 5	...						
4,394 10 7	...	...	...	4,479 8 0	148 7 5	6,223 10 0	6,223 10 0	...	6,223 10 0	...	...	436 4 10	29 14 5	...						
66,856 2 0	10,552 1 0	...	11,538 9 2	27,807 11 0	615,467 1	51,10,282 10 2	95,995 11 5	5,11,380	6,10,107,350	1,51,3,300 9 10	468 0 11	...	...	...						

* The aggregate of these two items is Rs. 1,750-12-0, of which Rs. 4,472-8-0 have been expended in wages, the remainder, Rs. 1,277-12-0, has been expended in the building, clothing, and lodging of the students.

† Inclusion of a Scholarship Grant of Rs. 120.

Rs. 46.

* The aggregate of these two items is Rupees 1,74,164, of which Rupees 4,10,30 have been expended in salaries, the remainder, Rupees 1,33,134, has been expended in the building, clothing, and lodging of the students.

† Inclusive of a Scholarship Grant of Rupees 120.

Do do

the Higher Class.

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

[16]

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools of

NAME OF INSTITUTION.			Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
					Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	
FIRST DIVISION.—(Continued.)																	
Godavery District.— (Continued.)	Subscription School	Tallapudi	January 1869	57	3		60	37	47	30		60					
	Do.	Dommeru	Do. 1869	27			27	21	27								
	Do.	Khandavalli	April 1869	66	4		70	59	69	64		70					
	Do.	Duvva	May 1869	29			29	22	28	15		29					
	Do.	Karugurumilli	June 1869	30			30	25	30	16		30					
	Do.	Ryali	April 1869	30	1		31	23	33	19		31					
Kistna District.	Rate Anglo-Vernacular School	Kottapetta	August 1869	22			22	16	19	8		22				8 Annas	
	Do.	Achanta	June 1869	37			37	32	40	22		37					
	Do.	Palakol	Do. 1865	24			24	19	31	21		24					
	Do.	Undi	March 1866	29			29	18	27	3		29					
Kistna District.	Balamapetta School	Masulipatam	December 1867	156	2		158	139	158	158		158				4 to 12 Annas	
	Old Ramapetta School	Do.	6th April 1866	58	6	1	65	39	43	65		65				2 Annas to 1 Rupee.	
	Nizamapetta School	Do.	10th December 1868	32			32	19	22	32		32				4 Annas	
	Church Mission School	Bezawada		98	6	3	107	90	108	106		107				2 to 12 Annas	
	Zemindary School	Valur	15th August 1866	52	3		55	33	39	32		55				4 Annas	
	Subscription School	Purnshottapattam		10	8		18	19	24	18		18				Do.	
	Do.	Kaikalur	18th April 1863	45	9		54	30	37	38		54				Do.	
	Do.	Gudivada	20th January 1869	30			30	27	36	40		30				4 to 8 Annas	
	Do.	Nizamapattam	23rd March 1869	21	3		24	22	26	24		24				4 Annas to 1 Rupee.	
	Do.	Mangalagiri	7th January 1869	19	3		22	21	28	14		22				2 to 4 Annas	
Kistna District.	Do.	Repalli	5th February 1869	26			26	20	25	26		26				6 to 12 Annas	
	SECOND DIVISION.																
	Bellary District.	R. C. Male Asylum A. V. School	Bellary	1843	24	13	37	74	54	70	74		74				4 and 8 Annas
		R. C. Infantry Lines School	Do.	1843	49	4	77	130	95	127	43	87	43				8 Annas
		Anglo-Vernacular School	Harpunbally	22nd March 1865	44	5		49	36	42	49		49				4 and 8 Annas
		Do.	Rospett	June 186	68	1	1	70	60	74	70		70				4 Annas
		Do.	Naraindevakerry	27th January 186	50	5		55	48	55	55		55				Free...
		Do.	Pennecondah	March 18	70	7		77	58	77	77		77				Do...
		Do.	Kudlighee	September 18	18			18	16	18	18		18				2 and 4 Annas
		Hindustani School	Tadpatri	1st August 18	43			43	32	43	43		43				Free...
Anglo-Vernacular School		Sutanpore	June 18		68		68	52	69							8 Annas	
Do.		Allur	26th September 1	20	3	2	25	16	23	25		25				4 Annas	
Kurnool District.	Do.	Kumpli	22nd January 1	20			20	16	20	20		20				8 Annas	
	Do.	Huvanhudgally	15th September 1	29	1		30	22	30	30		30				4 Annas	
	Do.	Hindupur	1st February 18	7			36	30	41	36		36				Free...	
	Do.	Royadroog	1st March 187	22			22	19	23	22		22				4 Annas	
	Anglo-Vernacular School	Nundial		45	1		46	30	47	46		46				8 Annas	
	Do.	Puttecondah	1st October 1863	20			20	18	19	20		20				4 Annas	
	Do.	Yeldurty	1st March 1866	31	3		34	23	23	18		24				4 and 8 Annas	
	Do.	Nurnoor	1st December 1867	20	8		28	20	27	28		28				4 and 8 Annas	
	Do.		1st October 1869	20			20	27	28	28		28				4 and 8 Annas	
	Total.				1,497	167	121	1,785	1,385	1,730	1,437	87	1,630			68	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

the Middle Class.

[17]

RECEIPTS.												CHARGES.												ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Rate or Assessment.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.		Cost to Government.		
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
228	0 0	...	...	...	...	386	5 8	...	...	...	...	614	6 8	538	0 8	18	4 0	556	4 3	58	1 5	...	...	11	13 4	4	13 7	
236	8 0	...	...	...	...	236	8 0	...	...	...	...	473	0 0	449	0 0	2	0 0	473	0 0	...	...	...	...	17	8 3	8	12 2	
158	1 5	...	...	...	...	206	10 6	...	...	...	...	364	11 11	329	5 5	...	...	329	5 5	35	0 0	...	...	3	12 3	2	4 8	
127	5 7	...	...	...	...	169	3 3	...	...	...	...	296	8 10	296	8 10	...	...	296	8 10	...	...	...	...	10	9 5	4	8 9	
74	2 5	...	...	...	...	128	0 8	...	...	...	...	202	3 1	194	3 1	...	...	202	3 1	...	...	...	...	6	11 10	2	7 6	
98	3 11	...	...	...	...	96	14 8	...	...	...	...	195	2 7	186	6 7	...	...	195	2 7	...	...	...	...	5	14 7	2	15 8	
116	14 0	...	...	...	...	132	0 0	61	14 0	...	...	210	12 0	238	12 0	...	...	310	12 0	...	...	...	...	16	5 8	6	2 5	
296	3 10	...	...	...	...	146	2 3	...	...	...	...	442	5 1	377	14 3	...	...	377	14 3	64	6 10	...	...	9	7 2	7	6 6	
177	5 5	...	...	...	...	177	10 3	...	...	...	...	354	15 8	345	12 0	9	3 0	347	4 0	...	...	...	...	19	1 8	5	11 6	
130	11 7	...	...	...	...	130	11 7	...	...	...	...	261	7 2	107	1 5	...	...	107	1 5	154	5 9	...	...	3	15 5	4	13 5	
331	8 9	...	...	...	...	339	6 5	571	8 0	...	...	1,242	5 2	1,242	5 2	...	...	1,242	5 2	...	...	...	...	7	13 10	2	1 6	
210	0 0	...	...	...	...	102	10 0	107	0 0	...	...	420	0 0	420	0 0	...	...	420	0 0	...	...	...	...	9	12 3	4	14 1	
18	4 7	...	...	...	...	34	0 0	58	0 0	...	...	112	4 7	112	0 0	...	...	116	8 0	...	...	...	...	5	4 8	0	13 3	
780	0 0	...	...	...	...	360	4 6	835	2 6	...	...	1,975	7 0	1,851	0 0	124	7 0	1,975	7 0	...	...	...	...	13	4 8	7	2 6	
396	0 0	...	...	...	...	360	0 0	58	4 0	15	0 0	829	4 0	804	0 0	...	...	813	12 0	15	8 0	...	...	26	13 10	10	2 5	
120	0 0	...	...	...	...	120	0 0	...	...	...	...	120	0 0	120	0 0	...	...	120	0 0	...	...	...	...	5	6 0	5	0 0	
174	0 0	...	...	...	...	136	4 0	104	12 0	...	...	413	0 0	400	8 0	...	...	412	8 0	...	...	...	...	11	2 4	2	11 2	
134	8 0	...	...	...	...	108	0 0	16	8 0	...	...	249	0 0	240	0 0	...	...	249	0 0	...	...	...	...	6	12 8	3	7 4	
165	0 0	...	...	...	...	118	8 0	49	0 0	...	...	325	14 6	300	0 0	...	...	331	13 2	...	...	...	...	18	2 4	6	7 4	
126	0 0	...	...	...	...	141	12 0	47	12 0	...	...	315	8 0	258	0 0	...	...	322	7 0	...	...	...	...	8	15 1	9	12 7	
244	0 0	...	...	...	...	122	12 0	163	4 0	...	...	530	0 0	478	0 0	...	...	517	13 5	12	4 1	...	...	20	11 4	9	12 7	
2,342	2 3	...	...	...	...	1,653	11 3	237	4 0	424	4 8	4,657	0 1	4,248	0 0	71	6 1	4,060	6 1	...	...	...	...	40	9 7	23	6 8	
184	0 0	...	...	...	...	329	6 0	92	14 0	...	...	508	14 0	552	4 0	...	...	552	3 0	...	...	...	...	4	8 0	1	7 2	
154	0 0	...	...	...	...	276	12 0	83	8 0	54	2 0	563	0 0	475	12 5	43	14 6	521	10 11	40	11 1	...	...	13	6 0	3	10 8	
137	8 0	...	...	...	...	464	4 0	...	...	...	...	751	8 0	1,304	15 0	...	...	1,311	15 2	...	...	...	...	560	7 8	17	11 8	
321	11 10	...	...	...	...	591	8 0	...	...	...	...	913	3 19	1,024	13 0	...	...	1,024	13 0	...	...	...	...	111	9 8	5	12 7	
36	0 0	...	...	...	...	684	4 1	...	...	...	...	684	4 1	517	5 5	4	7 6	502	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
241	2 1	...	...	...	...	50	0 0	16	6 0	...	...	192	6 0	147	0 0	...	...	147	0 0	...	...	...	...	7	4 11	...	...	
163	0 0	...	...	...	...	209	0 0	179	8 0	4	0 0	802	9 1	863	11 2	...	...	853	11 2	...	...	...	...	44	10 0	8	9 8	
60	0 0	...	...	...	...	232	0 0	23	0 0	...	...	551	8 0	551	8 0	...	...	551	8 0	...	...	...	...	19	8 7	3	9 8	
247	0 0	...	...	...	...	511	11 0	23	1 0	...	...	336	0 0	414	0 0	...	...	414	0 0	...	...	...	...	7	15 10	2	3 11	
103	7 0	...	...	...	...	459	12 5	...	...	...	...	781	15 0	637	9 3	...	...	675	1 8	106	13 3	...	...	18	0 0	2	9 8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	400	0 0	15	9 0	...	...	459	12 5	488	1 7	...	...	512	8 0	...	...	...	...	33	12 1	12	5 7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	519	0 0	...	...	...	...	519	0 0	...	...	...	...	519	0 0	...	...	...	...	52	6 7	17	1 3	
127	2 0	...	...	...	...	286	0 0	215	8 0	337	7 2	956	1 2	831	9 0	1	4 6	695	14 0	...	...	...	...	12	10 6	2	8 4	
160	0 0	...	...	...	...	215	10 0	38	15 3	...	...	362	12 8	300	0 0	...	...	304	5 0	...	...	...	...	16	0 2	5	4 2	
89	0 0	...	...	...	...	79	0 0	81	9 0	...	...	240	0 0	240	0 0	...	...	240	0 0	...	...	...	...	10	6 11	3	7 7	
73	8 0	...	...	...	...	113	1 0	87	11 0	...	...	274	4 0	274	4 0	...	...	274	4 0	...	...	...	...	10	2 6	2	11 5	
8,711	2 7	...	...	...	...	3,266	13 8	6,982	10 4	2,933	10 9	1,676	8 4	23,570	14 8	22,523	11 0	1,048	3 6	23,937	14 6	928	13 6	1,295	13 4	...	...	
* Aided from other than Educational Funds, and includes the cost of the Girls' School.																												
Unaided. Aided under the Results' System.																												
Unaided. [System Aided under the Results' School just opened.																												
[System. Aided under the Results'																												

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

RECEIPTS.

* CHARGE.

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools

TABLE VIII.—(Continued)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.		
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Latin.			
THIRD DIVISION.—(Continued.)															
South Arcot District.	Anglo-Vernacular School	Munjacoppum	31st January	1865	34	...	...	53	47	56	49	53	...	4, and 8 Annas	
	Do.	Tripallore	...	...	34	...	...	26	30	37	28	26	...	2, 4, and 8 do.	
	Pensioner's School	Cuddalore	23rd May	1865	...	...	28	26	30	32	28	20	...	1, 2, and 4 do.	
	Do.	Do.	...	...	17	2	23	42	29	27	42	...	1 and 1 Anna		
	Old Town S. P. G. School	Chidambaram	— February	1899	...	22	...	26	18	25	10	16	...	2 Annas	
	Noor Sahib's Mahomedan School	Roovanagherry	14th June	1866	31	3	...	37	35	44	37	31	...	4 do.	
	Rate School	Mannargudy	2nd do.	1866	31	2	...	31	26	31	31	16	...	3 do.	
	Do.	Kannaratchy	15th do.	1866	1	...	...	16	15	16	16	16	...	4 and 8 Annas	
	Do.	Tillavandagum	15th do.	1866	1	...	...	18	13	14	12	18	...	4 and 8 Annas	
	Do.	Paroor	— July	1866	1	...	...	18	14	21	11	18	...	4 and 8 Annas	
Do.	Streamashnam	20th June	1866	1	...	...	14	10	12	14	14	...	4 and 8 Annas		
FOURTH DIVISION.															
North Arcot District.	Church of Scotland Mission School	Vellore	...	1861	19	24	20	238	180	218	238	238	...	8 Annas and 1 Rupee	
	Anglo-Vernacular School	Gurattum	— January	1867	...	6	...	39	23	33	33	34	20	4 and 8 Annas	
	Do.	Arconum	— July	1868	...	3	1	54	48	60	50	34	...	2, 4 and 8 do.	
	Do.	Paranjee	— April	1868	...	...	...	19	15	22	19	10	...	4 and 8 do.	
	Results' School, Kadappaheezgal	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	4 and 8 do.	
	Do.	Mamnadur	...	...	...	...	16	15	16	12	16	...	...	4 Annas	
	Do.	Kappaythandalam	...	...	...	...	24	22	24	...	24	...	...	4 and 8 do.	
	Do.	Kadikal	...	...	...	...	19	18	21	...	...	19	...	4, 6, and 8 do.	
	Do.	Ponney	...	...	...	...	25	19	24	1	45	...	25	4 and 8 do.	
	Do.	Athiput	...	...	...	...	45	39	42	25	45	...	...	4 and 8 Annas	
	Do.	Koelcesranam	...	...	...	...	46	36	42	26	46	...	...	4 Annas	
	Do.	Terumelacherry	...	...	...	...	30	26	38	...	26	4	...	4 and 8 Annas	
	Do.	Thalengay	...	...	...	...	14	14	18	...	14	...	...	4, 6, and 8 do.	
	Church of Scotland Miss. Schl., Arconum	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	40	40	52	44	8	...	4 Annas
	Results' School, Mailmianel	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	25	29	...	21	...	...	4 and 6 Annas
	Do.	Muppanbatty	...	...	...	...	...	37	35	36	...	37	...	...	4 and 8 do.
	Do.	Arumbankum	...	...	...	...	...	20	17	20	...	20	...	...	Do.
	Do.	Nekorpallam	...	...	...	...	...	23	24	28	...	30	...	...	Do.
	Do.	Valavanur	...	...	...	...	...	30	24	29	8	37	...	...	4 Annas
	Do.	Azaram	...	...	...	...	...	37	33	40	...	47	...	...	Do.
Do.	Chinnasamudram	...	...	...	...	...	47	40	47	...	22	...	...	Do.	
Do.	Varagar	...	...	...	...	...	22	18	22	...	22	...	7	Do.	
Aiyasami Aiyar's Town Schl., Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	27	36	9	43	...	...	Do.	
Results' School, Chayoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	36	40	...	35	2	...	Do.	
Do.	Mullipat.	...	...	...	...	...	45	39	42	...	45	...	...	2 and 4 Annas	
Do.	Sydapet	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	44	...	42	...	...	2 Annas	
Do.	Nagaram	...	...	...	...	...	41	50	51	14	41	...	...	...	
Total			...	...	1,37	68	76	1,415	1,189	1,333	777	1,312	86	...	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

GENERAL EDUCATION.																													
RECEIPTS.										CHARGES.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		REMARKS.												
From Govern-ment.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Rate or Assess-ment.	Subscrip-tions, Dona-tions, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordi-nary.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Go-vernment.																		
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.										
*229	6 8	...	...	139	6 0	236	0 0	180	6 8	785	3 4	698	13 0	47	13 9	746	10 9	38	8 7	7 12 5									
126	0 0	...	...	130	10 0	129	6 0	2	3 0	388	2 0	392	8 0	20	14 6	353	7 0	34	12 0	9 8 10									
300	0 0	...	...	598	8 0	51	12 4	120	...	1,170	4 4	674	8 9	43	11 3	718	4 0	352	0 4	39 13 11									
210	0 0	240	0 0	...	...	33	13 6	...	...	483	13 6	450	0 0	61	10 8	511	10 8	...	...	13 13 4									
10	0 0	...	...	...	...	8	4 0	...	...	18	4 0	70	0 0	2	15 0	72	15 0	...	...	2 14 8									
137	9 4	...	...	259	8 6	60	10 0	...	...	457	11 10	528	8 6	19	9 2	548	1 8	...	...	12 7 4									
112	0 0	...	...	150	9 0	88	0 0	...	...	350	9 0	212	8 6	99	5 6	311	13 6	...	...	10 0 11									
60	0 0	...	...	323	13 8	17	6 0	...	...	401	3 8	255	0 0	189	7 10	394	7 10	38	11 6	24 10 6									
3	8 0	...	...	235	10 0	27	14 0	...	...	267	0 0	119	4 3	3	10 7	123	15 4	...	...	8 12 6									
112	0 0	...	...	278	4 10	...	...	...	...	390	4 10	224	0 0	166	11 5	390	11 5	...	...	18 9 8									
67	8 0	...	...	89	4 6	13	14 0	...	...	170	10 6	160	0 0	83	13 9	193	13 9	...	...	5 5 4									
420	0 0	...	...	...	...	1,336	11 0	439	4 0	2,195	15 0	2,195	15 0	...	...	2,195	15 0	...	...	10 1 2									
355	12 0	...	...	...	...	162	4 0	260	10 7	778	10 7	778	10 7	...	...	778	10 7	...	...	1 14 10									
382	2 0	...	...	229	0 0	120	2 0	148	14 11	880	3 11	880	3 11	...	...	880	3 11	...	...	9 5 9									
72	0 0	...	...	...	...	42	0 0	30	0 0	144	0 0	144	0 0	...	...	144	0 0	...	...	6 5 11									
71	0 0	...	...	...	...	90	0 0	...	...	161	0 0	161	0 0	...	...	161	0 0	...	...	3 4 4									
63	8 0	...	...	...	...	60	0 0	...	...	164	8 0	164	8 0	...	...	164	8 0	...	...	5 6 10									
9	0 0	...	...	...	...	96	0 0	...	...	69	0 0	69	0 0	...	...	69	0 0	...	...	10 15 6									
59	0 0	...	...	...	...	60	0 0	...	...	131	8 0	131	8 0	...	...	131	8 0	...	...	4 9 1									
73	6 0	...	...	...	...	72	8 0	...	...	145	6 0	145	6 0	...	...	145	6 0	...	...	4 14 0									
200	8 0	...	...	...	...	72	0 0	...	...	309	0 0	309	0 0	...	...	309	0 0	...	...	7 4 5									
161	0 0	...	...	...	...	108	8 0	...	...	222	0 0	222	0 0	...	...	222	0 0	...	...	7 10 5									
80	8 0	...	...	...	...	61	0 0	...	...	128	8 0	128	8 0	...	...	128	8 0	...	...	7 14 9									
25	8 0	...	...	...	...	66	0 0	...	...	91	8 0	91	8 0	...	...	91	8 0	...	...	5 2 8									
98	0 0	...	...	...	...	92	9 0	820	6 6	1,010	15 6	1,010	15 6	...	...	1,010	15 6	...	...	4 15 1									
64	4 0	...	...	...	...	62	0 0	...	...	126	4 0	126	4 0	...	...	126	4 0	...	...	3 1 6									
50	4 0	...	...	...	...	41	12 0	...	...	92	0 0	92	0 0	...	...	92	0 0	...	...	5 6 1									
45	0 0	...	...	...	...	82	0 0	...	...	77	0 0	77	0 0	...	...	77	0 0	...	...	25 0 9									
53	0 0	...	...	...	...	60	0 0	...	...	113	0 0	113	0 0	...	...	113	0 0	...	...	8 0 8									
183	0 0	...	...	...	...	96	0 0	...	...	234	0 0	234	0 0	...	...	234	0 0	...	...	3 10 8									
150	8 0	...	...	...	...	84	0 0	...	...	234	8 0	234	8 0	...	...	234	8 0	...	...	3 12 3									
139	8 0	...	...	...	...	97	0 0	...	...	236	8 0	236	8 0	...	...	236	8 0	...	...	9 12 0									
38	8 0	...	...	...	...	61	8 0	...	...	190	0 0	190	0 0	...	...	190	0 0	...	...	5 5 4									
45	4 0	...	...	...	...	72	0 0	...	...	118	4 0	118	4 0	...	...	118	4 0	...	...	5 14 7									
151	0 0	...	...	...	...	84	0 0	...	...	235	0 0	235	0 0	...	...	235	0 0	...	...	3 15 10									
85	0 0	...	...	...	...	72	0 0	...	...	157	0 0	157	0 0	...	...	157	0 0	...	...	5 8 10									
87	0 0	...	...	...	...	84	0 0	...	...	171	0 0	171	0 0	...	...	171	0 0	...	...	4 6 1									
245	0 0	...	...	...	...	72	0 0	...	...	317	0 0	317	0 0	...	...	317	0 0	...	...	1 11 5									
4,737	9 0	240	0 0	1,337	2 6	1,097	8 0	4,012	13 10	2,001	13 8	13,426	15 0	12,368	14	639	11 5	13,008	9 11	614	12 11	196	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Including the cost of the Female Branch.

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS

rate Middle Class.

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

APPENDIX B.—(Continued).—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.					Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	
FOURTH DIVISION.—(Continued.)														
Anglo-Vernacular School	Trichenduray	July 1867	19	...	...	19	17	19	19	19	...	...	...	2 Annas to 1 Rupee
Do.	Nangapuram	Do. 1867	26	...	...	26	19	23	26	26	...	...	...	4 and 8 Annas
Do.	Kulithalay	June 1865	49	5	...	45	45	53	45	45	...	...	...	4 and 12 do.
Do.	Kuttalay	May 1868	19	...	...	19	18	21	19	19	...	...	...	4 and 8 do.
Do.	Kattuputhur	April 1869	14	...	...	14	10	12	14	14	...	...	...	1 Rupee
Do.	Musuri	1864	33	...	1	39	43	48	38	39	...	...	...	4 and 12 Annas
Do.	Callar	April 1868	20	...	...	20	18	21	...	20	...	...	...	4 and 8 do.
Do.	Anur	June 1869	20	...	1	21	16	18	10	21	...	...	...	4, 8, and 12 do.
Do.	Waitalai Gudalur	December 1867	40	...	...	40	32	24	23	40	...	...	...	4, 8, and 10 do.
Do.	Mannachanelero	April 1868	42	...	...	42	40	47	40	42	...	...	...	4, 6, and 12 do.
Do.	Patchur	June 1869	12	...	...	12	18	19	12	12	...	...	...	1 to 4 Annas
Do.	Pitchandarcovli	March 1869	34	2	...	36	32	36	35	36	...	...	...	8 Annas
Do.	Torriyur	1864	41	...	...	41	42	50	37	41	...	...	...	4 to 12 Annas
Do.	Perumbalur	1864	16	...	...	16	16	22	16	16	...	...	...	4 and 8 do.
Do.	Lalgudy	1864	101	...	4	105	45	59	105	105	...	...	...	1 to 4 do.
Do.	Aralore	September 1868	16	4	1	21	28	31	20	21	...	...	...	8 and 12 do.
Do.	Udyarpoliam	March 1869	22	...	...	22	24	26	22	22	...	...	...	4 and 8 do.
Do.	Sankonda Solapuram	March 1869	16	3	1	20	16	19	20	20	...	...	...	4, 8, and 12 do.
Do.	Ainkudyanputty	September 1869	20	...	...	20	19	24	18	20	...	...	...	4 and 8 do.
FIFTH DIVISION.														
Lawrence Asylum	Ootacamund	1858	...	...	149	149	117	110	134	78	...	...	...	1, 2, and 3 Rupees
Saint Stephen's School	Do.	1858	...	...	149	149	117	110	134	78	...	...	...	1, 2, and 3 Rupees
Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	Do.	5th March 1866	2	3	13	18	23	26	18	...	...	...	...	6, 8, 10, and 12 Annas
Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	Carur	1868	44	2	30	76	67	79	10	76	...	...	...	Do.
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School	Do.	December 1862	32	2	2	36	31	43	35	36	...	...	...	6, 8, 10, and 14 Annas
Anglo-Vernacular School	Koramaday	April 1868	55	1	...	56	52	60	40	55	...	...	...	4 and 8 Annas
Do.	Kodumaly	16th December 1866	34	...	...	34	24	28	15	34	...	...	...	8 Annas and 1 Rupee
Do.	Avenashy	1st May 1867	13	...	...	13	18	16	10	18	...	...	...	6 and 8 Annas
Rate School	Kangayan	1st October 1868	14	...	...	14	13	16	10	13	...	...	...	1 and 2 do.
Do.	Sahr	7th September 1867	30	...	...	30	24	25	27	30	...	...	...	6 Pies and 1 Anna
London Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	Coimbatore	25th March 1867	12	...	...	12	8	13	8	12	...	...	...	4, 6, 8, 10, and 1 Rupee
Do.	Metupalayam	January 1860	59	1	13	73	67	67	67	67	...	...	...	2 and 3 Annas
Veeranaray Mudaliar's Street Anglo-Vernacular School	Coimbatore	August 1867	20	1	4	25	23	29	25	25	...	...	...	4 to 12 do.
Anglo-Vernacular School	Sukravapettah, Coimbatore	August 1868	40	...	...	40	33	45	48	53	...	...	...	4, 8, and 12 Annas
Do.	Telugu Brahmin Street, Coimbatore	1st April 1866	58	7	...	65	50	54	50	65	...	...	...	4, 6, and 8 do.
Do.	Oppanagar Street	April 1869	40	...	...	40	38	40	40	40	...	...	...	4 to 8 do.
Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular School	Do.	July 1870	23	...	...	23	30	31	25	30	...	...	...	4 Annas to 2 Rupees
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kemutti Street	Do.	23rd April 1867	74	5	74	151	100	134	91	135	...	...	...	4, 6, 8, and 12 Annas
Do. Schl. Chakkalambayam	Do.	July 1870	47	...	...	47	40	42	47	47	...	...	...	4, 2 Annas and 1 Rupee
Do.	Karuppalundun	February 1869	23	...	...	23	20	20	7	25	...	...	...	4 to 8 Annas
Anglo-Vernacular School	Eowany	November 1868	21	...	...	21	20	22	19	21	...	...	...	4, 8 Annas and 1 Rupee
Do.	Kodivoly	10th August 1867	33	...	...	33	33	32	21	33	...	...	...	2 and 1 Rupee
Do.	Darapuram	July 1870	19	...	...	19	18	20	12	19	...	...	...	4 and 8 Annas
Do.	1st December 1868	14	1	...	...	15	14	21	15	15	...	...	...	
Total			228	41	287	1,596	1,364	1,575	1,239	1,509	...	...	...	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.										ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.		
From Govern-ment.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Rate or Assess-ment.		Subscrip-tions, Dona-tions, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordi-nary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.		Cost to Government				
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
90	0 0					15	12 0	92	2 0			197	14 0	180	0 0	17	14 0	197	14 0					10	6 8	4	11 9			
180	0 0							91	8 0			409	8 0	409	8 0			409	8 0					17	12 10	7	13 3			
171	2 4							320	8 0			491	10 4	459	5 4		14 0	493	3 4	3	7 0			9	3 5	3	8 8			
130	0 0							132	0 0			252	0 0	252	0 0			252	0 0					12	0 0	5	11 5			
50	0 0							79	0 0			159	0 0	160	0 0			160	0 0					13	8 4	6	10 8			
180	0 0	39	9 7					248	6 10	483	1 0	948	1 5	899	0 0		12 0	483	12 0	513	5 5			9	0 7	3	12 0			
60	0 0							120	0 0	2	0 0	182	0 0	180	0 0			180	0 0					8	2 11	2	11 8			
89	0 0							110	4 0	50	12 10	241	9 10	240	0 0		0 10	241	0 10					13	6 3	4	7 1			
138	0 0							198	8 0			336	8 0	300	0 0			336	0 0					14	0 0	5	13 0			
118	0 0							124	0 0			242	0 0	235	0 0		0 0	237	0 0					5	0 8	2	7 4			
180	0 0							132	8 0			360	0 0	360	0 0		8 0	362	8 0					19	1 3	9	7 7			
177	8 2					47	8 0					398	4 3	388	8 8		0 0	395	8 8					11	0 8	4	14 11			
240	0 0					4	0 0	216	12 0			516	0 0	510	0 0		0 0	516	0 0	1	11 7			10	6 1	4	12 10			
120	0 0							261	12 0	11	2 0	275	0 0	264	0 0		0 0	269	0 0					12	3 4	1	7 3			
462	0 0					60	8 0	94	8 0			924	0 0	888	0 0		0 0	924	0 0	6	0 0			15	0 7	7	18 3			
179	10 10							403	13 0	68	4 0	399	5 8	399	5 8			399	5 8					12	14	1	5	19 0		
210	0 0					33	10 10	186	0 0			463	9 0	420	0 0		0 0	443	0 0					17	13	8	5	1	0	
120	0 0					123	1 0	97	8 0	32	0 0	334	4 0	243	4 0			243	4 0	14	9 0			9	0 0					
60	0 0							114	4 0			181	8 0	180	0 0		8 0	181	8 0					7	9 0	2	5 0			
								72	0 0	49	8 0																			
*54,503	6 2					882	12 2	979	3 10	1,530	0 7	57,895	6 9	57,874	1 8			57,874	1 8	21	5 1			311	2 5	293	0 5			
480	0 0					289	7 0	338	0 0	635	15 0	1,743	6 0	1,936	8 0			1,951	8 0					208	2 0	75	0 11	18	7 4	
80	0 0					522	0 0	99	2 0	635	15 0	701	2 0	693	0 0		2 0	701	2 0							8	6 10	1	6 6	
240	0 0							178	14 0	295	2 0	714	0 0	714	0 0			714	0 0							16	9 8	5	9 4	
568	12 10					345	9 5					798	6 3	740	12 10		10 2	756	15 7	41	6 8			12	3 10	0	2 4			
120	0 0					7	8 0	120	0 0			247	8 0	240	0 0		8 0	247	8 0							8	15 5	4	4 7	
135	0 0							3	11 0	190	0 0	258	11 0	255	0 0		11 0	258	11 0							16	9 8	8	7 0	
120	0 0							87	2 0			241	8 0	210	0 0		8 0	241	8 0							15	1 71	8	0 0	
1,547	18 6					358	10 4	34	6 0			2,027	14 6	2,027	14 6		8 0	2,027	14 6	1,150	13 5			16	1 71	8	0 0			
182	0 0							8	8 6			371	14 0	219	14 0		9 0	377	1 1							25	1 4	66	14 2	
66	10 8							72	4 0	254	1 4	773	12 0	773	12 0			773	12 0					325	13 9	18	4 2			
126	0 0											393	0 0	393	0 0			393	0 0							11	11 7	2	12 1	
								200	0 0			326	0 0	326	0 0			326	0 0							13	8 10	2	4 0	
337	0 0											479	0 0	409	0 0		10 0	479	0 0							7	3 11	5	13 10	
182	0 0					2	0 0	210	0 0			383	0 0	383	0 0		0 0	383	0 0							8	12 11	3	5 8	
29	0 0							200	0 0			79	0 0	69	8 0		10 0	79	0 0							9	0 2	4	5 2	
208	0 0							625	12 0	2,321	0 4	2,554	12 4	3,544	0 0		11 12 4	2,554	12 4							2	8 10	0	15 0	
90	0 0							108	0 0			198	0 0	141	0 0		3 0 0	198	0 0							27	4 5	1	5 19	
58	0 0							120	0 0			236	0 0	236	0 0		0 0	236	0 0							5	0 0	1	5 10	
38	6 6					53	0 0	81	0 0			132	0 0	113	0 0		0 0	132	0 0							11	2 10	3	14 0	
106	8 0							90	0 0			196	8 0	171	8 0		2 0 0	196	8 0							5	11 5	1	11 5	
80	8 0							52	0 0			132	8 0	125	8 0		0 0	132	8 0							3	1 8	3	4 0	
67	8 0							80	0 0			162	8 0	152	8 0		0 0	162	8 0							8	10 0	2	0 0	
63,133	8 9	39	9 7	358	10 4	2,331	4 0	7,885	3 1	5,443	13 1	78,981	0 10	70,791	96	38	5 11	77,071	14 5	1,759	2 9	49	7 9			7	11 10	5	3 6	

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.			Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	English.			Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Sanskrit.		
FIFTH DIVISION.—(Continued.)																	
Cannalore District. (Cannalore.)	Anglo-Vernacular School	Andanore	June 1868	16			16	14	20	10	16					4 and 8 Annas	
	Do.	Perundurai	1st March 1868	17		1	18	13	15	11	18					2 to 1 Rupee	
	Do.	Veerachinthalur	August 1870	23			23	21	24	19	22					4 and 6 Annas	
	Do.	Sathiamangalam	November 1869	14			14	24	29	11	14					4 and 8 do.	
	Do.	Sivakumarpalayam	September 1869	25			25	23	26	15	25					Do.	
	Do.	Thalakur Vadugapalayam	November 1869	11			11	10	11	6	11					4, 8 Annas and 1 R.	
Madura District.	Do.	Kondampatty	May 1870	10			10	10	10	6	10					4 and 8 do.	
	Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School	Madura	14th April 1865	169	1		168	179	204	163	163					8 Annas to 1 Rupee	
	Christian do.	Do.	February 1868	52		22	74	73	84	73	78					Do.	
	Anglo-Vernacular School	Palay	16th August 1864	52			52	19	21	22	22					6 to 8 Annas	
	Do.	Nellakottai	1st June 1865	16	2		19	18	19	19	19					2 to 3 do.	
	Do.	Tirumangalam	1st March 1864	42	4		46	40	43	46	46					4 to 12 do.	
	Do.	Sholavandam	10th July 1865	55			55	51	53	45	45					10 8 Annas to 1 Rupee	
	Do.	Melur	18th May 1866	24		1	25	21	26	25	25					4 to 8 Annas	
	Do.	Tirupattur	1st June 1869	25			25	24	26	24	25					4 to 8 do.	
	Do.	Shivaganga	18th May 1866	80	2		82	83	101	82	82					4 to 12 do.	
	Do.	Paramagudi	12th April 1867	61	3		64	52	66	51	54					4 to 8 do.	
	Tinnevely District.	Do.	Ramand		123	2	15	140	169	140	140	140					3 to 12 do.
Anglo-Vernacular School		Strivilliputhur	17th March 1866	67		3	70	62	72	70	70					8 Annas to 1 Rupee	
Subscription School		Tuticorin	1860	133	4	4	141	120	155	141	141						
Anglo-Vernacular School		Ambasamudram	1866	47	4	2	52	41	52	53	53					8 Annas	
Do.		Chermadery	1867	11			11	12	20	13	14					4 to 8 Annas	
Do.		Veeravandor	1867	50	1		51	41	59	51	51					8 Annas	
Do.		Tenkasi	1868	33	1		34	40	44	34	34					6 do.	
Do.		Nanganery	1867	16			16	13	18	16	16					7 do.	
Do.		Sathur	1864	22		1	23	16	22	23	23					4, 6, and 8 Annas	
Do.		Murappanadu	1869	26			26	21	27	23	26					8 Annas	
Do.		Chinnampetia	1868	23		7	30	26	33	30	30					4 do.	
Do.		Erovdungal	1867	16			16	14	14	16	16					10 do.	
Do.		Vallur	1867	30	3		33	21	35	33	33					9 do.	
Do.		Vikramasingapuram	1869	16	1		17	13	18	17	17					4 to 8 Annas	
Do.		Kadayam	1869	19		1	20	17	20	20	20					8 Annas	
Do.		Parakkulam	1868	17			17	11	17	17	17					Do.	
Do.		Virudhappatty		18		2	20	14	19	20	20					4 Annas to 1 Rupee	
Church Mission Anglo-Vernacular School		Tinnevely	1860	122	8	3	133	99	101	133	133					Do.	
Do.	Strivigandam	1864	53	1	3	60	42	61	60	60					6 Annas		
Do.	Sankaranmarikovil	1868	16		6	16	21	25	16	16					4 do.		
Do.	Sathankulam	1869	11	1	6	18	18	18	18	18					Do.		
Do.	Vellanadu	1870	13			13	11	11	13	13					2 do.		
S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School	Teravai	1869	23	17	8	58	51	54	58	58					1 and 2 Annas		
Do.	Alvartinnevely	1868	46		2	48	50	57	43	48					2, 3, 6, and 8 Annas		
Do.	Tentirupathy	1869	18		1	19	13	18	19	19					2 to 4 Annas		
Do.	Tuticorin	1869	6		54	60	59	60	22	60					4 Annas		
Total					1,630	60	142	1,832	1,643	1,946	1,741	1,522				10	

RECEIPTS.														EXPENDITURE.										ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.		
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Rate or Assessment.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.											
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.					
167	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	0 0	...	...	251	8 0	247	8 0	...	...	12	9 2	8	6 0	Aided under Results' System.								
152	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0 0	...	...	302	8 0	300	8 0	...	...	16	12 11	10	2 3	Do. do.								
79	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	0 0	...	...	188	8 0	185	8 0	...	...	7	13 8	3	5 0	Do. do.								
94	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	0 0	...	...	254	0 0	242	0 0	...	...	8	12 2	3	2 10	Do. do.								
73	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	0 0	...	...	169	8 0	164	8 0	...	...	6	8 4	2	13 3	Do. do.								
29	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0 0	...	...	155	0 0	153	0 0	...	...	14	1 5	2	10 2	Do. do.								
48	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	0 0	...	...	111	0 0	111	0 0	...	...	11	1 7	4	12 10	Do. do.								
1,422	7 8	25	0 0	...	...	...	...	1,628	0 0	...	...	3,075	7 8	3,066	9 8	...	...	14	14 7	6	15 6									
523	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	642	2 0	...	...	1,421	8 9	1,335	11 8	...	...	57	2 11	17	9 8									
189	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11 0	13	0 0									
120	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	15 0	100	10 0	14	12 0	369	5 0	378	0 0	...	...	13	6 4									
252	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	0 0	71	0 0	...	...	286	0 0	254	8 0	31	8 0	...	...									
330	0 0	39	4 0	...	...	...	...	28	0 0	232	0 0	4	0 0	516	0 0	504	10 3	11	5 9	...	...									
180	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	12 0	379	0 0	...	...	1,144	0 0	768	0 0	...	...	14	11 2									
159	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	8 0	119	2 6	135	7 7	497	1 7	489	0 6	15	3	...	...									
330	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	0 0	112	14 0	686	13 2	1,966	11 2	445	4 0	...	...	17	2 0									
313	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	0 0	353	9 0	...	...	1,123	0 0	1,090	15 3	...	...	10	12 10									
2,718	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	0 0	198	0 0	...	...	733	8 0	662	7 11	...	...	115	11 11									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	5 0	1,442	7 9	4,669	12 9	4,548	0 0	4,609	12 9	...	...	32	3 4	* Inclusive of Schwartz' Grant of Rupees 1,200.								
324	0 0	1,457	0 0	...	...	...	...	385	13 0	...	...	2,166	13 0	1,781	0 0	...	...	24	11 0	4	8 0									
810	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	7 8	96	0 0	1,631	4 5	1,770	10 0	...	...	151	0 1	11	6 11									
288	0 0	90	0 0	...	...	...	...	263	0 0	...	...	706	0 0	678	0 0	...	...	13	3 8	5	6 7									
31	0 0	95	13 10	...	...	...	...	74	4 0	...	...	246	1 10	303	9 8	...	...	57	7 10	16	2 10									
160	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	8 0	...	...	473	14 5	544	6 10	...	...	103	2 10	9	12 5									
180	0 0	141	2 0	...	...	...	...	307	10 0	...	...	531	14 0	483	15 11	...	...	33	2 1	...	...									
120	0 0	58	2 1	...	...	...	...	72	14 0	9	12 8	1,766	14 9	210	0 0	...	...	7	1	1,523	7 8									
100	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	963	11 5	45	10 0	...	...	1,114	5 5	240	0 0	...	...	11	9 11									
60	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0 0	24	0 0	...	...	234	0 0	...	...	...	...	8	10 8									
34	0 0	44	0 0	...	...	...	...	40	0 0	...	...	168	0 0	168	0 0	...	...	...	...	6	0 0									
120	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0 0	...	...	240	0 0	240	0 0	...	...	...	...	17	2 3									
90	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	12 0	...	...	357	0 0	357	0 0	...	...	3	0 0	19	4 6									
120	0 0	40	0 0	...	...	...	...	90	0 0	...	...	250	0 0	243	0 0	...	...	...	...	13	8 0									
120	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	0 0	18	0 0	...	...	120	0 0	...	...	...	...	6	0 0									
120	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	0 0	18	0 0	...	...	240	0 0	...	...	...	...	14	1 10									
60	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	0 0	...	...	161	0 0	163	8 0	...	...	...	...	8	7 6									
498	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	751	10 8	501	2 0	...	...	1,760	12 8	1,249	10 8	...	...	12	0 0	Aided under the Results' System.								
186	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	1 0	235	8 0	...	...	538	9 0	403	8 0	...	...	6	9 10									
150	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0 0	...	...	337	10 9	300	0 0	...	...	...	...	12	9 6									
57	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	12 0	43	8 0	...	...	143	0 0	...	...	...	...	7	15 4									
28	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	15 6	45	8 0	...	...	83	7 0	73	8 0	...	...	6	10 10									
196	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	8 0	232	0 0	...	...	471	8 0	471	8 0	...	...	8	11 6									
237	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	0 0	190	14 0	...	...	727	14 0	821	0 0	...	...	12	12 3									
182	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	0 0	21	0 0	...	...	345	0 0	345	0 0	...	...	10	2 8									
251	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	0 0	60	0 0	240	0 0	...	...	491	8 0	203	6 0	...	...	Aided under the Results' System.								
1,607	4 10	1,990	5 11	...	...	...	...	6,339	13 19	8,630	13 8	8,245	13 2	31,814	3 5	26,712	6 7	7	7	1 5	27,499	8	14,811	5 11	496	10 7	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS
Private Schools

TABLE VIII.—(Continued)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.					Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Teluga.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	
FIFTH DIVISION.—(Continued.)														
Tinnevely District.—(Continued.)	S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School	Kulasegarapatnam	1859	52	2	54	44	58	54	54				1, 2, and 4 Annas
	Do. do.	Ottapidaram	1868	12	6	18	16	18	18	18				4 Annas
	Do. do.	Radapuram	1859	65		65	54	60	65	65				Do.
	Do. do.	Puthiamputhur	1867	25		25	16	21	25	25				Do.
	Church Mission Boarding School	Nallur	1846	2		23	25	24	25	25				4 to 8 Annas
	Do. do.	Surandai	1848			11	11	11	11	11				8 Annas
	Do. do.	Pannivelai	1854	1		23	24	24	24	24				Free
	Do. do.	Mengnanapuram	1846			41	41	41	41	41				Do.
	Do. do.	Suvieshapuram	1837			18	18	18	18	18				Do.
	Do. do.	Dohnavur	1860			19	19	21	19	19				Do.
	Do. do.	Sachiapuram	1862	2		26	28	27	28	28				4 Annas
	Do. do.	Pannikulam	1870			11	11	11	11	11				8 do.
	S. P. G. Mission School	Edyangudy	1858			85	85	33	33	35				4 do.
	Do. Day School	Do.	1858			37	37	28	30	37				
	Do. Boarding School	Nazareth	1831			22	22	22	22	22				4 to 8 Annas
Do. Day School	Do.				84	84	72	84	35	84			2 to 6 do.	
Do. Boarding School	Puthiamputhur	1861			29	29	30	30	20	29			8 Annas	
SIXTH DIVISION.														
Malabar District.	Church Mission School	Cannanore	1863	48	13	21	82	68	80	82			82	2, 4, 6, and 8 Annas
	German Mission School	Calicut	1859	75	8	47	130	98	118	112			130	4, 5, 7, and 9 do.
	Primary School	Do.	1867	67	1	2	70	64	76	57	40		65	8 Annas to 1 Rupee
	Protestant Boy's School	Cochin	1865	29	9	66	104	82	105	104			104	2 Annas to 1 do.
	Rate School	Kollangode	1863	85		1	86	76	94	86			86	
	Do.	Alattur	1863	74		2	76	62	82	76			76	
	Do.	Kalpatti	1869	117			117	83	101	117			117	
	Do.	Peruvambu	1869	56	6		62	40	56	56			56	
	Do.	Kottayi	1869	54			54	49	52	54			54	
	Do.	Kongad	1870	25			25	20	22	25			25	
	Do.	Angadipuram	1845	33			33	30	40	33			33	2, 4, and 6 Annas
	Do.	Cherpulcheri	1845	53			53	59	57	53			53	
	Do.	Manjeri	1856	54	4	2	60	52	60	58			60	1, 2, and 4 Annas
	Do.	Bekattuputtyangadi	1863	68	2		65	52	63	65			65	2 and 4 do.
	Do.	Ponnani	1869	63	4	5	67	67	63	67			67	
	Do.	Pennayar	1869	40		5	45	40	53	30			45	
	Do.	Enamakkil	1869	37		21	43	40	47	48			48	
	Do.	Trippayar	1869	32			32	30	38	33			32	
	Do.	Trittala	1869	52			52	39	52	52			52	2 Annas
	Do.	Chittamangalam	1863	40			40	20	20	28			40	
	Do.	Payyoli	1863	63			63	53	71	63			63	
	Total...			1,297	48	559	1,904	1,587	1,913	1,744	536		1,853	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.						ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.						
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Rate or Assessment.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Total Cost.		Cost to Government.			
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
141	0 0	...	...	...	...	818	0 0	58	1 2	...	...	517	1 2	459	0 0	58	1 2	517	1 2	...	...	...	...	8	14 7	2	6 10	...	...	
72	0 0	...	...	...	...	110	0 0	9	0 0	...	...	191	0 0	72	0 0	...	...	72	0 0	119	0 0	...	...	4	0 0	4	0 0	...	...	
269	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	0 0	300	8 0	617	8 0	617	8 0	...	...	617	8 0	...	...	...	...	10	4 8	4	7 8	...	...	
52	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	8 0	142	8 0	27	0 0	169	8 0	...	...	...	...	8	1 1	2	0 0	...	...	
102	0 0	...	...	...	...	90	0 0	27	0 0	...	...	993	8 0	887	10 1	...	...	887	10 1	105	12 11	...	...	36	15 9	4	4 0	...	...	
60	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	8 0	800	0 0	475	0 0	475	0 0	12	0 0	487	0 0	...	...	12	0 0	44	4 4	5	7 3	...	...	
80	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	0 0	360	0 0	765	0 0	765	0 0	...	...	765	0 0	...	...	...	...	21	14 0	3	5 4	...	...	
229	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,509	8 0	1,739	0 0	459	0 0	1,280	0 0	1,739	0 0	...	...	...	...	42	6 8	5	9 7	...	...	
145	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	0 0	217	8 0	217	8 0	...	...	217	8 0	...	...	...	...	12	1 4	8	1 4	...	Aided under the Results' System.	
48	0 0	587	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8 0	652	5 5	635	13 5	...	...	635	13 5	16	8 0	...	...	30	4 5	2	4 7	...	...	
60	0 0	...	...	...	...	144	0 0	77	8 0	...	...	281	8 0	204	0 0	...	...	204	0 0	77	8 0	...	...	7	8 11	2	3 7	...	...	
24	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0 0	360	0 0	424	12 0	424	12 0	...	...	424	12 0	...	...	...	...	88	9 9	0	4 0	...	...	
304	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0 0	1,000	0 0	1,406	0 0	1,406	0 0	...	...	1,406	0 0	...	...	...	...	22	5 1	4	13 2	...	Do. Information not ascertainable.	
328	0 0	...	...	...	...	924	0 0	102	4 0	...	...	1,354	4 0	1,248	0 0	106	4 0	1,254	4 0	...	...	...	...	58	14 1	14	4 2	...	Aided under the Results' System.	
284	8 0	...	...	...	...	156	0 0	12	3 0	...	...	452	11 0	294	0 0	158	11 0	452	11 0	...	...	...	...	5	6 1	3	6 2	...	Do.	
270	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0 0	180	0 0	750	0 0	460	0 0	...	...	460	0 0	290	0 0	...	...	15	5 8	9	0 0	...	Do.	
478	0 0	...	...	...	...	443	7 0	170	8 9	164	2 6	1,256	2 3	1,231	0 0	14	3	1,237	14 2	18	4 0	...	...	13	7 7	5	15 7	...	* Of this amount Rs. 76 was drawn under the Results' System. Expenditure included in that entered against the Palghat Rate School. (Higher Class.)	
327	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	4 0	546	4 4	1,174	8 0	1,174	8 0	...	...	1,174	8 0	...	...	...	...	9	15 2	2	12 4	...		...
396	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	0 0	...	...	946	15 3	998	13 8	...	...	998	13 8	...	...	51	14 5	13	2 3	6	3 7	...		...
*976	0 0	360	0 0	...	...	677	0 0	307	15 0	243	0 0	2,589	15 0	2,671	0 0	50	10 2	2,758	10 2	...	...	188	11 2	25	8 9	8	9 2	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
224	6 0	...	1,004	12 0	...	...	...	15	10 0	23	0 0	1,267	12 0	1,346	15 1	349	14 0	1,587	13 1	...	...	320	1 1	39	11 11	5	9 0	...	...	
828	3 0	...	889	0 0	...	...	...	12	12 0	253	2 6	1,532	1 6	1,272	4 1	323	13 3	1,406	1 4	527	0 2	...	...	24	9 10	14	8 6	...	...	
654	15 2	...	1,263	0 0	...	...	...	21	15 3	78	7 11	2,013	6 4	1,502	10 0	5	6 0	1,502	0 6	456	5 10	...	...	26	0 7	10	12 11	...	...	
646	12 11	...	1,620	0 0	6	0 0	...	25	10 0	15	2 6	2,813	9 5	1,375	18 19	30	13 7	1,914	11 5	398	14 0	...	...	30	6 2	10	4 3	...	...	
982	12 6	...	1,022	8 0	...	...	...	84	5 10	...	...	2,089	19 4	1,362	0 0	332	9 4	1,699	9 4	390	1 9	...	...	20	7 8	11	13 5	...	...	
310	8 0	...	1,023	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,238	8 0	768	8 0	33	0 0	805	8 0	433	0 0	...	...	15	3 2	3	15 7	...	...	
294	2 9	...	583	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	66	4 0	943	13 9	633	12 4	372	5 7	933	1 11	10	12 10	...	...	19	13 8	6	4 2	...	...	
409	5 4	...	535	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,004	5 4	670	5 11	...	...	670	5 11	393	15 5	...	...	17	10 8	12	5 7	...	...	
416	10 5	...	1,108	3 0	...	...	...	15	4 0	2	9 1	1,542	15 6	870	8 0	17	15 3	1,042	7 3	590	8 3	...	...	20	0 9	3	3 1	...	...	
372	8 0	...	598	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	970	15 5	473	9 0	3	2 0	529	11 0	441	4 5	...	...	18	4 3	12	13 6	...	...	
446	5 3	...	730	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	10 9	1,747	3 8	1,004	9 10	1,043	15 5	743	4 0	...	...	14	11 8	6	4 7	...	...	
10,195	4 7	953	13 5	10,322	15 1	2,868	7 0	2,387	18 0	7,336	8 8	31,024	8 4	26,044	1 9	4,739	13 5	29,774	15 2	4,852	2 10	572	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Estab- lished.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attend- ance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.										Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.		
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Cannara.	Greek.	Sanskrit.	Urdu.	Hindustani.	Latin.			
SIXTH DIVISION.—(Continued.)																					
Malabar District.— (Continued.)	Rate School	Mantoddy	1864	32	2	10	40	35	40	40			39								
	Do.	Kottayam	1864	41			42	35	53	20			42								
	Do.	Peringalam	1870	24	1		25	27	117	73			42								
	Do.	Kavay	1865	56			56	49	60	32			56								
	Do.	Talapparamba	1869	61			61	54	68	51			61								
	Christian Brother's School	Channanora	1865	6			6	171	140	170	171			171							
	German Mission A. V. School	Do.	1869	41	2		43	60	65	60			60							4 Annas	
	Roman Catholic School	Tellicherry	1860	52			52	98	100	98			98							2, 4, and 5 Annas.	
	Do.	Calicut	1867	43	11		54	133	145	148			148							4 Annas	
	German Mission School	Paigant	1860	30	2		32	52	45	27	15		52							2, 3, 4, & 5 Annas.	
Do.	Kannani	1863	26			26	15	24	16			26							1, 2, and 3 do.		
South Canara District.	Roman Catholic Bishop's School at																				
	St. Rosario	Mangalore	1868	19	3	63	76	54	63	68			76								
	Rate School	Mulki	1866	61	1	1	73	61	84	49			73							4, 6, and 8 do.	
	Do.	Rustwat	1868	46	5		51	40	54	37			51								
	Do.	Nayur	1869	20	4		24	18	31	24			24								
	Do.	Madagran	1869	17	7		24	23	41	27			27								
	Do.	Madabidri	1868	61			61	44	56	45			61								
	Do.	Kandapur	1869	74	1	1	90	67	94	67			90								
	Do.	Basur	1869	39	4		43	24	35	16			43								
	Do.	Gangolli	1869	33	2		35	36	44	20			44								
	Milagres Roman Catholic Bishop's																				
	School	Mangalore	1868	25	2	7	105	88	106	105			105							4 and 8 Annas	
	Milagres Trustees Roman Catholic																				
	School	Do.	1857	15	8	5	76	85	90	76			76								
	German Mission A. V. School	Udapi	1868			25	25	16	20	25			25	25	7	7				1 Anna	
Do.	Town School	1840	36	2		46	50	66	28			45							Do.		
Do.	Gadde School	1859				6	6	15				6							Do.		
Saraswat School	Mangalore	1870	117			117	48	86	84			117									
Total			1,926	69	63	1,729	1,376	1,714	1,342	15		879	869	7	7						
GrandTotal			16,323	729	3,130	9,857	16,627	20,215	16,962	11,550	4,878	2,222	869	7	17	263	90	44			

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.						ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.						
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Rate or Assessment.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Total Cost.		Cost to Government.			
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.			
126	13 4			170	11 0							297	8 4	255	15 10			255	15 10	41	8 6			6	6 5	3	2 9			
538	4 0			820	8 0							867	12 0	848	4 1	50	6 4	1,044	10 5			176	14 5	20	1 5	10	5 7			
				458	7 6	277	0 0					785	7 6	405	5 7	39	10 6	685	0 1	50	7 5			512	9			Unaided.		
639	7 3			558	3 10					458	0 8	1,655	8 9	1,077	12 1	23	1 9	1,231	13 10	423	10 11			20	8 8	10	10 6			
275	9 0			778	5 10					0	8 0	1,054	13 10	212	9 8	0	0 0	922	9 5	132	4 2			13	9 1	4	6 11			
375	0 0									48	0 0	1,803	0 0	1,926	9 0			1,926	9 0			123	9 0	11	5 4	2	3 4	Aided under the Results' system.		
225	0 0									141	0 0	360	0 0	726	0 0	0	0 0	726	0 0					11	2 8	2	7 4	Do.		
167	0 0											840	0 0	1,007	0 0	1,007	0 0	1,007	0 0					10	1 1	1	10 9	Do.		
239	0 0	1,080	0 0							328	8 0			1,657	8 0	1,440	0 0	22	4 5			14	12 5	11	8 6	1	11 0	Do.		
132	12 0									48	14 0	608	2 0	834	12 6	697	0 0			697	0 0	137	12 0	15	7 10	4	1 6	Do.		
145	8 0									18	4 0	50	4 0	214	0 0	124	0 0			124	0 0	90	0 0			5	2 8	2	1 0	Do.
500	2 11					505	5 3	186	6 0			1,191	14 2	1,195	10 11			1,195	10 11			412	9	18	15 8	7	15 0			
684	0 0			734	4 0	142	3 0	510	1	19	7 11	1,592	14 0	1,937	7 7	34	3 8	1,821	10 10	271	3 2			15	11 9	8	1 6			
403	13 6			480	0 0							883	15 6	591	4 4	19	15 5	512	3 9	871	11 2			9	3 9	7	7 8			
														55	5 4			55	5 4			55	5 4	1	11 7			Unaided.		
70	8 0											70	8 0	100	8 0			100	8 0			30	0 0	2	7 3	1	11 6	Aided under the Results' system.		
317	6 10			491	0 0					13	6 0	821	12 10	715	10 4	15	13 2	761	7 6	60	5 4			13	9 7	5	19 8			
220	0 0			1,330	1 4							1,550	1 4	545	6 3	10	3 4	595	9 7	954	7 0			5	3 1	1	3 2	Do.		
160	8 0											100	8 0	246	13 1			246	13 1			140	5 1	5	1 9	1	4 3	Do.		
236	0 0											236	0 0	294	0 0			294	0 0			58	0 0	4	10 6	3	5 5	Do.		
932	0 0	444	0 0			144	9 0	86	12 0			1,881	12 0	1,738	0 0	37	12 0	1,975	12 0			51	0 0	13	12 10	3	14 3	Do.		
236	0 0	45	0 0					144	0 0	72	0 0	500	0 0	264	0 0	26	0 0	500	0 0					5	8 11	2	9 11	Do.		
37	0 0											37	0 0	3,408	7 11			3,408	7 11			3,371	7 11	170	6 10	1	13 7	Do.		
100	8 0							108	0 0			217	8 0	420	0 0	8	0 0	428	0 0			210	5 0	6	7 3	1	10 0	Do.		
								0	9 0			0	9 0	37	0 0			37	0 0			36	7 0	2	2 5			Unaided.		
94	4 0					100	0 0	378	15 3			573	3 3	585	0 0	10	12 3	755	12 3			182	9 0	8	12 7	1	1 6	Aided under the Results' system.		
6,866	1 10	1,572	0 0	5,330	6 5	1,175	13 5	1,765	6 4	3,601	4 7	20,511	0 6	20,555	1 0	1,261	2 5	22,481	4 5	2,533	7 0	4,593	10 11							
1,558,812	8 9	22,990	13 7	28,808	7 6	63,915	13 7	63,054	5 2	37,831	8 8	8,66,858	8 3	3,34,953	4	1,10,45	8 7	3,54,428	12 8	25,144	4 4	4,12,722	8 9							

Private Schools

TABLE IX.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.					Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	
SECOND DIVISION.														
Bellary District.	Village Schools	a (27)...	Ghoosy	Taluq	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	(1)...	Anantapur	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	a (40)...	Bellary	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	(2)...	Dharmavaram	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	(1)...	Havanahudgally	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	a (32)...	Hospett	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	a (29)...	Kudhighee	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool District.	Village Schools	b (25)...	Ramakota	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	b (14)...	Putekonda	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	b (3)...	Canaburi	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	b (23)...	Sirivail	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	b (14)...	Nandikotkur	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	b (15)...	Nandial	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	b (3)...	Markapora	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	b (56)...	Kodugalla	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah District.	Village Schools	c (52)...	Pullampett	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	c (11)...	Sidhant	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	c (32)...	Produtore	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	c (35)...	Jemmalundgu	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	c (53)...	Cuddapah	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore District.	Village Schools	d (51)...	Nellore	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	d (21)...	Gudur	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	d (17)...	Atmakur	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	(2)...	Naidupet	Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	d (18)...	Peter	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	d (2)...	Sampapuguntla	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	(1)...	Venkatagharry Taluq	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	d (18)...	Kewally	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	d (34)...	Kundacur	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	d (56)...	Ongoh	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THIRD DIVISION.														
Madras District.	Free Church Mission School	...	Wallajahad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	...	Rajampeta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	...	Iyempeta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Christian Ver. Ed. Society's School	...	Royapetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Do.	...	Kalamascheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1856, closed 1865 and re-opened 1869 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1867 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1868 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			—April 1868 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			—May 1867 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Rate or Assessment.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.				Total Cost.	Cost to Government.			
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.			
430	4 0																									
82	0 0																									
832	12 0																									
104	0 0							6,376	12 0			6,405	5 0	8,405	5 0					2 15 3	* 1 0	3 2				
28	0 0																									
524	8 0																									
127	1 0																									
466	8 0																									
114	0 0																									
248	0 0																									
109	0 0					1,598	14 6	6,372	13 0	8 0 0		9,313	15 6	9,313	15 6					4 4 2	* 6 15 4	1 6				
69	8 0																									
18	8 0																									
408	12 0																									
189	0 0																									
121	0 0																									
150	8 0					3,456	3 8	1,233	7 9	678 0 0		6,482	11 5	6,482	11 5					0 3 1	* 1 1 7	1 7				
166	8 0																									
503	9 0																									
3,585	2 1																									
91	0 0																									
11	8 0																									
95	0 0					986	0 0	6,302	16 0	2,773 8 0		14,380	9 10	14,380	9 10					0 15 4	* 1 14 1	1 1				
9	8 0																									
586	0 0																									
555	10 2																									
688	4 0																									
500	0 0					281	14 0	184	4 8			766	2 0	766	2 0					9 15 2	3 14 1	1 1				
84	0 0					391	3 0	97	2 0			572	5 0	572	5 0					10 9 7	1 8 11	1 1				
60	0 0					71	8 9	79	8 0			211	0 9	211	0 9					4 2 2	1 2 10	1 1				
71	8 0					131	0 0	9	15 5			212	7 5	212	7 5					3 19 0	9 11 0	1 1				
72	0 0					115	14 5	7	4 7			195	0 0	195	0 0					3 10 3	6 12 3	1 1				
699	7 10					6,917	7 4	20,469	1 0	8,458 8 0		40,539	8 11	40,539	8 11											
																							* In Aided Schools only.			

TABLE IX.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Sanskrit.	
FOURTH DIVISION.—(Continued.)															
Tanjore District.	Village Schools	(26)...	Tanjore Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(5)...	Puttacotta do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(5)...	Mayaveram do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(1)...	Combacoam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(5)...	Sheally do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(3)...	Negapatam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly District.	Village Schools	(21)...	Trichinopoly do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(9)...	Mazeri do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(2)...	Udyarpattinam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do.	(2)...	Perumbalur do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FIFTH DIVISION.															
Coimbatore District.	Vernacular School	...	Perenagrabaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 & 8 Annas, 1 R.
	Do.	...	Kattur Thirumalaikannappallam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4, 8, and 12 Annas.
	Village Schools	(47)...	Coimbatore Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Varying from 1 Anna to 1 R.
	Do.	(25)...	Sathiamangalam Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	(35)...	Palladam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	(35)...	Perundurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	(15)...	Bowany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	(38)...	Darepnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	(41)...	Carur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	(51)...	Udamalspetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	(56)...	Pollachy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madurai District.	Village Schools	(37)...	Madurai Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Varying from 1 to 4 Annas.
	Do.	(33)...	Shivaganga Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	(41)...	Dindigul Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	(23)...	Palani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	(32)...	Terunangalam Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	(30)...	Perunkulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do.	(60)...	Ramnad Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tinnevely District.	Vernacular Grammar School	(1)...	Paykulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 to 10 Annas.
	Do.	(1)...	Ullakulam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 Annas.
	Church Mission Village Schools	(16)...	Nullar District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Pies to 2 Annas.
Total			13,100	731	1,032	15,603	13,590	15,297	1,590	15,398	697	...	...	149	...

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.				ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.							
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Rate or Assessment.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.		Cost to Government.		
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
576	8 0											576	8 0					576	8 0							2	1 6	12 Schools Unaided.	
89	8 0											89	8 0					89	8 0							1	14 5	do.	
79	8 0											79	8 0					79	8 0							5	12 7	do.	
131	8 0											131	8 0					131	8 0							3	10 5	do.	
27	0 0											27	0 0					27	0 0							1	8 0	do.	
72	0 0											72	0 0					72	0 0							0	13 1	do.	
Particulars reported to be not ascertainable by the Inspector.																													
772	4 0					48	9 0	1,309	4 0	951	11 11	3,141	12 11	2,457	4 7	194	4 4	2,651	8 11	499	4 0					6	0 8	2	do.
344	0 0							428	5 0	291	0 0	1,063	11 0	898	8 0	44	1 1	943	9 0	121	2 0					48	2 3	18	13 1
13	8 0							29	5 6	192	0 0	335	13 6	205	8 0	20	0 0	540	13 6							12	13 1	0	0 9
5	0 0							22	13 0	240	0 0	267	13 0	245	0 0	22	13 0	267	13 0							29	9 11	0	10 0
86	10 8					33	1 11	129	0 0			248	12 7	246	10 8	2	1	248	12 7							11	18 7	4	2 0
120	0 0					5	0 0	129	0 0			245	0 0	240	0 0	5	0 0	245	0 0							13	10 2	6	10 8
1,428	9 1					867	0 0	3,293	0 0	673	11 8	6,292	13 9	5,999	12 9	293	1 1	6,292	13 9							5	3 9	1	0 8
480	12 0					939	0 0	1,905	15 0	115	1 0	3,387	1 4	3,334	1 4	53	0 0	3,387	1 4							5	1 2	1	15 5
428	1 4					939	0 0	1,905	15 0	115	1 0	3,387	1 4	3,334	1 4	53	0 0	3,387	1 4							5	11 3	1	11 9
495	14 5					1,107	0 0	1,986	0 0			3,648	14 5	3,563	14 5	86	0 0	3,648	14 5							5	3 2	3	1 9
31	0 0					246	0 0	599	0 0			857	0 0	850	0 0	7	0 0	857	0 0							4	5 11	2	5 4
384	12 0					802	0 0	1,208	0 0			2,394	12 0	2,268	12 0	126	0 0	2,394	12 0							4	0 6	1	1 1
481	12 0					676	0 0	1,239	0 0			2,396	12 0	2,334	12 0	62	0 0	2,396	12 0							3	8 9	1	2 10
1,556	3 3					1,764	0 0	3,643	0 0			6,769	3 8	6,594	15 8	174	4 4	6,769	3 8							7	0 1	2	0 0
1,812	11 5					1,820	12 0	4,905	0 0			8,538	7 6	8,241	0 11	297	6 5	8,538	7 5							7	15 2	3	3 1
1,581	4 0							2,462	0 0			5,043	4 0	5,043	4 0			5,043	4 0							3	14 3	1	11 5
534	4 0							2,508	0 0			3,042	4 0	3,042	4 0			3,042	4 0							3	4 4	1	12 3
215	4 0							190	0 0			405	10 0	405	10 0			405	10 0							5	4 8	2	12 9
453	0 0							87	0 0			540	0 0	540	0 0			540	0 0							1	12 0	1	4 6
522	12 0							1,483	2 0	387	0 0	2,391	14 0	2,391	14 0			2,391	14 0							3	12 9	1	15 1
383	0 0							1,540	0 0	275	8 0	2,198	8 0	2,198	8 0			2,198	8 0							2	14 6	0	14 1
1,139	14 0					90	0 0	4,207	0 0	1,345	0 0	6,781	14 0	6,781	14 0			6,781	14 0							4	10 8	1	0 5
256	4 0							314	10 0	18	0 0	588	14 0	588	14 0	33	8 8	588	14 0							9	13 0	4	4 4
17	8 0							80	0 0			77	8 0	77	8 0	12	0 0	77	8 0							3	14 0	0	14 0
1,133	8 0							81	12 0	1,414	12 0	3,629	0 0	3,629	0 0			3,629	0 0							10	13 1	4	10 7
15,442	12 7					9,107	13 5	35,642	1 6	6,904	2 7	66,098	14 1	63,112	4 4	1,897	3 1	65,455	8 1	611	6 0								

23 girls attended the Schools in the District of these 119 were Hindus, 5 Mohammedans, and 9 Native Christians; 15 studying in English, 1st Tamil, and 12 Telugu.

106 girls attended the Schools in the District of these 119 were Hindus, 5 Mohammedans, and 9 Native Christians; 15 studying in English, 1st Tamil, and 12 Telugu.

Aided under the Results' System.

TABLE IX.—(Continued.)

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS

Private Schools

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.								Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Cannarese.	Tulu.	Sanskrit.	Urdu.		Hindustani.
FIFTH DIVISION.—(Continued.)																		
Church Mission Village Schools (5)	Surandai District	...	146	...	11	156	127	168	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Anna.
Do. do. (17)*	Pannevelai do.	...	255	11	167	433	320	388	...	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2, 3 & 6 Pies.
Do. do. (22)	Mangnanapuram do.	...	400	20	550	970	632	961	...	979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Pies.
Do. do. (8)	Suriseshapuram do.	...	90	...	107	212	174	226	...	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 do.
Do. do. (4)	Dhonaivar do.	...	90	...	17	136	98	127	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 do.
Do. do. (1)	Sachiarapuram do.	...	9	...	2	11	16	16	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Pies & 1 Anna.
Do. do. (3)	Pannekulam do.	...	54	...	7	62	47	61	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Anna.
Do. do. (2)	Palanecottah do.	...	188	32	9	229	190	238	...	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Pies to 1 Anna.
S. P. G. Village Schools																		6 Pies to 4 Annas.
Do. do. (1)	Edyangady do.	...	...	...	12	12	11	14	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 Pies to 4 Annas.
Do. do. (1)	Nazareth do.	...	35	...	2	43	35	39	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Annas.
Do. do. (2)	Kudalur do.	...	20	...	68	88	61	88	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Pies.
Do. do. (3)	Christanagram do.	...	25	...	63	90	44	93	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do.
Do. do. (4)	Sewyerapuram do.	...	79	...	8	87	64	77	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Anna.
Do. do. (5)	Puthamputhur do.	...	83	...	44	82	77	91	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 Pies to 4 Annas.
Do. do. (1)	Radapuram do.	...	15	...	4	19	15	27	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SIXTH DIVISION.																		
Roman Catholic School	Palghat	1869	3	...	25	28	20	31	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Schools (6)	Cherikal Taluq	...	230	...	...	260	233	298	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. (3)	Kottayam do.	...	97	...	...	123	110	140	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. (3)	Karumbranad do.	...	379	...	...	379	297	384	...	...	...	379	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. (3)	Calicut do.	...	125	...	...	128	98	136	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. (22)	Palghat do.	...	830	9	1	923	677	893	70	290	...	632	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. (5)	Vulwanad do.	...	151	...	...	158	117	144	24	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. (4)	Ponnani do.	...	79	...	43	124	107	129	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. (1)	Ezrad do.	...	26	...	5	31	28	29	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	
Rate School	Manjeshvara	1869	37	...	1	41	45	60	21	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	
Roman Catholic A. V. School	Urva	...	26	...	...	29	29	36	7	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	
Do. Boys' School	Kottiyal Ball	1860	43	...	...	44	44	44	28	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	
German Mission Parochial School	Mangalore	1855	54	...	...	56	44	54	5	...	...	...	57	24	...	...	...	
Do. Boys' Boarding School	Udapi	1848	61	...	...	61	61	63	15	...	...	...	327	...	...	...	...	
Village Schools (14)	Mangalore Taluq	...	370	1	37	327	320	280	25	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	
Do. (5)	Kasargoda do.	...	31	...	...	84	68	90	...	...	...	...	511	...	...	...	...	
Do. (29)	Udapi Taluq	...	479	...	130	511	539	582	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...			4,236	26	1,407	6,040	4,319	5,797	240	2,902	...	1,834	1,129	24	...	...	...	
Grand Total...			30,615	2,362	2,861	65,835	45,690	51,860	4,599	31,251	21,048	1,834	2,849	24	160	83	53	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Lower Class.

RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.						ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		REMARKS.						
From Govern-ment.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Rate or Assess-ment.		Subscrip-tions, Dona-tions, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extra-ordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.			Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.		Cost to Govern-ment.	
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
778	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	14 0	572	8 0	1,782	14 0	1,646	0 0	20	12 0	1,898	12 0	...	...	115	14 0	4	5 11	1	12 4	* Of these 7 Schools are aided under the Results' System. Amount drawn—Rupees 267-4-4.
678	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	14 4	558	10 8	1,267	2 8	1,232	4 4	...	...	1,232	4 4	34	14 4	...	...	3	13 0	1	9 11	
2,033	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	7 0	3,231	1 2	5,359	0 8	4,792	3 5	566	13 3	5,359	0 8	...	...	...	...	4	5 0	1	10 5	
1,597	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	11 8	660	4 0	1,309	3 8	1,309	3 8	...	...	1,309	3 8	...	...	...	...	2	3 8	1	0 9	† Of this amount Rupees 17 was drawn under the Results' System.
547	10 8	647	5 4	...	...	...	...	19	6 2	...	...	1,214	6 2	1,195	0 0	...	...	1,195	0 0	19	6 2	...	...	1	13 4	1	8 2	
258	0 0	398	0 0	...	...	...	...	36	8 8	...	...	690	6 8	654	0 0	...	...	654	0 0	36	8 8	...	...	3	15 11	1	8 4	
221	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	15 4	418	6 0	600	11 4	547	1 0	...	...	547	1 0	53	10 4	...	...	3	14 0	1	5 7	1 Of these 3 Schools are aided under the Results' System, and amount drawn is Rupees 96-8-0.
634	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	4 6	830	3 10	1,623	8 4	1,574	0 0	45	8 4	1,623	8 4	...	...	...	...	6	1 7	2	6 2	
549	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	14 0	639	4 0	1,271	6 0	1,271	6 0	...	...	1,271	6 0	...	...	...	...	3	18 9	1	14 2	
534	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	0 0	51	10 0	1,397	10 0	1,283	0 0	24	10 9	1,327	10 0	...	...	...	...	3	14 2	1	8 10	
540	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	14 4	398	10 11	1,461	12 5	1,423	9 6	28	2 11	1,461	12 5	...	...	...	...	3	14 0	1	6 0	
255	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	649	13 4	16	2 0	...	...	820	15 4	804	3 4	820	15 4	...	...	...	...	4	1 6	1	2 6	
246	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	8 0	378	6 6	666	8 0	624	0 0	...	...	624	0 0	42	8 0	...	...	6	2 8	2	7 2	
393	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	8 0	474	0 0	920	0 0	867	8 0	...	...	867	8 0	62	8 0	...	...	5	4 0	1	10 11	
661	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	10 0	705	12 0	1,388	2 0	1,388	2 0	...	...	1,388	2 0	...	...	...	...	4	1 8	1	11 6	
180	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0 0	...	...	185	0 0	271	0 0	...	...	271	0 0	...	...	86	0 0	8	11 8	5	12 11	Aided under the Results' System. Expenditure of Mixed Schools of Lower Class aided under Results' System is included. 17 Christians and 168 Hindu Girls study Malayalam.
2,689	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,689	12 0	2,689	12 0	...	...	2,689	12 0	...	...	...	...	1	8 2	1	8 2	
2,086	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,086	12 0	2,086	12 0	...	...	2,086	12 0	...	...	...	...	1	13 8	1	13 8	
3,117	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,117	2 0	3,117	2 0	...	...	3,117	2 0	...	...	...	...	3	1 0	3	1 0	Do. 20 Christians and 114 Hindu Girls study English and 134 Malayalam.
746	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	746	0 0	746	0 0	...	...	746	0 0	...	...	...	...	1	15 6	1	15 6	
1,798	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,798	2 0	1,798	2 0	...	...	1,798	2 0	...	...	...	...	5	4 8	5	4 8	
198	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	12 0	198	12 0	...	...	198	12 0	...	...	...	...	1	6 1	1	6 1	Do. 3 Christians and 44 Hindu Girls study Malayalam.
251	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	0 0	251	0 0	...	...	251	0 0	...	...	...	...	1	15 2	1	15 2	
93	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	8 0	93	8 0	...	...	93	8 0	...	...	...	...	3	3 7	3	3 7	
92	0 0	...	...	228	8 0	8	5 6	13	0 8	2	2 3	252	0 0	240	14 7	2	5 2	267	3 9	...	...	15	3 9	4	7 6	...	...	Unaided. Aided under Results' System.
159	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	0 0	...	...	143	0 0	120	0 0	2	12 0	147	12 0	...	...	4	12 0	4	1 8	2	8 11	
22	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	7 0	...	...	267	8 0	295	0 0	...	...	295	0 0	...	...	27	8 0	4	9 3	1	8 0	
81	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6 0	24	0 0	109	6 0	336	0 0	...	...	344	0 0	...	...	296	9 0	6	5 9	0	6 6	Do. do. do.
1,336	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,980	0 0	...	...	3,316	12 0	3,316	12 0	...	...	3,316	12 0	...	...	3,618	10 0	59	2 9	1	4 7	
136	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	0 0	...	...	592	0 0	592	0 0	...	...	592	0 0	...	...	...	...	6	9 3	1	6 4	
768	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768	8 0	768	8 0	...	...	768	8 0	...	...	...	...	1	11 11	1	11 11	Do. do. do.
22,605	6 0	1,943	5 4	228	8 0	1,823	1 2	3,971	13 10	8,694	8 11	38,366	6 3	41,260	11 10	1,03	11 8	42,291	7 6	239	7 6	4,164	8 9	...	...	...	...	
74,498	0 5	1,581	6 4	2,735	1 11	23,042	2 7	90,314	9 10	24,162	12 9	92,16,333	15 10	2,69,782	19 7	3 7	5	62,18,281	3 7	2,210	1 6	4,257	5 3	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX B.—(Continued).—INSTITUTIONS
Mixed Schools

TABLE X.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBERS OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.		
FIRST DIVISION.												
Vizagapatam Dist. { Orphan Asylum	Vizagapatam	...	Boys. ...	...	17	17	17	17	17	...	...	
			Girls. ...	...	25	25	25	25	25	...	...	
SECOND DIVISION.												
Bellary District { Protestant Orphanage	Bellary	1843	Boys. ...	...	33	33	64	73	33	...	8 Annas.	
			Girls. ...	...	45	45			45	...		
THIRD DIVISION.												
Madras District.	St. Mathias' Poor School	1st Jan. 1844	Boys. ...	...	26	26	14	20	26	...	1 to 8 do.	
			Girls. ...	...	31	31	17	23	31	...		
	Poor School	April 1843	Boys. ...	...	72	72	64	61	72	...		
	S. P. G. School	May 1866	Boys. ...	...	42	60	63	62	51	64	2, 3, and 4 Annas	
			Girls. ...	...	7	13	7	9	5	18		
Day School	Boys. ...	...	...	...	20	20	13	13	20	...		
	Girls. ...	...	...	...	28	28	15	20	28	...		
	St. John's G. P. G. School	1861	Boys. ...	...	20	43	44	56	28	15	2 Annas.	
		Girls. ...	...	13	38	41	50	21	35			
South Arcot. { German Mission Orphan School	Sammundalam	1863	Boys. ...	...	19	19	15	19	10	9	...	
			Girls. ...	...	10	10	9	9	4	6		
FOURTH DIVISION.												
North Arcot Dist. { Fort Chaplain's School	Vellora	Long standing.	Boys. ...	...	24	24	20	27	24	...	...	
			Girls. ...	...	34	34			34	...		
Railway School	Joitharpet	Nov. 1866	Boys. ...	...	9	16	27	24	12	25	4 Annas to 1 Rupee.	
			Girls. ...	...	7	7	7	7	7	...		
Remount Depot School	Omscor	April 1868	Boys. ...	...	16	16	26	25	16	...	2 Rupees.	
			Girls. ...	...	18	18			17	...		
FIFTH DIVISION.												
Coimbatore District.	Lutheran Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	March 1863	Boys. ...	...	5	17	24	29	11	24	1, 2, 4, and 6 Annas.	
			Girls. ...	...	11	11	11	11	11	...		
	Edyar Street	July 1866	Boys. ...	...	42	42	41	47	39	42	4 and 8 Annas	
			Girls. ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Rengayacounden Street	April 1879	Boys. ...	...	14	1	1	32	37	1	do.	
		Girls. ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Othalaikkur Street	Nov. 1865	Boys. ...	...	37	1	1	28	30	7	28	2 to 8 Annas	
		Girls. ...	...	5	...	5			6			
Total ...			159	7	266	473	656	775	576	224	...	
			26	...	294	320			259	75		

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Middle Class.

RECEIPTS.																CHARGES.								ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.
From Government		Proceeds of Endowment		Local Rate or Assessment.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.		Total Cost.		Cost to Government		
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	Aided from other than Educational Funds.
1,701	0 0	...	...	...	...	3,608	13 9	255	0 0	2,025	2 7	7,590	0 4	4,700	0 0	18	6 10	4,889	6 10	2,700	9 6	...	...	66	15 7	23	4 9	Do.
45	0 0	...	...	...	...	223	9 0	31	0 0	55	0 0	354	15 0	273	8 0	13	0 0	425	8 0	...	...	70	9 0	9	14 2	1	0 9	
753	5 0	20	0 0	...	...	1,477	11 1	2	0 0	300	0 0	2,853	0 1	2,025	14 0	...	...	2,025	14 0	527	2 1	...	...	14	1 1	5	3 8	
200	0 0	...	...	...	...	60	0 0	50	15 0	326	4 0	657	9 0	603	0 0	3	8 7	640	8 7	...	...	3	5 7	9	6 9	2	15 1	
100	0 0	...	...	...	...	56	12 0	216	0 0	...	...	372	12 0	372	12 0	...	...	372	12 0	...	...	...	...	10	5 4	2	12 5	
...	...	204	0 0	...	...	...	...	10	11 0	...	...	214	11 0	214	11 0	...	...	214	11 0	...	...	...	...	2	7 6	...	...	Unaided.
60	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	0 0	188	0 0	170	0 0	1	0 0	188	0 0	...	...	...	...	6	11 5	2	2 3	
205	0 0	...	...	...	...	447	11 0	...	...	...	...	652	11 0	604	8 0	...	...	564	8 0	88	8 0	...	...	15	4 0	5	3 7	
126	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	5 0	...	...	552	6 0	360	0 0	1	15 7	400	15 7	...	...	18	7 7	10	8 9	3	2 6	
294	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	534	0 0	...	...	828	0 0	828	0 0	...	...	828	0 0	...	...	...	...	29	9 1	10	8 0	
228	0 0	...	...	...	...	5	0 0	47	6 0	414	2 0	594	8 0	598	0 0	8	8 3	633	8 3	60	15 9	...	...	17	11 1	6	2 7	
133	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0 0	...	...	153	8 0	93	8 0	6	0 0	153	8 0	...	...	...	...	3	4 3	1	2 8	Aided under the R. culta' System.
172	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0 0	...	...	172	4 0	162	4 0	10	0 0	172	4 0	...	...	...	...	4	10 6	2	14 3	
130	0 0	...	...	...	...	25	0 0	100	0 0	...	...	205	0 0	205	0 0	...	...	205	0 0	...	...	...	...	6	13 4	2	10 8	
3,912	1 0	224	0 0	...	...	5,064	8 10	1,700	14 0	3,245	8 7	14,999	0 6	11,170	12 9	64	7 3	11,714	8 3	3,377	3 4	92	6 2	...	...	...	...	

*Aided under the Re-
sults' System.

TABLE X.—(Continued.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rols.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.					Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.		
FIFTH DIVISION.—(Continued.)															
Coimbatore District.—(Continued.)	Anglo-Vernacular School	...	Bowany	...	1st Nov. 1868.	{ Boys. 30 Girls. 1	...	80	1	40	44	17	30	...	4, 8 As. and 1 Rupee.
	Do.	...	Pothanur	...	— January 1869.	{ Boys. 12 Girls. 3	...	19	3	13	22	13	10	...	8 As. and 1 Rupee.
	Do.	...	Kanjicovvil	...	— June 1869.	{ Boys. 8 Girls. 1	...	8	1	13	15	5	8	...	4, 8 As. and 1 R.
	Do.	...	Uttakuly	...	— June 1870.	{ Boys. 13 Girls. 4	...	13	4	10	11	9	13	...	8 As. and 1 Rupee.
	Do.	...	Sivagiry	...	— October 1869.	{ Boys. 18 Girls. 3	...	18	3	20	21	6	18	...	4, 8 As. and 1 R.
	Do.	...	Kumaralingum	...	— January 1869.	{ Boys. 17 Girls. 3	...	17	3	17	20	10	17	...	2 to 8 Annas.
SIXTH DIVISION.															
Malabar Dist.	German Mission School	...	Maliyil	...	— 1859.	{ Boys. 73 Girls. 6	...	77	6	56	80	...	...	77	4, 1, and 1 Anna.
	Do.	do.	Chowa	...	— 1858.	{ Boys. ... Girls. ...	...	23	16	26	33	...	...	23	4 Pies.
	Do.	Orphanage	Tellicherry	...	— 1852.	{ Boys. 2 Girls. ...	...	90	12	98	94	46	...	92	4 and 1 Anna.
	Total.			{	178	4	129	297	293	345	108	105	...	192	...
Grand Total.			{	332	11	426	769	949	1,130	434	329	...	192	...	

APPENDIX B.—(Continued)—INSTITUTIONS
Mixed SchoolsFOR GENERAL EDUCATION.
of the Middle Class.

RECEIPTS.												CHARGES.						Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.				
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment.		Local Rate or Assessment.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.				Total.		Total Cost.	Cost to Government.					
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
114	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	0 0	...	...	194	12 0	174	12 0	20	0 0	194	12 0	...	...	...	...	4	6 10	2	9 9	Aided under the Results System.
34	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0 0	150	0 0	...	...	202	12 0	...	...	202	12 0	...	...	...	...	9	3 5	8	2 7	Do.
56	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0 0	84	0 0	...	...	153	8 0	2	0 0	155	8 0	...	...	...	...	10	5 10	10	8 7	Do.
36	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0 0	...	...	184	12 0	1	8 0	186	4 0	...	...	...	...	16	14 10	14	11 1	Do.
105	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	0 0	84	0 0	...	...	216	8 0	3	0 0	219	8 0	...	...	...	...	10	7 8	7	16 7	Do.
39	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	0 0	...	...	118	8 0	4	8 0	123	0 0	...	...	...	...	6	2 5	1	15 2	Do.
106	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4 0	277	12 0	400	0 0	80	0 0	400	0 0	...	...	...	...	5	0 0	1	5 2	Do.
169	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8 2	130	7 10	308	4 0	226	0 0	...	...	82	4 0	...	...	5	15 2	4	7 4	Do.
329	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0 0	2,533	0 0	2,880	0 0	...	...	2,880	0 0	...	...	...	...	30	10 2	3	8 0	Do.
991	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	0 0	674	12 2	2,941	8 10	4,670	0 0	4,476	12 6	111	0 0	4,587	12 0	82	4 0	...	...	...	...	...
4,903	1 0	224	0 0	...	...	...	...	5,967	8 10	2,394	10 2	6,189	12 5	19,669	0 5	15,647	8 0	654	7 3	16,301	15 2	3,459	7 4	92	6 2	...	...	...

TABLE XI.

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS
Mixed Schools

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Cannarese.	Hindustani.	
FIRST DIVISION.															
Vinayakam District.	English Preparatory School	Bimlipatam	Boys	...	8	8	10	15	8	...	8	...	...	...	...
			Girls	...	14	14	...	...	10	...	4	...	...	...	...
Godavari District.	Church Mission Mixed School	Elur	Boys	23	23	6	49	40	...	...	29	...	...	20	...
			Girls	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
THIRD DIVISION.															
Madras District.	S. P. G. Mixed School	St. Thomé	Boys	...	57	100	97	104	80	100	...	...	...	...	3 to 5 Annas.
			Girls	...	19	19	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	St. Mary's R. C. Infant School	Madras	Boys	...	25	25	20	24	25	...	...	...	...	...	2 Rupees.
			Girls	...	35	35	31	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Church Mission School	Konditope	Boys	33	...	39	35	38	12	39	...	...	...	...	3 Pies to 2 Annas.
			Girls	...	1	7	9	10	1	7	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Do.	Seven Wells Street	Boys	...	20	41	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	Do.
			Girls	...	5	11	31	53	...	11	...	...	...	...	Do.
	Do.	Tinnevely Settlement	Boys	...	6	22	33	46	3	22	...	...	...	...	Do.
			Girls	...	9	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	Do.
Do.	Royapooram	Boys	...	1	29	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls	...	...	4	27	36	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Do.	Tondiarpetta	Boys	...	3	28	17	22	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do.	Misatchiamaspetta	Boys	...	5	1	23	25	32	...	23	...	...	...	3 Pies to 3 Annas.	
		Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do.	Kulamunatapam	Boys	...	2	21	27	43	49	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
		Girls	...	...	14	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot District.	Trippapur Chinnakasavulu Naick's Girls School	Cuddalore	Boys	...	...	17	35	36	...	17	...	...	...	...	4 Annas.
			Girls	...	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
FIFTH DIVISION.															
Madura District.	Pasumalai Mixed School	Madura	Boys	...	13	14	22	25	8	14	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls	...	11	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely District.	Church Mission Mixed Schools(8)	Palamcottah District	Boys	4	3	127	173	199	...	173	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls	16	...	83	93	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. do. (8)	Nallur	Boys	17	17	42	237	243	...	237	...	...	...	...	...
			Girls	...	...	27	29	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
Total			43	52	829	832	919	1,081	136	740	87	...	...	20	...
			61	...	218	279	...	...	65	208	7	...	...	...	...

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION,
of the Lower Class.

RECEIPTS.														CHARGES.						ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.				
From Govern-ment.		Proceeds of Endow-ment.		Local Rate or Assess-ment.		Subscrip-tions, Dona-tions, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordi-nary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Total Cost.		Cost to Go-vernment.	
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against the Boys' Schools, Bimlipatam Taluq.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against the Boys' Schools, Elur Taluq.
106	4 0	...	...	...	...	807	8 0	87	8 0	96	4 0	1,097	8 0	734	0 0	...	...	734	0 0	363	8 0	...	...	13	1 8	1	14 4	Aided under the Results' System.
200	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	0 0	...	...	560	0 0	600	0 0	20	0 0	620	0 0	...	...	60	0 0	10	8 2	3	6 3	
124	8 0	...	...	...	...	234	15 10	12	7 7	...	...	371	15 5	345	0 0	26	15 5	371	15 5	...	...	...	...	7	12 0	2	9 6	
79	0 0	...	...	...	...	300	11 0	6	8 4	...	...	386	3 4	374	0 0	12	3 4	386	3 4	...	...	...	...	6	7 0	1	5 1	Do. do.
50	8 0	...	...	...	...	184	15 0	4	8 8	...	...	239	15 8	233	6 0	6	15 8	239	15 8	...	...	...	...	5	3 5	1	1 7	Do. do.
41	8 0	...	...	...	...	108	1 3	6	5 9	...	...	154	15 0	148	4 0	6	11 0	154	15 0	...	...	...	...	4	4 4	1	2 5	Do. do.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information not furnished.
20	4 0	...	...	...	...	40	11 2	3	3 7	...	...	64	2 9	59	12 0	4	6 9	64	2 9	...	...	...	...	2	0 1	0	10 1	Aided under the Results' System.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information not furnished.
23	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0 0	...	...	47	8 0	34	2 9	13	5 3	47	8 0	...	...	...	...	1	5 1	0	10 5	Aided under the Results' System.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure entered against the Village Schools Madura Taluq.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Expenditure included in that entered against the Church Mission Village Schools in the Tinnevely District.
645	8 0	...	...	...	...	1,076	14 3	503	9 11	96	4 0	2,922	4 2	2,528	2 9	89	15 5	2,618	2 2	263	8 0	60	0 0	...	...	...	...	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

—INSTITUTIONS
Mixed Schools

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION,
of the Higher Class.

TABLE XIII.

[54]

APPENDIX B.—(Continued)—INSTITUTIONS

Female Schools

NAME OF INSTITUTION.		Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	
SECOND DIVISION.													
Nellore Cuddalore Bellary District. puth De. District.	Roman Catholic Girls' School	Bellary	1843			31	31	26	30	31	11		
	London Mission do.	Cuddapah	1860	1		45	46	39	50	46	46		8 Annas
	Christ Church do.	Nellore	1852			21	21	19	22	21			Do.
	Free Church Mission do.	Do.		56			56	47	68			56	Free
THIRD DIVISION.													
Madras District.	Military Female Orphan Asylum	Madras	1786			195	195	160	186	195	31		
	Free Church Mission Boarding School	Do.	1846			61	61	65	66	61	61		
	Do. Day School	Do.	1841			200	200	172	199		11	89	2 to 8 Annas
	Do. Balika Patasala	Do.	1800			178		165	177		78	100	2 to 7 do.
	Do. School	Black Town	1856			80		80	80		45	35	2 to 8 do.
	Do. do.	Chingleput	1845			40		1	26	84		41	Free
	Do. do.	Conjeeveram	1845			50		1	51	34		51	Do.
	Do. do.	Trivellore	1858			80		50	62	77		80	Do.
	Wesleyan Mission Boarding School	Royapettah	1849	June		34	34	34	35	34		34	1 and 1½ Rs.
	Do. Hindu Day School	Do.	1861	September		62		1	63	58		63	1 and 2 Annas
	Do. Caste Girls' School	St. Thomas' Mount	1863	1st October		100			100	87		122	1 and 1½ do.
	St. Mathias' Poor School	New Town	1863	August		79			79	54		80	
	Do.	Parsawalkum	1841	7th April			59	59	33	61		59	1 and 8 Annas
	Balika Andra Dravida English Patasala	Triplicane	1849	1st November			57	57	43	50		57	1 Anna to 1 Rupee
	Emmanuel Church School	Black Town	1860			94			94	67		82	2, 4, and 6 Annas
	St. Mary's R. C. Pay School, No. I.	Madras	1851				76	76	73	84		76	1 to 1½ Rs.
	Do. do. " II.	Do.	1840				11	11	8	11		11	5 Rupees
	Do. Orphanage	Do.	1840				86	86	56	68		86	2 Do.
	St. Francis Xavier's R. C. School	Parcherry	1842				96	96	82	87		96	
	St. Peter's Roman Catholic School	Royapuram	1865	June			81	81	62	78		81	2 to 8 Annas
	Roman Catholic School	Triplicane	1865	March			44	44	23	27		44	2 Annas
	St. George's Cathedral Parochial School	Royapettah	1865	Before			23	23	20	24		23	2 to 8 Annas
	St. Andrew's Poor School	Chintadripettah	1844				66	66	53	71		66	4 to 8 do.
	Union School	John Pereira	1862	November			59	59	46	55		59	
	London Mission Caste Girls' School	Vepery	1840	1st January			35	35	29	34		35	1 to 1 Rupee
	Civil Orphan Asylum	Black Town	1867			194		194	70	96		38	66
Christ Church School	Mount Road	1815	Sub April			65	65	64	64		65		
Roman Catholic School	Palaveram	1843				49	49	32	47		49		
Sreenivasa Pillay's Vernacular F. School	Comalesvaranpetta	1845				55	55	45	50		55	2 Annas	
Lutheran Mission Vernacular School	Parsawalkum	1865	October		190		190	127	178		100	90	
Wesleyan Mission School	Saidapet	1857	February		2		42	30	51		44	Do.	
		1869	July		54		54	33	48		54	½ Anna	
Total				1,370		1,294	2,664	2,020	2,308	1,302	920	533	

FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

of the Middle Class.

RECEIPTS.												CHARGES.								ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.				
From Government.		Proceeds of Endowment		Local Rate or Assessment.		Subscriptions, Donations, &c.		Fees, Fines, &c.		Other Sources.		Total.		Current.		Extraordinary.		Total.		Excess of Receipts over Charges.		Excess of Charges over Receipts.			Total Cost.		Cost to Government.	
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
175	0 0					200	0 0	28	0 0			404	0 0	404	0 0			404	0 0					8	1 3	3	8 3	Expenditure entered against R.C. Male Asylum.
360	0 0					386	0 0	95	12 0			781	12 0	636	0 0	13	11 1	651	11 1	130	0 11			29	9 11	13	10 2	
24	0 0					1,560	9 6					1,593	9 6	1,593	9 6			1,593	9 6					23	6 11	0	5 7	
440	0 0					4,311	4 8					4,751	4 8	4,355	0 0	396	4 8	4,751	4 8					71	15 10	6	10 8	Aided generally from other than Educational Funds.
1,181	0 0					1,091	14 9	665	6 2			2,878	4 11	2,885	4 11			2,885	4 11			7	0 0	14	7 11	5	14 11	
700	8 0					1,057	13 1	525	10 0			2,233	15 1	2,203	15 1	80	0 0	2,283	15 1					12	14 5	3	15 7	
96	0 0					481	12 0	182	0 0			759	12 0	759	12 0			759	12 0					9	7 11	1	2 2	
						171	0 0					171	0 0	171	0 0			171	0 0					5	0 6			Unaided.
						360	0 0					360	0 0	360	0 0			360	0 0					7	0 11			
111	0 0					376	6 0					487	6 0	487	6 0			487	6 0					6	5 3	1	7 1	
100	0 0					1,744	6 8	38	0 0	120	0 0	2,002	6 8	1,944	4 9			1,944	4 9	53	1 11			55	8 10	2	13 9	
748	0 0					1,175	0 0	33	1 6	6 0 0		1,963	1 6	1,805	3 10			1,805	3 10	155	13 8			23	12 1	9	13 6	
479	8 0					800	0 0	21	15 3			1,301	7 3	1,272	7 0			1,272	7 0	29	0 3			10	6 11	3	14 11	
203	4 0					72	14 0			250	0 0	526	2 0	444	0 0	82	2 0	526	2 0					6	9 3	2	8 8	
318	12 0					202	4 0	15	7 0	60	0 0	596	7 0	492	0 0	175	0 0	687	0 0			70	9 0	13	1 3	6	4 0	
209	0 0					72	10 0	123	13 0	65	0 0	461	7 0	462	0 0	70	0 0	532	0 0			70	9 0	10	10 3	4	0 0	
305	8 0					437	13 10	188	0 6			881	6 4	759	0 0			759	0 0	122	6 4			9	4 1	3	11 7	
320	0 0					725	8 0	837	11 0			1,833	3 0	1,735	2 0	61	0 0	1,796	2 0	87	1 0			21	6 2	3	12 11	
306	0 0							420	0 0	367	6 0	1,087	0 0	600	0 0	73	0 0	671	0 0	416	0 0			61	0 0	27	4 4	
400	0 0					3,099	4 0	735	0 0			5,134	4 0	1,272	0 0	85	0 0	1,857	0 0	3,777	4 0			19	15 4	5	14 1	
290	0 0											200	0 0	600	0 0	64	0 0	665	0 0					465	0 0			*The School fees are laid out in the purchase of materials for needle and fancy work. Unaided.
278	0 0											278	0 0	742	5 1	16	7 0	755	12 1					477	12 1	9	11 0	
116	0 0							60	9 0			176	9 0	318	8 0	18	0 0	831	8 0					154	15 0	12	4 5	
								50	10 0			50	10 0	282	0 0	10	11 6	292	11 6					242	1 6	12	3 2	
120	0 0							64	12 0			184	12 0	558	0 0			558	0 0					373	4 0	7	13 9	
						480	0 0					480	0 0	480	0 0			480	0 0					8	11 7			
313	0 0																											Do.
																												Expenditure entered against the Union Boys' School.
						372	4 4	135	0 0	668	15 9	1,490	10 1	952	0 7			952	0 7	538	9 6			9	14 8	3	4 2	Expenditure entered against the Civil Orphan Asylum (Male Branch.)
87	8 0																											
549	1 0	786	14 2			490	0 0	112	12 0			287	8 0	333	0 0	20	0 0	356	0 0			68	8 0	7	1 11	1	12 0	
54	0 0											1,938	11 2	1,867	0 0	71	11 2	1,938	11 2					10	14 8	3	1 4	
168	0 0							1	8 0	76	8 0	132	0 0	132	0 0			132	0 0					2	9 5	1	0 11	
										250	0 0	418	0 0	396	0 0	22	0 0	418	0 0					8	11 4	2	8 0	
8,239	1 0	786	14 2			20,578	12 10	4,425	5 5	1,863	7 9	35,943	9 2	31,305	14 9	1,251	15 5	32,557	14 2	5,315	5 7	1,929	10 7					

of the Middle Class

of the Middle Class.

[60]

of the Lower Class.

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APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS FOR

Government

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.			Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Rolls.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH BRANCH OF INSTRUCTION AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.													Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.			Chemistry.	Practical Pharmacy.	Anatomy.	Botany.	Physiology.	Material Medicine.	Surgery.	Medicine.	Midwifery and Diseases of Women & Children.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Ophthalmology.	Hygiene.	Comparative Anatomy.		Pathology.
Medical College Branch College. { School-Department	Madras	1836	33	3	11	9	11	2	3	3	2	6	1	6	3	3	3	11	29	3	3	...
			33	3	68	90	104	24	75	65	2	41	43	51	51	29	11	11	29	3	3	...
						90	115	26	78	68	2	47	44	57	54	33	14	11	29	3	3	...
								Mathematics.	Drawing and Estimating.	Surveying and Levelling.	Constructive and Hydraulic Engineering.	Mechanical Engineering.	Steam Engine.									
						2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 Rupees...
						71	74	47	60	66	20	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Do.
						73	76	50	62	69	21	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								Artistic Department.	Industrial Department.	Attending both Departments.												
ool of Industrial Arts	Madras	1850	103	11	133	267	200	93	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								Arithmetic.	Euclid's Geometry.	Algebra.	Measurement.	Surveying and Levelling.	Plan Drawing.	Steam Engine and Machinery.	Notes on Civil Engineering.	Geography.	Practical Geometry.					...
						68	75	27	18	30	18	12	16	13	14	30	14	...	...	...	...	...
						173	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Artificers' School	Madras	1855	133	17																		

SPECIAL OR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

Institutions.

RECEIPTS.														EXPENSES.						ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.
From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Rate or Assessment.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Current.	Ordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.											
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.							
2,618	10 8	360	0 0	...	...	40	0 0	...	...	3,018	10 8	2,542	2 0	...	...	228	15 6							
45,859	11 3	...	...	...	...	40	0 0	105	0 0	95	5 9	46,100	1 0	45,136	0 0	440	15 4							
48,478	5 11	360	0 0	...	...	40	0 0	145	0 0	95	5 9	49,118	11 8	47,678	2 0	679	14 10							
2,775	7 0	...	...	...	...	400	0 0	...	...	3,175	7 0	2,719	3 4	...	...	1,387	11 6							
31,711	8 3	200	0 0	...	...	1,941	8 0	...	...	33,852	11 3	27,879	12 1	...	...	431	5 8							
34,486	10 8	200	0 0	...	...	3,841	8 0	...	...	37,028	2 3	30,589	15 5	...	...	1,818	15 2							
22,620	0 0	...	...	...	...	832	8 0	5,710	10 9	28,663	2 9	22,677	10 5	...	...	102	10 8							
3,600	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	0 0	3,600	0 0	...	...	48	9 0							
1,09,185	0 2	560	0 0	...	...	40	0 0	2,819	0 0	5,806	0 6	1,18,410	0 8	1,04,645	11 10	...	...							

APPENDIX B.—(Continued).—INSTITUTIONS FOR SPECIAL

Government

TABLE XVI.

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)—INSTITUTIONS FOR SPECIAL
Government

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	Average Number of Pupils on the Roll.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING IN EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						Monthly Rate of Schooling Fee.
			Hindus.	Muslims.	Others.	Total.			English.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Urdu.	
FIRST DIVISION.															
Normal Class	Russelkonda	8th November 1869	...	...	...	8	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Normal School	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	20	24	28	19	...	20	...	...	...	4 to 12 Annas
Practising School		...	...	...	...	100	79	92	94	...	100	...	...	...	...
Normal Class	Narsapur	...	...	...	...	14	9	12	9	14	...	...	...	...	4 to 8 Annas
THIRD DIVISION.															
Normal School	Madras	March 1856	...	2	37	39	38	44	37	50	7	...	...	...	1½, 1, and ½ Rupee
Practising Schools (2)		...	...	39	202	241	201	227	203	124	68	...	...	...	...
Female Normal School	Do.	1st December 1870	...	...	7	8	9	9	7	1	6	...	...	...	...
FOURTH DIVISION.															
Normal School	Vellore	1855	...	18	32	50	32	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	3, 1, and ½ Rupee
Practising School		...	...	...	...	163	163	187	233	233	...	...	...	...	3, 1, and ½ Rupee
Normal School	Trichinopoly	1861	...	25	25	50	27	35	28	...	...	...	...	...	3, 1, and ½ Rupee
Practising School		...	...	...	...	156	156	180	192	192	...	...	...	...	3, 1, and ½ Rupee
SIXTH DIVISION.															
Normal School	Cannanore	1861	...	4	27	31	32	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	1½, 1, ½, ¼, and ½ Rupee
Practising School		...	...	12	141	153	147	141	...	...	...	141	...	...	...
Normal Class	Mangalore	1869	...	5	25	30	21	25	...	...	...	...	25	...	8 Annas
Practising Branch		...	...	35	55	90	54	55	...	...	...	...	55	...	...
Total			9	116	117	1,118	946	1,102	1,098	661	201	168	80	8	...

FOR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (NORMAL SCHOOLS.)

Institutions.

RECEIPTS.										CHARGES.				Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.				REMARKS.
From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Local Rate or Assessment.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Other Sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.						
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
755 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	755 10 5	755 10 5	...	755 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,197 18 8	...	...	...	...	...	9,197 18 8	9,150 11 7	37 2 1	9,197 18 8	...	...	...	321 5 8	321 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
420 0 0	...	...	...	450 4 9	...	870 4 9	540 0 0	33 7 0	605 7 0	264 13 0	...	...	6 2 3	4 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,065 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	1,065 1 7	1,065 1 7	...	1,065 1 7	...	...	...	88 12 0	88 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,145 0 11	...	...	...	...	39 8 10	17,245 9 0	17,143 0 11	1,051 0 5	18,304 1 4	...	...	1,058 7 7	416 0 0	389 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,710 15 5	...	...	...	2,014 8 7	...	15,725 8 0	13,710 15 5	206 7 4	14,517 6 9	1,208 1 3	...	...	63 13 3	60 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,994 1 7	...	...	837 7 10	...	...	2,994 9 5	2,001 6 8	25 2 0	2,426 8 8	5 0 2	...	...	269 9 10	231 10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,332 4 6	...	...	12 14 9	1,006 12 0	15 3 1	5,427 1 7	5,000 4 6	43 8 0	5,048 12 6	378 4 1	...	...	22 13 6	19 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,947 5 2	...	...	...	4,110 12 0	...	5,058 1 9	4,667 10 9	9 0 0	4,666 10 9	391 2 0	...	...	22 8 9	19 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,246 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	2,246 6 0	2,246 6 0	...	2,246 6 0	...	...	...	70 3 2	70 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,205 1 3	...	...	1,293 13 6	...	...	7,498 0 9	7,132 1 1	711 6 0	7,243 7 1	255 5 2	...	...	49 4 6	42 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,956 1 3	...	...	...	...	260 1 1	4,216 2 9	4,094 5 8	25 0 0	4,216 5 8	9 2 0	...	...	200 12 5	188 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
65,076 15 3	...	...	350 5 10	6,240 8 7	374 13 0	72,042 10 8	67,757 9 8	2,280 1 10	70,577 3 6	2,524 0 3	1,058 10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX

Abstract of Receipts and Charges

TABLE XIX.

		RECEIPTS.																									
		Colleges.		Schools of the Higher Class.		Schools of the Middle Class.		Schools of the Lower Class.		Mixed Schools of the Higher Class.		Mixed Schools of the Middle Class.		Mixed Schools of the Lower Class.		Female Schools of the Higher Class.		Female Schools of the Middle Class.		Female Schools of the Lower Class.		Normal Schools.		Other Schools for Special Education.		Total.	
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
General Education.	{ Government	80,164	12 5	1,45,209	1 8	60,709	2 1	3,502	9 2	...	...	564	0 6	...	...	4,418	2 2	7,947	8 0	75,622	18 3	3,10,808	0 5	...	...	8,90,571	9 4
	{ Private	27,232	14 11	3,35,301	1 1	3,66,820	3 3	2,16,838	15 10	...	...	19,669	0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,67,470	14 6
Special Education.	{ Government	6,194	1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,042	10 8
	{ Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,582	13 11
Total ...		1,13,561	13 5	4,81,000	2 9	4,27,518	10 4	2,20,230	9 0	...	...	20,233	0 5	...	...	4,418	2 2	7,947	8 0	79,639	18 3	3,10,808	0 5	1,04,625	8 7	1,12,215	16 0

TABLE XX.

Abstract of Grants-in-Aid received by

		Colleges.		Schools of the Higher Class.		Schools of the Middle Class.		Schools of the Lower Class.	
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
General Education	...	8,116	2 10	1,10,591	12 6	99,495	4 4	74,498	0 5
	Special Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		8,116	2 10	1,10,591	12 6	99,495	4 4	74,498	0 5

* Exclusive of a Scholarship Grant of Rupees 110-0-4 on behalf of Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam.
 † Expenditure from other than Educational Funds is omitted.

B.—(Continued.)

at the above Institutions.

CHARGES.																											
Colleges.		Schools of the Higher Class.		Schools of the Middle Class.		Schools of the Lower Class.		Mixed Schools of the Higher Class.		Mixed Schools of the Middle Class.		Mixed Schools of the Lower Class.		Female Schools of the Higher Class.		Female Schools of the Middle Class.		Female Schools of the Lower Class.		Normal Schools.		Other Schools for Special Education.		Total.			
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		
75,404	14 2	1,28,497	3 5	56,991	14 8	3,721	2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
27,147	15 10	3,19,187	4 10	3,54,428	12 8	2,18,881	8 7	...	...	554	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5,394	1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,301	15 3	5,071	0 2	8,908	9 2	74,412	12 5	15,191	2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1,08,006	15 8	4,47,584	7 3	4,11,420	11 4	2,22,102	5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,577	3 6	1,06,825	3 3	1,64,796	8 5		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,800	13 7	...	...	38,800	13 7		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,865	15 3	8,071	0 2	8,908	9 2	74,412	12 5	15,191	2 6	1,04,378	1 1	1,06,825	3 3	15,22,771	3 10		

Private Institutions during the year.

		Mixed Schools of the Higher Class.		Mixed Schools of the Middle Class.		Mixed Schools of the Lower Class.		Female Schools of the Higher Class.		Female Schools of the Middle Class.		Female Schools of the Lower Class.		Normal Schools.		Other Schools for Special Education.		Total.	
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
...		...	...	4,903	1 0	1,415	0 0	1,247	0 0	21,425	7 8	2,980	0 2	...	...	...	...	3,35,672	2 11
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,722	7 5	...	...	9,722	7 5
Total ...		...	...	4,903	1 0	1,415	0 0	1,247	0 0	21,425	7 8	2,980	0 2	9,722	7 5	...	...	3,35,672	2 11

of Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam.
 Grants drawn by Schools closed during the year are included.

TABLE XXI.

APPENDIX B.—(Continued.)
Distinctions conferred by the University of Madras during the year.

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Name of Graduate.	Institution in which he was educated.	Distinction conferred.
SECOND CLASS.		
S. Ramaswami Mudaliar	Presidency College	Bachelor of Arts.
K. Mahalingam Aiyar	Provincial College, Combaconum	Do.
C. Nagai Rau	Presidency College	Do.
P. Sivaram Aiyar	Provincial College, Combaconum	Do.
M. Kanny	Private study	Do.
P. V. Ramaswami Raju	Presidency College	Do.
T. Ananthaswami Rao	High School, Travancorum	Do.
K. D. Madhavan Pillai	Provincial College, Combaconum	Do.
A. G. Sing	Do.	Do.
T. Krishnamo Chari	Private study	Do.
S. E. Ramaswami Aiyar	Provincial College, Combaconum	Do.
Srinivasan Harijati Pant	High School, Travancorum	Do.
M. R.	High School, Travancorum	Do.
S. M.	Provincial College, Combaconum	Do.
M. H.	Do.	Do.
T. C. Mangunni Menon	Presidency College	Do.
K. S. Narayana Sastri	Do.	Do.
A. Subbia Venkata Rau	Do. and Private study	Do.
M. Madara Rau	Provincial College, Combaconum, & Private study	Do.
M. P. Mathiaswami Aiyar	Provincial College	Do.
E. Seshagiri Aiyar	Presidency College	Do.
THIRD CLASS.		
T. Doris Rau	Presidency College	Do.
T. Chakravarthy Naidu	Do.	Do.

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T. Subba Venkata Tagat	Provincial College, Combaconum	Do.
A. Subbarasu Rau	Do.	Do.
A. S. Ananthaswami	Provincial College, Combaconum, & Private study	Do.
V. Ragava Chari	Presidency College	Do.
J. Gundu Rau	Do.	Do.
A. Krishnaswami Aiyar	Provincial College, Combaconum	Do.
Daniel Isaac	S. P. G. Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens, and Private study	Do.
V. Adinola Madaliar	Presidency College	Do.
T. C. Krishna Menon	Do.	Do.
THIRD CLASS.		
C. W. Tamotharan Pillai	Presidency College	Bachelor of Laws.
THIRD CLASS.		
T. Narahari Rao	Private study	Master of Laws.
SECOND CLASS.		
E. G. Lynn	Civil Engineering College, Madras	Bachelor of Civil Engineering
THIRD CLASS.		
E. R. Subbarayan, a.s.	Civil Engineering College, Madras	Bachelor of Civil Engineering
W. E. Dhanabati Raju	Medical College, Madras	Doctor of Medicine.

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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read Report from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 30th
August 1871, No. 1,470.

ORDER THEREON, 12th September 1872, No. 266.

THE Governor in Council proceeds to review the Report on Public Instruction for 1870-71, the disposal of which has, owing to various circumstances, been unavoidably delayed. It appears that the number of schools and other educational institutions connected with the department on the 31st March last year was 3,479, with an attendance of 115,212 pupils. During the official year 1870-71 there has been an increase of 345 schools and 9,757 pupils. The number of Government Institutions was 119 attended by 10,811 pupils. One hundred and nine schools, containing 4,054 pupils, were supported by rates levied under the Madras Education Act of 1863. In the case of many of these schools the rates were supplemented by grants-in-aid from the public treasury. The number of private schools in the receipt of grants-in-aid was 2,204 with 80,623 pupils. Other private schools to the number of 1,917, containing 19,724 pupils, were under inspection, but did not receive grants.

2. The following is a classification of the institutions with reference to the standard of instruction aimed at:—

		No. of Pupils	
Colleges	...	14	453
Boys' Schools.	Higher Class	53	12,354
	Middle do.	476	24,859
	Lower do.	2,491	56,576
Mixed Schools.	Middle do.	25	1,163
	Lower do.	264	10,005
Girls' Schools.	Higher do.	1	122
	Middle do.	90	5,402
	Lower do.	45	1,656
Normal Schools	...	16	1,909
Professional Schools	...	4	513
Total		3,479	115,212

Of the pupils,

548	were Europeans.
4,244	„ Eurasians.
12,276	„ Native Christians.
93,830	„ Hindus.
4,391	„ Mahomedans.
13	„ Parsees.
115,212	

The number of girls under instruction was 10,185, of whom

193	were Europeans.
1,843	„ Eurasians.
3,873	„ Native Christians.
4,258	„ Hindus.
5	„ Mahomedans.
13	„ Parsees.

As in former years the proportion of scholars to the population varied considerably in the different parts of the country. It ranged from $\frac{1}{137}$ in Vizagapatam including Jeypore, to $\frac{1}{75}$ in Madras with Chingleput, which are treated in the report as a single district. The average was $\frac{1}{117}$.

District.	Population.	Scholars connected with the Department.	Proportion of Scholars to Population.
Ganjam	1,487,227	2,778	$\frac{1}{535}$
Vizagapatam and Jeypore	2,284,254	3,096	$\frac{1}{737}$
Godavery	1,584,179	4,713	$\frac{1}{336}$
Kistna	1,439,252	2,646	$\frac{1}{544}$
Bellary	1,653,154	4,274	$\frac{1}{387}$
Cuddapah	1,343,762	3,568	$\frac{1}{377}$
Kurnool	956,068	2,664	$\frac{1}{359}$
Nellore	1,375,349	5,225	$\frac{1}{263}$
Madras and Chingleput	1,438,296	17,490	$\frac{1}{82}$
South Arcot	1,762,525	5,907	$\frac{1}{298}$
North Arcot	2,007,667	5,997	$\frac{1}{334}$
Salem	1,933,243	4,346	$\frac{1}{445}$
Tanjore	1,975,042	7,714	$\frac{1}{256}$
Trichinopoly	1,197,936	2,744	$\frac{1}{436}$
Coimbatore and Nilgherries	1,504,859	8,574	$\frac{1}{175}$
Madam	2,259,263	8,079	$\frac{1}{280}$
Tinnevely	1,689,421	11,048	$\frac{1}{153}$
Malabar	2,274,466	11,121	$\frac{1}{205}$
South Canara	915,139	3,228	$\frac{1}{284}$
Total	31,311,142	115,212	$\frac{1}{117}$

3. The expenditure on education from Imperial (now Provincial) Revenues amounted to Rupees 10,18,165-8-9, from which must be deducted the sum of Rupees 85,135-13-11, the amount of receipts from

University and School fees, and the proceeds of the sale of books carried to the credit of Government. The net expenditure from the Imperial Treasury was thus Rupees 9,33,029-10-10. In addition to the above, charges, amounting to Rupees 1,50,035-14-4, are stated to have been defrayed from Special Funds, such as the Educational Building Fund, school fees not brought to the credit of Government, endowments, subscriptions, &c. The aggregate gross expenditure controlled by the department was thus Rupees 11,03,221-7-1, and the aggregate net expenditure Rupees 10,83,085-9-2. The charges represented by the first of these two sums may be classified as follow:—

Direction	RS.	A.	P.
Inspection	37,184	10	11
University of Madras	1,34,742	3	7
Instruction, including all educational expenditure not coming under the preceding heads	32,414	5	10
	9,63,880	2	9

These figures do not include the charges defrayed by the managers of private schools from sources other than Government Grants, which, according to the returns appended to the report, amounted to Rupees 7,37,440-15-8. The Government grants amounted to Rs. 3,35,394-10-4. With reference to the expenditure incurred on account of the University, amounting to Rupees 32,414-5-10, it appears that of this sum Rupees 20,986 were recovered in fees paid by the students and from the sale of the calendars. The actual cost of the University to the State was thus reduced to Rupees 11,428-5-10. The table given at page 62 of the report shows that the gross income of all educational institutions was Rupees 16,15,293, of which Rupees 7,88,230 were contributed by Government, and Rupees 3,42,873 were derived from fees. The total expenditure was Rupees 15,55,186, of which 38 per cent. was on higher class institutions, 32·3 per cent. on middle class, 15·6 per cent. on lower class, 6·7 per cent. on Normal Schools, and 7·4 per cent. on special education. The pupils paid in fees 22 per cent. of the gross charges.

4. The results of the University Examinations were on the whole satisfactory, the number of candidates who presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination, and the number of those who passed, being greater than in any previous year. But, in comparing the year under report with previous years, the mere increase of numbers is not the sole point to be regarded. The proportion of successful to unsuccessful candidates is also an element which must not be disregarded, e.g. in the year 1870-71 there were 1,358 candidates, of whom 424 passed, against 1,200 in 1869-70, of whom 401 passed, showing that 33·41 per cent. of the candidates were successful in the latter year, whilst 31·22

was the per-centage of success in the former. It would have been more satisfactory had the increase of candidates not been accompanied by a falling off in the per-centage of success. As regards the higher examinations, there was a very considerable decrease in the number of candidates who presented themselves for the First Arts Examination and for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, owing to certain alterations of the rules, which justify the year being regarded as exceptional. In the First Arts Examination not only was there a decrease in numbers, 96 out of 268 passing against 220 out of 531 in the previous year, but there was also a diminution in the proportion of successful candidates, the per-centage of success being only 35.82 in 1870 against 41.43 in 1869. The Provincial College, Combaconum, and Presidency College amongst Government Institutions, and the Free Church Mission Central Institution and Tanjore High School amongst private institutions, maintained their reputation for success in the University Examinations. Patchcappah's High School and the Sydapet Anglo-Vernacular School are also deserving of favorable mention.

5. The results obtained by the Presidency College were not so satisfactory as in the year preceding. The attendance had slightly diminished, and the falling off in the ratio of successful candidates at the F.A. and B.A. Examinations was very considerable. As regards the former examination the failure is sufficiently accounted for by the changes in the University Regulations to which it is attributed. The Government have now under their consideration a special report on this College, in which the expediency of re-establishing some of the classes in the junior department, which were abolished a few years ago, is strongly advocated by the Principal. The Government concur with the Director of Public Instruction in thinking it preferable to modify the rules of competition for the Vernacular Translation prizes, instead of devoting them to some other object.

The success attained at the Matriculation and Bachelor of Arts Examinations by the candidates who presented themselves from the Provincial College, Combaconum, is most creditable. At the former examination the ratio of successful candidates to examinees was no less than 87 per cent., more than a third being placed in the first class, whilst at the latter examination 70 per cent. passed the test.

The Central Institution of the Free Church of Scotland Mission continues to maintain the high reputation it has earned, and to occupy the foremost place amongst aided schools. Eighteen of its pupils were successful at the Matriculation Examination, and 15 at the First Arts.

6. The results obtained by the Provincial Schools were not satisfactory. Those at Bellary and Rajahmundry sent up no candidates for the F.A. Examination. At Mangalore the F.A. Class had to be broken up in consequence of the resignation of the head master, whilst from

Calicut only one student passed. These results are very poor, especially when brought into comparison with the marked success which attended the efforts of the Bellary and Mangalore Provincial Schools in the previous year. The continued illness of the head master in the case of the Rajahmundry School, and the resignation of the head master in the case of the Mangalore Provincial School, sufficiently account for the failure of those two institutions at the higher University Examinations. Amongst private schools possessing collegiate classes, the S. P. G. High Schools at Tanjore and Trichinopoly and the Doveton Protestant College appear to have done well.

7. The Government next proceed to notice the higher class schools district by district. The Berhampore Zillah School, the only higher class institution in Ganjam, is reported to have made an advance, though still falling below the standard of a Zillah School.

The report on the three higher class schools in the Vizagapatam District is not encouraging. Out of 14 candidates for the Matriculation Examination sent up by the three schools only one passed. The London Mission School appears to have made some slight progress. The report on the higher class schools in the Godavery District is favorable, but the failure of the Matriculation Examination was almost as complete as in the Vizagapatam District. Out of 32 candidates from the four schools only five succeeded in passing. Apart from the failure at the University Examinations noticed above, the Provincial School at Rajahmundry has made progress. Out of the four districts in the First Division, the Kistna District shows most to advantage. The Hindu School at Masulipatam has increased considerably in numerical strength, and the results obtained by both the higher class schools in the district at the University Examinations were fair, though not up to the standard of the previous year.

The Second Division contains five higher class schools, including the Bellary Provincial School. With the exception of the Free Church Mission School, Nellore, which, under the management of the Rev. Mr. McMillan, has made decided progress, the results at the Matriculation Examination were very poor. Out of 34 candidates from the Provincial School, Bellary, only eight passed. The Government are glad to learn that a competent head master has been procured for the Zillah School, Kurnool, and they trust that no pains will be spared to place it on a sound footing.

8. In or close to the town of Madras there were, on the 31st March 1871, no less than 16 higher class schools containing 4,358 pupils. The institutions which distinguished themselves at the University Examinations have already been mentioned; it is observed that nine of the schools contributed only 12 successful candidates among them. From Tables VI. and VII. it appears that these schools (excluding the

two Government Institutions and the College branches of the private collegiate institutions) received from Government Rupees 55,481, or just 50 per cent. of the total grants-in-aid to Boys' Schools of the higher class, viz., Rupees 1,10,591-12-6—*vide* Table XX., Appendix B. As remarked in last year's review the success attained by the majority of the schools is not commensurate with the aid they receive from the State. The Government concur with Mr. Powell in thinking that a limit should be placed to grant-in-aid expenditure at Madras in the case of all but lower class pauper and female schools, and they will be prepared to consider any suggestions which he may have to offer with that object in view.

The Madrissa-i-Azam and the Cuddalore Zillah School, which were unfavorably reported on in 1869-70, do not appear as yet to have been placed in a satisfactory condition.

The Fourth Division contains 10 schools ranked in the higher class (against five in the year preceding), six of them being in the Tanjore District. They are all favorably mentioned by the Inspector, but especially the Zillah Schools at Chittoor and Salem. The three higher class schools in the Fifth Division do not appear to call for special notice. In the Sixth Division the Provincial Schools at Calicut and Mangalore continue to produce satisfactory results; the success attained by the former institution at the Matriculation Examination, when 18 candidates out of 26 passed, is very creditable.

With reference to the Brennen School at Tellicherry, which has so often been the subject of adverse comment, the Government have already sanctioned a scheme for its re-organization on the footing of a Government Zillah School by the transfer of the head master of the Cannanore Normal School and a portion of his staff of Assistants. It is hoped that this arrangement will conduce to efficiency.

9. There was a slight decrease in the number of middle class schools and pupils attending them in the year under report. The Viravaseram Taluq School in the Godavery District continues to maintain its position as the best school of its class in the First Division. In the Ganjam District the Onslow Institution at Chatterpore holds the foremost place; the attendance, however, was very irregular—a defect attributed to the growing unhealthiness of the place. The Government regret to learn that the condition of the middle class schools generally throughout the Northern Circars continues so indifferent.

Mr. Bowers is of opinion that a modification of the Grant-in-aid Rules is requisite, the present system not being found to work well in connexion with such small schools. He is also of opinion that what is wanted is not the institution of more Anglo-Vernacular Schools, but extra encouragement to Vernacular Schools. The Inspector's report contained remarks of a similar nature in the preceding year, and the

Government intimated that it was desirable that the Director should express his opinion thereon, but this he has not yet done.

Amongst middle class schools in the Bellary District, the Government Institution at Anantapore is in a high state of efficiency, whilst that at Adoni again meets with unfavorable mention. Kurnool is not only the most backward district in the Second Division, but appears to rank with the hindmost throughout the whole Presidency, on which account two Government Taluq Schools were opened during the year. As yet, however, the attendance is very poor. The fact that the attendance at schools supported by Government is scanty, and the list of private schools short, supports the assertion of the Inspector that the people of the district are apathetic in the matter of education.

10. The condition of the middle class schools in the Third and Fourth Divisions appears to be generally satisfactory. The Old Town School, Cuddalore, has not seemingly improved since the last report. A change of head masters is probably the only remedy, and this step should be taken into consideration. The Rajah's Chuttrum Schools in the Tanjore District, which had fallen into a state of great inefficiency, have been re-organized by the Collector, and will, it is hoped, show signs of improvement at the next inspection. The Director's proposals in regard to the Taluq School at Cheyaur in the Coimbatore District are under consideration. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools, aided on the salary grant system in the Tinnevely District, appear to have shown a slight improvement upon their condition at the previous inspection. The Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, has been noticed in a separate order. Mr. Gopal Rao's report on the condition of the rate schools in Malabar is not encouraging, and certainly affords ground for thinking that the demand for education in that district has been over-rated. The Government are sanguine that the superintendence and control, which will henceforth be exercised by the Municipal and Local Fund Boards, will be productive of beneficial results. The middle class schools in the Sixth Division taken collectively are very unfavorably commented on, and it appears that their defective state is in a great measure due to the inefficiency of the teachers, especially those trained at the Cannanore Normal School. This point should receive attention.

11. The decrease in the number of middle class schools and the falling off in attendance, though, partly perhaps, owing to the temporary restrictions on salary grants, appears to be mainly due to the working of the results' grant system, which has led to the improvement of the lower class schools to such an extent, as not only to induce those already studying in them to remain instead of seeking admission into schools of a higher class, but even to attract to them pupils from the junior classes of the latter.

12. The number of the Government Hill Schools in Ganjam has increased by one, and the attendance has improved, the number of

pupils being 626, against 538 in the previous year, an increase of upwards of 16 per cent. The Yanadi School at Sriharikottah met with indifferent success, owing to one or two circumstances which may be regarded as exceptional.

13. The working of the system of results' grants appears to have been satisfactory. Of 1,606 schools, with an attendance of 45,299 pupils, for which results' grants were sanctioned during the year, 1,475 with an attendance of 39,697 belonged to the lower class, or 91 per cent. of the schools and 87 per cent. of the scholars. Of the aggregate amount of grants sanctioned (Rupees 78,176), Rupees 60,332, or 77 per cent. of the whole was assigned to lower class schools, the balance being divided between 130 schools of the middle class and one Normal School. Only 296 schools of the lower class drew salary grants. A comparison of the figures for the past three years given in the subjoined statement shows that the number of schools working on the results' grant system rose from 494 in 1868-69, with an attendance of 15,071, to 1,606 in the year under review, with an attendance of 45,299, whilst the grants sanctioned have increased from Rupees 24,499 to Rupees 78,176. In three years the figures have been trebled, and the increase each year has been nearly the same in extent, showing that progress has been steady, not spasmodic. Comparing the year under review with the preceding year, there is an increase of 50 per cent. in the number of schools receiving grants, 46 per cent. in the number of scholars, and 54 per cent. in the amount of the grants sanctioned:—

Year.	Number of Schools aided during the year.	Attendance.	Number of Schools under Improvement, but not aided during the year.	Attendance.	Amount of Grant-in-aid sanctioned during the year.		
					Rs.	A.	P.
1868-69	494	15,071	929	17,634	24,499	1	4
1869-70	1,065	30,891	1,088	19,624	50,578	9	0
1870-71	1,606	45,299	1,010	18,027	78,176	4	5

14. Of the whole number of pupils in the schools, 25,989, or 57 per cent., were presented for examination, and of these 67, 81, and 65 per cent. passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, respectively. The per-centages in reading and writing remain much the same as in the preceding year, whilst there is a falling off in arithmetic, due, as shown by the table given in the register, to the small proportion of candidates passing for the highest standard in that subject. In the two other subjects the per-centages of success in the several standards are tolerably uniform.

15. The chief difficulty which is brought to notice in connexion with the working of the results' system is the deficiency of Inspecting Agency

an Inspecting Schoolmaster for each taluq being the staff considered requisite by the Inspectors generally. This defect, as also the want of proper accommodation, which is also generally brought to notice, is one which can only be remedied gradually. It is probable that these difficulties will eventually be met by the Local Fund Boards. The opposition on the part of the masters of the old *Pial* Schools, which has been before commented upon as the chief obstacle to the measure, appears to be dying out, the subject being mentioned by the Inspector of the First Division alone in connexion with the Kistna District and the northern parts of Ganjam. In the rest of Ganjam the schoolmasters appear to have given their hearty co-operation, the boys of the *Pial* Schools invariably answering better than those of the Government Schools. The want of proper district maps in the vernacular is mentioned by Mr. Fortey as the great obstacle to the acquisition of a knowledge of Geography in the Village Schools; the subject has already attracted the attention of Government, and, from the report on the Book Department, it appears that satisfactory progress is being made with the preparation of the maps required.

16. Of the Rate Schools, the institution at Sydapet alone shows to advantage; the unsatisfactory condition of the schools of that class in Malabar has already been noticed. This result cannot be due to paucity of funds, as the Sixth Division drew more than half of the aggregate Government grant and above three-fourths of the cess collections. The Government aid to Rate Schools amounted to 38 per cent. of the total expenditure on them.

17. The total number of girls under instruction (exclusive of those attending certain Caste Girls' Schools unconnected with the department) was 10,185 against 9,421 in the previous year, an advance of eight per cent. The proportion of Hindu girls is now 41 per cent. of the whole. It is gratifying to notice that there has been a considerable increase in the number of girls under instruction in Village Schools, viz., 792 against 526 in the previous year. 1,179 girls passed for results' grants against 960 in 1869-70.

The additional success has been confined to the two lowest standards as shown below:—

Standard.	Number of Girls who passed in 1869-70.	Number of Girls who passed in 1870-71.
I. ...	532	670
II. ...	229	353
III. ...	150	113
IV. ...	49	13
Total ...	960	1,179

18. In the Government Normal Schools there were 188 pupils under training, 33 Normal Students passed the University Examinations, 76 obtained certificates as teachers, and 50 passed out to take up master-ships. The institutions at Madras, Vellore, and Trichinopoly rank highest. The paucity of pupils passing into employment is attributed partly to the restrictions temporarily placed on the issue of fresh grants, and partly to increased competition, owing to the supply of certificated men being in excess of the demand. It must be remarked, however, with reference to the Director's allusion to the tendency on the part of managers of schools to select masters with reference to success at the University Examinations rather than to the professional training received, that the former does not necessarily indicate ability to impart instruction. The Private Normal Schools contained 206 males, of whom 3 passed the Matriculation Examination, and 52 secured certificates. There were 58 females under training in the Sarah Tucker's Institution. The number of candidate masters was only 812 against 1,231 in the previous year. The falling off occurred in respect of fifth grade teachers, and is attributed to the imposition of an entrance fee of 5 rupees for the first time, with the view of excluding ill-prepared candidates. Of the examinees 374 passed, or 46 per cent. against 42 per cent. in the year before. The candidate schoolmistresses were 141, of whom only 41 or 29 per cent. were successful—a great falling off compared with the previous year, when the per-centage of success was 53. Although great difficulties were experienced at the outset in organizing a staff of qualified female teachers, the Madras Female Normal School has now been fairly started under the auspices of an experienced Superintendent; the progress of the institution will be watched with much interest. Measures with a view to increasing the efficiency of the Normal Schools in this Presidency are under the consideration of the Government.

19. The sum paid during the year in grants of all kinds (exclusive of building grants) amounted to Rupees 3,55,394-10-4—an increase of nearly nine per cent. over those of the previous year. The payments on account of salary grants amounted to Rupees 2,47,587, showing a decrease of Rupees 12,729, or nearly five per cent. on the grants of this description made the year before. The Third Division obtained upwards of 39 per cent. of the total salary grant expenditure. The total expenditure of public money on educational buildings during the year was Rupees 86,156 against Rupees 1,05,091 in 1869-70. The building grants to private schools amounted to Rupees 29,097, within a few rupees of the amount of the grant in the previous year. The bulk of the grants was devoted to seven institutions, of which two—the Church Mission School, Masulipatam, and the Free Church of Scotland Mission Institution—received half.

20. The Book Department is reported to have worked satisfactorily during the year. The net cost of the department amounted to Rupees 14,000, against Rupees 1,550 in the preceding year. The enhanced cost to the State is attributed to a falling off in the demand for books, and the receipts from their sale consequent on the restrictions on the issue of fresh grants to educational institutions and to departmental changes. Of the total expenditure, the outlay on printing and purchasing books and maps constituted 71 per cent., cost of transmission and circulation 6 per cent., and cost of the agency by which the department is conducted 23 per cent.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

